



Policies of Disaster Management at National and State level

**NATIONAL POLICY
ON
DISASTER MANAGEMENT 2009**

Approved by the Union Cabinet on 22nd October, 2009

**STATE POLICY
ON**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT 2013

Vision

To build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

Approach

A holistic and integrated approach will be evolved towards disaster management with emphasis on building strategic partnerships at various levels. The themes underpinning the policy are:

- Community based DM, including last mile integration of the policy, plans and execution.
- Capacity development in all spheres.
- Consolidation of past initiatives and best practices.
- Cooperation with agencies at National and International levels.
- Multi-sectoral synergy

Objectives

The objectives of the National Policy on Disaster Management are:

- Promoting a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation and education.
- Encouraging mitigation measures based on technology, traditional wisdom and environmental sustainability.
- Mainstreaming disaster management into the developmental planning process.
- Establishing institutional and techno-legal frameworks to create an enabling regulatory environment and a compliance regime.
- Ensuring mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks.

Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and fail-safe communication with information technology support.

- Ensuring efficient response and relief with a caring approach towards the needs of the vulnerable sections of the society.
- Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat for ensuring safer living.
- Promoting a productive and proactive partnership with the media for disaster management.

Institutional and Legal Arrangements

- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- National Executive Committee (NEC)
- State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)
- District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)
- Local Authorities- Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), Municipalities, District and Cantonment, Institutional and Legal Arrangements Boards, and Town Planning Authorities

- National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)
- National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

Existing Institutional Arrangements

Cabinet Committee on Management of Natural Calamities (CCMNC) and the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)

High Level Committee (HLC)

- Central Government
- Role of Central Ministries and Departments
- National Crisis Management Committee (NCCMC)
- State Governments
- District Administration
- Other Important institutional Arrangements
- Armed Forces
- Central Paramilitary Forces
- State Police Forces and Fire Services
- Civil Defence and Home Guards
- State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)

- Role of National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)
- International Cooperation

Financial Arrangements

DM to be in-built in Developmental Plans

National Disaster Response and Mitigation Funds

Responsibilities of the Central Ministries and Departments

State and District Level Arrangements

State and District Level Arrangements

Techno-Financial Regime

New financial tools such as catastrophe risk financing, risk insurance, catastrophe bonds, micro-finance and insurance etc., will be promoted with innovative fiscal incentives to cover such losses of individuals, communities and the corporate sector.

For example, the Environmental Relief Fund under the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, enacted for providing relief to chemical accident victims is worth mentioning.

Some financial practices such as disaster risk insurance, micro-finance and micro-insurance, warranty on newly constructed houses and structures and linking safe construction with home loans will be considered for adoption.

Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Mapping (HRVA)

Increasing Trend of Disasters in Urban Areas

Critical Infrastructure

Preparedness

Role of Central Ministries and Departments, and States

Plan- incorporate the inputs of all stakeholders for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness integration into the planning process. A bottom-up approach needs to be adopted

Forecasting and Early Warning Systems

Communications and Information Technology (IT) Support

Strengthening of the Emergency Operations Centres

Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management

Training, Simulation and Mock Drills

Partnerships for Mitigation and Preparedness

Community Based Disaster Preparedness

Stakeholders' Participation

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Public-Private

Partnership (PPP)

Media Partnership

Techno-Legal Regime

- Revision of Municipal Regulation
- Land Use Planning
- Safe Construction Practices

- Compliance Regime- binding**

consequences, to ensure the effectiveness of techno-legal and techno-financial provisions. It is important to ensure that monitoring, verification and compliance arrangements are in place both at the National and State level.

- Enforcement

Response

- Role of the NEC
- Role of the Nodal and Other Central Ministries and Departments
- Role of State, District and Local Authorities
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- Levels of Disasters
- Incident Response System (IRS)
- First and other Key Responders
- Medical Response
- Animal Care
- Information and Media Partnership

Relief and Rehabilitation

- Setting up of Temporary Relief Camps
- Management of Relief Supplies
- Review of Standards of Relief
- Temporary Livelihood Options and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation
- Provision of Intermediate Shelters

Reconstruction and Recovery

- Owner Driven Reconstruction- Reconstruction plans and designing of houses need to be a participatory process involving the government, affected community, NGOs and the corporate sector.
- Speedy Reconstruction
- Linking Recovery with Safe Development
- Livelihood Restoration

Capacity Development

A strategic approach to capacity development will be effective only with the active and enthusiastic participation of the stakeholders. This process comprises awareness generation, education, training, Research and Development (R&D), etc.

National Priorities

Training of DM officials, functionaries, trainers and elected representatives and communities.

DM training and orientation of professionals like doctors, engineers, and architects will be given due importance. Further, expansion of DM training in educational institutions at all levels including schools

Institutional Capacity Development

The NIDM will play an important role in developing and facilitating the implementation of the National training schedule for DM.

Also, the DM cells in all Administrative Training Institutes, Police Academies, State Institutes of Rural Development, the four Paramilitary Training Centres of the NDRF and the National Training Academy will contribute most significantly in developing DM related skills

- Training of Communities
- Professional Technical Education- NCC, Boy Scouts
- DM Education in Schools
- Training of Other Groups- paramedics, social workers, plumbers, sanitary fitters and safety auditors also play a very important role in community based DM
- Licensing and Certification

Knowledge Management

- Synergetic Application of Science and Technology
- Knowledge Institutions
- Knowledge Dissemination through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
- Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK)
- India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)
- India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN)
- Documentation of Best Practices and Research

Research and Development

Institutional Arrangements

- Close interaction with Central Ministries and Departments of Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Earth Sciences, Environment & Forests, Health, Industry, Science & Technology, and Space; and with academic institutions such as the IITs, NITs and universities, etc.,
- Identification of Needs and Promotion of Research

References:

1. National Policy of Disaster management, NDMA, Ministry of Home Affairs

[National Disaster Management Plan May 2016.pdf \(mha.gov.in\)](#)

2. State Policy of Disaster Management 2013, SDMA, Dept of Revenue and Disaster Management

[State Policy on Disaster Management Management, 2013 \(msdma.gov.in\)](#)

Thanks

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