



ANNUAL REPORT 2013-14



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

National Disaster Management Authority

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Abbreviations

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AERB	Atomic Energy Regulatory Board
ARC	Administrative Reforms Commission
ARMVs	Accident Relief Medical Vans
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CBOs	Community Based Organization
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CD	Civil Defence
CDM	Chemical Disaster Management
CME	College of Military Engineering
CPMFs	Central Para Military Forces
CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
CSCs	Community Service Centres
CSSR	Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue
DM	Disaster Management
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRDE	Defence Research and Development Establishment
DRDO	Defence Research and Development Organization
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
EOCs	Emergency Operations Centres
EoI	Expression of Interest
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ERCs	Emergency Response Centres
EW	Early Warning

FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
GIS	Geographic Information System
Gol	Government of India
GSDMA	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
HAZCHEM	Hazardous Chemical
HPC	High Powered Committee
IAN	Integrated Ambulance Network
ICP	Incident Command Post
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMC	Inter Ministerial Committee
IMD	India Meteorological Department
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
INTACH	Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
IRS	Incident Response System
IRT	Incident Response Team
IT	Information Technology
JPNATC	Jai Prakash Narayan Apex Trauma Centre
LBSNAA	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy for Administration
MAH	Major Accident Hazard
MFR	Medical First Responder
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPMCM	Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management
NCCF	National Calamity Contingency Fund
NCMC	National Crisis Management Committee
NCRMP	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project
NDCI	National Disaster Communication Infrastructure
NDCN	National Disaster Communication Network

NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	National Executive Committee
NERMP	National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project
NFRMP	National Flood Risk Mitigation Project
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NLRMP	National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project
NSA	National Security Advisor
OFC	Optical Fiber Cable
PIB	Public Investment Board
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PSSMHS	Psycho-Social Support and Mental Health Services
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
R&D	Research and Development
RFP	Request for Proposal
S&T	Science and Technology
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
UMHP	Urban Mental Health Programme
UNPFA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UTs	Union Territories
WG	Working Group

1

Introduction

Vulnerability Profile

1.1 India is vulnerable, in varying degrees, to a large number of disasters. More than 58.6 per cent of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; over 40 million hectares (12%) of its land is prone to floods and river erosion; close to 5,700 kms, out of the 7,516 kms long coastline is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68 per cent of its cultivable area is vulnerable to droughts; and, its hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. Moreover, India is also vulnerable to Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies and other man-made disasters. The Cloud Burst and Flash Floods in Uttarakhand was the grim reminder of the vulnerabilities of the country to such disasters.

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 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 in the legislative history of the country, through an Act of Parliament, by creating the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), headed by the Prime Minister, to spearhead and implement a holistic and integrated approach to DM in India.

Constitution of NDMA

1.4 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

1.5 NDMA is headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and the Vice Chairman of the NDMA is Shri M Shashidhar Reddy, MLA along with eight other Members. The Vice Chairperson of the Authority has the status of Union Cabinet Minister and the Members of the Authority have the status of Union Ministers of State.

1.6 The following are the current Members who have joined NDMA as follows:

1.	Shri M Shashidhar Reddy	Vice-Chairperson (Since 16.12.2010)
2.	Shri B Bhattacharjee	Member (Since 15.12.2011)
3.	Maj. Gen. J. K. Bansal	Member (Since 6.10.2010)
4.	Shri T Nandakumar	Member (Since 8.10.2010 to 28.2.2014)

5.	Dr. Muzaffar Ahmad	Member (Since 10.12.2010)
6.	Shri K M Singh	Member (Since 14.12.2011)
7.	Dr. Harsh K. Gupta	Member (Since 23.12.2011)
8.	Shri J K Sinha	Member (Since 04.06.2012)
9.	Shri V K Duggal	Member (Since 22.06.2012 to 23.12.2013)
10.	Dr. K Saleem Ali	Member (Since 03.03.2014)
11.	Sh. K N Shrivastava	Member (Since 03.03.2014)

NDMA Secretariat

1.7 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. Disaster being a specialized subject, it has also been ensured that expertise of Specialists is available on contractual basis. The organization is also supported by a number of Senior Research Officers. The detailed organization of the NDMA Secretariat is being discussed in a separate Chapter on 'Administration and Finance'.

