

**2<sup>nd</sup> National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction  
(NPDRR)**

# **Strengthening of State and District Level Institutions**

**(Technical Session 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk  
Governance to Manage Disaster Risk)**

By

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# Format of Presentation

- Key Issues in the thematic area, how they are linked with SFDRR
- DRG: Overview of the Administrative mechanism and procedures
- Challenges
- Way Forward/Recommendations

# Key Issues.....

- 3<sup>rd</sup> WCDRR in Sendai in 2015: 15 year SFDRR, India is signatory, Bihar DRR Roadmap 2015-2030
- **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** refers to the conceptual framework of elements considered with the possibilities to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society,
  - ✓ to avoid (prevention)
  - ✓ or to limit (mitigation and preparedness)
  - ✓ the adverse impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.

# Key Issues.....

- **Disaster Risk Management (DRM) or Governance** includes but goes beyond DRR
  - ✓ by adding a **management perspective** (administrative mechanism and procedures related to the management of both risk and disasters)
  - ✓ that combines prevention, mitigation and preparedness with response.

Source : ISDR (International Strategy for Disaster Reduction) Terminology

# Key Issues.....

## SFDRR global targets

- **Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.**
- **Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020 -2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.**
- **Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.**
- **Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.**

# Key Issues.....

- **Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.**
- **Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030.**
- **Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.**

# Key Issues.....

## SFDRR Priorities for Action

- Understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard-characteristics and the **environment**.
- Strengthening **disaster risk governance** to manage disaster risk at the national, regional and global level.
- Public & private investment in DRR for economic, social, **health and cultural resilience** of person, community and countries.
- Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response.

# Key Issues.....(contd)

- The key issue is strengthening Disaster Risk Governance for managing disaster risk
- This is priority no 2 under the SFDRR
- To achieve the targets of SFDRR, chiefly, reduction of mortality, number of affected persons, economic losses, damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services caused due to disasters
- It is imperative to strengthen administrative structures and procedures at various levels: improving DRG/DRM
- Status? SWOT? Challenges? Way forward?

# DRG: Overview of the Administrative mechanism and procedures

- Disaster Management Act, 2005: Mandates and institutional arrangements

## National level

- MHA/MoAg/Ministries
- NDMA- Chaired by PM with full time Members/Staff
- NEC-headed by Cab Sec with Secretaries of concerned Ministries as ex-officio Members
- NIDM-engaged in capacity building
- NDRF-specialized dedicated force for response

# DRG: Overview.....(Contd)

## State level

- DMD/other Departments of the State Govt
- CMG, headed by Chief Secretary with concerned Secretaries as ex-officio members
- SDMA-State level, Chaired by CM with full time VC/Members/Staff (Bihar)
- SEC- headed by Chief Secretary with Secretaries of DMD/WRD/Finance and DC as ex-officio members
- SDRF- State level, specialized dedicated full time Force for response

# DRG: Overview.....(Contd)

- State DM policy
- SDMP
- Action Plans for prevention/mitigation of various disasters
- SOPs for response
- Guidelines for DM
- Department DM Plans
- ODMPs
- City DM Plans
- Bihar DRR Roadmap, 2015-2030: defined roles to 27 Departments/Agencies including DMD/SDMA/DDMAs

# DRG: Overview.....(Contd)

## District level

- District administration
- District/sub-district level officers of line departments
- District Task Force headed by District Collector and officers of concerned line departments: Mainly for response
- DDMAAs- Chaired by respective District Collectors with officers of concerned line departments as ex-officio members, no full time staff (Bihar)
- SDRF units pre-positioned at 8 multi-disaster prone districts
- DDMPs
- Defined role under Bihar DRR Roadmap, 2015-2030
- SOPs

# Challenges

- For effective DRG
  - ✓ Institutional mechanism
  - ✓ Well defined mandate
  - ✓ Procedures
  - ✓ Capacity
- Weak institutions/Non-Clarity of roles
- Overlapping mandates
- Procedures/practices still evolving
- Limited capacity

# Challenges...(Contd)

## Weak Institutions: Some noticeable weaknesses

- ✓ SDMAAs are evolving/role clarity an issue
- ✓ State Govts in response mode: State Disaster Response Fund
- ✓ No separate funding mechanism for prevention/mitigation/preparedness
- ✓ Acceptability of the mandate of DMD/SDMAAs for line departments is an issue: jurisdictional issues
- ✓ SECs function mainly for administration of SDR/NDR Fund

# Challenges.....(Contd)

- ✓ DDMA's evolving/Role clarity an issue
- ✓ DDMA's regarded as adjunct to District Administration: no staff/no separate space/no regular meetings/no regular function
- ✓ Meeting of DDMA's normally takes place to grant exemption to the departments from following standard rules reg inviting tenders for procurement of goods and services during emergencies ( Sec 50 of DM Act)

# Challenges.....(Contd)

- Overlapping mandates
- ✓ DM Act, 2005 created NDMA/SDMAs/SEC//DDMAs: New institutions to deal with DM matters
- ✓ It brought a paradigm shift in DM sector
- ✓ But role and functions of State Government Departments and SDMA/SEC/DDMAs overlap
- ✓ Cluttered with too many sections and subsections on role and functions: need revisit/clarity
- ✓ Who will do what should be clearly spelt out

# Challenges.....(Contd)

## Evolving procedures

- ✓ Some States have not framed SDMPs (Bansal's PIL in SC)
- ✓ DDMPs still evolving
- ✓ No separate funding provision for prevention/Preparedness: SDRF for response only
- ✓ States reluctant in creating mitigation fund
- ✓ Departmental DM Plans not in place

# Challenges.....(Contd)

## Limited Capacity

- ✓ Professional capacity of Govt Departments relating to DM limited
- ✓ Except in few SDMAs, professional man power is limited
- ✓ Worse is the case with District Administration/DDMAs
- ✓ NIDM type capacity building institutions lacking in most of the States
- ✓ Institutional capacity within States is limited

# Way Forward/Recommendations

- Imperativeness of DRG in view of severity and regularity of occurrence of multi-disasters in India, natural/man-made and climate induced disasters, strengthening of State and District level institutions are need of the hour
- Following may be considered
  - ✓ Institutions existing prior to DM Act need to be professionalized: training
  - ✓ Similar is the case with institutions created by DM Act
  - ✓ Clarity of role and functions is imperative: Synergy, not conflicts and overlapping
  - ✓ DM Act was revisited by an empowered committee after broader consultation: the report should be put in public domain and action taken

# Way Forward/Recommendations

- ✓ Capacity enhancement of the institutions at all levels: Full time professional staff, why on contract for limited period?
- ✓ States should create separate funds for prevention/Mitigation/Preparedness
- ✓ Central Government should consider its contribution in the said fund
- ✓ Action to increase Institutional capacity within States: Universities/Research institutions/Engineering Colleges/ Polytechnics
- ✓ Collaboration, networking, studies, research

# Way Forward/Recommendations

- ✓ Capacity building of the Stakeholders: establishments of SIDMs
- ✓ Specialized and well equipped response force in the States: collaboration and networking with each other
- ✓ Sharing of good practices between States on regular basis
- ✓ Strengthening of Early Warning System: increasing access of the stakeholders

# Thanks

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