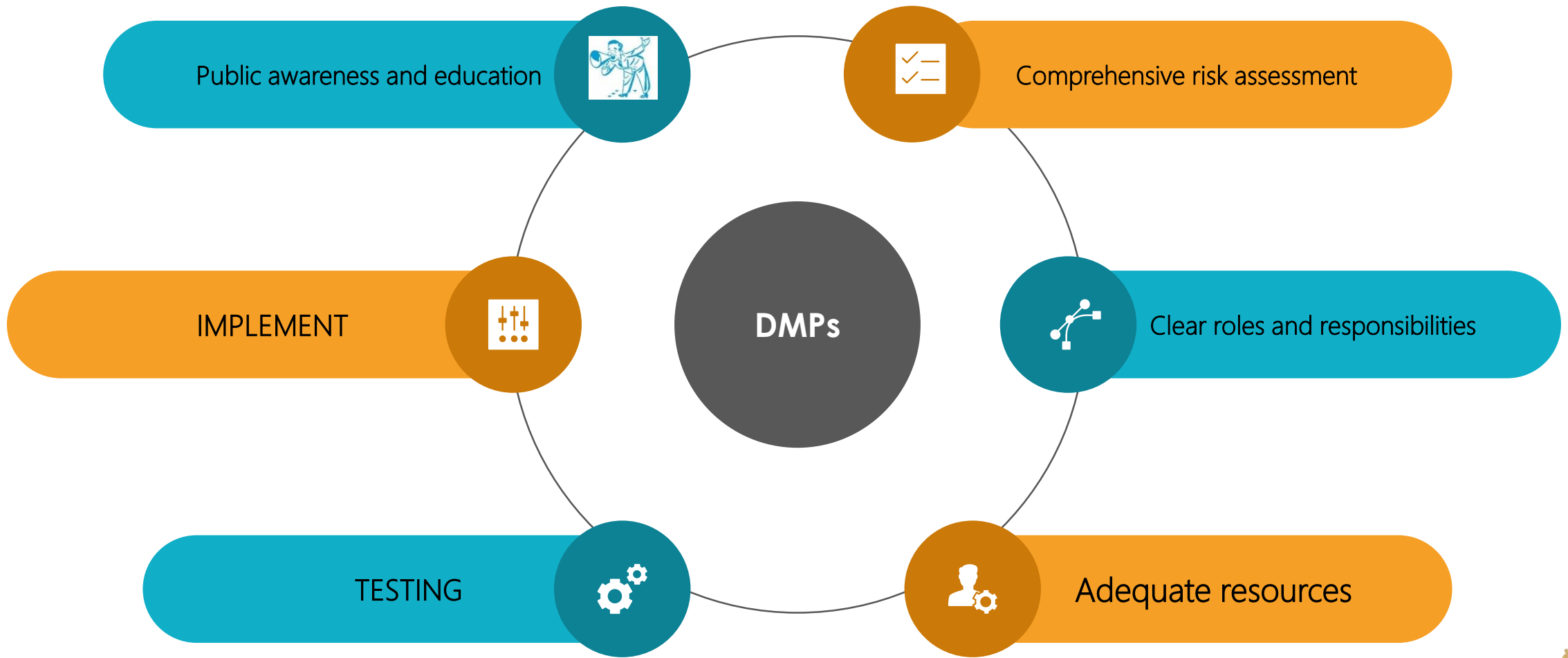


# Analytical Presentation on Disaster Management Plan of Ministries / Departments (Strengths of Good DMPs / Common Weaknesses)



# Strengths of Good DMPs



# Sector Profile

**Agriculture: an important element of Indian Economy**

- **More than 58% of the workforce earns livelihood through agriculture**

**Doubling farmers' income**

- **5 trillion dollar economy**

**Analyze Internal & External Environment**

- **Regulatory: Specially challenges**
- **(For e.g. Food Security, Water Security, Energy Security)**

