



State level Programmes for
**STRENGTHENING
DISASTER MANAGEMENT
IN INDIA**

Initiatives by
Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI



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Foreword

Disasters disrupt progress and destroy the outcome of developmental efforts over several years, often pushing nations in quest for progress back by several decades. Thus, efficient reduction of disaster risks, rather than mere response to their occurrence, has in recent times, received increased attention both within India and abroad. With a vision to build a safe and disaster resilient India, the Government has adopted a holistic, proactive, multi-hazard oriented and technology driven strategy by promoting a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

In the above context, the Ministry of Home Affairs has undertaken several initiatives to achieve sustainable reduction in disaster risk. These encompass multi-hazard planning, use of technology for disaster mitigation, and empowerment of various stakeholders by enhancing their capacities to prepare, respond and mitigate hazards.

This publication is a compilation of the various initiatives taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to achieve the above objectives. The information given would help the state governments and other stakeholders working in the field of disaster management to know at a glance about the risk mitigation schemes that would help them to plan and execute the scheme for a safe future.

The information given in this booklet can also be downloaded freely from the Website of the Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India (www.ndmindia.nic.in).



3-2-2011

(A.E. Ahmad)

Secretary (Border Management)

New Delhi,
3rd February 2011

1. Background

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India (GoI) is the nodal ministry for handling management of natural disasters viz. earthquakes, floods, cyclones, tsunami, landslides etc. and man-made disasters viz. fires, chemical, biological, radiological, and terrorist attacks etc. It has undertaken several initiatives for building disaster resilient communities in India. In the recent past, several steps have been taken for strengthening existing preparedness, mitigation and response mechanisms of the State Governments and Local Authorities in the country. The Government of India has released funds to the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Plan and Non- Plan) and through externally aided programmes.

The objective of this booklet is to serve as a guide for the State Governments, Union Territories and concerned stakeholders about the Government of India's initiatives and to provide a glimpse of funds allocated under various schemes.



2. Legal Framework

The institutional and policy mechanisms for carrying out response, relief and rehabilitation have been well established in the country. In the recent past, the orientation for handling disaster situations has been changed from a relief-centric to a holistic, multi-dimensional and multi-disciplinary approach involving diverse scientific, engineering, social and financial processes. The new approach encompasses the entire gamut of disaster management activities, i.e. prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation. This approach stems from the conviction that development is not sustainable unless disaster mitigation and response is mainstreamed and inbuilt into the development process. Keeping in view the vision articulated under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 for building a safe and disaster resilient India, the Disaster Management Policy was announced in 2009.



3. Institutional Mechanisms

3.1 As per Disaster Management Act 2005

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for the constitution of the following institutions at national, state and district levels.

- (a) **National Disaster Management Authority:** The Authority initially created under an administrative order was notified in 2005 under the Disaster Management Act. The Prime Minister is the chairperson of this Authority. The apex body is responsible for laying down policies, plans and guidelines on Disaster Management.
- (b) **State Disaster Management Authorities:** State Disaster Management Authorities have been set up for laying down policies and plans for disaster management in their respective states and are in the process of becoming operational.
- (c) **District Disaster Management Authorities:** District Disaster Management Authorities have been set up as planning, coordinating and implementing bodies for disaster management and to take all measures in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National and State Authorities.
- (d) **National Institute of Disaster Management:** The National Centre for Disaster Management, established in 1995 was upgraded to the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) after the transfer of the subject of disaster management to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The main responsibility of the institute is human resource development through development and implementation of human resource plans, capacity building & training, research, documentation and policy advocacy in the field of disaster management. NIDM works in tandem with the NDMA and Central, State and local governments as well as various other stakeholders to build their capacities towards promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness at all levels.
- (e) **National Disaster Response Force:** Ten battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) comprising 144 specialized teams trained in various types of natural, man-made and non-natural disasters have been set up. All the battalions are being trained to respond to natural

disasters while four of them are being specially trained for handling radiological, nuclear, biological and chemical disasters.