2 Functions and Objectives

Functions of NDMA

2.1 NDMA, as the Apex Body for 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 specialist 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, 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:

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 technological 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.

“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”.

- b) Encouraging mitigation measures based on technology, traditional wisdom and environmental sustainability.
- i) Promoting a productive and proactive partnership with the media for disaster management.

3

Landmark Events

Overview

3.1 In the years gone by, the NDMA has been able to establish an institutional mechanism for disaster Management at the National level to usher in a paradigm shift from relief centric to holistic approach laying greater emphasis on prevention, preparedness and mitigation. One of the important achievements of NDMA has been the release of many guidelines covering disaster specific, thematic and cross cutting issues. The approach of NDMA has been of transition from linear and incremental improvements to regime of structural reforms and systemic changes. NDMA has functioned more as a facilitator rather than being an authority extending its support to other stakeholders to create an enabling environment for strengthening resilience in the country. The NDMA has also provided much needed impetus to establish National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) as a truly specialist force for disaster response and has accorded highest priority to ensure that it is trained and equipped as per international standards.

3.2 The activities of NDMA which drew national and international attention are given in the succeeding paragraphs. These particularly pertain to the significant activities during the year, responses to major disasters, achievements of the NDMA and visits of the various dignitaries.

5th Meeting of NDMA

3.3 The 5th Meeting of NDMA was held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 28.10.2013 at 7, Race Course Road, New Delhi. The Hon'ble Prime Minister complimented NDMA for its commitment to make India disaster resilient and also reiterated the importance of planning and investing in risk reduction measures.

National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

3.4 Government of India has constituted a multi-stakeholder National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR) vide Government's Resolution No. 47-31/2012 – DM III dated 26 February 2013. The National Platform aims to bring together the whole range of India's disaster risk community from Government, Parliamentarians, Mayors, Media, International Organizations, NGOs, Local Community Representatives, Scientific and Academic Institutions and Corporate Businesses etc. It will help in sharing of experiences, views and ideas, present findings of research and action and explore opportunities for mutual cooperation in the field of disaster risk reduction. The output from the National Platform will offer a strategic direction and a road map for the formulation of our national action plans on disaster risk reduction.

Functions of the National Platform

- To review the progress made in the field of disaster management from time to time.
- To appreciate the extent and manner in which the Disaster Management Policy has been implemented by the Central and State Governments, and other concerned agencies, and to give appropriate advice in the matter.
- To advise on coordination between the Central and State Governments/ UT Administrations, Local Self Governments and Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Risk Reduction.

First Session of National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

3.5 Following the constitution of NPDRR, the Government of India organized the "First Session of National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction" in New Delhi at the VigyanBhawan during 13-14 May 2013 on the theme "Mainstreaming Disaster

Risk Reduction in Development: From Risk to Resilience". The First Session of NPDRR was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and Chairman of National Disaster Management Authority. It was also addressed by Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Hon'ble Union Minister of State (Home) and Hon'ble Vice Chairman of NDMA.

9th Formation Day of NDMA

3.6 9th Formation Day of NDMA was observed on 4.10.13 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. This year the focus was on Uttarakhand Disaster and Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India & Chairman, NDMA graced the occasion as Chief Guest. Hon'ble Prime Minister honoured the next of kin of 20 personnel (5 from Indian Air Force, 6 from ITBP and 9 from National Disaster Response Force) who lost their precious lives in the helicopter crash during rescue operations in Uttarakhand, with a scroll and cheque of ₹2 lakhs each. Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, Union Home Minister and Shri Mullapally Ramachandran, Minister of State for Home were Guests of Honour on this occasion. The inaugural session was followed by two Technical Sessions - "Lessons learnt from Uttarakhand" and on "Extreme Weather Events". Shri Vijay Bahuguna, Chief Minister, Uttarakhand was Chief Guest in the valedictory session.