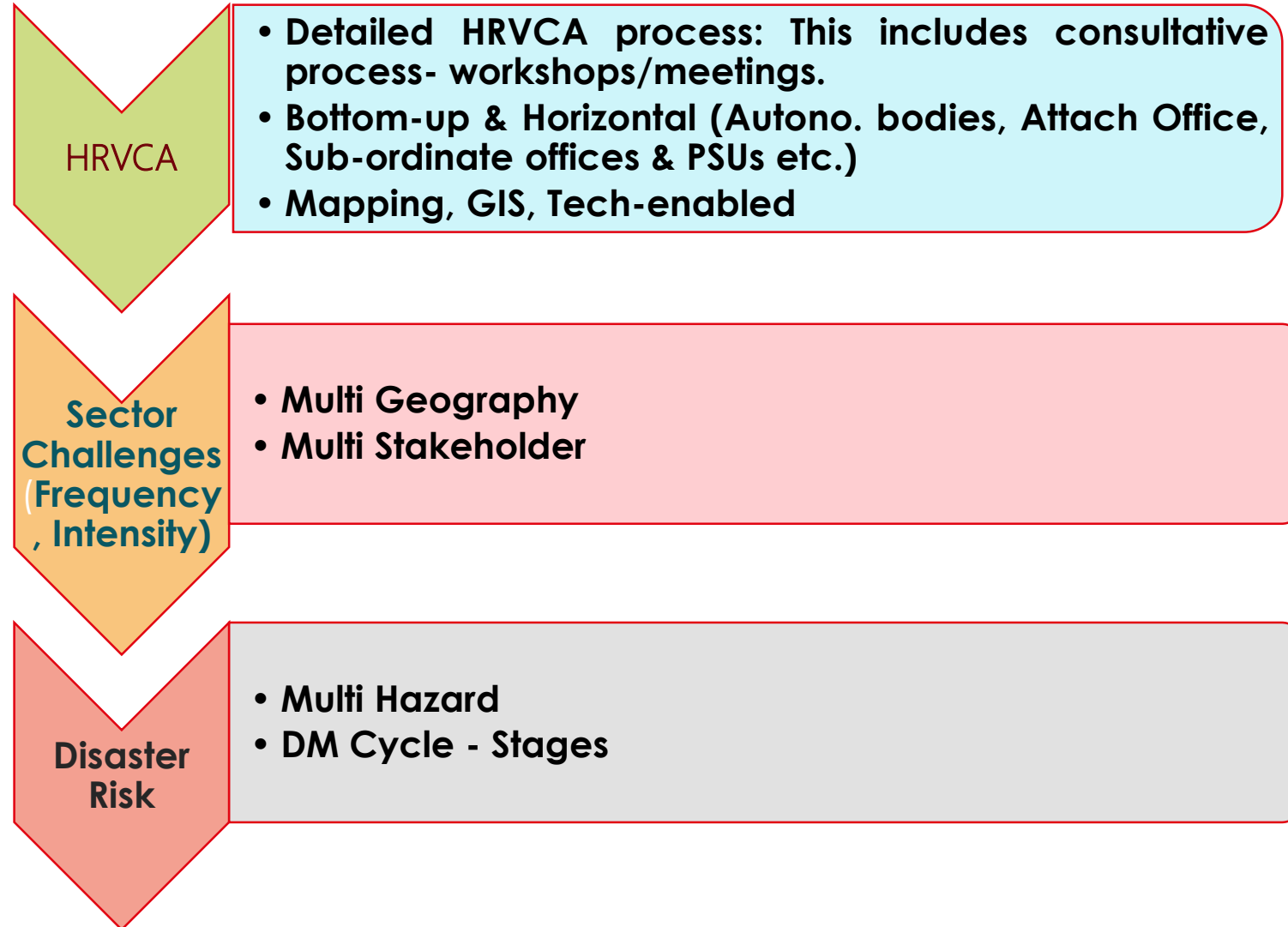


## Ministry/Department Profile

- **Comprises of all Divisions & Functions**
- **Organizational Structure**
  - **Roles & responsibilities**
- **Flagship Schemes & Linkages**
  - **National & International frameworks**
- **Interdependencies among and with other Sectors/Ministries/Departments**
  - **Stakeholders at various levels.**



## Methodological Approach



## Interactive Tools

**Table 9: Seasonality analysis of the identified hazard**

S. no	Hazards	Month of the Year											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1	Drought	-----											
2	Flooding						—————						
3	Heat waves					—————							
4	Cold waves	———											———
5	Hail storms					—————							
6	Landslides						—————						
7	Cyclone									—————			
8	Fire	-----											
9	Sea/coastal Erosion	-----											
10	Saline Water Intrusion						—————				—————		
11	Pest attack/disease outbreaks	-----											
12	Tsunamis	-----											
13	Earthquake	-----											