3.2 Administrative Setup

The following institutions have been established by an administrative order of the Government of India:

- (a) **National Fire Service College:** The National Fire Service College (NFSC) at Nagpur is a national level institution mandated to train the personnel of state fire services/brigades in all spheres of fire engineering. A scheme for upgradation of NFSC was launched in June 2010 to enhance the capacity of the College to meet the requirements of specialized professional training in all aspects of emergency management, especially fire.
- (b) **National Civil Defence College:** The National Civil Defence College (NCDC) at Nagpur is one of the main centres for disaster relief and management training and a nodal centre for radiological, nuclear, biological and chemical emergency response. The College has been upgraded to an Institution of Excellence at National Level in order to train a professional cadre of trainers for Disaster Response & Recovery Management.



4. Schemes and Grants on Disaster Management

Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt has approved various schemes to strengthen the existing institutions, improve response mechanism, build capacities and mitigate impact of disasters in India. The details of schemes and their funding pattern are illustrated in the succeeding pages:

4.1 Recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission

On the recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, the Ministry of Finance, GoI has allocated funds for strengthening disaster management institutions, capacity building and response mechanisms. The details of schemes and their funding patterns are as follows:

(a) State Disaster Response Fund: Section 46(I) and Section 48(I) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 stipulate the constitution of a National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) at the National and State levels respectively.

The Government of India has notified the constitution of the NDRF vide its Gazette notification, Extraordinary Part-II-Section-3-Sub-Section (ii) No. 1995 dated 28.09.2010.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission has made provision for funds for SDRF in its recommendations which has been accepted by the Government of India. The State-wise and year-wise breakup of the SDRF is as follows:

State-wise Allocation of State Disaster Response Fund

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	508.84	534.28	560.99	589.04	618.49	2811.64
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36.74	38.58	40.51	42.54	44.67	203.04
3	Assam	263.77	276.96	290.81	305.35	320.62	1457.51
4	Bihar	334.49	351.21	368.77	387.21	406.57	1848.25
5	Chhattisgarh	151.32	158.89	166.83	175.17	183.93	836.14
6	Goa	2.96	3.11	3.27	3.43	3.6	16.37
7	Gujarat	502.12	527.23	553.59	581.27	610.33	2774.54
8	Haryana	192.9	202.55	212.68	223.31	234.48	1065.92
9	Himachal Pradesh	130.76	137.3	144.17	151.38	158.95	722.56
10	Jammu & Kashmir	172.46	181.08	190.13	199.64	209.62	952.93
11	Jharkhand	259.45	272.42	286.04	300.34	315.36	1433.61
12	Karnataka	160.96	169.01	177.46	186.33	195.65	889.41
13	Kerala	131.08	137.63	144.51	151.74	159.33	724.29
14	Madhya Pradesh	392.75	412.39	433.01	454.66	477.39	2170.2
15	Maharashtra	442.69	464.82	488.06	512.46	538.08	2446.11
16	Manipur	7.22	7.58	7.96	8.36	8.78	39.9
17	Meghalaya	14.65	15.38	16.15	16.96	17.81	80.95
18	Mizoram	8.55	8.98	9.43	9.9	10.4	47.26
19	Nagaland	4.97	5.22	5.48	5.75	6.04	27.46
20	Orissa	391.58	411.16	431.72	453.31	475.98	2163.75
21	Punjab	222.92	234.07	245.77	258.06	270.96	1231.78
22	Rajasthan	600.66	630.69	662.22	695.33	730.1	3319
23	Sikkim	22.75	23.89	25.08	26.33	27.65	125.7
24	Tamil Nadu	293.52	308.2	323.61	339.79	356.78	1621.9
25	Tripura	19.31	20.28	21.29	22.35	23.47	106.7
26	Uttar Pradesh	385.39	404.66	424.89	446.13	468.44	2129.51
27	Uttarakhand	117.66	123.54	129.72	136.21	143.02	650.15
28	West Bengal	304.83	320.07	336.07	352.87	370.51	1684.35
	Total	6077.3	6381.18	6700.22	7035.22	7387.01	33580.93

Source: Annex.11.1, Thirteenth Finance Commission Report, pp 450, Ministry of Finance, GoI.

