



ANNUAL REPORT 2014-15



NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NDMA)
Government of India
NDMA Bhawan, A-1, Safdarjung Enclave
New Delhi – 110 029

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Abbreviations

AERB	Atomic Energy Regulatory Board
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CSSR	Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue
DM	Disaster Management
DPR	Detailed Project Report
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
EW	Early Warning
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoI	Government of India
HPC	High Powered Committee
IMD	India Meteorological Department
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
LBSNAA	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy for Administration
MFR	Medical First Responder
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NCMC	National Crisis Management Committee
NCRMP	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	National Executive Committee
NERMP	National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
OFC	Optical Fiber Cable
R&D	Research and Development
SAR	Search & Rescue
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
UTs	Union Territories

Chapter-1

Introduction

Vulnerability Profile

1.1 India, due to its unique Geo-climatic and Socio-economic conditions, has been vulnerable in varying degrees, to floods, droughts, cyclones, tsunamis, earthquakes, urban flooding, landslides, avalanches and forest fire. Out of 36 States and Union Territories (UTs) in the country, 27 are disaster prone. 58.6% landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; 12% land is prone to flood and river erosion; out of 7,516 km coast line, 5,700 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of the cultivable land is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches, 15% of landmass is prone to landslides. 5,161 Urban Local Bodies are prone to urban flooding. Fire incidents, industrial accidents and other manmade disasters involving chemical, biological and radioactive materials are additional hazards, which have underscored the need for strengthening mitigation, preparedness and response measures.

1.2 Disaster risks in India are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities related to changing demographic and socio-economic conditions, unplanned urbanization, development within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, geological hazards, epidemics and pandemics. Clearly, all these contribute to a situation where disasters seriously threaten India's economy, its population and sustainable development.

Genesis of NDMA

1.3 The basic responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the

event of a disaster rests with the State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support in case of severe natural calamities. The logistic support includes deployment of aircrafts, boats, special teams of Armed Forces, Central Armed Police Forces and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), arrangements for relief materials and essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected States and UTs to meet the situation effectively.

1.4 The Government has brought about a change in the approach to disaster management from a relief-centric to a holistic and integrated approach covering the entire gamut of disaster management encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach is based on the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in the development process.

1.5 The Government of India (GoI), in recognition of the importance of Disaster Management (DM) as a national priority, had set up a High Powered Committee (HPC) in August 1999 and also a National Committee on Disaster Management in 2001 after the Gujarat Earthquake to make recommendations on the preparation of DM Plans and to suggest effective mitigation mechanisms. However, after the Indian Ocean Tsunami, the GoI took a defining step through an Act of Parliament, by creating the National Disaster Management Authority

(NDMA), which is chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, to spearhead and implement a holistic and integrated approach to DM in India.

1.6 The Government of India has enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005 to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It lays down the institutional mechanism for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of the Government for prevention and mitigation of the effects of disasters and prompt response to any disaster situation. Based on feedback of various stakeholders about constraints/bottlenecks in the implementation of the Act, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) had constituted a Task Force to study the existing Acts & the global best practices to review the DM Act, 2005. The Task Force submitted its report on 8-03-2013. NDMA has submitted its comments on the relevant recommendations of the Report to the Government.

Constitution of NDMA

1.7 NDMA was constituted on 30th May 2005 by an Executive Order of the GoI. Subsequently, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted on 23 December 2005 and the Authority was notified on 27 September 2006 under the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

Composition of NDMA

1.8 NDMA is constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister with the provision of upto nine Members, one of whom may be designated as the Vice- Chairperson. NDMA consisted of the following Members till June 2014 - (1) Shri M. Shashidhar Reddy, MLA, Vice- Chairperson, (2) Shri J.K. Sinha, Member, (3) Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Dr. J.K. Bansal, Member, (4) Shri K. N. Srivastava, IAS (Retd.), Member, (5) Dr. Muzaffar Ahmad, Member, (6) Prof. Harsh Gupta, Member, (7) Shri B. Bhattacharjee, Member, (8) Shri K.M. Singh, IPS (Retd.), Member and (9) Shri K. Salim Ali, IPS (Retd.), Member.

1.9 At present, NDMA is headed by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India as Chairperson of the NDMA and supported by one Member Secretary and three Other Members. Detailed composition of NDMA is placed at Annexure I. The following are the current Members who have joined NDMA as follows:

1.10 At National level, NDMA has the responsibility, inter alia, of laying down policies on disaster management and guidelines to be followed by different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects. It also lays down guidelines to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up State Plans and take such measures for prevention of disasters or mitigation or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situations or disasters as it may consider necessary.

NDMA Secretariat

1.11 The organizational structure of NDMA was approved by the Union Cabinet in May 2008. The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary with five Joint Secretaries/ Advisors including one Financial Advisor. There are ten Joint Advisors (Director level) and fourteen Assistant Advisors (Under Secretary level) along with supporting staff. The organization is also supported by a number of Senior Research Officers. Disaster being a specialized subject, it has also been ensured that expertise of Specialists is available on contractual basis. The detailed organization of the NDMA Secretariat is being discussed in a separate Chapter on 'Administration and Finance'. List of Officers is placed at Annexure II.

1. Shri R K Jain	Member Secretary
2. Lt. Gen (Retd.) N C Marwah, PVSM, AVSM	Member (Since 30.12.2014)
3. Dr. D N Sharma	Member (Since 19.01.2015)
4. Shri Kamal Kishore	Member (Since 16.02.2015)

Chapter-2

Functions, Objectives and Landmark Events

Functions of NDMA

2.1 NDMA, as the apex body for disaster management (DM) in India, has the responsibility of laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for DM for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. Its statutory functions include the responsibility to:

- (a) lay down policies on DM;
- (b) approve the national plan and the plans prepared by the ministries/ departments of the GoI in accordance with the national plan;
- (c) lay down guidelines to be followed by the state authorities in drawing up the state plan;
- (d) lay down guidelines to be followed by the different ministries/departments of the GoI for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects;
- (e) coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy and plan for DM;
- (f) recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation;
- (g) provide such support to other countries affected by major disasters as may be determined by the central government;
- (h) take such other measures for the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with threatening disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary;
- (i) lay down broad policies and guidelines for the functioning of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM);
- (j) exercise general superintendence, direction and control of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), constituted under the Act, for the purpose of specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- (k) authorize the concerned department or authority to make emergency procurement of provisions or materials for rescue and relief in threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- (l) recommend guidelines for the minimum standards of relief to be provided to the persons affected by disasters.

2.2 NDMA is mandated to deal with all types of disasters, natural or man-made. Whereas, such other emergencies including those requiring close involvement of the security forces and/ or intelligence agencies such as terrorism (counter-insurgency), law and order situation, serial bomb blasts, hijacking, air accidents, Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) weapon systems, mine disasters, ports and harbour emergencies, forest fires, oil field fires and oil spills will continue to be handled by the extant mechanism, i.e., National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC).

2.3 NDMA shall, however, formulate guidelines, facilitate training and preparedness activities in respect of CBRN emergencies. Cross cutting themes like medical preparedness, psycho-social care and trauma, community based disaster preparedness, information &

communication technology, training, preparedness, awareness generation etc. for natural and man-made disasters will also engage the attention of NDMA in partnership with the stakeholders concerned. Resources available with the disaster management authorities at all levels, which are capable of discharging emergency support functions, will be made

available to the nodal Ministries/ Agencies dealing with the emergencies at times of impending disaster/ disasters.

Vision of NDMA

2.4 Flowing from the mandate of NDMA and the National Policy on Disaster Management the vision is:

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

Objectives of NDMA

2.5 The objectives of NDMA are:

- (a) Promoting a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation and education.
- (b) Encouraging mitigation measures based on technology, traditional wisdom and environmental sustainability.
- (c) Mainstreaming disaster management into the developmental planning process.
- (d) Establishing institutional and techno-legal frameworks to create an enabling regulatory environment and a compliance regime.]
- (e) Ensuring efficient mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks.
- (f) Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and fail - safe communication with information technology support.
- (g) Ensuring efficient response and relief with a caring approach towards the needs of the vulnerable sections of the society.
- (h) Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat for ensuring safer living.

- (i) Promoting a productive and proactive partnership with the media for disaster management.

Landmark Events

Activities for flood relief from PMNRF in J&K:

Disbursement of compensation to the beneficiaries affected due to J&K flood

2.6 In order to provide some succour to those who lost their houses due to floods in Jammu & Kashmir in September 2014, an amount of Rs. 1 lakh in case of completely damaged pucca houses and Rs.50,000 for kutcha houses was provided to the beneficiaries. This relief was disbursed amounting to Rs.129.34 Crores to about 18,441 beneficiaries by crediting the requisite amount of relief directly into their bank accounts. As per guidance received from Prime Minister's Office, it was decided to add four more categories of severely damaged & partially damaged Pucca & Kutcha houses and providing them Rs.50,000/-, Rs.25,000/-, Rs.10,000/- and Rs. 5,000/- respectively. Thus 1,87,339 additional beneficiaries will get the help under this component.

Distribution of Text Books

2.7 NDMA coordinated for replacement of damaged text books for the primary and upper primary school children in J&K. A total of 1,18,500 text books sets comprising of 7,05,698 text books were distributed amongst 77,244 Government Schools and 41,256 Private Schools.

180 text book sets comprising of 7,200 text books from NCERT were handed over to representative of 5 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 3 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas. An amount of Rs.4.08 crores was incurred out of Rs.19.61 crores transferred by PMO directly to Govt of J&K for distribution of text books.

Procurement/replacement of medical equipments damaged due to J&K Flood

2.8 NDMA coordinated procurement of medical equipment for hospitals in Srinagar, Jammu and Leh which were affected by the recent floods in J&K. 460 equipments amounting

to Rs.142,14,02,771/- were identified for procurement for which funds were received from PMNRF. Work has been awarded to M/s HLL Life Care Ltd for supply of 231 equipments amounting to Rs.120.46 crore. Out of 231 equipments, orders for 222 equipment worth Rs.116.64 crore have been placed out of which 87 delivered, 29 installed and 25 commissioned as on 31.03.2015. 238 equipments with an estimated cost of Rs.20.14 crores are to be procured by the State Government of J&K. An amount of Rs.115.00 crore has been released to M/s HLL Lifecare Limited as advance in three tranches.

Chapter-3

Policy, Plans and Guidelines

National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) 2009

3.1 National Policy on Disaster Management was released on 18th January 2010. It portrays a paradigm shift from erstwhile 'Response-Centric' approach to the holistic management of disasters with emphasis on Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation.

National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)

3.2 As per section 11 of the DM Act, 2005 [to be read with the section 6 (2) (b)], the NDMP shall be prepared by the National Executive Committee (NEC) having regard to the NPDM 2009 and in consultation with the State Governments and expert bodies or organizations in field of DM and to be approved by the NDMA. The NEC in its 15th Meeting held under the chairmanship of Home Secretary on 21.10.2013 had cleared the draft NDMP and the same was forwarded through the Ministry of Home Affairs for approval of NDMA. Draft NDMP after wide consultation is under revision based on the Sendai Framework for Action 2015 to which India is also a signatory.

National Disaster Management Guidelines

3.3 In order to translate the objectives into plans, the NDMA adopted a mission-mode approach involving a number of initiatives with the help of various institutions (administrative, academic, scientific and technical) operating at the national, state and local levels. As a policy, the central ministries, departments and states, have been involved in evolving the guidelines,

besides all other stakeholders. These guidelines; based on specific disasters and themes (such as capacity development and public awareness) will provide the basis of preparation of plans. Preparation of these Guidelines takes minimum 12 to 18 months, depending upon the complexity of the subject. The approach to formulation of guidelines comprised a 'nine-step' participatory and consultative process with stakeholders as shown in Figure 3.1.

3.4 The process of preparation of guidelines comprises:

- A quick review of the studies conducted, disaster-wise, of the actions/steps taken so far by various agencies, including the Central Ministries/Departments, States, Scientific and Technical Institutions etc.
- Identification of the residual agenda in terms of operational, administrative, financial and legal issues.
- The drawing up of a roadmap to the destination duly indicating milestones to facilitate easy monitoring.
- In terms of goals and objectives, screening down the destination is to be attained, in the short, as well as long term, duly prioritized as vital, essential and desirable.
- Four important questions were to be answered: i.e. What is to be done?, how it is to be done?, who will do it?, and by when?
- Putting in place an institutional mechanism that oversees the operationalization of this roadmap.