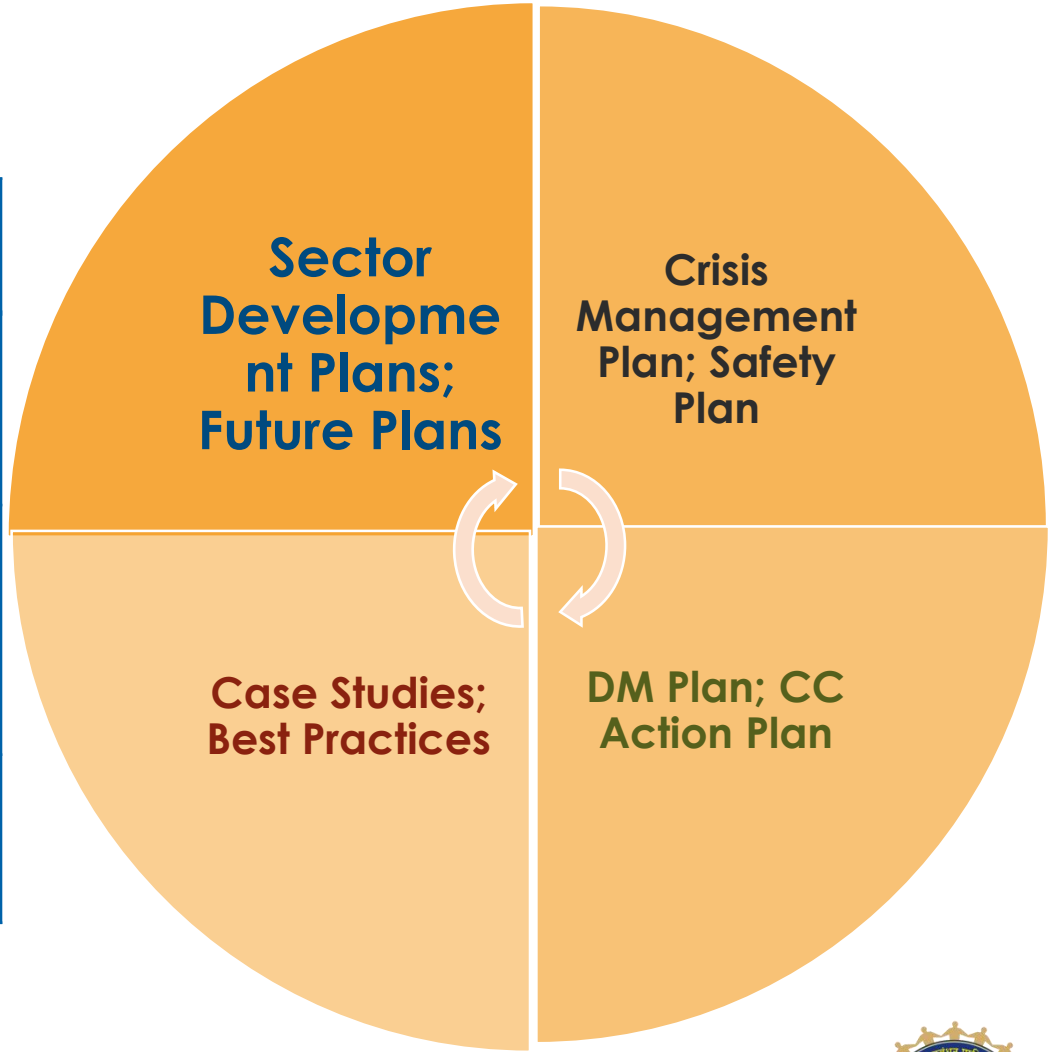
High intensity rainfall	Earthquake
M	
M	
M	
H	
M	
H	
H	
M	
	H
	H

crops of India



• Reference Documents (To be referred while the development of DM Plan)

<b>Records, Analysis &amp; Statistics of Historical Events</b>
<b>DM Act, DM Policy, DM Plan, DM Guidelines (more than 25)</b>
<b>Sendai Framework; Paris Agreement (Climate Change); Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); PM's 10 Point Agenda</b>
<b>NIDM, NDMA, DM Division - MHA</b>

