

# *Progress in implementation of Hyogo Framework For Action*

## *India*

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13<sup>th</sup> November, 2008.*

## **Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015**

**Building resilience of nations and communities to disasters**

### **Three Strategic Goals**

1. Integrating DRR in development
2. Strengthening institutions and capacities
3. Incorporating DRR in preparedness, response, recovery

### **Five Priority Action areas**

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

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

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

*Reduce the underlying risk factors.*

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

### **Priority Action 1:**

**Ensure that Disaster Risk Reduction is a national and local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation**

- Strong political commitment towards disaster risk reduction in India.
- National Disaster Management Framework in place since 2004.
- Disaster Management Act has been constituted in 2005.
- Disaster Management Authority has been constituted at national state and district level.
- National Policy on disaster management is at anvil.

National Executive Committee has been constituted to assist National Disaster Management Authority in executing its function which is represented by the secretaries to the government of India in the ministries or departments having administrative control on *agriculture, atomic energy, defence, drinking water supply, environment and forests, finance (expenditure), health, power, rural development, science and technology, space, telecommunication, urban development, water resources and the chief of the Integrated Defense Staff of the Chiefs of Staff Committee.*

The requisite mechanisms for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction has been laid down in the act and every ministry of central and state government has been assigned roles and responsibilities to address disaster risk agenda.

National Disaster Response Fund has been constituted. The other two major existing funding heads available for immediate disaster response are Calamity Relief Fund and National Calamity and Contingency Fund.

**Priority Action 2:**  
**Identify, Assess and Monitor disaster risks and  
enhance early warning**

India has established an interim Tsunami Warning centre at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services ( INCOIS) Hyderabad and is operational round the clock with active support of India Meteorological Department ,Japan Meteorological Agency and Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre.

Government of India has identified key departments/ organizations to provide early warnings on different hazards.. Cyclone warnings are provided by the India Meteorological Department

IMD also provides the informations on the major earthquakes that hit the country.

Work is under progress to establish a Disaster Management Support Control Room in Geological Survey of India and connected to NDMA and MHA to make direct contact with the landslide prone states to collect landslide related data.

**Central Water Commission (CWC) provides flood forecast on all major flood prone rivers and inflow forecasts for selected important reservoirs. The National Flood Atlas has also been prepared by the commission..**

**The National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) has been set up by the Survey of India (Department of Science & Technology), to collect, compile, analyze and prepare value-added maps for use by various agencies in the field of DM; for management of natural resources, industrial applications etc-----*The NSDI will work towards interoperability of data and information-sharing protocols, which will facilitate effective policy analyses and informed decision making for improving the effectiveness of DM.***

**National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC), equipped with satellite phones, GPS, computers, emergency lights, GIS information system etc and made operational since february,2005 . The States are being assisted to set up control rooms/emergency operations centres at the State and district level.**

**Vulnerability Atlas for India has been prepared .**

### **Priority Action 3:**

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

Government of India in its 10th Five year Plan emphasized the need for integration of Disaster Management in the existing education system in India.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) one of the widely recognized boards of school education in India as well 13 other State Education Boards have included Disaster management as a subject in Social Sciences in the curriculum of secondary education .

For effective curriculum transaction, the CBSE has taken up extensive training programmes for teachers in a phased manner across the country.

National Institution of Disaster Management, (NIDM) a statutory organization has been established for training and capacity building on Disaster Management and is mandated to organize training programmes and formulate and implement a comprehensive human resource development plan covering all aspects of disaster management. *(NPCBEERM and the NPCBAERM are the two major Capacity Building Initiative for engineers and architects )*

NIDM has introduced web based Online Training Programme on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework in collaboration with the World Bank Institute, Washington .

- India Disaster Knowledge Network in which more than 50 national level research and academic organizations have agreed to be partners and will share knowledge and information is under development.

Few of the universities and autonomous institutes in the country like Sikkim Manipal University, Indra Prashtha University, Disaster Management Institute, Bhopal are also running formal courses on disaster management.

DMI Bhopal has also been identified as the regional training institute for imparting training on Incident Command System by Ministry Of Home Affairs, Government Of India.

#### **Priority Action 4: Reduce the underlying risk factors**

- Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has prepared a model guideline and has proposed the necessary amendments as required in the existing building byelaws, Town and Country Planning Act, Development Control Regulations and Land use Zoning regulations to ensure structural safety against natural hazard prone areas- State governments are in the process of amending their byelwas/DCR.
- The Government of India has developed the National Action Plan on Climate Change. *The plan mentions about the two main strategies to be adopted for disaster management response to extreme climate events which are mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into infrastructure project design and strengthening communication networks and disaster management facilities at all levels*

- **The Coastal Zone Regulations of Government of India identifies the coastal stretches of seas, bays, estuaries, creeks, rivers and backwaters which are influenced by tidal action (in the landward side) up to 500 meters from the High Tide Land and the land between the Low Tide Land and High Tide Land as the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ)". Such activities like setting up of industries, disposal of hazardous substances, fish processing, effluent discharge, landfilling, land reclamation, mining, harvesting ground water, construction and landscape alteration are banned within CRZ with a few exclusive exceptions..**
- **National Standards/Codes for construction practices relating to structural safety from natural hazards including the National Building Code are second to none in technical content in India**
- **In addition to it there are hazard specific codes designed by Bureau Of Indian Standard to ensure structural safety against natural hazards like Cyclone, Landslides and Earthquakes.**
- **A Building back Better' has become the guiding principle of disaster recovery and reconstruction programmes in India.**

- Government of India is also implementing several development programmes addressing different sectors which also has the potential to reduce disaster risks by reducing the vulnerabilities of the local communities like Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, Sampurn Grameen Rojgar Yojna, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna .
- Enactment of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2005 for ensuring rural livelihood security.

### **Priority Action 5:**

#### **Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels**

Capacities enhanced at institutional and community level to effectively respond to a disaster.

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been constituted which comprises of eight battalions drawn from Central Para-military forces for specialized response in disaster like situation. NDRF is positioned at eight different locations in the country based on the vulnerability profile.

The National Emergency Communication Plan has been conceptualized by NDMA to provide last mile connectivity.

Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and United Nations Development Programme is jointly implementing the largest Community Based Disaster Risk Management Programme in the world covering 176 districts across 17 multi hazard prone states.

- **Revamping of the Civil Defense System in the country is under progress.**
- **Ministry Of Home Affairs,GOI is also implementing the Disaster Management Support Project with support of USAID which aims at strengthening the existing Disaster Management systems for effective response.***(- procurement of advance search an drescue equipments, training on ICS etc)*

**Thank you**