PROCESS OF PREPARATION OF GUIDELINES

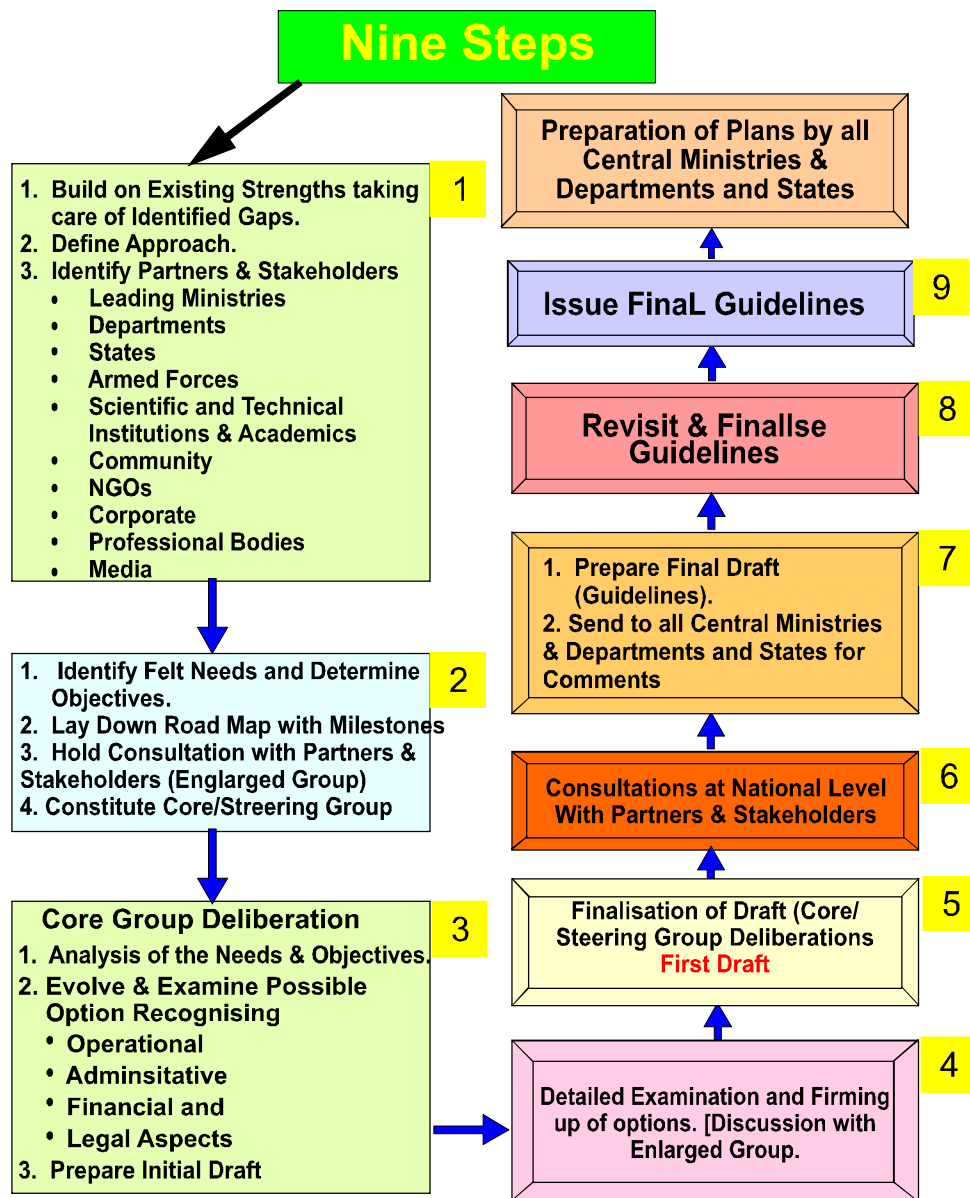


Fig. 3.1

3.5 Following guidelines and reports have been released during the previous years by the NDMA -

List of National Disaster Management Guidelines Issued by NDMA

Sl. No.	Description
1.	Earthquakes
2.	Tsunamis
3.	Cyclones
4.	Flood
5.	Urban Flooding
6.	Drought

7.	Landslide
8.	Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies
9.	Chemical Disaster (Industrial)
10.	Chemical(Terrorism) Disaster
11.	Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management
12.	Biological Disaster
13.	Psycho-Social Support
14.	Formulation of State DM Plans
15.	Incident Response System
16.	National Disaster Management Information and Communication System
17.	Scaling, Type of Equipment and Training of Fire Services.
18.	Seismic Retrofitting of Deficient Buildings and Structures.

List of other Reports

Sl. No.	Description
1.	Revamping of Civil Defence
2.	NIDM's Functioning
3.	Pandemic Preparedness Beyond Health
4.	Strengthening of safety and security for transportation of POL tankers
5.	Threats to Municipal Water Supply and Water Reservoirs
6.	Management of Dead in the Aftermath of Disaster
7.	Training Regime for Disaster Response
8.	Hand Book for Training and Capacity Building of Civil Defence and Sister Organizations: Part I & II

National Policy Guidelines on Seismic Retrofitting of Deficient Buildings and Structures

3.6 The National consultation to finalize the content of the policy guidelines has been successfully completed and final guidelines issued in November 2014.

Preparation of documents on Crowd Management at Places of Mass Gathering

3.7 "National Guide on Crowd Management at places of mass gathering" and "Concise Framework on Crowd Management at places of mass gathering," have been formulated in consultation with the IIM, Ahmedabad and Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management,

Ahmadabad and uploaded on NDMA website in February 2015.

Preparation of Compendium of relevant Acts/Laws/ Rules/ Regulations/ Notifications on Disaster Management

3.8 NDMA has developed a compendium of relevant Acts/Laws/Rules/Regulations on Disaster Management through the West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences. The document would be useful as a ready reckoner for all disaster managers especially for district level officials. It has been uploaded on NDMA website in September 2014.

Guidelines and Reports under Preparation

3.9 NDMA has also drafted the guidelines on

'School Safety', 'Hospital Safety', 'Community Based Disaster Management' and 'Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Management'. These guidelines were uploaded on the NDMA website for inviting suggestions/ comments/ feedbacks from the general public and stakeholders.

National Guidelines on School Safety Policy

3.10 The objective is to help in creation of a safer learning environment for children and highlight specific actions towards school safety that can be undertaken by different stakeholders within the existing framework for delivery of education. The process of formulation of the said guidelines is complete at NDMA and it is awaiting approval from the office of Chairman, NDMA.

National Guidelines on Hospital Safety

3.11 The broad objective is to prepare policy guidelines on hospital safety and preparedness to deal with on-site emergencies; identification of gaps; reviewing the existing codes and recommending steps for better monitoring and supervision of safety parameters within such settings. The National Core Group was constituted by NDMA in January 2012. The first draft of the guidelines was circulated on 31st December 2013 for comments from stakeholders. After incorporating the inputs, the revised draft guidelines were put on NDMA website on 1st November 2014 for public review and comments.

National Guidelines on Community Based Disaster management

3.12 NDMA constituted a National Core Group of Experts to formulate the Policy Guidelines on Community Based Disaster Management. The first draft of the national policy guidelines was circulated to all nodal ministries, states &

stakeholders for comments on 17th Feb 2014. NDMA hosted the National Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on 31st March 2014 to share the various elements and incorporate final feedback/ observations from the stakeholders. The revised draft document was internally reviewed by all Members of NDMA in the first quarter of 2015 and undergoing incorporation of some of the final comments made.

National Guidelines on the Role of NGOs in Disaster Management

3.13 NDMA constituted a National Core Group of Experts to formulate the guidelines on role of NGOs in disaster management on 27th December 2012. The first draft of the guidelines was circulated to nodal ministries, states and stakeholders on 27th December 2013. Comments were received from various stakeholders on the draft guidelines. After incorporation of necessary inputs from the stakeholders, the revised draft guidelines were put on NDMA website in March 2015 for comments from the stakeholders.

Studies conducted by NDMA

3.14 Besides, NDMA has also conducted studies on 'Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Map of India', 'Study of Brahmaputra River Erosion and its Control', 'Report on Technical Document on Geotechnical/ Geophysical Investigation of Seismic Microzonation of Urban Centres in India' and 'Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis of Indian Land Mass'. All study reports are available on NDMA's website.

Formulation of State Disaster Management Plans (SDMPs)

3.15 As on 31.03.2014, 22 states had prepared their SDMPs. After regular follow up with States/UTs, 34 States/UTs have prepared their SDMPs and shared with NDMA. These are (1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Arunachal Pradesh, (3) Assam, (4) Bihar, (5) Chhattisgarh, (6) Goa, (7) Gujarat (8)

Haryana, (9) Himachal Pradesh, (10) Jharkhand (11) Karnataka, (12) Madhya Pradesh (13) Maharashtra (14) Manipur (15) Mizoram, (16) Nagaland, (17) Odisha, (18) Punjab, (19) Rajasthan (20) Sikkim (21) Tamil Nadu (22) Tripura (23) Uttar Pradesh (24) West Bengal (25) Uttarakhand (26) Andaman & Nicobar Islands (27) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (28) Daman & Diu (29) Lakshadweep (30) Delhi (31) Jammu & Kashmir, (32) Kerala, (33) Meghalaya and (34) Puducherry. The UT of Chandigarh though intimated preparation of SDMP but is yet to share it with NDMA. The state of Telangana is in the process of preparation of its SDMP.

Discussions with States/UTs on their State Disaster Management Plans (SDMPs)

3.16 During 2014-15 discussions with 9 states (West Bengal, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh) were held on their respective SDMPs, during which suggestions of the NDMA were communicated to them to incorporate the same in their respective SDMP during annual review and updation.

Discussions on disaster management preparedness of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India

3.17 A process to discuss the disaster management preparedness of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India was started in July 2014. Since then discussions with 31 Ministries/Departments have been held till now (12 in July 2014, 10 in August 2014 and 9 in March 2015). List of Ministries/Departments is provided at Annexure-III.

Incorporation of livestock management guidelines in SDMP and DDMPs

3.18 Livestock which constitutes a source of

livelihood for many people in the rural areas is affected by spread of infectious diseases in the post disaster scenario thereby impacting the source of income of rural population. Hence livestock management is a major challenge during disasters and needs to be addressed in the SDMP and DDMPs. In view of this all States/UTs were requested by NDMA to incorporate the provisions contained in the Chapter 6 of the National Disaster Management Guidelines-Management of Biological Disasters related to Livestock management in their SDMP. 14 states have responded - (1) Arunachal Pradesh, (2) Assam (3) Chandigarh, (4) Chhattisgarh, (5) Daman & Diu (6) Delhi (7) Gujarat, (8) Haryana, (9) Himachal Pradesh (10) Kerala (11) Mizoram, (12) Nagaland, (13) Rajasthan and (14) Sikkim. Other States/UTs are being followed up.

Model Framework for Preparation of DDMP and Explanatory Notes for Preparation of DDMP

3.19 To enable a uniform frame work for preparation of DDMPs in accordance with the mandated provisions of the DM Act, NDMA has prepared a 'Model Framework for Preparation of DDMP' and 'Explanatory Notes for Preparation of DDMP' and uploaded on NDMA web site in July 2014.

Visit to Hudhud cyclone affected areas in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha

3.20 A team of NDMA led by Project Director, National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) visited Hudhud cyclone affected areas of Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam, Vijayanagaram and Srikakulam and the State Headquarter Hyderabad) from 28.01.2015 to 03.02.2015 and Odisha (Gajapati, Ganjam and the State Headquarter - Bhubaneshwar) from 08.02.2015 to 13.02.2015 to draw lessons for effective management of cyclones in future.

