



# India

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## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015)

**Name of focal point:** Mr G V V Sarma  
**Organization:** Ministry of Home Affairs  
**Title/Position:** Joint Secretary (Disaster Management)  
**E-mail address:** sarat.panda69@gmail.com  
**Telephone:** 91-11-23438158

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# Outcomes

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## Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

### Outcomes Statement

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 comprehensive National Disaster Management Plan prepared; finalization/approval is under way. 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.

## Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

### Outcomes Statement

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 on to strengthen partnerships and coordination with corporate sector, civil society organizations and various ministries and departments at national and state level.

## Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

### Outcomes Statement

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. 5. Joint ownership and equal rights to women along with strengthening of Self Help Groups. 6. Disaster risk financing and reconstruction planning.

# Strategic goals

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## Strategic Goal 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 2013-2015

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 2013-2015 :

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. 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. Finalization of the comprehensive National Disaster Management Plan is under progress. In addition all stakeholder ministries at the national level are also preparing their disaster management plans to mainstream DRR in their development plans 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. Local Governments have been entrusted to put emphasis on Disaster Risk Reduction in all the construction made in future under their jurisdiction backed by constitutional amendment (73rd & 74th). Structured trainings by the State Governments have been undertaken to develop the capacities of the stakeholders.

Dedicated funding arrangement to the tune of US \$ 88 million has been provided for Training and Capacity Building of various stakeholders including community on disaster management for a period of five years (2010-2015). To up-scale the fire services across the country as part of first responder dedicated funds of US \$ 150 million has been provided for revamping of fire services.

## Strategic Goal 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 2013-2015

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 2013-2015 :

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 capacities of the state government's functionaries and the percolation to grass root level, Government of India is providing dedicated support for imparting trainings in DM through DM Cell established in State Administrative Training College. To build the capacity of the community who are the first responders in any disaster situation a national scheme on revamping of Civil Defense System is being implemented across the country at a cost of US\$ 50 Million. Civil Defense Volunteers are the representatives from the community and are being involved at the local level in disaster management initiatives.

## Strategic Goal 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 2013-2015

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 2013-2015 :

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, revised National guidelines on minimum standards for Relief (1. Food in relief camps. 2. Provision of Shelter & Camp; management in relief camps. 3. Medical Cover in relief Camps and 4. Sanitation and hygiene in relief camps) developed and issued.

A dedicated fund to the tune of US\$ 5.6 billion has been earmarked for the States

under Disaster State Response fund.

# Priority for Action 1

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

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## 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? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions? Yes

National development plan	Yes
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	Yes
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	Yes
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	Yes

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk?  
Yes

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 and National Policy 2009 on disaster

Management ensures a legal / policy framework for disaster management in India. This has brought in a paradigm shift focusing on prevention, preparedness and mitigation driven approach to disaster management from the erstwhile relief centric approach. In addition a number of State Governments have also formulated their State Disaster Management Plans.

Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority, National Executive Committee (NEC), National Institute of disaster Management (NIDM), National Disaster Response force and National Crisis Management Committee constitute the institutional framework at the National level.

The National Disaster Management Plan which includes response, mitigation and capacity development plans have been recommended by NEC for approval of National Authority.

The comprehensive National Disaster Management Plan has been prepared by respective bodies (MHA, NDMA, NIDM and other central ministries) and is being finalized.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans emphasize on the need of mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into development planning process and programs.

In addition to this, Crisis Management Plan (CMP) is also prepared by Ministry of Home Affairs in coordination with other ministries to handle response to emergencies of different types. State specific CMPs are also prepared.

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

16(Sixteen) hazard specific guidelines have been issued by the National Authority. The Civil Defense Act, 1968 has been amended to include disaster management in their domain.

Over the course of implementation of Disaster Management Act, 2005, the Government of India constituted a Task Force for review of the Act. The Task Force submitted its report to the Government on 8th March, 2013. The report is under examination.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

The SDMAs and DDMA's have been created at the state and district level and are being strengthened. There is lack of synergy between the existing institutions and the newly created authorities.