3.7 Two Technical Sessions were also organized. First Technical Session deliberated upon and brought forth some of the key lessons learnt with

respect to the massive relief, rescue and evacuation operations and response and rehabilitation efforts in the aftermath of the Himalayan Tsunami – June 2013 floods and landslides in Uttarakhand. The second Technical Session– "Extreme Weather Events" focussed on how best science and technology can be leveraged to address the gaps that exist at present. Chairing the session, Shri M Shashidhar Reddy, Vice Chairman, NDMA stressed upon the need for better observational & forecasting capabilities. He stated that we have to move away from an approach of small incremental increases and focus on our total requirements in terms of highest standards.

Disaster Reduction Day

3.8 NDMA & NIDM observed "Disaster Reduction Day" on 9th October, 2013 at New Delhi on the lines of International Day for Disaster Reduction which is observed every year in October.

3.9 A kit on school safety was presented by students followed by sharing of experience by school students on recent disaster in Uttarakhand and its impact on education. Various children from schools across the country were also awarded for participating in Slogan & Poster competition organized by NDMA & NIDM. There were 235(English-150 and Hindi -85) entries for slogan competition and 211 entries for poster competition.

4

Policy, Plans and Guidelines

National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) 2009

4.1 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)

4.2 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.

National Disaster Management Guidelines

4.3 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 4.1.

