**Summary**

Bihar is a *multi-hazard* prone state of India. The major natural hazards in Bihar have been identified as *flood, earthquake and cyclonic storms* (high wind speed). Apart from these excess use of arsenic in drinking water over prolonged period leads to major health impacts. 16 northern districts of Bihar are in *arsenic* prone zone. And also, Bihar has more than 70% (33/38 districts) of the *kala azar* cases in India. It has been a major public health problem in Bihar.

Among all these hazards, *floods* are the most relevant. Usually northern part of Bihar affected by flood. This is because due to the excess flow in the rivers such as *Kosi, Baghmati*, *Kamla* and *Mahananda* from Nepal drained into the northern part of Bihar, which is a *foothill* region. Of the 38 districts of Bihar, 8 districts fall in seismic zone V of which Madhubani and Supaul fall entirely in very high damage risk zone.

Though the state is a multi-hazard prone state, it has also been moving towards greater disaster resilience. *Bihar State Disaster Management Authority* **(BSDMA)** has been taking various initiatives towards awareness generation and consult with district level stakeholders regarding the *District Disaster Management Plan* **(DDMP)** to reduce disaster risks and mitigate their impacts.

*Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment* **(HRVCA)** activities are being held in district level by agency. It comprises discussion about types of hazards occurred in the districts of both season and region wise, and also identify the most vulnerable blocks for Flood, Earthquake, Kala-Azar and River erosion. They conducted meeting at both block (*Purnea, Kishankanj, Araria, Katihar*) as well as G.Ps level.

The multi-hazard prone state of Bihar requires various strategies that relates to various phases of DM cycle – prevention, mitigation, preparedness, disaster response, relief and post-disaster rehabilitation/reconstruction measures. The comprehensive DDMP will be prepared that includes *Emergency Preparedness Plan* **(EPP)**, fund allocation, and recovery planning with guidelines of sample DDMP of Madhubani, and approved format. Various measures have been taken under DRR Plan involves training of multi-stakeholders, strengthening of flood centre at Tahsil level, training of local volunteers on firefighting, snake biting and prevention training.

The methodology will include data collection from various departments of the state and districts, analysis and development of hazard and vulnerability profile and maps of the district, identification of current as well as potential risks involved in these district in terms of various hazards, revision of standard operating procedures and analysis of multi-stakeholders for effective role of department in DRR. All such analysis and information of DDMP finally submitted into BSDMA.