Dedicated Human Resource Support and funding arrangements are being contemplated for strengthening SDMAs and DDMA's.



# 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? 4

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

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget		

**Decentralised / sub-national budget**

<b>USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)</b>	265 million USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
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## Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The 13th Finance Commission (Finance Commission is a constitutional body that recommends sharing of central taxes, principally governing grant-in-aid to states and transfer of resources to local bodies) has earmarked dedicated funds for capacity building on Disaster Response (US\$ 88 million) for a period of five years (2010-2015) and for strengthening of Fire Services(US\$ 80 million) to seven states. In addition,

funds for State Disaster Response Funds have also been earmarked (US \$5.6 billion). There are a number of ongoing projects like Revamping of Civil Defense (US\$50 million), National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (US\$300 million), Strengthening of Fire Services (US\$150 million), National School Safety Program (US\$ 8 million), Upgradation of National Fire Service College Nagpur (US\$ 31 million), Disaster Management Support program (ISRO), National Emergency Communication Plan for NDRF (US\$14 million) for which dedicated funding has been provided.

Every Ministry at the National level as well as the State Governments across the country are engaged in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction elements in their overall development plans.

Ministry of Water Resources has launched the Flood Management Program (US\$1.6 billion) for assisting state governments in river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, anti-sea erosion and restoration of damaged flood management works along with infrastructure development for more precise flood forecasting through Central Water Commission (CWC) under the ministry.

The Government has recently approved 10% flexi-funds in all centrally funded schemes, which would be used for innovation and disaster mitigation/restoration. For the Financial Year 2014-2015, the 10% funds i.e., US\$5.6 billion is available to the states for DRR purpose.

The GOI-UNDP Programme (2013-2017), "Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience against Disasters and Climate Change" is currently under implementation for mainstreaming DRR and CCA in development planning, urban risk reduction, capacity building, knowledge management and enhancing resilience of vulnerable communities to cope with disasters and climate variability by implementing scalable demonstrative pilot initiatives as components (US \$ 6.5 million).

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There are existing capacity gaps in integrating DRR into ongoing development programs and plans. Also in order to include DRR features at program design and execution phase there is a need to understand the various dimensions of hazard risks and vulnerabilities. Although macro scale vulnerability analysis has been attempted in the past, there are very few states which have done micro level risk analysis. Hence the scope for making risk based choices needs 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 programs and sectoral development plans.

## Core indicator 3

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

## Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

**Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)**

Yes

**Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government**

No

**Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR**

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Under the Disaster Management Act of India, the Local Authority, which includes Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Zila Parishad, Town Planning Authority, District Board and Cantonment Board, 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. 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 (rural as well as urban) in disaster risk reduction initiatives as DRR is not a standalone subject but a larger development issue.

Under the Capacity Building Programme of PRI and ULBs by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), a total of 16,479 Panchayat Raj Institution (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) functionaries and officials from across the country have been trained in 432 Face-To-Face Training Programme (FFTPs) in the areas of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery.

Similarly, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) of the Ministry of Rural Development capacity building of engineers and rural masons for safe construction have been undertaken. Also, PRIs and District Rural Development Agency Officials are being trained on DRR. Resources are also being allocated for building disaster preparedness capacities of slum dwellers under RAY those are the most vulnerable community during disasters such as urban flood and fire etc.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Devolution of power and financial resources to the Local Authorities has been a major challenge to ensure decentralized 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 programs.

## Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>civil society members (specify absolute number)</b>	
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<b>national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	
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<b>sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)</b>	
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**private sector (specify absolute number)**

**science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)**

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

**other (please specify)**

**Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?**

**In the Prime Minister's/President's Office** No

**In a central planning and/or coordinating unit** No

**In a civil protection department** No

**In an environmental planning ministry** No

**In the Ministry of Finance** No

**Other (Please specify)** Ministry of Home Affairs

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

National Disaster Management Authority lays down policies on disaster management. It has been functional for last eight years. Almost all States and UTs have constituted SDMAs to act as state coordinating body for DRR in respective states.