4.4 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

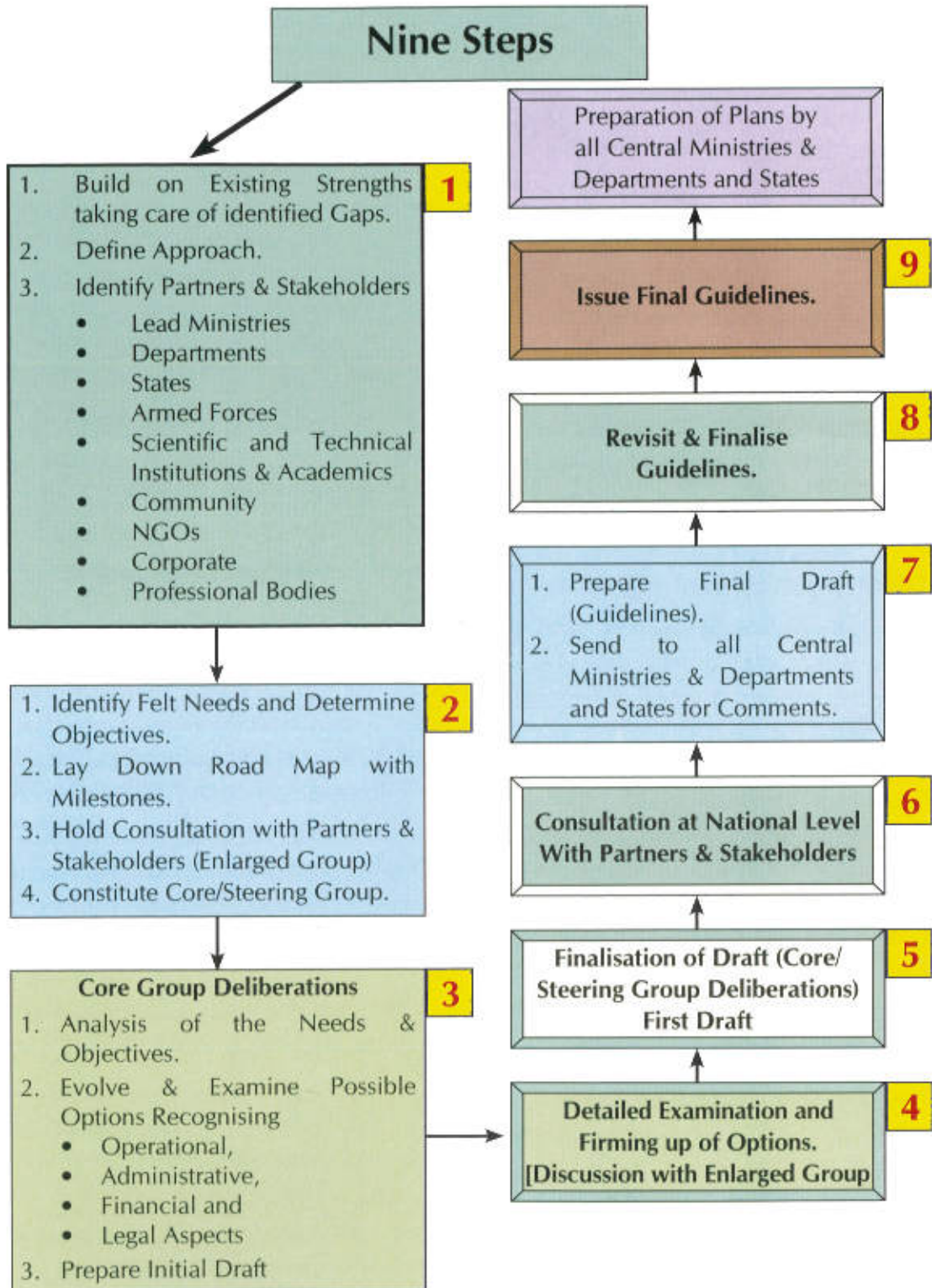


Figure 4.1

4.5 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 (Industrial) Disaster
10.	Chemical (Terrorism) Disaster
11.	Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management
12.	Biological Disaster
13.	Psycho-Social Support and Mental Health Services
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.

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

4.6 Under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) Phase – I, Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) has prepared a guideline entitled 'Guidelines for Planning and Construction of Roads in Cyclone Prone Areas'.

Guidelines under preparation

4.7 The following are under advance stage of finalization:

- National Policy Guidelines on Hospital Safety
- National Policy Guidelines on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
- National Policy Guidelines on Role of NGOs in Disaster Management
- National Policy Guidelines on Seismic Retrofitting of Deficient Buildings and Structures

4.8 The National Consultation to finalize the content of the policy guidelines has been successfully completed. The draft guidelines are being currently reviewed.

State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and State Disaster Management Plan (SDMPs)

Constitution of SDMAs

4.9 As per the section 14 of the DM Act, State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) consisting of Chief Minister as Chairperson and 9 other members shall be constituted by every State Government. All 35 States and UTs have constituted SDMAs. The SDMA has the responsibility for:

- Lay down the State Disaster Management Policy
- Approve the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) in accordance with the guidelines laid down by NDMA
- Approve DM plans prepared by the departments of Government of State
- Lay down guidelines to be followed by the department of the Government of States for purpose of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans

and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefor

- e) Coordinate the implementation of the SDMP etc.

Formulation of SDMPs

4.10 As on 31.03.2013, 12 States had prepared their SDMPs. After regular follow up, 10 more states have prepared and shared their SDMPs with NDMA. As on 31.03.2014, 22 States/UTs have prepared their SDMPs—(1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Arunachal Pradesh, (3) Assam, (4) Chhattisgarh, (5) Goa, (6) Gujarat, (7) Haryana (8) Himachal Pradesh, (9) Jharkhand, (10) Karnataka, (11) Mizoram, (12) Nagaland, (13) Odisha, (14) Punjab, (15) Rajasthan (16) Sikkim (17) Tamil Nadu (18) Tripura (19) Uttar Pradesh (20) West Bengal (21) Lakshadweep and (22) Daman & Diu.

4.11 High Level Committee, chaired by Union Agriculture Minister, in its meeting on 21st August 2013 decided that Inter – Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) during their field visits to States / UTs would also examine status of both SDMPs and DDMPs (District Disaster Management Plans) and include it in their report.

Workshops/Meetings

4.12 NDMA has also been offering advice to States/UTs through video conferences, workshops/ review meetings and visits to States/UTs with regard to preparedness measures and preparation of SDMPs which are as follows:

- (i) The Status of SDMP and DDMP was reviewed by NDMA in a workshop of Principal Secretaries of State Government held on 26.08.2013 in National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi.
- (ii) NDMA organized three workshops in Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM), Gandhi Nagar during 2nd to 5th

September 2013, 19th to 22nd November 2013 and 26th to 29th November 2013 to impart training to participants of States/ UTs for preparing and updating their SDMPs commensurate with the hazard profile of the States.