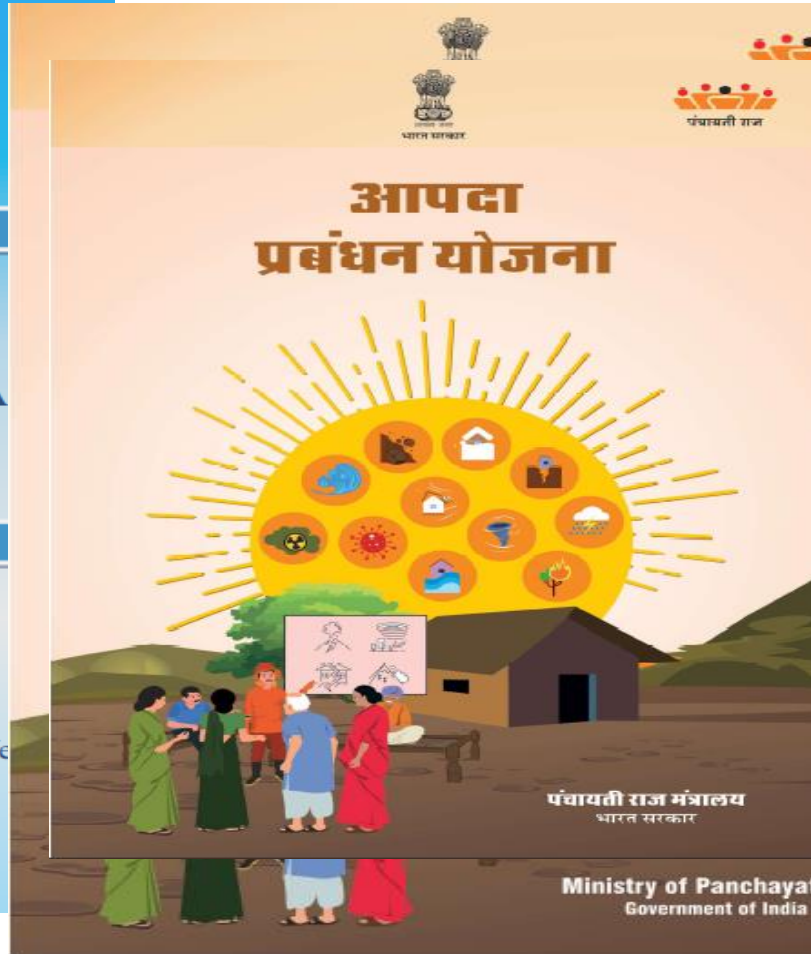


DM Plan (Document & Languages)



NATIONAL AGRICULTURE  
DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN  
NOVEMBER 2020

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare  
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare  
Government of India  
New Delhi



विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए  
आपदा प्रबंधन योजना  
**DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR  
POWER SECTOR**



विद्युत मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार  
नई दिल्ली  
जनवरी, 2021  
MINISTRY OF POWER  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI  
January, 2021

(Prepared by Central Electricity Authority in fulfilment of provisions of DM Act 2005)  
(DM अधिनियम 2005 के प्रावधानों की पूर्ति में विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार)