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 Organizations and various Academic and Knowledge Institutions are continuously engaged with the national/state body for policy advice and planning. To encourage multi stakeholder participation for drawing future strategies, Government of India has established multi-stakeholder National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR) vide Government Resolution No.47-31/2012-DM-III dated 26th February, 2013 on mainstreaming DRR on biennial terms in conjunction with

GPDRR.

The First Session of NPDRR was held on 13-14 May, 2013.

The key recommendations made during NPDRR are as under;

- (i) Lessons from the past disasters are required to be learnt and communicated to all the Disaster Managers.
- (ii) Though the political commitment is forthcoming at the top, there is a need to drill down to sensitise the political framework at local levels about DRR efforts.
- (iii) There is a need to develop tools for Probabilistic Risk Assessment which could be effectively used for Allocation of Resources and Development Planning including Risk Insurance.
- (iv) Priorities of Hyogo Framework for Action, Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Development Goals are required to be inter-linked for enhancing quality of life.
- (v) Application of Science & Technology for better preparedness, forecasting and response is needed.

Knowledge network for vital dissemination of good practices is required to be created and sustained.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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 approval and shall be implemented by National Executive Committee.

There is a need to ensure more involvement of the civil society organizations and resource institutions in policy making and planning.

# Priority for Action 2

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

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## 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.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Multi-hazard risk assessment</b>	Yes
<b>% of schools and hospitals assessed</b>	
<b>schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)</b>	
<b>Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments</b>	No
<b>Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)</b>	Yes
<b>Common format for risk assessment</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment format customised by user</b>	No
<b>Is future/probable risk assessed?</b>	Yes
<b>Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.</b>	265 million USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g

transport,  
agriculture,  
infrastructure)

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

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. The National Flood Atlas has been prepared by Central Water Commission (CWC). The different State governments and organizations like Geological Survey of India (GSI), India Meteorological Department(IMD), 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 program of ISRO) undertaken for implementation by Government of India also provide scope to conduct in-depth risk analysis for disasters.

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.

The central government is also contemplating a multi hazard probabilistic risk assessment in selected states.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Limited understanding of the disaster and development realm exists,



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.

## 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.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed?  
Yes

<b>Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated</b>	Yes
<b>Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)</b>	Yes
<b>Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries</b>	Yes

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Nodal agencies have been identified for collecting information on various hazards such as India Meteorological Department for Cyclone, Earthquakes and Rainfall, strong wind and storm surge Central. India acts as a Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre for monitoring, prediction and early warning of cyclone over North Indian Ocean as designated by WMO. It provides advisories to the WMO/ESCAP panel member countries. Water Commission for Flood data and information relating to various dams and dam bursts, Geological Survey of India for

Landslide, INCOIS for Tsunami, Ministry of Agriculture for drought related information and Ministry of Defense (DRDO) for Avalanche information.

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 organizations which provide spatial information on various hazards and disasters.

The National Authority has constituted a committee to work out a detailed action plan on data sharing, coordination and issuing alerts and forecasts.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Limited capacity in loss modeling and interpretation of hazard information 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 analyze the information to estimate the loss. Limited use of the hazard information and disaster database while designing long term development programs. There is a need to enhance the data sharing protocols and mechanism at national and state Level.

### 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.

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Early warnings acted on effectively</b>	Yes
<b>Local level preparedness</b>	Yes
<b>Communication systems and protocols used and applied</b>	Yes

**Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination** Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Government of India has identified key departments and organizations 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. National emergency Communication Plan for NDRF is under execution to provide last mile connectivity to the response force. 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 Organizations and Local Authorities besides up-gradation of technical infrastructure by respective organizations for more accurate prediction generation and warning dissemination.

For strengthening community level preparedness, Non Governmental Organizations are contributing in considerable way 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 under corporate social responsibility at the local level for disaster response, preparedness and mitigation efforts.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Though the institutional mechanisms 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.

