

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) from Ministries on Disaster Management Plan:

Sl. No.	Frequently Asked Questions	Answers
1	<p>What is a Disaster Management Plan in the context of a Ministry / Department? Why should our Ministry / Department prepare DM Plan?</p>	<p>A Disaster Management Plan of a Ministry / Department is a comprehensive plan covering all the 4 phases of disaster management cycle such as prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response (search & rescue, relief and reconstruction), which will spell out the actions to be taken by the Ministry / Department. It has been clearly states in the Disaster Management Act, 2005.</p> <p>As per Section 37 of the DM Act 2005 (1) Every Ministry or Department of Government of India shall –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) prepare a disaster management plan specifying the following particulars, namely:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (i) the measures to be taken by it for prevention and mitigation of disasters in accordance with the National Plan; – (ii) the specifications regarding integration of mitigation measures in its development plans in accordance with the guidelines of the National Authority and the National

		<p>Executive Committee;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (iii) its roles and responsibilities in relation to preparedness and capacity building to deal with any threatening disaster situation or disaster; – (iv) its roles and responsibilities in regard to promptly and effectively responding to any threatening disaster situation or disaster; – (v) the present status of its preparedness to perform the roles and responsibilities specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv); – (vi) the measures required to be taken in order to enable it to perform its responsibilities specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv);
2	Is it mandatory to have a DM Plan by a Ministry / Department? What is the legal provision?	Yes, As per sec – 37 (1) (a) of DM Act, 2005, every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall prepare a Disaster Management Plan
3	Which Ministry / Department is required to make Disaster Management Plans?	As per sec – 37 (1) (a) of DM Act, 2005, every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall prepare a Disaster Management Plan
4	What is the role of nodal	In addition to their Departmental DM Plan,

	Ministries? What sort of plan should they prepare?	they have to develop a Plan to address how to deal with disaster for which it is designated as nodal Ministry and prepare a holistic plan for that particular disaster/disasters.
5	Who will approve the plans prepared by Ministries / Departments?	As per sec – 37 (1) (c) of DM Act, 2005, every Ministry / Department of the Government of India shall forward a copy of its Disaster Management Plan to NDMA for its approval
6	Who will approve DM Plan of offices and units under the control of a Ministry / Department?	The DM Plans of the offices and units under the control of a Ministry / Department shall be approved by respective Ministry /Department, by ensuring that it is in consonance with the Disaster Management Plan of the concerned Ministry.
7	How to have horizontal and vertical linkage with the plan of other Ministries / State Governments?	Disaster Management is a multi-dimensional, multi-level and multi-stakeholder issue and hence it would require horizontal and vertical linkages with all concerned stakeholders and also coordination with state governments for effective implementation of the plan. Horizontal linkage implies linkages with other Ministries and Departments of Government of India or with other agencies for early warning, response etc. Vertical linkage is meant to have up and down linkages with concerned Ministries/Departments/Agencies. The Ministries/Departments should also have linkages with concerned departments in the State Government as well as their own offices/units/PSUs in States and Districts for the purpose of effective disaster management.
8	How should Plan implementation be	The Act mandates that every Ministry and Department of the Government of India and

	monitored?	<p>every state must prepare a DMP in accordance with the NDMP. Respective DM authorities must regularly review and update their DM plans. Central ministries and state governments will integrate DRR into their development policy, planning and programming at all levels. They must adopt a holistic approach and build multi-stakeholder partnerships at all levels, as appropriate, for the implementation of the DM plans. Depending on its nature, different components of the NDMP will be implemented within short, medium and long-term timeframes ending in 2030, with the actions under these timeframes often running concurrently and not sequentially. In a broad sense, the approach described in the NDMP applies to all those working for disaster risk reduction in the country, including Ministries / Departments.</p> <p><i>(for more details refer to section 1.15 of NDMP 2019)</i></p>
9	Whose responsibility is it to monitor the implementation of the Plan from Central Government?	<p>As per Section 37 (2) (b) Every Ministry or Department of the Government of India furnish a status report regarding the implementation of the plan referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) to the National Authority as and when required by it.</p> <p>Above all Central Government Ministries / Departments is the National Executive Committee, which shall monitor the implementation of the National Plan and the plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India.</p>
10	How often the Plan be	As per sec – 37 (1) (b) of DM Act, 2005,