Chapter-4

Disaster Risk Mitigation Projects

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (Phase I)

4.1 National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project Phase I, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being funded through World Bank as Adaptable Programme Loan is under implementation at a cost of Rs. 1,496.71 crore from January, 2011. Project Management Unit (PMU) created at National Disaster Management Authority is the nodal agency with Andhra Pradesh and Odisha as

participating States. The broad objectives of the project are to upgrade cyclone forecasting and warning systems, erect cyclone risk mitigation infrastructure like multi-purpose cyclone shelters (MPCSs), approach roads/bridges to habitations and MPCSs, to reduce the risk and vulnerabilities of affected population, construction of saline embankments to protect coastal areas and agricultural lands from salinity ingress and sea water inundation and capacity building in multi-hazard risk management.

4.2 The project has 4 Components as described below:

Component	Description	Outlay (in Rs. cr.)
A	Early Warning and Dissemination System (EWDS) for coastal areas and community capacity building	72.75
B	Construction of Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure like - Multi-purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS); - Evacuation Roads and Routes; - Linking and Missing Bridges; and - Coastal Embankments.	1164.00
C	Technical assistance for Cyclone Hazard Risk Mitigation capacity building and knowledge creation.	29.10
D	Project Management and Implementation Support.	95.06
	Un-allocated Contingencies.	135.80
	Total	1496.71

Implementation Status

Component A

4.3. M/s. Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. (TCIL), a Public Sector undertaking of Government of India is the knowledge partner for suggesting technologies for developing Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS) to ensure Last Mile Connectivity in pre/during/post disaster period. This work is for the period of 24 months

awarded at a cost of Rs. 2.52 Crore. An expenditure of Rs. 1.33 Crore has been incurred so far. The technology options suggested by TCIL are now being contracted by both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha for putting in place a web based system to be operated through State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC), District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC), Taluka Emergency Operation Centre (TEOC).

Component B

4.4. This component comprises of erection of infrastructure for Cyclone Risk Mitigation like Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS), approach roads to shelters and habitations, bridges, saline embankments. Out of a total of 292 MPCS, 160 MPCS have been completed; out of 539 (782.4 Kms.) roads 474 (663.9 Kms.) have been completed; out of 23 bridges, 12 have been completed; work on 14 (90.96 Kms.) Saline Embankments is under progress.



MPCS at Chakicherla ST colony in Vulavapadu mandal of Prakasam District (A.P.)



Bridge in km 2/4 of Bapatla Pandurangapuram road in Guntur District, (A. P.)



Road from R&B road to Pedagudumotu (RCH) in Krishna District (A.P.)



Rajnagar - Gopalpur Saline Embankment (RD. 15.05 to 19.05 Km.) Ganjam District, Odisha.



Approach Road at Shankhapur, Kendrapara District, Odisha



Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelter at Bajrakote Puri District, Odisha

Component C

4.5 This Component consists of undertaking following studies:

- (a) The knowledge partner for Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment is M/s. RMSI Pvt. Ltd. The cost of the contract is Rs. 4.10 Crore wherein they will develop a web-based risk atlas for 13 coastal States and Union

Territories. First three deliverables have been achieved. On receipt of data from such agencies as Survey of India (SOI) in December, 2014 and by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) in February 2015, now the study is moving forward toward accomplishment of the tasks to be achieved within prescribed time frame. An expenditure of Rs 1.23 crore has been incurred till date.

- (b) A study for Preparing Long Term Training and Capacity Building Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in India has been awarded by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) to M/s. SEEDS Technical Services on 30th July, 2012 at a cost of Rs 2.20 Crore. This study aims to assess capacity gaps of stakeholders in all phases of disaster management cycle, develop short and long term capacity building strategies, conduct training needs analysis and develop training designs and modules for all relevant stakeholders. All the 17 deliverables have been achieved. It has been decided to develop an Operational Plan to implement modules developed. The implementation of this plan would be funded under NCRMP - II. An expenditure of Rs 2.10 Crore has been incurred on this study.
- (c) A study on Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) has been awarded by NIDM to Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Thailand at a cost of Rs 3.40 Crore on 15th January, 2014 for a period of 18 months. The objective of this study is mainly to evolve standardized PDNA tools relevant to India, revamp the entire system of PDNA in India, and integrate the new PDNA

tools to the existing system. ADPC has accomplished up to 3rd deliverable and the same stands approved by the Technical Steering Committee of NIDM. An expenditure of Rs 0.45 Crore has been incurred on this till date.

Financial Management

4.6. An amount of Rs. 675.42 crores has been released for the Project up to March 2015 including Rs 260.98 crores during 2014-15 by Govt. of India. Against a total allocation of Rs. 968.93 crores under the project including contribution by States, an amount of Rs. 879.41 crores has been utilized up to 31.03.2015.

NCRMP (Additional Financing)

4.7. The infrastructure erected under NCRMP-I was utilized before, during and after Cyclone Phailin which struck A.P and Odisha in October, 2013 and helped in timely evacuation of people by sheltering them in MPCs thus minimizing toll. However gaps were noticed in the cyclone risk mitigation infrastructure while managing cyclone Phailin. To address these gaps NCRMP (Additional Financing) has been formulated. The total outlay of the proposal is Rs. 835 crores (US \$ 134.6 Million) which would include a US\$ 104.08 Million (Rs. 645.50 Crores) credit from the World Bank and a counterpart 25% contribution of US \$ 30.52 Million (Rs.189.50 crore) by State Governments under Component-B on the same lines as in the present NCRMP.

4.8 Negotiations of NCRMP (Additional Financing) were held between the World Bank, DEA, MHA/NDMA and concerned States. EFC meeting was held on 27.01.2015 and the Cabinet Note was submitted by MHA for consideration.

NCRMP Phase-II

4.9 The outlays of NCRMP-II comprising the States of West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra,

Karnataka, Kerala and Goa is Rs. 2361.25 Crore (US\$ 387.04 million). The World Bank funding is as Adaptable Programme Loan with an International Development Association (IDA) credit amounting to Rs. 1881.10 crores (US \$ 308.40 million). The remaining amount of Rs. 480.15 Crores (US\$ 78.7 million) is being contributed by the State Governments of West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Goa. (Under Component-B). Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) which considered the project on 27.1.2015 has recommended it. Cabinet Note submitted by MHA is under consideration for approval.

Initiatives by Mitigation Division, NDMA

4.10 Mitigation Division takes up pilot projects and studies on cross cutting themes covering different aspects of natural and manmade disasters including Floods, Landslides, Earthquakes, Medical Preparedness, Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Disasters etc. through reputed Institutions/ organizations. Various Projects/ activities undertaken by NDMA are as under:

National Earthquake Risk Mitigation (Preparatory Phase)

4.11 National Earthquake Risk Mitigation (Preparatory Phase) has been approved as a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 24.87 crore. The major components of the project are as under:

- Techno-legal Regime which involves adoption and updation of Techno - legal Regime in concerned Cities/States.
- Institutional strengthening which involves faculty resource survey and engaging engineering resource institutes in building a pool of master trained/trainers.

- Capacity Building of practicing architects, engineers and masons in earthquake resistant constructions.
- Public Awareness & Sensitization at National level and all vulnerable States.

4.12 The project is planned to be implemented by NDMA in coordination with the State Governments/ UTs / other institutions in 21 States/ UTs which come under seismic zones IV & V.

4.13 The key outcomes of the project are:

- Increased awareness of the key stakeholders on the need for adoption of model building bye-laws and earthquake resistant construction and planning standards.
- Pursuance for adoption of model building bye-laws at the city and state levels in all targeted 21 States/UTs in the seismic Zone IV & V.
- Development of Retrofitting Guidelines.
- Promotion of earthquake resistant construction practices.
- Training of Trainers programme for 150 faculty members/ teachers.
- 5 day refresher course for 450 trainers.
- 5 day Capacity building programmes for 750 civil engineers, 1050 architects and 1500 masons in targeted States/UTs.
- Focused earthquake awareness campaigns in targeted States/ Uts.

4.14 National Steering Committee (NSC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, NDMA has been constituted. So far two meetings of NSC have been held. Action is being taken to implement the Project as per the decisions of the NSC. The project is likely to be revised in

terms of activities and cost estimates as recommended by NSC in its meeting on 11/8/2014.

Landslide Risk Mitigations Scheme (LRMS)

4.15 NDMA has proposed Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS), which envisages financial support to Landslide Prone States and UTs for taking up site specific landslide mitigation Schemes, covering disaster prevention strategy and R& D in monitoring of critical Landslides, thereby leading to the development of Early Warning System and Capacity Building initiatives. The Planning Commission has conveyed 'in-principle' approval for the Scheme as Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Scheme is under process of formulation in consultation with landslide prone states of Uttarakhand, Mizoram, West Bengal, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and other States who have been requested to identify most vulnerable landslide sites in their States and submit DPRs for taking up Mitigation measures under LRMS. In order to ensure standardization in all DPRs, a standard template is being developed.

Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme (FRMS)

4.16 Mitigation Division has formulated "Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme" (FRMS) which envisages a programme based approach to consider financing proposals/ Schemes from States/ Organizations on following activities:

- Pilot Projects for development of model Multi-Purpose Flood Shelters; and
- Development of River Basin specific Early Warning System for Flood and Digital Elevation Maps for preparation of Inundation Models for giving early

warning to the villagers for evacuation in case of flood.

4.17 The matter is being followed with Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) for clarification/ identification of activities to be included in the scheme.

Other Disaster Management Projects

4.18 Other Disaster Management Projects/ Studies include Scientific Studies and Schemes currently being undertaken are mentioned below:

Preparation of Upgraded Earthquake Hazard Maps

4.19 The project is regarding preparation of upgraded Earthquake Hazard Maps for the Country/ State/ Districts/ Sub-divisions at cost of Rs. 76.83 Lakhs. The project is being carried out by Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC). The project is delayed due to non-availability of district boundary data in appropriate time. However, in December, 2014, the data has been made available by Registrar General of India to BMTPC. The project is likely to be completed in few months.

Soil Piping Project

4.20 Soil piping is a recently noticed phenomenon in Kerala. It is a sub-surface soil erosion process which is dangerous since the soil erosion takes place beneath the soil. This phenomenon is new which requires proper investigation for studying this and suggesting measures for mitigation. The project is in progress and mid-term appraisal of the project is also initiated.

4.21 Total assistance of NDMA to the project is Rs. 49.70 Lakhs out of which Rs. 36.67 Lakhs has been released so far.

M 8.7 Shillong 1897 Earthquake Scenario: NE Multi-State preparedness Campaign

4.22 NDMA has undertaken a scientific study for development M 8.7 Shillong 1897 Earthquake Scenario to assess the vulnerability of the North Eastern Region covering all the eight NE states including Sikkim, to understand the impact of a big earthquake and to facilitate capacity building and multi-State preparedness for such an incident through CSIR-North East Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST), Jorhat and other institutions.

4.23 The project comprises of Earthquake Scenario Development for the Shillong 1897 Earthquake and coordination with NE States for other activities such as Rapid Visual screening workshops, School Children sensitization workshops, Awareness Generation, Capacity Development Programmes through CSIR-NEIST, Mega Mock Exercises were also conducted as part of this project. The total cost of the project is Rs. 6.2036 crore and project is in advance stage of completion.

Construction of Cyclone Shelters under Prime Minister National Relief Fund (PMNRF)

4.24 50 cyclone shelters are being constructed in North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas and Purba Medinipur districts of West Bengal at an estimated cost of Rs. 138.65 crore. Construction of 30 Cyclone Shelters has been completed and handed over.

4.25 One cyclone shelter at Vadakara (Kozhikode District) of Kerala State has been completed and handed over to Govt. of Kerala on 17.10.2014.

4.26 Construction of one Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter at Minicoy Island of Lakshadweep is under planning and approval with the financial assistance of Prime Minister National Relief Fund (PMNRF).

Scheme on preparedness to handle radiological hazards through Mobile Radiation Detection System (MRDS) in States/UTs

4.27 NDMA as part of its programme on national level Preparedness to cope with Radiological Emergencies has decided to equip the surveillance vehicles of identified police stations in more than 50 Capital and metro/other major cities of the country with simple monitoring instruments and personal protective gear. The project called Mobile Radiation Detection Systems (MRDS) has been approved as a Pilot Scheme at a total cost of Rs. 525.80 lakhs during 12th Five Year Plan plus Rs. 171.33 lakhs in the next plan. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is under preparation.