Guidelines: MHA is responsible for overseeing the operations of SDRF. Out of the total contribution indicated above, Government of India will contribute 75% of the total yearly allocation for general category States and 90% for special category States in the form of a Non-Plan grant. The share of the Central Government in SDRF will be remitted to the State Government in two instalments - in June and December - in each financial year. The first instalment of central contribution to SDRF for 2010-2011 was released unconditionally. Grants from 2011-2012 will be released on receipt on confirmation of accounting procedures as mentioned in the guidelines issued in the gazette. Every state has also been advised by MHA vide its letter No. 32-3/2010-NDM-I dated 28.09.2010 for constitution of State Disaster Response Fund.

(b) Capacity Building for Disaster Response: The Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended a grant of ₹ 525 crore for building capacity within the administrative machinery for better handling of disaster response and for preparation of District and State level disaster management plans as envisaged under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. This grant will help the States to provide essential trainings and support capacity building of stakeholders and functionaries, preparation of Disaster Management Plans based on hazard, risk and vulnerability analysis, and setting up/ strengthening of Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs). Details of State-wise grants for capacity building for disaster response are given below:

State-wise Grant Allocation for Capacity Building for Disaster Response

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3	Assam	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
4	Bihar	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
5	Chhattisgarh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
6	Goa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7	Gujarat	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
8	Haryana	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
11	Jharkhand	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
12	Karnataka	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
13	Kerala	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
15	Maharashtra	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
16	Manipur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
17	Meghalaya	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
18	Mizoram	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
19	Nagaland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
20	Orissa	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
21	Punjab	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
22	Rajasthan	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
23	Sikkim	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
24	Tamil Nadu	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
25	Tripura	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
27	Uttarakhand	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
28	West Bengal	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
	Total	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	525.00

Source: Annex 11.3 of Thirteenth Finance Commission Report Vol. II, Ministry of Finance, Gov.

Guidelines: The Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines vide its letter no. 23(32) FCD/2010 dated 05.10.2010 for operationalisation of the funds given as grant. For the year 2010 the grant is to be released unconditionally and from 2011-12 onwards it would be released on receipt of State Executive Committee (SEC) approved working plans and utilisation of previous instalment released. At the Centre, a review committee headed by Secretary (Border Management), MHA has been constituted to review the release and utilisation of the grant.

(c) Revamping of Fire Services: As per recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission Report, a grant of ₹ 87,519 crore is allocated to Urban Local Bodies, a portion of which is available for revamping of fire services within their respective jurisdictions. These bodies could provide financial support to the State Fire Services Department towards this objective. The States will be eligible to draw their share from the grant only if they comply with nine conditions. One of these conditions is “All municipal corporations with a population of more than 1 million (2001 census) must put in place fire hazard response and mitigation plan for their respective areas.”

An additional fund of ₹ 472 crore has been allocated to seven states. The distribution of funds is as follows:

State-wise Grant Allocation for Revamping of Fire Services

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	States	Allocation of Funds
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.00
2	Haryana	100.00
3	Mizoram	20.00
4	Orissa	150.00
5	Tripura	15.00
6	Uttar Pradesh	20.00
7	West Bengal	150.00
	Total	472.00

Source: *Thirteenth Finance Commission Report, Ministry of Finance, Gol*

Guidelines: The Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines to the State Governments vide its letter no. 12(2) FCD/2010 dated 23.09.2010 for utilisation of the grant recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission for rural and urban local bodies.



4.2 Plan Schemes

(a) Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services:

Introduction: A Scheme for Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Service in the country was launched in 2009 with an outlay of ₹ 200 crore. The scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the Central and State contribution for procurement of equipment in the ratio 75:25 and for north-eastern states in the ratio 90:10 within the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

The Office of DG, NDRF & CD, Government of India, has been designated as the implementing agency. The scheme is regularly monitored by a High Level Empowered Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (Border Management), MHA.

Objective: The overall objective of the scheme is to strengthen the fire and emergency services in the country and progressively transform the Fire Services into a multi-hazard response force capable of acting as first responder in all types of emergency situations.