	revised?	every Ministry / Department of the Government of India shall review and update its Disaster Management Plan annually.
11	In cases where Ministry building is maintained by CPWD and they take care of the building, is it required for Ministry / Department to have a DMP in such cases?	Yes, the DM Plan is not just about the structural safety of the building. The DM Plan of a Ministry/Department should include safety of people, property and information and also to ensure business continuity during a disaster. The preparation of the DM Plan can be undertaken based on the functions of the Ministry / Department and roles and responsibilities assigned to it as per the provisions of the Act, NDMP 2019 and different national guidelines brought out by NDMA.
12	If a Ministry deals with issues not directly related to disaster management, e.g. personnel issues (pension matters etc.), then in such cases is it required for Ministry / Department to have a DMP?	Yes, the DM Plan of a Ministry/Department should include safety of people, property and information and also to ensure business continuity during a disaster. Based on the functions of the department, it can go for mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in its programmes, plans and policies.
13	Is Crisis Management Plan same as DMP? Should a separate Crisis Management Plan and a Disaster Management Plan be prepared? What is the rationale?	No. Crisis management plan is a plan for responding to an identified crisis and its plans how to manage a crisis when it occurs, whereas a Disaster Management Plan includes gamut of activities as per the DM Act, the NDMP and various national guidelines issued by NDMA. Crisis Management Plan basically deals with response, whereas Disaster Management Plan is a holistic one including preventive strategies.
14	Is Safety Plan same as DMP?	No. Safety Plan addresses only one aspect of safety from a particular disaster, which is a

		pre-disaster preparedness. Disaster Management Plan deals with all disasters in all phases of disaster management cycle.
15	Do sensitive / high security Ministries also need a DMP? What issues need to be addressed? E.g. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Defence Ministry etc	Yes, As per the DM Act, every Ministry/Department shall prepare its DM Plan. Sensitive / High Security Ministries may not display the Plan on public domain.
16	If the Rules of Business don't mandate for any disaster related intervention, then in such cases, is Ministry / Department required to prepare DMP?	It should be noted that the Allocation of Business (Rules), 1961 indicate which subjects are to be dealt with by which Ministry / Department. Preparation of Disaster Management Plan of Ministry / Department is a statutory duty of the Ministry / Department as mandated by the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Therefore, the first step in preparation of the Disaster Management Plan of the Ministry / Department can be to scrutinise all the functions allocated to it by the GoI (AoB) Rules, 1961. Therefore, there is no conflict.
17	If a Ministry / Department is not involved in development/ infrastructure related schemes/ programmes, then in such cases, is Ministry / Department required to prepare DMP?	Yes, the Disaster Management Plan should be prepared on the basis of the functions of the Ministry / Department and roles and responsibilities assigned to it, as per the provisions of the Act, NDMP 2019 and different national guidelines brought out by NDMA.
18	What are the financial implications of a DM Plan? Where from funds can be arranged for programmes and activities provided in a DMP?	A plan and disaster management cannot be successful without suitable budgetary provisions. Budgetary provisions should be made for different activities and for different phases of disaster management. While mainstreaming DRR in the plans and programmes of the Ministry/Department,

		<p>appropriate financial provisions should be made. In order to develop resilience in projects and programmes, additional budgetary provisions may be required.</p> <p>As per Section 36 (d) of the DM Act, it shall be the responsibility of every Ministry or Department of the Government of India to allocate funds for measures for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity building and preparedness. As per Section 37 (2) (a) - Every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall make, while preparing disaster management plan under clause (a) of sub-section (1), provisions for financing the activities specified therein.</p>
<p>19</p>	<p>What are basic components of a DMP? How to develop DMP?</p>	<p>The Disaster Management Plan of a Ministry / Department should be prepared in two parts. Part-I National Component / Part-II Contingency Plan for the Ministry/Dept.</p> <p>Part – I should include – Preliminaries, Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (HRVCA), Hazard Specific Prevention and Mitigation Measures, Mainstreaming. Inclusiveness, Coherence of Disaster Risk Management across Resilient Development and Climate Change Action, Capacity Development and Communication, Coordination – Horizontal and Vertical Linkages, Preparedness and Response, Recovery and Reconstructions, Budgetary Provisions and Plan Management etc.</p> <p>Part – II is about Ministry’s / Department’s own Disaster Management Plan comprising of Institutional Arrangements for Response/</p>