# Strengths of Good DMPs & Common Weaknesses

## STRENGTH

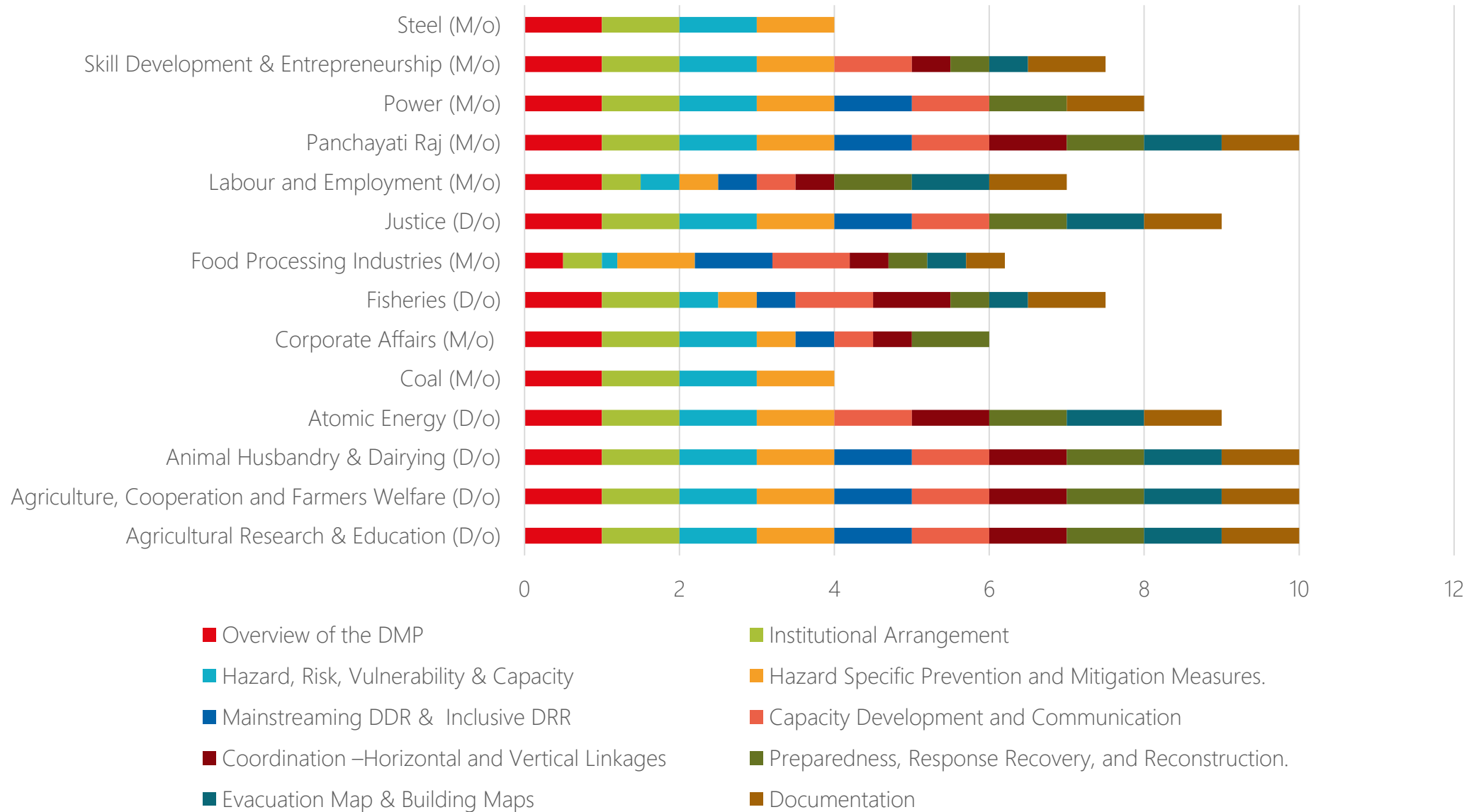
- › **Comprehensive risk assessment:** A good DMP should assess potential risks and hazards that can impact a country or region. The risk assessment should include a range of natural and man-made disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, droughts, pandemics, and terrorist attacks.
- › **Clear roles and responsibilities:** A good DMP should outline the roles and responsibilities of ministries, departments, and stakeholders involved in disaster management. It should also establish a clear chain of command and communication lines during emergencies.
- › **Adequate resources:** A good DMP should ensure that adequate resources, including personnel, equipment, and financial resources, are available to respond to disasters effectively. It should also identify potential resource gaps and establish contingency plans to address them.
- › **Public awareness and education:** A good DMP should prioritize public awareness and education to help individuals and communities prepare for disasters. It should provide information on disaster risks, mitigation strategies, evacuation routes, and emergency protocols.

## WEAKNESS

- › **Lack of coordination:** DMPs often fail due to a lack of coordination between ministries, departments, and other stakeholders involved in disaster management. This can result in confusion, delays, and ineffective responses during emergencies.
- › **Inadequate funding:** DMPs require adequate funding to ensure effective disaster response. However, many DMPs lack sufficient budgetary allocations, resulting in resource shortages during emergencies.
- › **Limited public participation:** DMPs often fail to engage the public in disaster preparedness and response efforts. This can result in poor public awareness, inadequate emergency planning, and delayed response times during emergencies.
- › **Insufficient risk assessment:** Some DMPs fail to adequately assess potential risks and hazards, resulting in inadequate preparedness and response strategies.



# Graphical Representation



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# Conclusion

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In conclusion, DMPs are critical for governments to mitigate the impact of natural and man-made disasters. Good DMPs should include comprehensive risk assessments, clear roles and responsibilities, adequate resources, and public awareness and education. Common weaknesses in DMPs include a lack of coordination, inadequate funding, limited public participation, and insufficient risk assessment. It is essential for governments to prioritize disaster management planning and ensure effective implementation of DMPs to minimize the impact of disasters.



Thank You

*National Disaster Management, Authority (NDMA)*

