2\textsuperscript{nd} 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........

- 3rd 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
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
• DDMAs- 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

✓ SDMAs 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/SDMAs for line departments is an issue: jurisdictional issues
✓ SECs function mainly for administration of SDR/NDR Fund
Challenges......(Contd)

✓ DDMAs evolving/Role clarity an issue
✓ DDMAs regarded as adjunct to District Administration: no staff/no separate space/no regular meetings/no regular function
✓ Meeting of DDMAs 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
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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