

Disaster Management Module 5 Important Topics

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Common disaster types in India

- i. Water and Climate related disasters
 - a) Floods and drainage management
 - b) Cyclones
 - c) Tornadoes and Hurricanes
 - d) Hailstorms
 - e) Cloud burst
 - f) Heat wave and Cold wave
 - g) Snow avalanches
 - h) Droughts
 - i) Sea erosion
 - j) Thunder and lighting
 - k) Tsunami
- ii. Geological related disasters
 - a) Landslides and mudflows
 - b) Earthquakes
 - c) Dam failure/Dam bursts

- d) Mining disasters-
 - iii. Chemical, industrial and nuclear related disasters
 - a) Chemical and industrial disasters
 - b) Nuclear disaster
 - iv. Accident related disasters
 - a) Forest fires
 - b) Urban fires
 - c) Mine flooding
 - d) Oil spills –release of liquid petroleum to the environment,drillin, crude oil from tankers
 - e) Major building collapse
 - f) Serial bomb blasts
 - g) Festival related disasters
 - h) Electrical disasters and fires
 - i) Air, road and rail accidents
 - j) Boat Capsizing
 - k) Village fire
 - v. Biological related disasters
 - a) Biological disasters and epidemics
 - b) Pest attacks
 - c) Cattle epidemics
 - d) Food poisoning
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Legislations in India on disaster management

- In India, when it comes to handling disasters, each state has the main responsibility. But the national government helps the states by giving them support, both in terms of money and resources.
- The Home Affairs Ministry's Disaster Management Division works with the affected state governments, different government departments, and organizations like the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).
- They work together to reduce the risks of disasters. The division is in charge of making laws, policies, training people, and managing the response to disasters.

Here are some important things the Disaster Management Division does:

1. **Getting Resources:** They gather money and resources to help when there's a natural disaster, except for things like droughts, hail storms, cold waves, and pest attacks.
 2. **Controlling Situations:** They run a control room and provide updates on what's happening during disasters.
 3. **Early Warning Systems:** They manage systems that warn people about different types of disasters.
 4. **Funds for Disasters:** They handle funds related to disaster response for both states and the national level.
 5. **Overall Disaster Management:** They handle everything related to getting ready for disasters, preventing them, and building the skills needed to deal with them.
 6. **International Cooperation:** They work with other countries to manage disasters together.
 7. **Recovery after Disasters:** They help with rebuilding and recovering after a disaster.
 8. **Administration and Budget:** They take care of administrative and budget matters for the NDMA, NDRF, and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).
 9. **Fire and Emergency Services:** They also work on making fire and emergency services stronger.
 10. **Laws and Acts:** They make sure the Disaster Management Act of 2005 is followed.
 11. **Support for Committees:** They provide support for committees like NEC, HLC, and NPDRR.
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The Disaster Management Act 2005

- The disaster management act 2005 was passed by Rajya sabha on 28th november 2005
- Act extends to the whole of india
- The act provides effective management of disaster and the matters connected with it
- The main focus of this act is to provide the people who are affected with disasters their life back and helping them
- The covid lockdown was imposed under disaster management act 2005

Features of disaster management act 2005/Institutional Framework of DMA 2005

- National Disaster Management Authority(NDMA)
 - NDMA is headed by the prime minister of india as chairperson and have 9 members
 - All members have a tenure of 5 years
 - Main Responsibility of NDMA is to lay down the policies plans and guidelines for disaster management

- National executive committee
 - The DMA empowers the central government to create National Executive Committee to assist DMA
 - NEC is responsible for the preparation of Disaster Management plan and ensure that its reviewed and updated annually
- State DM Authority (SDMA)
 - It is responsible for the drawing of state disaster management plan
 - Consist of chief minister and 8 members appointed by CM
- District DM Authority
 - Responsible for drawing district DM plan
 - Chairperson will be one of the following
 - Collector
 - District Magistrate
 - Deputy commissioner
- National Disaster Response force
 - NDRF is tasked with responded to a situation
 - Major roles
 - Rescue operations in kashmir floods 2014
 - Rescue operations in Kerala Floods 2018

National Disaster Management Policy

- The National Policy on Disaster management has been prepared in accordance with Disaster management act 2005
- NPDM Provides the framework for handling disaster in a holistic manner
- This policy covers all the aspect of disaster management covering insitutional, legal and financial arrangements, disastet prevention, mitigation etc