Interaction with BIS on Earthquake Resilient Codes

4.28 With the initiative taken by NDMA, BIS has undertaken revision of all earthquakes related Codes, which are under various stages of finalization. In addition, code on additional subjects viz. Performance Based design, Seismic Retrofitting of Structures-Masonry, Seismic Design and detailing of New Structures-Steel, Post earthquake damage assessment of Bridges, Water tanks, Pipelines, Communication towers and coastal structures are also being formulated.

Strengthening of Communication Networks and ICT Infrastructure

4.29 NDMA has conceived the following two Projects for implementation in multi-hazard risk prone districts and Nuclear Power Plants districts and their respective State Headquarters:

- i. National Disaster Management Services (NDMS) - Pilot Project
- ii. Decision Support System for Handling Nuclear Offsite Emergencies (DSSNOE).

4.30 The proposed locations are as under:

i. NDMS Pilot Project (16 Locations)

- a. MHA
- b. NDMA
- c. Assam (Guwahati, Silchar & Barpetta)
- d. Himachal Pradesh (Shimla, Mandi & Kangra)
- e. Uttarakhand (Dehradun, Chamoli & Rudraprayag)
- f. Telangana (Hyderabad, Khammam & Mahabubnagar)
- g. Gujarat (Rajkot & Kutch)

ii. DSSNOE (13 Locations)

- a. Uttar Pradesh (Lucnow & Bulandsahar)
- b. Tamil Nadu (Chennai, Kancheepuram & Trinuleveli)
- c. Gujarat (Gandhi Nagar & Surat)
- d. Karnataka (Bengaluru & Uttar Kannada)
- e. Maharashtra (Mumbai & Thane)
- f. Rajasthan (Jaipur & Chittorgarh)

4.31 These projects will assist the local administration in rescue and relief Operations based on the inputs from various agencies viz., India Meteorological Department (IMD), CWC NRSC, INCOIS, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), NPCIL, GSI, etc. Both the projects would provide single view of disaster from disaster site to all the stakeholders through integration of various feeds (audio, video & data). Besides, damage assessment models would also be developed.

4.32 The projects involve creation of dedicated disaster management communication network by integrating terrestrial as well as satellite communication equipment, i.e.,

- i. Optical Fiber Cable (OFC)/ UG Cables
- ii. VSAT, INMARSAT, DSPT
- iii. HF, VHF Radio
- iv. Integration of existing LAN/ WAN

4.33 National Informatics Centre (NIC), a Department of Ministry of Communication and IT, is the implementing agency. The project involves an estimated cost of Rs. 36.78 Cr.

Chapter-5

Capacity Development

Introduction

5.1 A strategic approach to capacity development can be addressed effectively only with the active and enthusiastic participation of the stakeholders. This process comprises of awareness generation, education, training, Research and Development (R&D) etc. It further addresses putting in place appropriate institutional framework, management systems and allocation of resources for efficient prevention and handling of disasters.

5.2 The approach to capacity development includes:

- According priority to training for developing community based Disaster Management systems for their specific needs in view of the regional diversities and multi-hazard vulnerabilities.
- Conceptualization of community based DM systems at the national level through a consultative process involving the states and other stakeholders with the state and local level authorities in charge of implementation.
- Identification of knowledge-based institutions with proven performance.
- Promotion of international and regional cooperation.

- Adoption of traditional and global best practices and technologies.
- Laying emphasis on table-top exercises, simulations, mock drills and development of skills to test the plans.
- Capacity analysis of different disaster response groups at State/ District/ Local levels.

Annual calendar of CBT

5.3 Annual calendar of CBT Division includes sensitization workshops for NDMA officers, theme based conferences/policy workshops, workshops on best practices and lessons learnt in disaster response, communications, psychosocial care and coordination, Conference on Risk Resilience, sustainability and business continuity in industrial sector, short seminars through talks by eminent domain experts on various thematic issues of DM.

5.4 Till date six half-day sensitization workshops have been held. An overview on the different domains/facets of disaster management including the ongoing initiatives of NDMA with respect to capacity building and training have successfully been done with internal and external speakers. Details of topics and dates of workshops are given below:

Dates	Topics
9 th May 2014	An overview of disaster management - Role of FOC in disaster coordination, IT and communication
16 th June 2014	Use of GIS technology in DM, Psychosocial support and care in DM
22 nd September 2014	Role of NDRF and Role of IMD in DM
13 th November 2014	Public Health in Emergencies - Ebola concerns
4 th March 2015	Radiological Emergencies and preparedness measures in India
30 th March 2015	Changing paradigm in Disaster Risk Reduction

Conduct of DM Seminars/Conferences /Workshops in partnership with other organizations

5.5 A total of five conferences/seminars were conducted during the current financial year, the details of which are given below:

Date of Conference	Topic	Organised by
25.7.2014	Conference on Disaster: Prevention, Relief and Rehabilitation at Jaipur	PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry (PHDCCI)
17.9.2014	Global Summit on Climate Change	The Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)
14.11.2014	Workshop on Disaster Law to build Community Resilience	Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)
19.11.2014	Geoinformatics for Early Warning of Disasters	Indian Society of Geomatics, Shillong
30.12.2014	International conference on Decision Support System (DSS) for Early Warning and Disaster Mitigation	National Institute of Technology at Durgapur (WB)

Approved projects for implementation during 12th Five Year Plan period

5.6 The project for capacity building of Central Service Personnel at the Centre of Disaster Management at LBSNAA will be continued during 12th Five Year Plan with Rs. 2.16 crore to strengthen the curriculum for disaster management within the basic foundation training courses with regular updates in refresher and orientation programmes. A total of 903 participants were trained during 2013-14.

5.7 The “National School Safety Programme (NSSP) - A Demonstration Project” approved by

Government of India in June, 2011 with a total cost outlay of Rs.48.47 crores as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Demonstrative Project is being implemented by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and in partnership with the State/UT Governments within a time frame of 24 months. The project is covering 200 schools in each of the selected districts spread over 22 States/UTs of the country falling in seismic zone IV & V with the aim to sensitize children and the school community on disaster preparedness and safety measures.

5.8 The following components are being implemented under the project:

- National Disaster Management Guidelines on school safety policy have got formulated and are currently under submission to PMO for approval;
- Teachers Training Module on School safety has been prepared by NIDM;
- Capacity building of Teachers, School Staff, Engineers, Officials of District Administration of the 43 identified districts in each of 22 States/UTs (15 Teachers trained as master trainers per district and 500 teachers trained on school safety-District wise);
- Development and circulation of Information Education Communication (IEC) material to make the school children, parents, teachers, school administrators and larger community aware of school safety and disaster risk reduction mechanisms;
- Preparation of School DM Plan (200 in each district);
- Distribution of Disaster Preparedness kits (200 in each district);
- Conduction of Mock Drills (200 schools per district);
- Non structural measures in all 8600 schools including Rapid Visual Screening; and
- Demonstrative Structural Retrofitting in one model secondary school with

strength of at least 1500 students in each district (22 schools covering project States/UTs).

5.9 The project life was till June 2013. In view of the allotment of grant-in-aid to the states by MHA, which was not fully utilized, the project has been in implementation mode. Independent evaluation of the project as per the instruction of Department of Expenditure for carrying it forward from 11th to 12th Plan was done by UNDP. Thereafter the case of giving extension of the Project beyond June 2013 was sent to MHA in November 2014. MHA vide No. 47-23/2008-DM-II/1735-1739 dated 01.01.2015 has approved the extension of the Project up-to 30.06.2015.

5.10 The project on Sustainable reduction in disaster risk in 10 multi hazard districts of 5 states has been approved in February 2015. The project has to be implemented in the States of Uttarakhand, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh & J&K. The cost of the project is Rs.6.074 Crores for a period of two years. The activities include National Level Workshop, workshop for planning state disaster management strategy, Revision and updation of disaster management plans, state level training of trainers, training of Government officials, NGOs, DMT Members, Strengthening of District Disaster management Centres, Preparation of training manuals, standard operating procedures etc.

Evaluation of completed projects

5.11 The following completed projects initiated during 2012-13 have been put through the process of evaluation to Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Remarks of the Evaluator
1.	Pilot project on Capacity Building on Disaster Management of Government officials, Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in the areas of Disaster Prevention, Preparedness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery	The evaluator has emphasized that the efforts and outcome of the project report is replicated in more states and districts towards effective capacity building for disaster management to optimize the processes initiated by IGNOU.

<p>2.</p>	<p>Pilot Project on Advanced Trauma Life Support Project at Jai Prakash Narayan Apex Trauma Centre</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evaluator has suggested ensuring better and effective participation in courses Participants need to be registered at least 6 weeks in advance. • All the expenses towards TA/DA of the participants should be taken care of by the respective states. • Nodal officers should be sensitized about the importance of the project. • Doctors and nurses who were trained in ATLS and ATCN courses can work as master trainers for PHTLS & RTTDC courses without undergoing formal onsite training.
<p>3.</p>	<p>Pilot Project on Capacity Building of IAS/Officers from Central Services at Centre for Disaster Management at LBSNAA, Mussoorie</p>	<p>The evaluator suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To evaluate the course content, case studies developed and delivered in the project. • To document the experiences and feedback of the trainers/experts/faculty who developed and delivered the courses. • To evaluate the feedback of the participants • To evaluate the financial aspects of the project in terms of adequacy, utilization, relevance and sustainability. • To suggest modifications if any, in conduct, course content, design and delivery for better future delivery of similar program.
<p>4.</p>	<p>Mw 8 Earthquake Multi State Scenario Building on Earthquake in association with IIT Mumbai and IIT Madras</p>	<p>The evaluator suggested the following action points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective pre-planning and timely utilization of mass and social media for mega mock exercises • A bottom up approach in the planning of such exercises be adopted to ensure the state and district officials' participation • Private school and other educational institutions should also be involved for

		<p>shakeout exercises and these exercises should be made a regular monthly feature in these institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration of the RVS training programmes should be at least five days with two days of hands on training • Selected trainees for the RVS training should have adequate background in Structural Designing and Engineering • EDPs should be made compulsory for all licensed and registered private practicing civil engineers, architects and town planners
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International Cooperation

Delegations visiting NDMA

Visit of French Delegation

5.12 Mr. Fabrice GROSSIR, Police Commissioner Police Attache, French Embassy, International Cooperation Directorate, New Delhi called on ex-Members, Shri K.N. Shrivastava and K.M. Singh on 28.4.2014 to have interaction on NDMA's expertise in context of disaster vulnerability of France and its islands in the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean.

Visit from Austrian Delegation

5.13 A delegation from Austria headed by Mr. Michael Lederer, Senior Adviser at the Federal Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure and Technology met Joint Secretary (Mitigation) NDMA on 10.9.2014 to present deliberate upon Austrian technologies in the field of disaster management.

Visit of Mauritian Delegation

5.14 A Mauritian delegation visited NDMA on 11th Sept 2014 and discussed the issues on "Disaster Risk Reduction and Management".

German Delegation visit

5.15 A German delegation headed by Mr Franz-Josef Molitor, Federal Minister of Interior,

Germany met Secretary NDMA in a meeting held in NDMA on 23rd January 2015 at NDMA Bhawan to discuss the issues on Indo-German Cooperation in Disaster Management.

Nansen Initiative visit

5.16 A meeting with delegates from Nansen Initiative was held in NDMA on 22nd January 2015 to discuss the needs of people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the effects of climate change.

German Business Delegation visit

5.17 A meeting with Business Delegates from Germany headed by Mr. Uwe Beckmeyer, Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy was held in NDMA under the Chairmanship of Secretary, NDMA on 17th February 2015.

Bangladesh Delegation visit

5.18 A meeting with delegates from Bangladesh was held in NDMA under the Chairmanship of JS (A & CBT) on 18th February 2015. The delegation has shown interest in understanding the Disaster Management system/ Institutional Framework of India.

Mauritian Delegation visit

5.19 Mr. Jayeshwur Raj Dayal, Minister of Environment, National Emergency Centre and

Beach Authority of the Republic of Mauritius visited NDMA on 6th February 2015, for further identifying specific areas of cooperation in the field of Disaster Management.

Visit of Austrian Delegation

5.20 A delegation led by H.E. Mrs. Elisabeth TICHY-FISSELBERGER, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Austria visited NDMA on 20th March 2015. She informed that the delegation wanted to understand the contingency planning process of India for consular protection as a large number of Austrian nationals visit the Himalayan region for trekking and other mountain adventures.