Period: 2009 to 2012

Coverage: The scheme is being implemented in 28 States by their Governments

Major Activities:

	(₹ in Crore)
(i) Procurement of capital items such as advanced fire tender, high pressure pump with mist technology, quick response team vehicle and search & rescue combi-tools.	178.12
(ii) Awareness Generation/School Safety Programme	4.38
(iii) Training of Trainers in advanced courses of collapsed structure search & rescue and fire fighting at the NFSC, Nagpur	5.00
(iv) Fire Hazard and Risk Analysis	10.00
(v) Project Management and Monitoring	2.50

Financial Support: The state-wise allocation of funds for conducting activities under the scheme is as follows:

State-wise Allocation of Grants in Aid

(₹ In lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Centre Allocation	State Government Contribution
1	Andhra Pradesh	837.00	209.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	372.00	37.20
3	Assam	437.00	43.70
4	Bihar	703.00	175.75
5	Chhattisgarh	979.00	244.75
6	Goa	38.00	9.50
7	Gujarat	1250.00	312.5
8	Haryana	361.00	90.25
9	Himachal Pradesh	403.00	100.75
10	Jammu & Kashmir	266.00	66.50
11	Jharkhand	342.00	85.50
12	Karnataka	513.00	128.25
13	Kerala	266.00	66.50
14	Madhya Pradesh	2355.00	588.75
15	Maharashtra	665.00	166.25
16	Manipur	471.00	47.14
17	Meghalaya	483.00	48.30
18	Mizoram	327.00	32.70
19	Nagaland	552.00	55.20
20	Orissa	970.00	242.50
21	Punjab	323.00	80.75
22	Rajasthan	1708.00	427.00
23	Sikkim	151.00	15.10
24	Tamil Nadu	1045.00	261.25
25	Tripura	76.00	7.60
26	Uttar Pradesh	1330.00	332.50
27	Uttarakhand	247.00	61.75
28	West Bengal	342.00	85.50

Human Resource Support: A team of four consultants has been constituted by DGCD for overall monitoring of the Project.

Remarks: An amount of ₹ 40.23 crore has been catered for as State Government contribution for purchase of capital items.

(b) Revamping of Civil Defence Setup:

Introduction: Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in April 2009 with an outlay of ₹ 100 crore during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for revamping of Civil Defence setup in the country.

The Office of DG, NDRF & CD, Government of India, has been designated as the implementing agency. The scheme is regularly monitored by a High Level Empowered Committee constituted under chairmanship of Secretary (Border Management), MHA.

Objective: To strengthen and revitalise the Civil Defence setup in the country to play a significant role in disaster management and assist the police in internal security and law and order situations while retaining their primary role.

Period: 2009 to 2012

Coverage: The scheme is being implemented In States/UTs by their governments

Major Activities:

(₹ In Crore)		
(i)	Strengthening of physical infrastructure of existing State Training Institutes/UTs in 17 States	18.02
(ii)	Creation of new training institutes in 10 States	19.20
(iii)	Creation of civil defence set up in 100 multi-hazardous districts	45.00
(iv)	Pilot project for involving Civil Defence in internal security matters	3.25
(v)	Training Camps/ Exercise and demonstrations	5.50
(vi)	Reorientation of Civil Defence from a town-centric to district-specific approach	4.00
(vii)	Publicity and awareness	2.60
(viii)	Project management	2.43

Financial Support: State-wise allocation of funds for conducting the above stated activities are as follows:

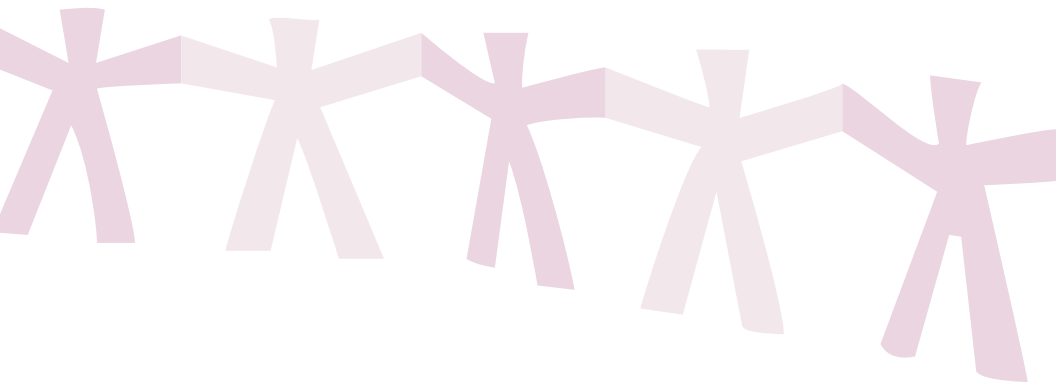
State-wise Allocation of Grants in Aid

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Centre Allocation	State Contribution
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	199.50	2.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	238.20	4.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	195.50	0
4	Assam	556.20	16.00
5	Bihar	410.50	5.00
6	Chandigarh	202.50	2.75
7	Chhattisgarh	206.50	2.50
8	Delhi	270.20	17.50
9	Goa	108.00	3.50
10	Gujarat	742.20	27.50
11	Haryana	390.20	10.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	163.20	2.00
13	Jammu & Kashmir	792.20	15.00
14	Jharkhand	308.00	4.25
15	Karnataka	154.20	5.00
16	Kerala	195.50	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	143.20	3.50
18	Maharashtra	423.20	14.00
19	Manipur	7.00	2.00
20	Meghalaya	126.20	3.00
21	Nagaland	8.00	4.00
22	NCDC, Nagpur	7.20	0
23	Orissa	467.00	9.00
24	Punjab	728.20	25.00
25	Rajasthan	325.20	22.50
26	Sikkim	114.20	2.00
27	Tamil Nadu	196.50	0
28	Tripura	114.20	2.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	10540	40.00
30	Uttarakhand	205.50	2.00
31	West Bengal	730.20	29.00

Human Resources Support: A team of two professionals has been constituted by the office of DGCD for monitoring of the scheme.

Remarks: The State Government is required to provide land for construction of Civil Defence institutions and will bear all the recurring expenditure. Expenditure on training camps will be shared between Centre and State Government in the ratio 50:50.



4.3 Non-Plan Schemes

Financial Assistance to Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) and other Training Institutes in States/UTs

Introduction: The scheme for financial assistance to the ATIs and other training institutes in the States/UTs for operation of Disaster Management centres was approved in 2007.

The scheme is being implemented by the National Institute of Disaster Management.

Objective: To strengthen training capacities of ATIs and other training institutes on Disaster Management.

Period: 2007 to 2012

Financial Support: The scheme is being implemented in thirty Disaster Management Centres run by the Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) of the State Governments/UTs and six Centres for Excellence. Each ATI and Centre for Excellence is being allocated ₹ 30 lakh and ₹ 25 lakh per annum respectively. The year-wise financial assistance with a total expenditure of ₹ 25.00 crore is given below:

Year-wise Allocation of Grants in Aid

(₹ in lakh)

Financial Year	Financial Assistance
2007-08	100.00
2008-09	400.00
2009-10	600.00
2010-11	650.00
2011-12	750.00
Total	2500.00

Guidelines: The funds for this purpose are being provided to NIDM annually, within the year-wise limits and based on the progress of utilisation of the assistance by the ATI/other training institutes in the previous year(s).

4.4 Externally Aided Schemes

(a) GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Programme:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, for advocating change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. For building community resilience in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures, UNDP in partnership with Ministry of Home Affairs, implemented a Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM) from 2002-2009. After the successful implementation of the DRM Programme in 176 multi-hazard districts spread over 17 States, the Government of India together with UNDP, has launched a new programme for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) with an outlay of \$20 million (approximately ₹ 100 crore). At present the DRR Programme is being implemented in 26 states and 58 cities across the country under the overall supervision of Programme Management Board headed by Secretary (Border Management).

The Programme has two components:

- i. Institutional Strengthening & Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
- ii. Urban Risk Reduction (URR)

DRR is being implemented by NDMA with an outlay of USD 12.6 million (approximately ₹ 63 crore) and URR is being implemented by Disaster Management Division, MHA with an outlay of USD 7.4 million (₹ 37 crore). Joint Secretary, NDMA is the National Programme Director for DRR component and Joint Secretary, MHA is the National Programme Director for URR component.

Objective: To strengthen the institutional structure to undertake Disaster Risk Reduction activities at various levels (state, district, city, urban local body) including risks being enhanced due to climate change, and develop preparedness for recovery.

Period: 2009 to 2012

Coverage: The scheme is being implemented in all the States and selected cities by their Governments.