		<p>Incident Command System, Prevention and Mitigation of Disasters, Preparedness, Mitigation, Ensuring Business Continuity of the Ministry/ Dept., Monitoring, Recovery etc.</p> <p>(For more details, please refer to the template for preparation of DM Plan by Ministry / Department, shared by NDMA)</p>
20	What expertise is needed for preparation of DMP?	<p>The person / team responsible for development of Disaster Management Plan of the Ministry / Department should have good understanding of roles and functions of the Ministry / Department, its vertical and horizontal linkages for the purpose of disaster management and risk reduction, Acts and Provisions in the DM Act 2005, NDMP 2019 and national guidelines issued by NDMA. The concerned person team should have understanding of all phases of disaster management. For Ministries and Departments of technical nature they should have understanding of existing standards, for disaster resilience such as BIS codes, risk and vulnerabilities concerning the Ministry / Department and also about various international frameworks.</p>
21	What is mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and how can this be achieved?	<p>Development without adequate incorporation of DRR could worsen existing risks and has the likelihood of introducing new risks, increasing the negative impact of potential disasters. Extensive and sound integration of DRR into development can enhance disaster resilience, reduce losses and hasten the progress towards development goals. Thus, it is desirable that the development initiatives and DRR are</p>

		<p>dealt with concurrently in a seamless manner into all the relevant policies, planning and implementation. The climate change impacts act as risk multipliers worsening uncertainties associated with almost every hydro-meteorological hazard. Therefore, all development initiatives must factor in the likelihood of greater risks and increase in climate change-induced vulnerabilities. This requires incorporation of risk management and climate adaptation as an intrinsic feature of all developmental efforts, especially in the areas where hazards are known to be high. Such an approach, which internalises DRR within development in a closely integrated manner is called mainstreaming DRR. It means radically expanding and enhancing DRR so that it becomes a normal practice, fully institutionalised within each agency’s regular planning and programmes in addition to the preparedness for disaster response.)</p> <p><i>(For more details, refer to chapter on Mainstreaming in NDMP 2019)</i></p>
<p>22</p>	<p>If I have disaster management concerns, does it mean that I do not take a decision on L-1 basis but decide a party that may give me more expensive solution?</p>	<p>In all tender documents, DRR components should be included in the design and standards and should be specified in the bid itself.</p> <p>The bid evaluation could be a two stage process, i.e., Technical Bid Evaluation followed by Financial Bid Evaluation of Technically Responsive Bids. This would result in discovery of the Lowest Responsive Evaluated Bid (L – 1).</p>

		<p>In such a case whosoever is L1 will also need to comply with the terms and conditions of the bid to address DRR issues.</p> <p>Therefore, there is no question of violating any principle of financial propriety. Secondly, small sums invested today in disaster risk reduction and disaster resilient infrastructure will save bigger losses that may occur due to disasters. Therefore, having a concern for DRR makes abundant financial sense.</p>
23	While preparing the DM Plan for my Ministry, should I confine to the assets of my Ministry / Department?	The Disaster Management Plan is not limited only to the safety of assets of the Ministry / Department. We have to keep in mind that the people of India should be the main focus of our disaster management concerns. The DM Plan should be prepared according to the functions and roles of the Ministry / Department as per the Rule of Business, DM Act, NDMP 2019 and various national guidelines issued by NDMA
24	How can my Ministry be responsible to work out the operational details of the work of a private party who may have a service level agreement with my Ministry?	The disaster resilience and response capabilities should be inbuilt in the service level agreement with the private parties. If required, such service agreements should be amended by giving appropriate notice to the concessionaires / business partners.
25	Which are the nodal Ministries for management / mitigation of different disasters.	A list of nodal Ministries for management / mitigation of different disasters has been provided in Table 1-3 of the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), which can be accessed at https://ndma.gov.in/images/policyplan/dmplan/ndmp-2019.pdf