

Disaster Management and Disaster Related Statistics in India

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Disaster Management in India

GENERAL PROFILE

- Indian sub continent - vulnerable to natural calamities
- Committed to build '**A Safe and Disaster Resilient India**'
 - A holistic, proactive, multi-disaster and technology driven strategy
 - Through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and efficient response
- Disaster Management Act, 2005
 - National Disaster Management Authority headed by Prime Minister
 - Apex Body to lay down policies for disaster management
- Prime Minister 10 Points agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction
- National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

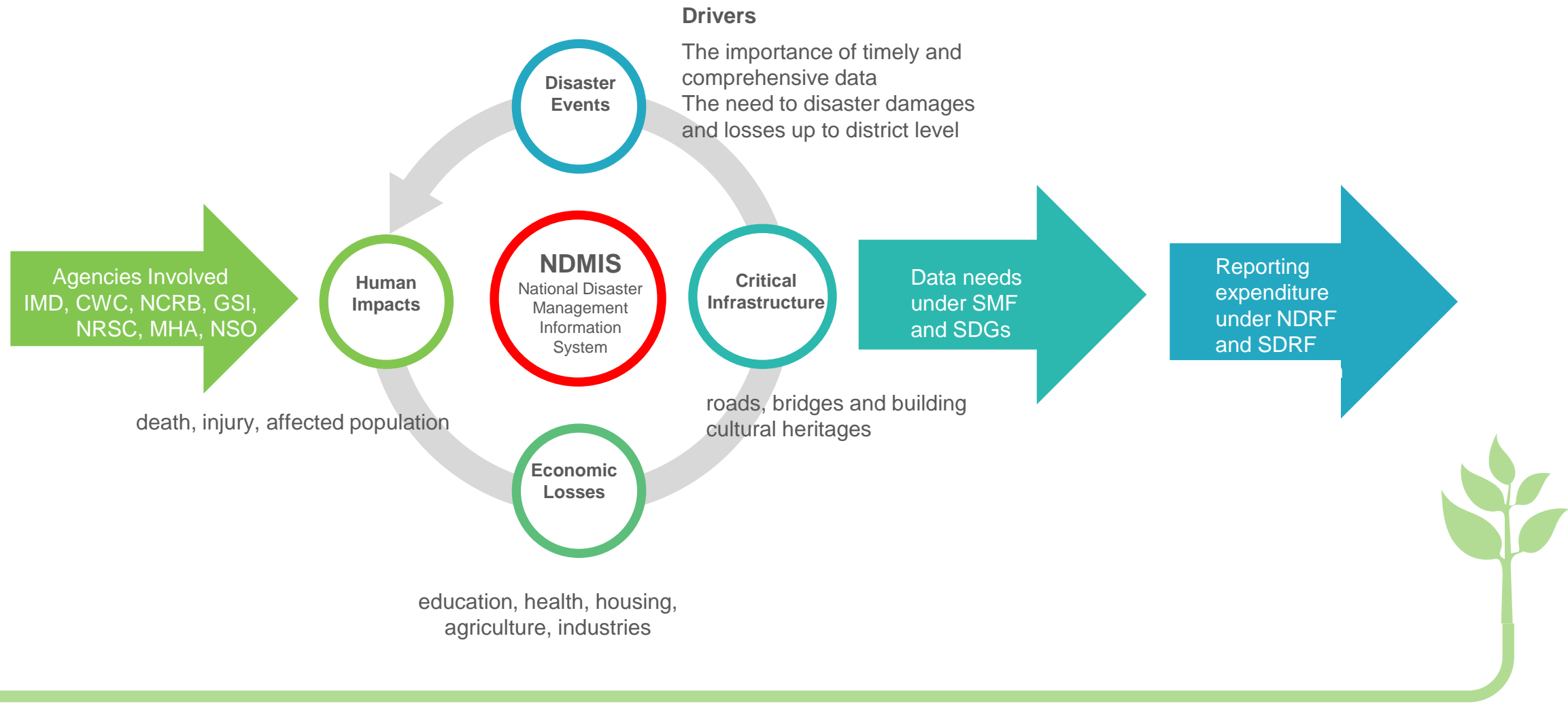
MAJOR INITIATIVES

- Mainstreaming Disaster Management
 - All new Projects are mandatorily to be DM resilience
 - Ongoing Projects to be revisited to include disaster resilience audit
 - Infrastructural loans to be sanctioned only after due diligence on DM resilience audit
- Awareness and Course Curriculum
- Focus on disaster related statistics
- Capacity building