### 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? 4

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

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

<b>Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring</b>	No
<b>Regional or sub-regional risk assessment</b>	No
<b>Regional or sub-regional early warning</b>	Yes
<b>Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing</b>	Yes
<b>Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks</b>	No

#### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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 information and Training and Capacity Building.

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

INCOIS, the Tsunami Early Warning System, in fact, is a State-of-the-Art warning system and benefits not only India but also the littoral countries of Indian Ocean. A Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG) meets regularly to monitor the parameters of rainfall situation, water availability in reservoirs, progress of sowing crops, incidents of pest attacks and crop diseases, price movements of agricultural commodities etc. Similarly Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) of Department Agriculture & cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture under National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring Systems (NADAMS) project is carrying out monthly assessment of agricultural drought and crop conditions in 13 agriculturally important states of the country.

National Working Group on SAARC Monsoon Initiative Programme has been constituted with representatives from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Disaster Management Centre and Department of Agriculture & cooperation. The objective of the programme is for placing an integrated Operational System (IOS) for monitoring and forecasting monsoon weather systems so that monsoon induced hydro meteorological disasters can be addressed effectively. The focus was on weather forecasting and warning services of summer monsoon for the benefit of the general public and socio-economic sectors, in particular agriculture and disaster management of the region.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

*Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*

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## 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? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

<b>Information is proactively disseminated</b>	Yes
<b>Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV, )</b>	Yes
<b>Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk</b>	Yes

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The National Policy on DM, 2009 articulates the need to create a network of knowledge institutions in the field of DM to share their experiences and knowledge. While knowledge creation is to be primarily carried out in specialized domains by nodal institutions, the NIDM and other similar institutions shall play an important role in knowledge synthesis, data management and dissemination. 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 functioning for knowledge sharing and

development among various stakeholders.

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

Hazard Specific Centers for Excellence have been established to provide knowledge inputs and training.

The multi-stakeholder National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR) was constituted in February 2013 has brought together the whole range of stakeholders from Government, Parliamentarians, Mayors, Media, International Organisations, NGOs, local community representatives, scientific and academic institutions and corporate businesses etc. It supports sharing of experiences, views and ideas, present findings of research and action and explores opportunities for mutual cooperation in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction. The National Platform has been working towards reviewing the progress made in the field of disaster management from time to time, appreciate and guide Central, State and other concerned agencies in matters relating to implementation of the Disaster Management Policy, advise on coordination between the Central and State Governments/UT Administrations, local self-governments and civil society organisations for Disaster Risk Reduction and advise suo-moto or on a reference made by the Central Government or any other State Government or a Union Territory Administration on any question pertaining to disaster management.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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 grass-root level with information on hazard, risks and measures for preparedness.

Improving the coordination among various agencies handling disaster database will help in increasing the information accessibility of key hazards and database at all levels. Efforts are being continuously made to strengthen the existing mechanisms for information sharing and exchange

## **Core indicator 2**

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

primary school curriculum	No
secondary school curriculum	Yes
university curriculum	Yes
professional DRR education programmes	Yes

## Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced Disaster Management as a separate curriculum for standard VIII from the academic year 2003-2004 (Preparedness Measures), IX from 2004 – 2005 (Mitigation Measures) and standard X from 2005-2006 (Role of Government and Science and Technology in DM). The various activities taken up by the Board for achieving the target included-

- (i) Module Development
- (ii) Circular on school safety
- (iii) Awareness generation in form of painting competitions, exhibitions, debates and essay competitions
- (iv) Development of Standard VIII, IX and X textbooks

For the Primary classes DM has been integrated in form of extra-curricular activities like Plays, Painting Competitions. Training of teachers on DM course curriculum has also been carried out.

University Grant Commission (UGC) has 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 has been launched by Government of India as pilot project in 22 states across the country covering 8800 schools; the cascading effect will be seen in due course of time.

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

Under the pilot project on capacity building in disaster management for Government Officials, representatives of the PRIs and ULBs, a total of 16,479 Panchayat Raj Institution (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) functionaries and officials from across the country have been trained in 432 Face-To-Face Training Programme (FFTPs) in the areas of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and



recovery.

