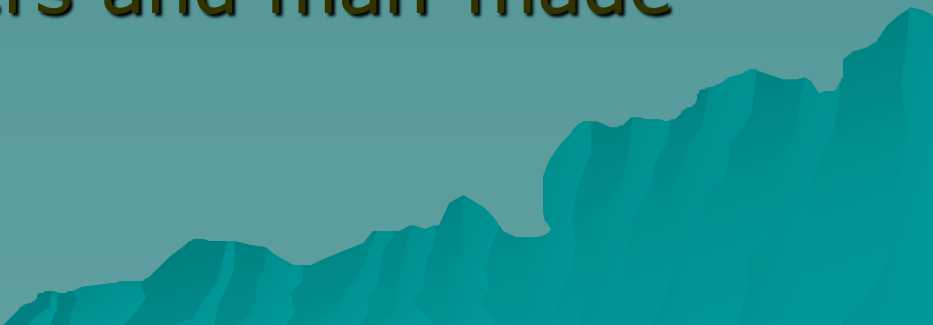


DISASTER

◆ Definition

“A serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using only its own resources”.

India's Vulnerability to Disasters

- ◆ 57% land is vulnerable to earthquakes. Of these, 12% is vulnerable to severe earthquakes.
 - ◆ 68% land is vulnerable to drought.
 - ◆ 12% land is vulnerable to floods.
 - ◆ 8% land is vulnerable to cyclones.
 - ◆ Apart from natural disasters, some cities in India are also vulnerable to chemical and industrial disasters and man-made disasters.
- 
- A stylized, layered mountain range graphic in shades of blue and teal, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

Disasters

Water and Climate related:

Floods, Cyclones, Avalanches, Cloud bursts, Drought etc.

Geological related:

Earthquakes, Tsumani, Landslides, Mud Flows, Dam failures / dam bursts etc.

Accident related:

Forest Fires, Urban fires, Mine flooding, Oil Spills

Major building collapse, Serial bomb blasts; Air, road and rail accidents etc.

Chemical, Industrial and Nuclear related:

Biological related disasters:

Biological disasters and epidemics, Pest attacks, Cattle epidemics, Food poisoning

EARTHQUAKES

- ◆ Earthquake over 5.5 magnitude cause damage to property & life.

- ◆ Four Seismic Zones:

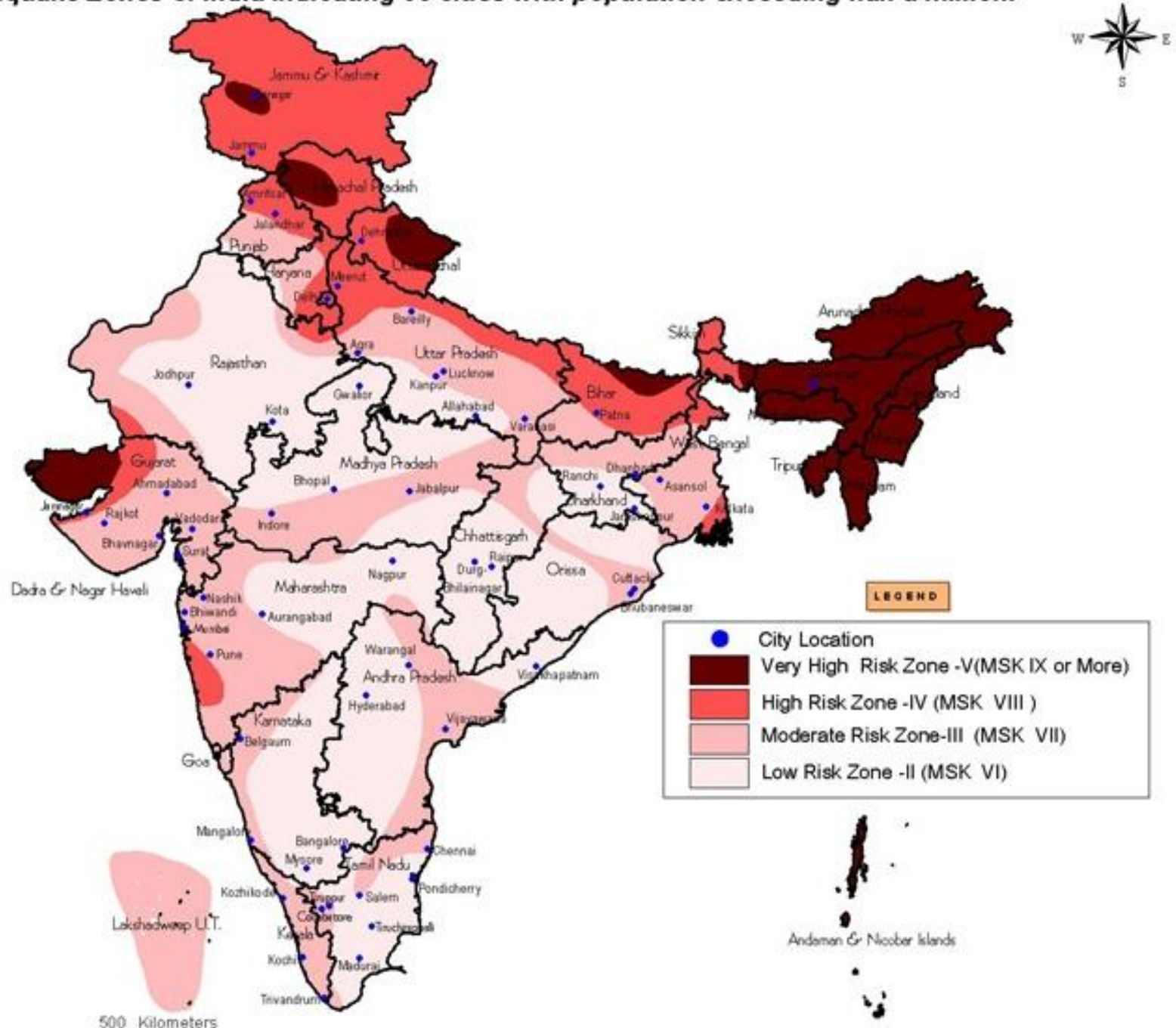
Zone V - very High Damage Risk Zone

Zone IV - High Damage Risk Zone

Zone III - Moderate Damage Risk Zone

Zone II – Low Damage Risk Zone

Earthquake Zones of India indicating 60 cities with population exceeding half a million.

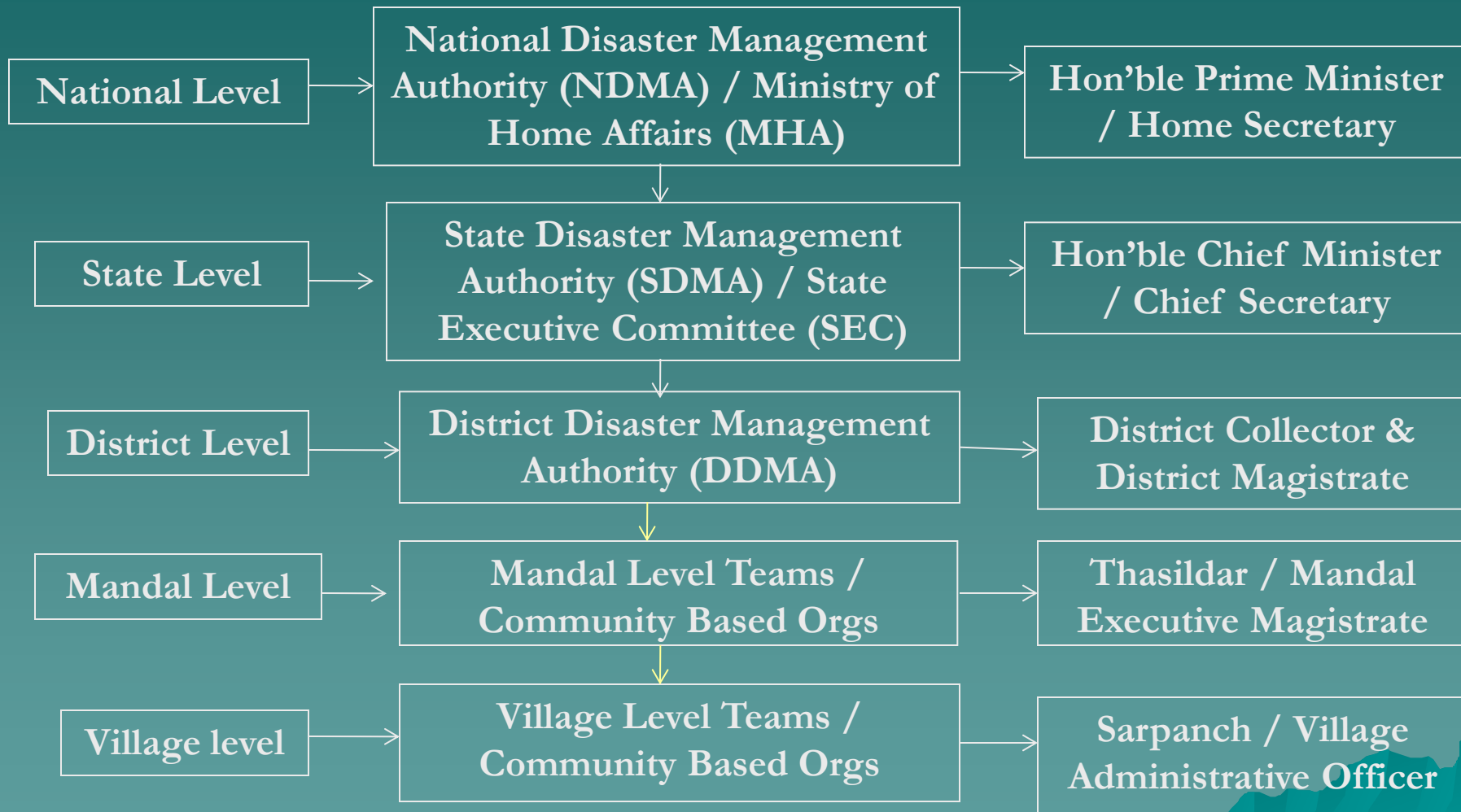


- ◆ In 1990's – Disaster Management cell in Ministry of Agriculture following declaration of decade of 1990 as the “International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) by the UN General Assembly.
- ◆ After Latur, Orissa & Bhuj – Disaster Management shifted from Agriculture to Ministry of Home Affairs in 2002.