THE IMPORTANCE OF DISASTER STATISTICS

- To make data driven and evidence based policies on successful disaster management
- For prioritize and effective allocation of resources

Compilation of Disaster Related Statistics



SMF and SDGs

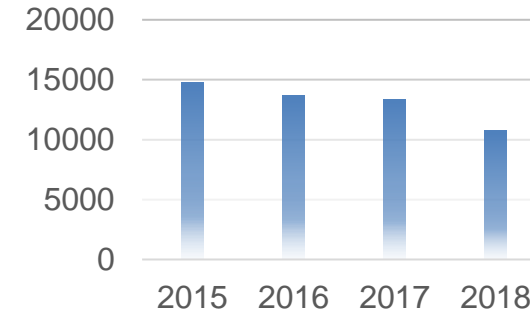
Monitoring of SDGs

- NSO India has developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF)
- In the line of GIF
- Around 300 indicators
- Regular Progress Reports

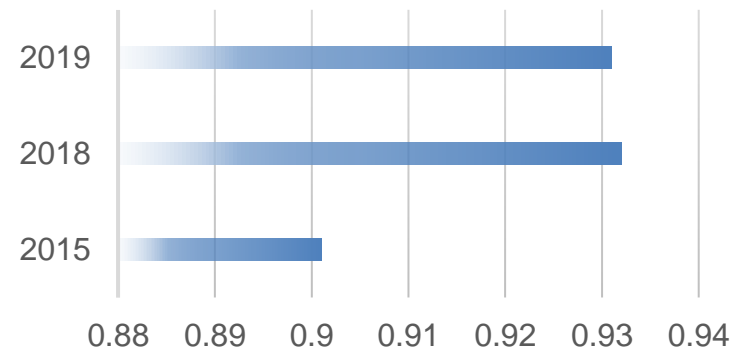
Sendai Framework

- India is reporting on Target A, B and E

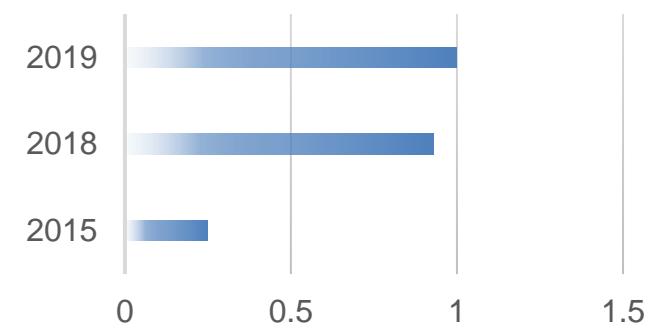
SDG 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1
NUMBER OF DEATHS, MISSING PERSONS AND DIRECTLY AFFECTED PERSONS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS PER 100,000 POPULATION



SDG 1.5.4/11.B.2 AND 13.1.3
PROPORTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAT ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN LINE WITH NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



SDG 1.5.3/11.B.1/13.1.2
NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN LINE WITH THE...



Challenges and Way Forward

- Strengthening Disaster Database and Monitoring System
- Data on economic loss due to disaster
- Goal of zero mortality with substantial reduction in economic losses in livelihoods and infrastructure
- Improving the quality of infrastructure through better disaster resilience regulations
- Skill Development and Public Awareness



Thanks

Disaster and Preparedness : Case of FANI

FANI

- On 3rd May 2019 cyclone FANI created havoc on the coastal state of Odisha
- Maximum sustained surface wind speed of 175–180 Km per hour
- Largest ever evacuation program in the World was carried out
 - 1.55 million people evacuated in 24 hrs
 - 25,000 tourists were evacuated
- All fishing activities were suspended two days prior to the landfall
- More than 45,000 volunteers, 2000 emergency workers, 100,000 officials, youth clubs, NDRF, Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force, local bodies

involved

Successful Disaster Management

- Early Warning System (EWS)
 - India Meteorological Dept. has built an effective service to predict accurate timing of cyclone formation
- People followed the Govt. Instructions once warning is issued.
- Clear Communication System
 - Roughly 2.6 million text messages were transmitted to the probable effected area
 - Regular Press briefings were made
 - Dos & Don'ts are clearly communicated.
- To ensure food security in the aftermath of the cyclone, food grains were pre-positioned
- Govt. agencies including volunteers & local Communication groups worked together