Follow-up matters

Follow up action on East Asia Summit (EAS) - India Workshop Building Regional Framework for Earthquake Risk Management

5.21 A two days Roundtable conference on Innovations in Technology for Disaster Rescue Efforts amongst ASEM countries & Inauguration of the Virtual Knowledge Portal and meeting of the 24x7 POCs of EAS countries was held on 4th & 5th December 2014. This was a follow up action of First EAS-India Workshop on Building Regional Framework for Earthquake Risk Management held in New Delhi held on 8-9 November 2012.

Follow up on the implementation status of announcements made by PM during 18th SAARC Summit in Kathmandu

5.22 NDMA offered to conduct programmes in capacity building for disaster management through National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) in the specialized areas of collapsed structure search & rescue and medical first response and aquatic disaster response and courses by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) in capacity building on (a) Strengthening Local Government Capacity for mainstreaming/integrating DRR, CCA in Development in (b) Mainstreaming Disaster Risk reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into City Development Plans (CDPs). Details on the efforts on capacity building in disaster

management for SAARC countries were also sought from other organizations. In this regard an Inter-Ministerial meeting on capacity building in disaster management in the SAARC countries was held on 9th March 2015 with representatives of ISRO, INCOIS, SASE and IMD. Proposals received from these organizations have been forwarded to MHA and MEA for capacity building in SAARC countries.

Establishment of SEDMC

5.23 NDMA sent its inputs on the concept paper on the establishment of SAARC Environment and Disaster Management Centre (SEDMC) on 6th February 2015. The concept paper is scheduled to be discussed in Kathmandu in the 1st week of April 2015.

Inputs on draft Note for Cabinet

5.24 Comments of NDMA were sent on the draft Note for Cabinet on Protocol on the framework in the field of Ocean Economy between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Mauritius and Seychelles.

Policy proposal for INSARAG External Classification

5.25 In the Committee of Secretaries meeting held on 23.10.2013, it was inter alia decided that NDMA would formulate a Policy Proposal for INSARAG (UNOCHA) External Classification (IEC) of NDRF team, clearly bringing out its financial and diplomatic implications and also operational authorization. Accordingly NDMA in consultation with all the relevant stakeholders prepared the draft Policy Proposal on 25th June 2014 and forwarded to stakeholders through MHA for comments.

National Workshop on “Phailin Cyclone 2013: Lessons Learnt”

5.26 NIDM organized National Workshop on “Phailin Cyclone: Lessons Learnt” on 30th May 2014. The main objective of this workshop was to discuss the lessons learnt from Cyclone Phailin and highlight the best practices that

contributed to the success of response to this disaster.

5.27 Dr. K. Saleem Ali, Member, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was the chief guest during the inauguration of the workshop. The first session of the workshop was based on early warning and response, in which Shri K.M Singh, Hon'ble Member, NDMA



Member, NDMA, Dr. K. Saleem Ali; VC, BSDMA, Shri Anil K. Sinha; DG, GIDM, Dr. P.K Mishra; Spl. DGP Shri Sanjeev Marik, and Executive Director, NIDM during the inaugural session

applauded the efforts of Odisha Rapid Disaster Action Force (ORDAF) and emphasized on awareness generation and mock drills as important tools in disaster management.

5.28 Session two of the workshop focusing on Coordination, Administrative and Community issues during the cyclone Phailin, was chaired by the Vice Chairman of Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority, Prof. V.K. Sharma and co-chaired by Shri G.V.V. Sarma, Joint Secretary (DM), MHA; Shri Anil K. Sinha, Vice Chairman, BSDMA; and Dr. Ajit Tyagi, former DG, IMD. Five presentations were made during this session covering the armed forces, power sector and district administration.

5.29 The last session of the day was chaired by Dr. H. K. Gupta, Member, NDMA and was co-chaired by Shri. Anil K. Sinha, Vice Chairman, BSDMA. The session highlighted the importance of driving national and state level strategy for

future cyclone related risk management and how it can be effectively managed.

NIDM Observed Disaster Reduction Day

5.30 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) observed "Disaster Reduction Day" at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 8th October 2014. This was an opportunity to focus national attention on important issue of "Home Safety and Local Preparedness for Disaster Risk Reduction". The occasion was graced by Ms. Sneha Lata Kumar, Secretary (Border Management) MHA; Shri O. P. Singh, Director General, NDRF; Shri Anil Sinha, Vice Chairman, Bihar-SDMA; Prof. V. K. Sharma, Vice Chairman, Sikkim-SDMA and many other dignitaries, officials & children. Dr. Satendra, Executive Director, NIDM addressed the delegates on this occasion. He extended a very warm welcome to delegates and briefed about NIDM and its contribution in managing disasters through capacity building.

5.31 NIDM organized poster making competition in schools across the country and the prizes were distributed to the winners of the competition during the Disaster Reduction Day. A book titled "Forest Fire Disaster Management", jointly authored by Dr. Satendra and Dr. A. D. Kaushik, was also released. The Inaugural session was followed by a special Technical Session on "Children and Disability in Disaster Management".



Inauguration of book titled "Forest Fire Disaster Management" during Disaster Reduction Day

Chapter-6

Mock Exercises/ Drills & Awareness Generation

Introduction

6.1 Recognizing that awareness is the corner stone of proactive approach to disaster management and community preparedness, NDMA has launched a number of initiatives in this regard. As an ongoing programme, mock exercise/ drills are being conducted regularly to generate awareness and identify the gaps in planning and resources at the district/ enterprise levels. Full use of electronic and print media is being made to sensitize the community about disaster risks and vulnerabilities. Interviews, articles and press releases are being issued to centre-stage the awareness generation. The mock exercise is one of the most important initiatives which the NDMA has undertaken to facilitate the State Governments and District Administration in reviewing the effectiveness of their Disaster Management Plans for both natural and man-made disasters and assess the response capabilities along with creating public awareness. These exercises are conducted in the most vulnerable districts and industries on the recommendations of the State Governments.

Mock Exercises

6.2 The aim of the mock exercises is to test the adequacy and efficacy of the Emergency Response Plans, highlight the roles and responsibilities of the concerned stakeholders at various levels of administration, enhance coordination and synergize efforts of various Emergency Support Functions, find gaps in the resources, manpower, equipment, communication and systems. It also empowers the vulnerable groups to face disasters squarely.

6.3 These exercises are conducted in a well-planned and comprehensive manner by adopting a step-by-step approach. In the initial stage an orientation-cum-coordination conference is held to highlight the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders. In the next phase, the Table Top Exercise is carried out to elicit the responses of the participants on simulated scenarios. These scenarios are painted to cover the entire gamut of the disaster management cycle. At the end of this phase the lessons that emerged are shared with all the participants and sufficient time is given for the participants to hone their responses and train their subordinates before the actual conduct of the mock exercise. The exercise is conducted on a simulated scenario and is progressed keeping in view the responses of the various participants. A number of observers are also detailed to monitor the exercise. Apart from the participants, the spectators from the community and stakeholders are also invited to attend the mock exercise. After the mock exercise, a detailed debriefing is carried out in which the observers are asked to give their feedback. The gaps identified during these exercises are communicated to the State and District Administration and also to the Management of various industries for taking necessary actions for improvement.

6.4 Conduct of mock exercises has gone a long way in creating a culture of preparedness at the grassroot level. There has been a large participation of the community as well as the students in most of these exercises. The District Administration, the Corporate Sector and the other first responders have shown tremendous enthusiasm. Most of these exercises have been

attended by elected representatives of the people and senior level functionaries at the State level. These exercises have also been widely covered by the local print and electronic media, thus spreading the awareness amongst the large number of people.

Awareness Campaigns

6.5 In its endeavour to spread awareness amongst the masses, Public Relations & Awareness Generation (PR&AG) Division, National Disaster Management Authority launches various public awareness initiatives through electronic and print media. The focus is on building appropriate environment for disaster management by impacting the target audience. These awareness campaigns are being implemented through various modes like TV, Radio, Print- media, Exhibition etc. The awareness campaigns are centered on spreading awareness among the masses with the two prime objectives:

- Preparing citizens for any impending disasters (earthquake, cyclone, floods, landslides etc.)
- Spreading awareness on various activities of NDMA.

6.6 The following disaster management awareness campaigns were carried out during the Year 2014-15:-

Audio-Visual Campaigns

6.7 Audio-Video spots on Natural Disasters like earthquake, flood, urban flooding, landslide, cyclone and safety kit were telecast/ broadcast on Doordarshan (National Network and Regional Kendras of Doordarshan), All India Radio, F.M. Radio Channels. Video spots on flood, Earthquake and Safety Kit was telecast in 920 cinema halls of 9 States, 947 cinema halls of 21 States, 973 cinema halls of 10 States respectively through digital cinema. Similarly Safety Kit Awareness Campaign was also run on All India Rail Sampark 139 Railway Enquiry, IVR for two months in all the IV zones of

Railway in regional languages. The aim was to reach approximately 30 lakh callers in two months.

Print Campaign

6.8 Print media was also utilized for awareness generation by release of advertisements in various newspapers. Advertisements were released on awareness campaign on Flood in 11 States. Advertisement was released on 'Disaster Risk Reduction Day' on 8th October, 2014 in one newspaper of each State of capital cities in local languages. On the occasion of 10th Formation Day of NDMA on 29th September, 2014 advertisement was released in Delhi and on the occasion of India International Trade Fair, 2014 advertisement was released in the leading newspapers of Delhi on 19th November, 2014

Observance of 10th Formation Day of NDMA

6.9 10th Formation Day was observed on 29.09.2014 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister graced the occasion as Chief Guest and Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs was Guest of Honour on this occasion. The inaugural session was followed by two Technical Sessions on the 'Phailin Success Story - Lessons Learnt' and Presentations of Draft Guidelines (i.e., NDMA Guidelines on School Safety and NDMA Guidelines on Community Based Disaster Management). Shri P. K. Mishra, Additional Principal Secretary to Prime Minister was Chief Guest in the valedictory session.



Participation by NDMA in 34th India International Trade Fair, 2014

6.10 NDMA Participated in the 34th India International Trade Fair, 2014 from 14th to 27th November, 2014 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi to bring awareness among general public, students and various stakeholders about managing different kinds of disasters.



6.11 The Authority put up an interesting information pavilion at Hall No. 12 to create awareness on the activities of the three organizations - NDMA, NDRF and NIDM that are engaged in the task of disaster management.



Shri P. K. Mishra, Additional Principal Secretary to Prime Minister inaugurated the NDMA Stall on 14th November, 2014. During the event several posters on different disasters viz. Urban Flooding -Do's & Don'ts -English, Fire - Do's & Don'ts -English, Earthquake - Jankari -Hindi, Emergency Kit-English and NDMA Guidelines were displayed. Besides, NDRF displayed various equipment and radioactive material detection equipment etc.

6.12 In addition, live demonstration on Earthquake Disaster was conducted on 18th November 2014, at Hamsdhawani open air theatre to create awareness among the communities about the capabilities of NDRF and to sensitize the public on disaster management issues and also to generate confidence among the public about their safety in such a situation. More than 1200 School children and general public attended the demonstration. A dog show was also organized by the NDRF.



6.13 There was huge appreciation by the public at IITF, 2014 for NDMA stall. NDMA pavilion was awarded Silver Medal by Hon'ble Minister of State for Tourism and Culture.