Major Activities: Strengthening the State and District Disaster Management Authorities to fulfil their responsibilities as stipulated in the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

- ✦ Developing methodologies and modalities for ensuring risk reduction through integration in development programmes of all partners at National, State and community levels.
- ✦ Enhancing the capacity for urban risk reduction by addressing planning, capacity building, and ensuring suitable legislative & regulatory mechanisms to promote safe built environment.
- ✦ To strengthen the recovery framework, through which the people affected by disasters (especially the most vulnerable) are able to access resources for rebuilding their lives and reviving their livelihoods.
- ✦ To strengthen the Knowledge and Information sharing platform in disaster management.

Financial Support: The programme is being implemented in all the States, as per following details:

State-wise Allocation of Grants in Aid

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	States	Allocation for DRR	Allocation for URR
1	Andhra Pradesh	150	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	150	75
3	Assam	150	100
4	Bihar	150	50
5	Chhattisgarh	150	50
6	Delhi	150	*
7	Goa	150	*
8	Gujarat	150	50
9	Haryana	150	50
10	Himachal Pradesh	150	50
11	Jammu & Kashmir	150	100
12	Jharkhand	150	75
13	Karnataka	150	25
14	Kerala	150	150
15	Madhya Pradesh	150	25
16	Maharashtra	150	125
17	Manipur	150	50
18	Meghalaya	150	50
19	Mizoram	150	125
20	Nagaland	150	50
21	Orissa	150	100
22	Punjab	150	50
23	Rajasthan	150	50
24	Sikkim	150	50
25	Tamil Nadu	150	50
26	Tripura	150	100
27	Uttar Pradesh	150	225
28	Uttarakhand	150	100
29	West Bengal	150	100

* Not allocated being UTs

Human Resource Support: One State Project officer and up to two persons at the state level, up to two in each project district and one officer at city level are provided to the State Governments for implementation of the programme.

Status: As on date, the programme covers all the 29 States and 58 cities. The programme aims to support the State and District Disaster Management Authorities for the project period so that a plan is formulated and implemented by State Governments for taking up the activities as stipulated under the Act.

(b) GoI-USAID Disaster Management Support Project:

The Government of India has signed a Project Grant Agreement with U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for implementation of the Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project. The agreement was signed in 2003. The period of the agreement has been extended up to 2015.

Objectives: To reduce vulnerability to disaster and build capacity of key institutions in India.

Period: 2003 to 2015

Major Activities:

✕	Strengthening forecasting and early warning systems
✕	Providing technical support of over 200 computer modelling and making better use of radar data
✕	Designing and demonstrating earthquake retrofitting of five public buildings in Delhi
✕	Providing support to GoI-UNDP multi-donor Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Project and mobilising expertise from the USA Forest Service (USFS) on Incident Command System and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to key institutions (LBSNAA & NIDM) in India

Financial Support: The total outlay of the project is USD 4.715 million (comprising of USD 420,000 for training studies, USD 500,000 for equipment and USD 3.795 million for technical assistance) and USD 5.0 million to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change.

Status: As per the last amendment of the Project Grant Agreement, the following activities are envisaged:

- (i) Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change activities:
- ✘ Downscaling climate, modelling of local areas
 - ✘ Analysing risk of sea level rise in coastal areas
 - ✘ Assessment of hydro meteorological risk of selected capital cities
 - ✘ Training and capacity building
- (ii) Procurement of equipment and the study tour for senior functionaries of Disaster Management in the Government of India are being undertaken.

(c) National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project:

Introduction: The Government of India has approved a National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), to be implemented in cyclone prone coastal States/UTs. The Project will be implemented in three phases as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 75% contribution by the Central Government and 25% contribution by the State Governments for the component consisting of structural and non-structural measures. In the first phase, the states of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are being covered at an estimated cost of ₹ 1496.71 crore. The World Bank is providing financial assistance equivalent to ₹ 1198.44 crore.

A Project Oversight Committee will be constituted under the chairmanship of the Home Secretary for overall review and policy level directions of the scheme. A Project Steering Committee chaired by Secretary, NDMA will be constituted with representation of key Ministries/organisations. At state level, a Project Implementation unit will be set up.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been designated as the implementing agency. The scheme is regularly monitored by NDMA and MHA.