DM ACT - 2005

- Parliament enacted the Disaster Management Act 2005 (Act.No.53 of 2005) to provide necessary Institutional and Legal Frame Work, for effective management of Natural and Manmade Disasters.
- DM Act is basis for all Disaster Management activities in the Country.
- **Institutional Mechanism -**
 - NDMA, SDMA, DDMA
 - NEC,SEC
 - NDRF
- **Financial Arrangements-**
 - National Disaster Response Fund, State Disaster Response Fund and District Disaster Response Fund
 - National Disaster Mitigation Fund & similar such fund at state and district levels
 - Capacity Building Grant
 - Response Reserve (to be created)
- **Capacity Development-**
 - NIDM
- **Other institutions-**
 - Civil Defence
 - Fire Services
 - Home Guards

INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION



- ◆ National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).
- ◆ National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).
- ◆ National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).

SDMA (STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY)

- As per DM Act, 2005 every State Government shall establish a State Disaster Management Authority.

Composition of the SDMA:

- The Chief Minister of the State shall be Chairperson, ex officio;
- Other members, not exceeding eight, to be nominated by the Chairperson of the State Authority.

Powers and Functions

Responsibility for laying down policies and plans for disaster management in the State.

- A. Recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures;
- B. Review the development plans of the different departments of the State and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein;
- C. Review the measures being taken for mitigation, capacity building and preparedness by the departments of the Government of the State and issue such guidelines as may be necessary.

SEC (STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)

- Under Sub-Section (1) of Section-14 of DM Act-2005, the State Government shall constitute a State Executive Committee
- **Composition of SEC**
 - A. The Chief Secretary to the State Government, who shall be Chairperson, ex officio;
 - B. Four Secretaries to the Government of the State of such depts. as the State Government may think fit, ex officio.
- **Role of SEC**

Assist the State Authority in the performance of its functions, execute, implement and coordinate action in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority and ensure the compliance of directions issued by the State Government under DM Act,2005.

DDMA's (DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY'S)

- Every State Government shall establish District Disaster Management Authority for every district.

Composition of DDMA:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| A. Collector and Magistrate | - Chairperson, ex officio; |
| B. Chairperson of the Zilla Parishad | - Co Chairperson |
| C. Superintendent of Police | - Member |
| D. Joint Collector shall be Chief Executive Officer of the District authority | - Member Convener |
| E. Project Director, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) | - Member |
| F. Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad | - Member |
| G. District Medical and Health Officer | - Member |

Role of DDMA

Preparation of District Disaster Management Plans.

Review the measures being taken for mitigation, Capacity Building and Preparedness in the District and issue such guidelines as may be necessary.


FUNCTIONS IN DM DEPARTMENT

- Monitoring seasonal conditions.
- Preparation and updation of calamity contingency / Disaster Management plans for flood, drought, earthquake etc.
- Dissemination of early warnings during calamities such as Heavy Rains & flood.
- Coordination of evacuation/ rescue, relief and rehabilitation activities in natural calamities.
- Submission of memorandum for assistance from NCCF / SDRF to the Central Government in case of occurrence of natural calamities.
- Release of funds to Districts as per NDRF / SDRF norms and ex-gratia under Apathbandhu Scheme.

NODAL AGENCIES

Disasters	Agencies
Cyclone	Indian Meteorological Department
Tsunami	Indian National Centre for Oceanic Information Services
Floods	Central Water Commission
Landslides	Geological Survey of India
Avalanches	Snow and Avalanche study Establishment
Heat & Cold Waves	Indian Meteorological Department

New Directions for Disaster Management in India

- ◆ A **National Disaster Mitigation Fund** will be administered by NDMA. States and districts will administer mitigation funds.
 - ◆ A **National Disaster Response Fund** will be administered by NDMA through the National Executive Committee. States and Districts will administer state Disaster Response Fund and Disaster Response Fund respectively.
 - ◆ 8 Battalions of **National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)** are being trained and deployed with CSSR and MFR equipments and tools in eight strategic locations.
 - ◆ A **National Disaster Management Policy** and **National Disaster Response Plan** will also be drawn up.
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Best Practices

- ◆ On 12 November, 1970 a major cyclone hit the coastal belt of Bangladesh at 223 km/hr. with a storm surge of six to nine meters height, killing an estimated **500,000** people.
- ◆ Due to the Cyclone Preparedness Program, the April 1991 cyclone with wind speed of 225 km/hr. killed only **138,000** people even though the coastal population had doubled by that time.
- ◆ In May 1994, in a similar cyclone with a wind speed of 250 km/hr. only **127** people lost their lives.
- ◆ In May 1997, in a cyclone with wind speed of 200 km/hr. only **111** people lost their lives.

THANK YOU