Under a comprehensive training program NSS and NYKS volunteers were sensitized and equipped with skills on disaster preparedness and response.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Introduction of disaster management education in school curriculum, graduate and post graduate programs 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

### **Core indicator 3**

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

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

#### **Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? Yes

<b>Research programmes and projects</b>	Yes
<b>Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions</b>	Yes
<b>Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR</b>	No

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator**

## **(not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

No standardized research methodology or tool exists in the country for multi hazard risk assessments and cost benefit analysis. However, Ministry of Earth Sciences (Department of Science and Technology), has developed a model for seismic micro-zonation 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 numbers of nongovernmental organizations have carried out community level hazard risks and vulnerability assessments in different parts of the country.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

## **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.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

<b>Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.</b>	Yes
<b>Training of local government</b>	Yes
<b>Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)</b>	Yes
<b>Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)</b>	No
<b>Guidance for risk reduction</b>	Yes
<b>Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level</b>	Yes

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

International Disaster Risk Reduction Day was celebrated nationally and across the provinces.

National Disaster Management Authority and the State Disaster Management Authorities organize various public awareness campaigns and mock drills.

International Disaster Risk Reduction Day has been celebrated nationally across provinces/states.

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is mandated to do the capacity building of communities on regular basis.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular,

highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

No such contextual challenge.

# Priority for Action 4

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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## 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? 4

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

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Protected areas legislation</b>	Yes
<b>Payment for ecosystem services (PES)</b>	Yes
<b>Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)</b>	No
<b>Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)</b>	Yes
<b>Climate change adaptation projects and programmes</b>	Yes

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Issue of Climate Change and the inter-linkages 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 etc.

Other legislations which are available to protect the environment and natural resources are 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.

Central Pollution Control Board has formulated Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, Manufacture, storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, Bio-medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000, Plastics wastes Rules and Public Liability Insurance Act.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NAMSA) seeks to address issues regarding 'Sustainable Agriculture' in the contexts of risk associated with climate change by devising appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies for ensuring food security, equitable access to food resources, enhancing livelihood opportunities and contributing to economic stability at the national level.

National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) is being carrying out systematic long term research on the impacts and adaptation of Indian agriculture to climate change covering not only grain crops but also horticulture, natural resource, livestock and fisheries. The initiative demonstrates best bet practices on farmers' land to cope with current variability and strengthened the weather observation networks in 100 vulnerable districts in the country.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

## **Core indicator 2**

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

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

<b>Crop and property insurance</b>	Yes
<b>Temporary employment guarantee schemes</b>	Yes
<b>Conditional and unconditional cash transfers</b>	Yes
<b>Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)</b>	Yes
<b>Micro insurance</b>	Yes

## Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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 programs are being implemented to address the vulnerable groups in the society. Some of the major development programs are MNREGS (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 Program (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, and Rajiv Awas Yojana.

MGNREGS has already shown its potential to transform the rural areas into disaster resilient villages and habitations through construction of water conservation and water harvesting structures, drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation, flood control and protection, debris clearance and so on. Indira Awas Yojana ensures houses with built in disaster resilient features.

Under Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) several in situ and ex situ water conservation technologies are being up-scaled through the integrated. The demonstration of best practices will be later upscaled in 131 districts in the XII Five Year Plan. These practices cover four areas i.e., natural resource management, crop production, livestock and fisheries and institutional interventions.

National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) has been formulated by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation by merging Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) and Count Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) to provide appropriate insurance protection to farmers against natural hazards.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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 programs.

### 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.

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

<b>National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.</b>	No
<b>Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets</b>	0
<b>Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals</b>	Yes

#### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Vision 2020 document prepared by Ministry of Agriculture tries to spell out some



of the strategic areas of intervention in the agricultural sector such as increased investments in agriculture, improved institutional and credit, support diversification of agricultural products and 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 programs 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 Program.
4. Integrated Wasteland Development Program.
5. Special Central Assistance to State Plan Scheme on Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Area in north eastern states of India.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), has prepared district level climate vulnerability atlas for undertaking location specific adaptation activities both by public, private and non-governmental sector. New policy initiatives have been undertaken for efficient use of water, energy and fertilizer use in agriculture.