Vision

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

Approaches

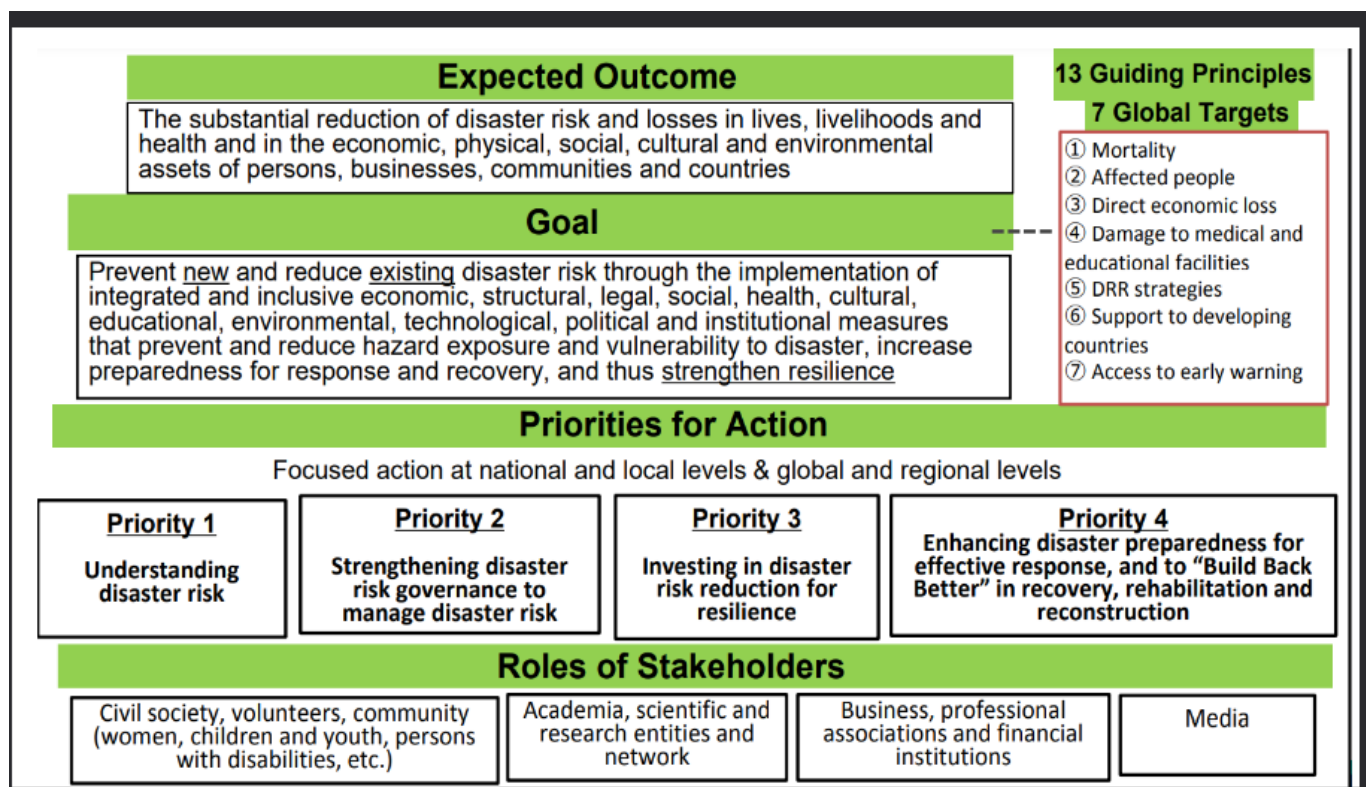
- Building Strategic partnership at various lebelns

- Capacity development
- Cooperation with agencies at national and international levels
- Community based disaster management, including integration of policy, plans and execution

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.
 - Promoting productive and proactive partnership with media in disaster management.
 - Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat for ensuring safer living
 - Ensuring efficient mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks.

Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction



- The framework was adopted at the third UN world conference on disaster risk reduction in sendai ,Japan on March 18 2015
- The sendai framework for disaster risk reduction 2015-2030 is a 15 year voluntary, non-binding agreement
- Representatives from 187 countries have adopted Sendai Framework.
- It aims to achieve subsequent reduction of disaster risk and lossessin lives, livelihood and health and in economic,physical,social,cultural and environmental assets of persons,business communities and countries over the next 15 years.
- The national disaster management plan (NDMP) 2016 is based on the sendai framework
- NDMP aims that the disaster risk reduction measures should be completed by 2030
 - In short term- 5 years
 - In medium term-10 years
 - In long term 15 year

Priorities

- A thorough understanding of disaster risk.
- Managing disaster risk through strengthened disaster risk governance
- Resilience can be achieved by investing in disaster risk reduction
- Providing effective preparation for disaster response and “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

Targets

- The goal is to reduce the average worldwide disaster mortality rate by 100,000 in the decade 2020-2030 compared to 2005- 2015
- In the decade 2020– 2030, reduce the number of people= affected worldwide per 100,000, aiming to decrease this number compared to the period 2005– 2015
- Minimise global GDP (gross domestic product) losses related to direct economic losses by 2030
- Substantively reduce the damage due to disaster to critical infrastructure, disturbance of elementary services, health and educational facilities.
- By 2020, make sure that national and local disaster risk reduction strategies are in place in more countries.
- Improve international cooperation with emerging countries by complementing their national actions for implementation of the present framework significantly by 2030 through the provision of satisfactory and sustainable support.
 - Make friends with new countries and help them do good things for their people. Give them the help they need to make important changes by the year 2030. Make sure the

support you provide is enough and lasts a long time.

- Increase substantially the availability of early warning and risk assessment data on multi-hazard scenarios to people by 2030.

Guiding principles

- Each state has the Primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation
- DRR requires the responsibility to be shared between central Government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders.
- Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting all human rights including the right to development
- Engagement from all of society
- Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels
- Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate
- Decision-making to be inclusive and risk-informed while using a multi-hazard approach
- Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors
- Accounting of local and specific characteristics of disaster risks when determining measures to reduce risk
- Addressing underlying risk factors cost-effectively through investment versus relying primarily on postdisaster response and recovery
- «Build Back Better» for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing, disaster risk
- The quality of global partnership and international cooperation to be effective, meaningful and strong
- Support from developed countries and partners to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified by them