Objectives: (i) To upgrade cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning systems and capacity building in multi-hazard risk management. (ii) To construct major infrastructure including multi-purpose cyclone shelters and embankments.

Period: 2011 to 2015

Major Activities:

		(₹ in Crore)
(i)	Community mobilisation and training	72.75
(ii)	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure (Construction of cyclone shelters, roads/missing links and construction/repair of Saline Embankments etc.)	1164.00
(iii)	Technical assistance for capacity building on Disaster Risk Management (risk assessment, damage and need assessment)	29.10
(iv)	Implementation assistance (Operational cost, technical assistance cost and IEC material etc.)	95.06
(v)	Others	135.80

Coverage: The states of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are being covered in Phase-I.

Deliverables

Activities		Orissa	Andhra Pradesh
i)	Cyclone Shelters	130 Nos.	148 Nos.
ii)	Cyclone Shelters for Fishing Communities	19 Nos.	-
iii)	Shelter-cum-Godown	6 Nos.	-
iv)	Approach Roads to proposed Cyclone Shelters	130 (150.35 km)	206 (280 km)
v)	Approach Roads to existing Cyclone Shelters	61 (112.8 km)	-
vi)	Roads connecting habitations of less than 500 or unconnected habitations	-	272 (479 km)
vii)	No. of Bridges	-	22
viii)	No. of Roads	-	3 (23 km)
ix)	Saline Embankments	23 (157 km)	2 (33.6 km)

Financial Support: The State-wise allocation of the funds is as follows:

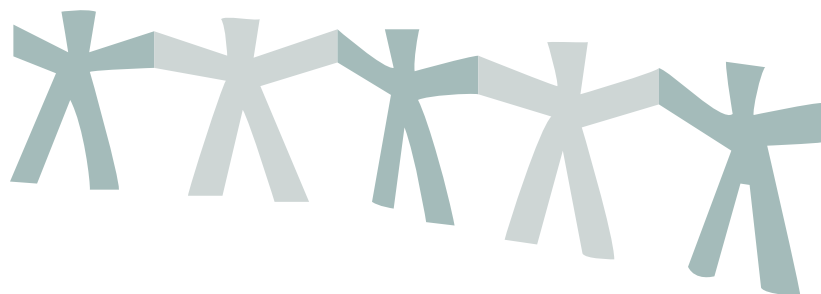
State-wise Allocation of Grants in Aid

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Centre Allocation	State Contribution
1	Andhra Pradesh	62686.72	16513.28
2	Orissa	52092.88	13285.12

Human Resource Support: A Project Management Unit at the national level in NDMA and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at State level are being setup to monitor and implement the Project.

Remarks: An amount of ₹ 298 crore (approx.) equivalent to 25% will be provided by the State Governments as contribution.



5. Schemes in Pipeline

The following schemes are also being considered for disaster risk mitigation:-

- ✘ **National Emergency Communication Plan (Phase II):** The project aims to provide VSATs for voice, data and video communication between National Emergency Operation Centre, NDRF and NDMA.
- ✘ **School Safety Programme:** The project aims to promote a culture of safety in schools.
- ✘ **National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project:** The project aims to enhance the preparedness of the nation to face earthquakes and to reduce the loss to life and property caused by earthquakes.
- ✘ **National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project:** This project aims to strengthen the structural and non-structural landslide mitigation efforts to reduce the landslide risk and vulnerability in hilly districts prone to landslides and mud flows.
- ✘ **National Flood Risk Mitigation Project:** This project aims to mitigate consequences of floods by improving capacity for effective preparedness, promptness in response and to assess the risk and vulnerabilities associated with floods.



6. References

- ✦ Annual Report, 2009-10, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI (<http://www.mha.nic.in>)
- ✦ Thirteenth Finance Commission Report, Ministry of Finance, GoI (<http://fincomindia.nic.in>)
- ✦ USAID Project Document, USAID, India (<http://www.usaid.gov/in>)
- ✦ GoI-UNDP DRR Programme, UNDP, India(<http://www/undp.org.in>)

7. Notes

- ✦ The information related to financial support is indicative in nature.
- ✦ Suggestions for improving the booklet and/or corrections, if any may be sent to dirdm3@mha.gov.in.