To address the inter-annual variability in rainfall and temperature across the districts, ICAR has prepared the District Level Contingency Plans for 500 districts.

The Urban Development (UD) and Rural Development (RD) ministries have launched the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Urban Infrastructure Dev. Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) schemes to reduce the vulnerability:

Rural Development ministry is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana, Indira Awaas Yojana

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

### 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.

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

<b>Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas</b>	Yes
<b>Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas</b>	Yes
<b>Training of masons on safe construction technology</b>	Yes
<b>Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities</b>	Yes
<b>Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development</b>	Yes
<b>Regulated provision of land titling</b>	Yes

#### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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 provides guidelines 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, 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. The selected ministries have been requested to mainstream DRR in their development programs.

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. BMTPC has issued useful guidelines for flood, wind and cyclone resistance housing.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

### **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.

#### **Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? Yes

<b>% of recovery and reconstruction funds</b>	0
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<b>assigned to DRR</b>	
<b>DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened</b>	Yes
<b>Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning</b>	Yes
<b>Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery</b>	Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Building Back Better has become the guiding principles for recovery and reconstruction programs in India. Adequate attention has been paid to mainstream disaster risk reduction into post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation work in recent past.

Some major programs are:

- Bhuj Earthquake Reconstruction Program
- Latur Earthquake Reconstruction Program
- Tsunami Rehabilitation Program
- Kosi Flood Reconstruction Program
- Sikkim Earthquake reconstruction Program
- Uttarakhand Recovery Programme
- Cyclone Rehabilitation Programme

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 Programs
- 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.

The Government is contemplating for a National Disaster Recovery Framework to standardize and institutionalize the disaster recovery process.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities

and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

### Core indicator 6

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

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

<b>Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	Yes
<b>By national and sub-national authorities and institutions</b>	Yes
<b>By international development actors</b>	Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

# Priority for Action 5

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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## 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? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

**DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies**

Yes

**The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.**

Yes

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

**Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety**

Yes

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

Yes

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

**Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections**

No

**Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios**

Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

National Disaster Management Plan comprising of response, mitigation, and human resource aspects have been prepared in consultation with the line ministries/departments.

At the National Level –Crisis Management Plan, National Response plan and Mitigation Plan have been prepared. Ministries of Defence, Mines (Geological Survey of India), Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Railways, Civil Aviation and Water Resources have developed their sectoral specific mitigation plans which are under final stage of approval. Government of India has also prepared guidelines for State Disaster Management Plans and District Disaster Management Plans. As on date 21 states /UTs have prepared their State Disaster Management Plans and others are different stages of preparation.

Demonstrative mock drills (hazard specific) are regular feature at national and state level by NDMA/SDMA respectively. So far 416 Mock Exercises has been undertaken in 35 States/UTs across the country.

A three tier disaster response mechanisms has been put in place. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is at the apex level to handle disasters of level of III, State disaster Response Force (SDRF) to the first responder for level I & II disasters at State level and at the district level personnel of Civil Defence, Home guards and Fire & Emergency Services are to be included. At present 16 States have in-principally approved and constituted SDRF. NDRF is also engaged in community capacity building and awareness generation programmes. Since 2011, NDRF personnel have trained and sensitized about 29.50 lakh people including community members, school children NCC, NSS volunteers, and PRI members.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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 programs requires strong advocacy at all levels, political willingness, understanding of disaster risks and cost benefit analysis.



## 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? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

<b>Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities</b>	No
<b>Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery</b>	Yes
<b>Operations and communications centre</b>	Yes
<b>Search and rescue teams</b>	Yes
<b>Stockpiles of relief supplies</b>	Yes
<b>Shelters</b>	Yes
<b>Secure medical facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response</b>	Yes

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

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.

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.

Catastrophic Insurance facilities are available in agricultural sector.

The Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines for 10 % Flexi-funds within the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to be utilized for mitigation and restoration activities in the event of natural calamities in the sectors covered by the CSS. These guidelines will be applicable for the financial year 2014-2015. With careful planning and inter-sectoral coordination, these guidelines can be helpful in addressing the concerns of disaster mitigation as well as in post-disaster restoration and recovery. These guidelines would address the limitations of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), viz., that NDRF /SDRF resources cannot be used for preventive or mitigation activities and NDRF/SDRF cover only the activities of 'immediate restoration'.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

### **Core indicator 3**

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

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>National contingency and calamity funds</b>	Yes
<b>The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds</b>	Yes
<b>Insurance and reinsurance facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms</b>	Yes

## Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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. 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. 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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

## 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.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

<b>Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available</b>	Yes
<b>Post-disaster need assessment methodologies</b>	No
<b>Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects</b>	No
<b>Identified and trained human resources</b>	No

## **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

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 information and coordination of response during post disaster time.

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

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 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.

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.

However, post-disaster recovery in India in the absence of an institutional framework has hindered systematic recovery actions. Drawing from the lessons learned from recent Uttarakhand flood and Odisha cyclone 'Phailin', the Ministry of Home Affairs, has initiated efforts to set up a National Disaster Recovery Framework through multi-stakeholder consultations. The framework would come out with a set of methodology and tools which would provide guidance and help the states in better organizing their post-disaster recovery efforts.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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 levels are generic and often do not 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

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

### 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.

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 (HRVA). 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 13th Finance Commission allocation of funds to the State governments under Capacity development has particular focus to utilize the funds for meeting out technical resources and research for development of comprehensive HRVA profile of the State.

## **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.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

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. The 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

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.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?: Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

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 capacity 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 specialized training on hazard risk mitigation.

Dedicated funds have been earmarked for Training and Capacity Building by 13th 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

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.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

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

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.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

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.

## **Contextual Drivers of Progress**

### 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)

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 provides 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

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## 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

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### 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:

1. Promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness.
2. Making arrangements for execution of various provisions made in the dm act 2005.
3. Allocation of dedicated budget for disaster risk reduction projects.
4. Increasing the involvement of the local governments in formulation of disaster management policies and plans.
5. Ensuring environmental sustainability by including restoration of ecological balance in Himalayan and coastal ecosystem as a focus area in the disaster management plan.
6. Promoting development of new financial tools such as catastrophic risk financing, risk insurance, catastrophic bonds, micro-finance etc.
7. Strengthening the monitoring mechanism for implementation of disaster risk reduction.

Fostering social and gender equity in disaster risk reduction planning.

## Future Outlook 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.

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## 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 information to the risk community and the local authorities.
8. Strengthening of Emergency Operation Centres ( Functional 24x7)
9. Strengthening of Civil Defense and Fire Service in the country.

## Future Outlook 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.

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## Future Outlook Statement

To continue with the 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 Strengthening partnership with Corporate sector, Academic & research Institutions, Interdepartmental and Inter- ministerial

# Stakeholders

*Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report*

Organization	Organization type	Focal Point
Ministry of Health	Governments	
Ministry of Earth Sciences	Governments	
Ministry of Agriculture	Governments	
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Governments	
Ministry of Power	Governments	
Ministry of Home Affairs	Governments	
Ministry of Environment	Governments	
Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Governments	
Ministry of Urban Development	Governments	
Ministry of Human Resource Development	Governments	
Ministry of Rural Development	Governments	
Ministry of Railways	Governments	
Ministry of Heavy Industries (Department of Corporate Social Responsibility)	Governments	
National Disaster Management Authority	Governments	
Planning Commission	Governments	
Department of Space	Governments	
Central Board of Secondary Education	Governments	
United Nations Development Programme	UN & International Organizations	
National Institute of Disaster Management	Governments	

University Grant Commission	Governments	
Building Material and Technology Promotion Council	Governments	
Central Water Commission	Governments	
Indira Gandhi National Open University	Governments	