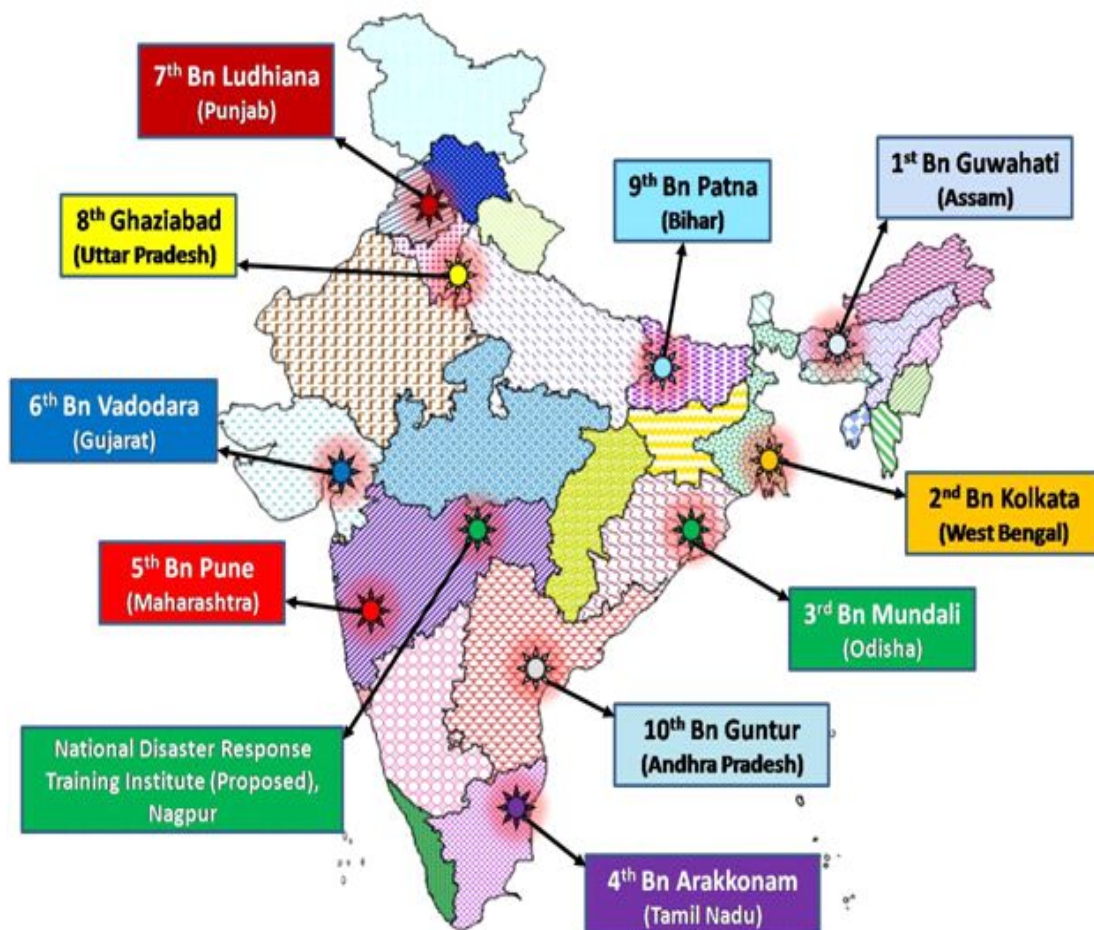
Chapter-7

National Disaster Response Force: Strengthening Emergency Response

National Disaster Response Force

7.1 The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), constituted under the provisions of Sections 44 and 45 of the DM Act 2005, has established itself as one of the most visible and vibrant face of the NDMA. Ten Battalions (Bns) of NDRF are located at ten different locations in the country based on the vulnerability profile to

cut down response time for their deployment. During the current year (2014-15), suitable location is being explored for two more Bns of NDRF as approved by the Govt. State Government of Uttarakhand has in-principle agreed to provide land at Haridwar for 11th NDRF Bn. 12th Bn is proposed to be located in North East Region. Locations of present ten Bns of NDRF are as below:



7.2 The DM Act, 2005 has made statutory provisions for constitution of NDRF for the purpose of specialized response to natural and man-made disasters. According to Section 45 of

the Act, the NDRF has to function under the general superintendence, direction and control of the NDMA and under command and supervision of Director General, NDRF. In line

with the vision enshrined in the Section 44(i) of the Act, the NDRF is gradually emerging as the most visible and vibrant multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled, high-tech force of the NDMA capable of dealing with all types of natural and man-made disasters.

Vision

7.3 The DM Act, 2005 envisages a paradigm shift from the erstwhile response centric syndrome to a proactive, holistic and integrated management of disasters with emphasis on prevention, mitigation and preparedness. This national vision inter alia, aims at inculcating a culture of preparedness among all stakeholders. NDRF has proved its importance in achieving this vision by highly skilled rescue and relief operations, regular and intensive training and re-training, capacity building & familiarization exercises within the area of responsibility of respective NDRF Bns, carrying out mock drills and joint exercises with the various stakeholders.

Role of NDRF

- Specialised response during disasters
- Proactive deployment during impending disaster situations
- Acquire and continually upgrade its own training and skills
- Liaison, Reconnaissance, Rehearsals and Mock Drills
- Impart basic and operational level training to State Response Forces (Police), Civil Defence and Home Guards
- Training of State Police and help in raising of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)

Vis-à-vis Community

- ❖ Community Capacity Building Programme
- ❖ Public Awareness Campaign
- ❖ Exhibitions : Posters, Pamphlets, literatures
- ❖ Training of village volunteers & other stakeholder

Organization

7.4 NDRF was initially constituted with eight battalions (two each from the BSF, CRPF, CISF and ITBP), 2 more Bns were included in 2011-12; and 2 more in 2013-14. Today the Force has acquired the unique distinction of being the “Single Largest Dedicated Disaster Response Force in the World”.

7.5 Each battalion has 18 self-contained specialist search and rescue teams of 44 personnel each including engineers, technicians, electricians, dog squads and medical/paramedics. The total strength of each battalion is 1,149. All the battalions are trained and equipped as per International standards to respond to all natural disasters including earthquake, floods, cyclone, landslides etc. and also CBRN emergencies.

7.6 Further, in continuation of recommendations given by Committee of Secretaries (CoS) on Nov 9, 2011 regarding locating NDRF teams/ coys at 20 far-flung inaccessible locations and sensitive metro cities of the country keeping in view vulnerability profile of the region, efforts are being undertaken to identify suitable land for locating NDRF teams/ coys. The status of deployment of NDRF teams/ coys is as under:

NDRF Bns	Teams/ Coys	Status
NDRF Bn Guwahati	Aizawl (Mizoram)	Govt. of Mizoram has been requested to provide suitable land
	Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has been requested to provide suitable land

NDRF Bn Kolkata	Gangtok (Sikkim)	Govt. of Sikkim has been requested to provide suitable land
	Silliguri (West Bengal)	Land acquisition of 1 acres at Paribahannagar, Matigara is under process
	Kolkata (West Bengal) CBRN Team	State Govt. has proposed 0.94 acres of land at Mauza Mondalganthy, District 24 Parganas (N), Kolkata. Cost of land is awaited from State Govt.
NDRF Bn Mundali	Baleswar (Odisha)	State Govt. has proposed built-up infrastructure at Baleswar. Suitability of the same is being explored.
NDRF Bn Arakkonam	Port Blair (Andaman & Nicobar)	State Govt. has agreed to provide free of cost accommodation at IRB. Team is being positioned.
	Chennai (Tamil Nadu) CBRN Team	State Govt. has offered space on rental basis. Team will be deployed after lease deed
NDRF Bn Pune	Bangalore (Karnataka)	2 acres of land acquired at Bangalore. After construction of permanent/ semi-permanent structure team will be deployed
	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	State Govt. has offered space at Borivalli and Mankhurd. After assessing suitability team will be deployed there. At present, 3 teams are deployed temporarily at Andheri Sports Complex.
NDRF Bn Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar (Gujarat)	State Govt. has proposed land (approx 6 acres) at Degam.
	Barmer (Rajasthan)	State Govt. has been requested to provide suitable land. Temporarily the team is deployed at Nareli, Kishangarh.
NDRF Bn Bhatinda	Srinagar (J&K)	State Govt. is yet to provide land.
	Kangra (Himachal Pradesh)	Matter of allotment of land is under consideration of State Govt.
NDRF Bn Ghaziabad	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	State Govt. has been requested to provide suitable land.
	Delhi (CBRN Team)	Payment for land has been made to DDA. Possession yet to be taken.

NDRF Bn Patna	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	NDMA as per views of State Govt. requested MHA to change location from Varanasi to Gorakhpur. State Govt. has been requested for providing land.
	Supaul (Bihar)	State Govt. has proposed to provide 2 acres of land. Final proposal is awaited from the State Govt.
NDRF Bn Guntur	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	Land allotment is under process, Temporarily, one team is located at Rangareddy.
	Vishkhapatanam	State Govt. is yet to provide land.

NDRF: High Priority for NDMA

7.7 NDMA provided the much needed impetus to establish NDRF as a truly specialist force for Disaster Response. Right from its inception in Sept 2005, NDMA accorded highest priority to ensure that NDRF is trained and equipped as per international standards. With consequent efforts of NDMA, today NDRF has become a “Multidisciplinary, Multi-Skilled, High-Tech Specialist Force Trained & Equipped as per International Standards” capable of responding to any natural disaster or CBRN emergency.

Operations and other Activities of NDRF during the period under Report

Disaster Response

7.8 During period under report, NDRF made several pre-empted deployment and responded to various disasters and saved/ rescued 1,09,743 lives by evacuating them to safer places during various disasters and retrieved 435 dead bodies of disaster victims. Some of the major response operations undertaken by NDRF are mentioned in succeeding paragraphs:

Drowning of Students in Beas River, near Village Thalaut, District Mandi, Himachal Pradesh



7.9 The information about the tragic incident of sweeping away of 24 students of the V. N. R. Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad along with one tour operator in Beas river, near village Thalaut, District Mandi, Himachal Pradesh when they were on an excursion tour to Manali was received by the Operational Control Room of HQ NDRF through TV news at 2030 hrs on 08.06.2014. As per the direction of HQ NDRF teams of 07 Bn NDRF Bhatinda (Punjab) were mobilized under the supervision of Unit Commandant and the first team of the NDRF reached at the incident site at 1000 hrs. on 09 June 2014 after covering distance of 400 Kms by road. In total 05 teams of NDRF with deep divers and other flood rescue related

equipment conducted search and rescue operation from 09.06.2014 to 17.08.2014 at Thalaut. Total 24 bodies from the group (including 17 bodies recovered by NDRF teams) recovered out of which four were recovered before the arrival of NDRF team on 09.06.14.

Landslide in Village Malin, Tehsil Ambegaon, District Pune, Maharashtra

7.10 On 30.07.2014 on requisition of District Magistrate, Pune and DDMO, Pune Maharashtra regarding massive land slide in village- Malin, Tehsil- Ambegaon, District- Pune. 09 teams of 05 Bn NDRF comprising 378 rescuers conducted search and rescue operation w.e.f. 30.07.2014 to 06.08.2014. During the operation teams rescued live 08 persons, recovered 151 dead bodies, un-identified dead bodies-05 and 58 cattle. Apart from this property worth approx. Rs. Five lakh including ornaments gold and silver vessels, cash amount of Rs. 7000 recovered from the operation site.

Flood Rescue and Relief Operations in Jammu & Kashmir



7.11 In view of heavy torrential rains causing massive destruction and severe distress in the state of Jammu and Kashmir with several fatalities and large number displaced, on the direction of MHA on 04th September, 2014 two search and rescue teams of 07 Bn NDRF Bhatinda mobilised by road to Jammu & Kashmir. Teams reached Jammu on 05th

September 2014. In all, 22 teams from (04 Bn, 05 Bn, 06 Bn, 07 Bn & 08 Bn NDRF) equipped with 35 divers, 148 boats, 338 Life buoy, 765 Life Jacket, 16 diving set, Netra UAV, 20 Satellite Phones and other flood related equipment were deployed in several districts of Jammu and Kashmir viz. Rajouri, Udhampur, Jammu, Avantipura and Pulwama. In Srinagar teams were deployed at various places such as Karan Nagar Main, Ram Bagh, Raj Bagh, Chhattabal, Bakshi Stadium, Jawahar Nagar, Tulsibagh, Batmalu, Badami Bagh, Shivpura and Sonaver Bagh.

7.12 When the situation normalized teams were de-inducted in phased manner w.e.f 15th September 2014. During the operation NDRF teams evacuated 50,815 persons, retrieved 15 dead bodies, distributed 88.22 ton relief materials, established medical camp and attended 10,145 flood affected persons. Further NDRF circulated its help line numbers and more than 4,000 requests were received from all over India and few from abroad through SMS, phones, email and whats app etc.

Floods in Odisha

7.13 On 22.07.2014, on requisition of Principal Secretary & Special Relief Commissioner to Government of Odisha, three teams of 03 Bn NDRF deployed at Bhadrak and Jajpur district in connection with increasing water level of river Baitharni. Teams conducted rescue operation at Jajpur & Bhadrak districts w.e.f. 22.07.2014 to 25.07.2014 and evacuated 391 people to safer places, provided primary health treatment to 02 persons and also assisted local administration in distributing medicine and other relief materials.

7.14 On 04.08.2014 on requisition of Deputy Relief Commissioner, Government of Odisha in connection with continued torrential rainfall in river catchment areas in the Mahanadi, Baitarani, Budha Balanga and other rivers total 11 teams of 03 Bn NDRF Mundali comprising 456

rescuers along with 66 boats and other lifesaving equipment were deployed in Bhadrak, Jajpur (02 teams), Keonjhar, Kendrapada, Puri, Cuttack (03 teams), Baripada & Balasore districts of Odisha w.e.f. 04.08.2014 to 11.08.2014. During the deployment teams evacuated 773 marooned villagers to safer places and helped district authorities in distributing 183 quintals & 316 bags of relief material, 420 plastic tarpaulin and drinking water packets.

Floods in Bihar

7.15 In view of heavy rain fall and land slide in Nepal resulting in formation of artificial reservoir on river Sun kosi and alert of Nepal Government regarding control blasting to release the water in phased manner, Bihar Government requisitioned deployment of NDRF teams. Accordingly 15 teams of NDRF (07 teams from 02 Bn NDRF, Kolkata and 08 teams of 09 Bn NDRF, Patna) comprising 709 rescuers along with 78 Inflatable Rubber Boats, 04 Fibre Rigid Plastic Boats, 27 Satellite phones, 318 life buoys, 13 Inflatable light and other life- saving equipment deployed at Sharsha, Madhepura, Khagaria, Madhubani, Supaul and Darbhanga districts in Bihar w.e.f. 02.08.2014 to 07.08.2014 & 02.08.2014 to 09.08.2014 respectively. Teams conducted rescue operation and rescued 14,352 flood affected villagers (including 16 persons which included one Lt. Col. Shivajee Vagre, 14 Army personnel and Additional District Magistrate on 05.08.2014) and 332 animals to safer places.

7.16 On requisition of Government of Bihar 13 teams were deployed at Supaul, Nalanda, Saharsa, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Didarganj, Muzaffarpur, Gopalganj & Barh in Bihar for flood rescue operations w.e.f. 14.08.2014 to 25.09.2014, teams evacuated 7,651 persons and retrieved 06 dead bodies, organized medical camps and distributed relief material.

Floods in Assam

7.17 Teams of 01 Bn Guwahati prepositioned for monsoon season conducted flood rescue operation on 27.06.2014 in Kamrup district, on

13.08.2014, 22.08.2014 & 25.08.2014 in Dhemaji district, on 15.08.2014 & 21.08.2014 in Lakhimpur district and on 25.08.2014 & 03.09.2014 in Sonitpur district in Assam. Teams evacuated 6,394 person to safer plaes.\

7.18 In view of IMD warning and incessant heavy rainfall in Assam State on 22.09.2014, three teams of 01 Bn NDRF were mobilized, one for Boko, District Kamrup (Rural) & two teams for District Goalpara. In all, 15 teams from (01 Bn, 03 Bn & 09 Bn) NDRF were deployed at Kamrup (Rural), Kamrup (Metro), Guwahati, Goalpara, Lakhimpur, Tinsukia, Dhemaji & IWT Guwahati in Assam. On 27.09.2014 Sh. O. P. Singh, IPS, DG NDRF with Sh. Kiran Rijiju, MoS (Home) visited Assam and Meghalaya and on 01.10.2014 Sh. O. P. Singh, IPS, DG NDRF with Sh. Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble HM visited Assam and Meghalaya. During the operation, teams evacuated 3,439 persons to safer place, retrieved 02 dead bodies and distributed 40 quintal relief materials.



Floods in Uttar Pradesh

7.19 05 teams of NDRF (01 team of 08 Bn & 04 teams of 09 Bn) deployed at Lakhimpur Khiri (18.06.2014 to 24.08.2014), Gorakhpur & Bahraich (23.06.2014), Varanasi (27.08.2014), Balrampur & Siddharthnagar Districts (17.08.2014 to 28.08.2014) districts in Uttar Pradesh in connection with flood rescue operation. Teams conducted rescue operations and rescued 7,651 persons to safer places, retrieved 06 dead bodies, organized medical camps in which 882 persons were given treatment. On 16.08.2014 during evacuation work, team used its Medical First Responder (MFR) skills & assisted safe delivery of 01 male child by a woman who was being evacuated from Badhaiya Village, Balha Block, District Bahraich to safer place by NDRF boat.

Cyclone “Hudhud”

7.20 On 6th October 2014, NDRF HQ received IMD alert regarding deep depression over north Andaman Sea and adjoining southeast Bay of Bengal & Cyclone alert for Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Pre-cyclone watch for north Andhra Pradesh & Odisha coasts. Later the cyclone was named “HUD HUD”. 42 teams (02 Bn, 03 Bn, 04 Bn, 08 Bn & 10 Bn NDRF) were deployed in Andhra Pradesh (26 teams) from 08.10.2014 to 25.10.2014 and Odisha (16 teams) from 09.10.2014 to 16.10.2014. The teams of NDRF deployed in Andhra Pradesh rescued 14,193 flood/ cyclone affected persons, evacuated 83 animals to safe places and retrieved 01 dead body of human & 04 corpse of animals. Teams of NDRF cut down 14,305 trees and removed 1,619 Electric poles to clear 1,175 Km road and distributed 50 quintals of relief materials to the affected people. NDRF teams also established medical camps where 270 patients were attended. Teams of NDRF deployed in Odisha rescued 1,403 flood/cyclone affected people, cut down 185 trees to clear 2,18 Km road and

distributed 07 quintals of relief material to the affected people. NDRF teams also established medical camp where 50 patients were attended.

Cyclone “Nilofar”

7.21 16 teams of NDRF were deployed in Gujarat and Rajasthan States from 28.10.2014 to 02.11.2014 for emergency response during Cyclone “Nilofar”. The teams of NDRF rescued 1475 flood/cyclone affected persons to safe places in Gujarat. Teams of NDRF established medical camps and distributed medicine among 333 villagers.

Boat Capsize in Bihar

7.22 On 12.07.2014, on requisition of State Disaster Management Department, Patna, one team conducted SAR operation w.e.f. 12.07.2014 to 13.07.2014 at Palasi Block, District Araria, in connection with boat capsizing incident and missing of two persons. Team retrieved 01 dead body.

Boat Capsize in Uttar Pradesh

7.23 On 05.08.2014 on requisition of District Magistrate, District Varanasi regarding capsizing of a boat (Carrying about 42-45 persons) in river Ganga near Bhitwar Ghat, Rihinia Block, Varanasi, UP, one team deployed at Sanskrit Sankul Bhawan Hukulganj Varanasi on permanent basis conducted search and rescue operation w.e.f. 05.08.2014 to 08.08.2014. During the operation 12 dead bodies were retrieved including 04 dead bodies retrieved by NDRF team.

Derailment of 09 Coaches of Delhi - Dibrugarh Rajdhani near Chapra Railway Station

7.24 On 25.06.2014 on requisition of safety officer, Railway Division, Sonapur regarding derailment of 09 coaches of Delhi- Dibrugarh Rajdhani near Chapra Railway Station, two teams consisting 66 rescuers along with Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR) / MFR equipment conducted SAR operations and retrieved 03 dead bodies.



Train Collision between Lucknow Barauni Express & Krishak Express

7.25 On requisition of District Magistrate, District Gorakhpur regarding collision between Lucknow-Barauni Express & Krishak Express trains near Gorakhpur cantt. railway Station on 01.10.2014, one team conducted SAR operations & retrieved 13 dead bodies.

CBRN Deployments

7.26 On 26.05.2014, one team along with one Surveillance Vehicle, one Hazmat Vehicle and other CBRN equipment was deployed in President House Area in order to provide CBRN security cover to the President House and VIPs during Oath ceremony of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 26.05.2014

7.27 On 15.08.2014 one team along with Hazmat vehicle, Surveillance vehicle and other CBRN equipment was deployed at Red Fort in connection with emergency response during Independence Day ceremony.

7.28 One CBRN team along with Hazmat Vehicle & other CBRN related equipment was deployed at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi w.e.f. 25/01/2015 to 26/01/2015 for providing CBRN Cover for Republic Day 2015. Two teams along with Hazmat, Surveillance vehicle were also deployed at Rajpath (North & South Zone side) to provide CBRN cover for Republic Day 2015.

Training Activities by NDRF, during period under report

7.29 Training plays an important role in increasing efficiency and expertise. NDRF personnel undergo variety of training where emphasis is being given on refreshing the skill acquired as well as to raise the expertise level coping up with the international standard. Training also includes imparting the knowledge to other stakeholders as well as the common population by various methods like conducting Community Awareness Programme, organising Lecture, Demonstration and Mock Exercises. Some major training activities undergone by NDRF personnel and training provided by NDRF to other agencies are as follows:

Training of SDRF Personnel

7.30 As a part of capacity building programme, in addition to own training, NDRF Bns have been undertaking training of State Police personnel too. The various NDRF Bns imparted training to SDRF personnel in the year 2014 (01st April, 2014 to 31st March, 2015) in which total 1211 SDRF personnel were trained.

Details of Training Courses from 01st April-2014 to 31st March, 2015

S. No.	Name	No. of Trained Personnel
1.	SDRF training	1211
2.	SDC Module	73
3.	Basic Course	3589
4.	MOT/TOT Course	698
5.	Specialized Course	1871

Familiarization Exercise (Famex)/ Community Awareness Programme

7.31 NDRF conducted Famex/ Community Awareness programmes in various States / UTs i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, J&K, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. From these programmes total 3,47,164 Nos of people have been benefitted.

Mock Drills conducted by NDRF

7.32 NDRF teams conducted Mock Drills in various parts of different states / Union Territory i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal. More than 80,000 people have been benefitted from these programmes.

NDMA Expert Team Averts Disaster in Zaskar Region of Kargil District in State of Jammu & Kashmir

7.33 An expert Team comprising of senior members of SASE, CWC, BRO, NHPC, SOI, CIMFRL and Consultant Landslide from NDMA did a commendable job in averting a potential disaster in the inaccessible Zaskar region of District Kargil in state of J&K. Army Engineers and Ladakh Scouts played instrumental role during the entire operation.

7.34 The Govt. of J & K informed NDMA on Jan 20, 2015 that River Phuktal, a tributary of River Indus was blocked due to a major landslide. The landslide led to creation of an artificial lake extending about 15 km upstream. There was a potential danger of this reservoir breaching the blockage and causing flash floods putting the lives of the local populace in grave danger. The Nimo Bazgo Hydel project at Alchi could also be damaged which would severely affect the

electricity supply to Leh Region.

7.35 During the NCMC meeting under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary on Jan 23, 2015 it was decided that NDMA would constitute an Expert Team which will reconnoiter the blockage and suggest remedial measures. Due to heavy snowing in the region and non-operability of helicopters, the Expert Team could do the recce from Feb 08 to 11, 2015. The Recce Report was presented at the NCMC Meeting and it was decided that a controlled blasting be carried out to create a channel which will drain out the impounded water in the reservoir in a gradual manner.

7.36 The affected area is at a height of 4000 m, known for subzero temperatures. Braving the inhospitable terrain and climatic conditions, the Expert Team got to work. The Team was provided full support by the State Administration, Army and Air Force. A logistic base was set up about 1.5 km upstream which was fully stocked to sustain the team for 15 days. Meanwhile, based on a detailed Evacuation and Rehabilitation plan, the State Govt shifted the population to safer places and provided them all support.

7.37 After a series of several blasting and manual digging, the Team was able to create a channel 100m long and 2 m wide. This resulted in the controlled release of the impounded water into the river downstream. To monitor the level of water in the river downstream, an Automatic Water Level Recorder (AWLR) has been installed at Phuktal Gompa, approx 18 km downstream the blockage.

7.38 The daring and successful operation was finally wound up on Mar 18, 2015. It is to the credit of all involved in the operation that there was no casualty to men or material.

7.39 NDMA is justifiably proud in saying that this operation was a first of its kind of an integrated operation carried out to avert a major disaster in an inhospitable terrain. This was possible due to the pro-activeness displayed by NDMA and complete support provided by the State Govt, Army and Air force.

Chapter-8

Administration And Finance

General Administration

NDMA Secretariat

8.1 The NDMA Secretariat comprises five Divisions, namely, (i) Policies, Plans, Capacity and Building and Awareness Division, (ii) Mitigation Division, (iii) Operations and Communications Division (iv) Administration, Coordination Division, and (v) Finance and Accounts Division.

Policies, Plans and Awareness Division

8.2 This Division deals with all matters pertaining to the formulation of policies, guidelines and approval of plans of all the Central Ministries/ Departments as well as capacity building and awareness in all the States. Mainstreaming disaster management in development plans is also an important task of this division. The total sanctioned staff in this Division is 15, comprising one Advisor (JS level), three Joint Advisors (Director Level), three Assistant Advisors (US level) and 8 support staff.

Mitigation Division

8.3 The responsibilities of this division are to take up Risk Mitigation Projects at national level in conjunction with the Ministries and the States pertaining to disaster themes like Cyclones, Earthquakes, Floods, Landslides and failsafe Communication and IT plan etc. It also guides and commissions specialized studies and projects like Micro-zonation, Vulnerability Analysis, etc. It also supervises and monitors the design and implementation of the mitigation projects to be undertaken by the Ministries themselves. The total sanctioned staff in this Division is 10, comprising one Advisor (JS level), two Joint Advisors (Director Level), two Assistant Advisors (US level) and 5 support staff.

Operations and Communications Division

8.4 NDMA, as the Apex Body, needs to be always in a state of readiness to tender advice to the Government on disaster situations at all times, for which it must remain fully apprised of the latest information. For this critical activity NDMA has an Operations Centre to provide round the clock disaster specific information and data input facility and also guide the effort during the subsequent stages of response.

8.5 It also has the task of maintaining a dedicated and continually operational state-of-the-art communications. The key components of the Communication and IT Wing are Communications and IT network and DM Information System with special reference to Knowledge Management and Data Fusion with emphasis on Geographic Information System (GIS) based applications. The total sanctioned staff in this Division is 15, comprising one Advisor (JS level), two Joint Advisors (Director level), three Assistant Advisors (US level), two Duty Officers (US level) and 7 support staff.

Administration Division

8.6 This Division is responsible for all aspects of Administration and Coordination. Its activities involve extensive interface with the Ministries/Departments and States. This Division also provides administrative and logistic support to the Members and the staff of the NDMA at all levels. The total sanctioned staff in this Division is 22, comprising one JS, one Director, two USs and 18 support staff.

Capacity Building

8.7 Capacity Building which is a major subject to be dealt with by the NDMA is another task of this division. This Division has taken up

the task to lead this effort and ensure that the culture of preparedness is inculcated at all levels. It also handles conceptualization and execution of an awareness generation campaign involving both electronic and print media, besides involvement of the community and other stakeholders at the grassroots level.

Finance Division

8.8 The Finance and Accounts Division deals with the work relating to scrutiny of budget, financial scrutiny of proposals, etc. This Division also monitors progress of expenditure and advises NDMA on all matters falling within its delegated financial powers, etc.

8.9 At NDMA, Finance Division is headed by Financial Advisor, Director (Finance), Assistant Financial Advisor, one Section Officer and two Assistant Section Officers perform the following works :

- Render financial advise to NDMA on all matters falling within the field of delegated powers

- Associate closely with the formulation of schemes and important expenditure proposals
- To oversee and coordinate settlement of Audit objections, Inspections reports, draft Audit paragraph etc.
- To ensure prompt action on Audit reports, Reports of Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and Estimate Committee
- To ensure timely submission of periodical reports and returns
- To coordinate formulation of Budget in consultation with programme Divisions and monitoring thereafter.

8.10 The accounts of NDMA are maintained by the office of the Principal Controller of Accounts (Pr. CA), Ministry of Home Affairs, Payment and receipt functions for NDMA are also managed by the PAO, NDMA under the supervision of Pr. CA, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Finance and Budget

Budget Allocation & Expenditure for the period - April 2014 to March 2015

(Rs. in Thousands)

Name of Project	Budget Allocation	Expenditure
National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) with World Bank Assistance	27,46,700	26,11,784
Other Disaster Management Projects (ODMP) - (ODMP including National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP), LRMP, FRMP, DMCN)	6,40,000	14,006
National Disaster Management Training Institute	100000	0
Disaster Knowledge Network	100000	0
Total	35,86,700	26,25,790

**NDMA - Budget Allocation & Expenditure (Non-Plan) for the period
April 2014 to March 2015**

(Rs. in Thousands)

Object Head	BE 2014-15	Actual Expenditure up to 31/03/2015
Establishment Charges (Non-Plan)		
Salaries	95,000	72,354
Wages	10	0
Overtime Allowances	10	0
Medical Treatment	5,000	1,293
Domestic Travel Expenses	27,000	16,036
Foreign Travel Expenses	2,500	1,371
Office Expenses	50,000	49,984
Rent, Rate & Taxes	10	0
Publication	8,000	542
Other Administrative Expenses	10,000	4,819
Supplies & Materials	10	0
P.O.L	50	0
Advertisements & Publicity	1,20,000	45,225
Minor Works	10,000	2,488
Professional Services	26,000	13,292
Other Charges	510	0
Information Technology		0
Other Expenses	7,500	3,450
Machinery & Equipment	0	
Grand Total	3,61,600	2,10,854

* Inclusive of figures of I&B Ministry - DAVP

Composition of NDMA

Present Composition

1.	Hon'ble Prime Minister of India	Chairperson
2.	Shri M Shashidhar Reddy	Vice Chairperson (Since 16.12.2010 to 16.06.2014)
3.	Shri K M Singh	Member (Since 14.12.2011 to 11.07.2014)
4.	Shri B Bhattacharjee	Member (Since 15.12.2011 to 11.07.2014)
5.	Shri J K Sinha	Member (Since 04.06.2012 to 11.07.2014)
6.	Maj. Gen. J K Bansal	Member (Since 6.10.2010 to 11.07.2014)
7.	Dr. Muzaffar Ahmad	Member (Since 10.12.2010 to 03.01.2015)
8.	Dr. Harsh K Gupta	Member (Since 23.12.2011 to 11.07.2014)
9.	Dr. K Saleem Ali	Member (Since 03.03.2014 to 19.06.2014)
10.	Shri K N Shrivastava	Member (Since 03.03.2014 to 11.07.2014)
11.	Lt. Gen. N C Marwah, PVSM, AVSM (Retd.)	Member (Since 30.12.2014)
12.	Dr. D N Sharma,	Member (Since 19.01.2015)
13.	Shri Kamal Kishore	Member (Since 16.02.2015)
14.	Shri R K Jain	Member Secretary (Since 23.02.2015)

Annexure-II

List of Central Ministries/Departments for which meetings were held to discuss their Disaster Preparedness Efforts

July 2014

S. No.	Name of Ministry/Department	Date of Meeting
1.	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	21.07.2014
2.	Ministry of Water Resources	21.07.2014
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy & Fisheries	21.07.2014
4.	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	21.07.2014
5.	Ministry of Mines	22.07.2014
6.	Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation	22.07.2014
7.	Ministry of Urban Development	22.07.2014
8.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	22.07.2014
9.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas,	23.07.2014
10.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	23.07.2014
11.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	23.07.2014
12.	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change	23.07.2014

August 2014

S. No.	Name of Ministry/ Department	Date of Meeting
1.	Department of Fertilizers	26.08.2014
2.	Department of Land Resources	26.08.2014
3.	Department of Agricultural Research & Education	26.08.2014
4.	Department of Rural Development	26.08.2014
5.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	26.08.2014
6.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	27.08.2014
7.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	27.08.2014
8.	Department of Atomic Energy/BARC	27.08.2014
9.	Department of Space	27.08.2014
10.	Department of Telecom	27.08.2014

March 2015

S. No.	Name of Ministry/ Department	Date of Meeting
1.	Department of School Education and Literacy	26.03.2015
2.	Department of Higher Education	26.03.2015
3.	Department of Health Research	26.03.2015
4.	Ministry of Defence	26.03.2015
5.	Department of Science & Technology	26.03.2015
6.	Ministry of Railways	27.03.2015
7.	Ministry of Coal	27.03.2015
8.	Ministry of Power	27.03.2015
9.	Ministry of Shipping	27.03.2015

Annexure-III

Summary of Operational Achievement (1st April-2014 to 31st March, 2015)

S. No.	Name of operation	State/ UTs	Persons rescued live/ injured	Dead bodies recovered
01	Flood rescue/ emergency response	Assam	9833	04
		Uttarakhand	240	-
		Odisha	1068	-
		Gujarat	1157	-
		Bihar	22056	-
		Rajasthan	7	-
		West Bengal	55	-
		Uttar Pradesh	3415	-
		J&K	50815	15
		Meghalaya	3889	04
		Andhra Pradesh	45	-
		Total	92580	23
02	Drowning/ Missing Cases	Himachal Pradesh	0	20
		Maharashtra	03	21
		Andhra Pradesh	03	05
		Karnataka	0	04
		Punjab	0	02
		Rajasthan	0	08
		Bihar	10	30
		Assam	32	19
		Uttar Pradesh	14	07
		Uttarakhand	04	01
		Tamilnadu	01	03
		Tripura	0	01
		Odisha	0	01
		Kerala	0	03
		West Bengal	0	01
		Nagaland	0	03
		Total	67	129
03	Collapsed Structure	Maharashtra	02	01
		Gujarat	01	04
		Uttar Pradesh	02	11

		Tamilnadu	12	52
		Uttarakhand	0	01
		Kerala	0	03
		Total	17	72
04	Boat Capsize	Bihar	0	16
		Uttar Pradesh	0	09
		Arunachal Pradesh	0	01
		Total	0	26
05	Vehicles Accident	Uttarakhand	-	01
		Total	-	01
06	Train accident	Uttar Pradesh	-	17
		Bihar	-	03
		Karnataka	-	04
		Total	-	24
07	Landslide	Sikkim	-	03
		Assam	-	03
		Maharashtra	08	151
		Total	08	157
08	Cloud Burst	Uttarakhand	-	02
		Total	-	02
09	Cyclone 'Hudhud'	Andhra Pradesh	14193	01
		Odisha	1403	-
10	Cyclone 'Nilofar'	Gujarat	1475	-
		G. Total	109743	435

Annexure-IV

State-wise Beneficiaries by Famex / Community Awareness
W.E.F. 01ST APRIL-2014 TO 31ST MARCH - 2015

S.No.	State	(1 st April, 14 to 31 st March, 15)
1	Andhra Pradesh	26606
2	Arunachal Pradesh	443
3	Assam	9247
4	Andaman Nicobar	1415
5	Bihar	13337
6	Chhattisgarh	1685
7	Delhi	2026
8	Daman & Diu	2068
9	Gujarat	26879
10	Goa	2395
11	Himachal Pradesh	9662
12	Haryana	16312
13	Jharkhand	1779
14	J & K	6020
15	Kerala	14638
16	Karnataka	15100
17	Maharashtra	29341
18	Madhya Pradesh	3828
19	Mizoram	10189
20	Nagaland	3259
21	Odisha	8557
22	Punjab	27608
23	Puducherry	1292
24	Rajasthan	12824
25	Sikkim	3085
26	Tamil Nadu	15080
27	Tripura	18687
28	Uttarakhand	9807
29	Uttar Pradesh	47620
30	West Bengal	6375
Total		347164

State-wise Beneficiaries From Mock Exercises

S.No.	State	(1 st April, 14 to 31 st March, 15)
1	Andhra Pradesh	180
2	Arunachal Pradesh	225
3	Assam	1399
4	Bihar	53128
5	Chhattisgarh	45
6	Chandigarh	1167
7	Gujarat	1890
8	Himachal Pradesh	602
9	Haryana	4070
10	Jharkhand	50
11	Maharashtra	1705
12	Madhya Pradesh	150
13	Odisha	1038
14	Punjab	2753
15	Rajasthan	967
16	Tamil Nadu	1027
17	Tripura	5178
18	Uttar Pradesh	4018
19	West Bengal	742
Total		80334