Incorporation of Livestock Management in SDMPs and DDMPs

4.13 Livestock which constitute a source of livelihood for many people in the rural areas are affected by spread of infectious disease in the post disaster scenario thereby adversely impacting the source of income of rural population. Hence the 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 and DDMP. 7 States/UTs have responded - (1) Chandigarh, (2) Gujarat, (3) Haryana, (4) NCT of Delhi, (5) Mizoram, (6) Rajasthan and (7) Sikkim. Other States/UTs are being followed up.

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

4.14 NDMA is in the process of developing a Compendium of relevant Acts/Laws/Rules / Regulations/ Notifications on DM which can be useful as ready reckoner document for all disaster managers especially for district level officials through The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences (WBNUJS).

5

Capacity Development

Introduction

5.1 NDMA has taken up a strategic approach to capacity development through active and enthusiastic participation of the stakeholders. This process comprises 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 DM 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.

Capacity building on Trauma Life Support

5.3 Trauma due to transport and other related disasters are one of the leading causes of mortality and morbidity in India. Pre-hospital care is virtually

non-existent in most rural and semi-urban areas in India, and implementation of the golden hour concept is still an unachieved goal. NDMA has initiated a demonstrative project in collaboration with JPN Apex Trauma Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi on capacity building for Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) in India with an aim to reduce injury/trauma related mortality/morbidity in the country by developing human resources (doctors and nurses) to provide effective advance in-hospital trauma care.

5.4 The project has trained around 117 Specialists (doctors) and 229 health professionals of the 3 states of India namely Bihar, Assam and Andhra Pradesh in the pilot phase implemented during July 2012 to May 2013. The project envisages that the states will further undertake trainings at local sites for various categories of specialist doctors, nurses and paramedics

5.5 JPN Apex Trauma Centre, AIIMS in collaboration with NDMA hosted the National Conference on Trauma Care and Management in the month of November 2013 in New Delhi which was attended by the medical and paramedical fraternity pan India including representation from many states. The objective of the conference was to build up the sensitization regarding trauma life support procedures and demonstrate vital skills on trauma care and management.

Pilot Project on Advanced Trauma Life Support at Jai Prakash Narayan Apex Trauma Centre (JPNATC)

5.6 The project was designed to develop human resources to provide effective trauma care initially in the vulnerable and disaster prone states such as Assam, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh and to develop dedicated and well trained doctors, nurses

and paramedics for trauma life support in order to meet the challenges of disaster situation. A total of 260 doctors have been trained on Advanced Trauma Life Support and Rural Trauma Team Development Course. 53 Nurses have also successfully completed Advanced Trauma Care for Nurse Courses. The cost of the project is ₹ 118.00 lakh. The project report has already been published.

Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) - Addressing Reproductive Health Needs in Crisis/ Disaster Situations

5.7 Recognizing the gravity of risks posed by natural and man - made disasters especially amongst the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups like women and adolescents, NDMA has launched efforts to address issues pertaining to Reproductive Health (RH) in crisis situations/emergencies in India. NDMA in collaboration with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is in the process of integrating the concept of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) in Emergencies at the state and district level health and disaster management planning process.

5.8 MISP aims at enhancing the capacities of disaster managers to effectively prevent and respond to Reproductive Health /Sexual health needs in humanitarian settings. The process of integration of MISP in the Health and Disaster Management Plans has got initiated in the states of Bihar and Odisha with the policy level advocacy meetings in both the states and orientations at the district level. Goa is the first state to have incorporated MISP in their Health and Disaster Management Plans and it is hoped that in due course all the states after receiving the necessary training will have MISP integrated within the National Health Mission. Post Floods and Landslides June 2013, Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Uttarakhand is undertaking massive capacity building on MISP with technical support from NDMA for its state, district and block level health workers.

5.9 NDMA has also initiated training of trainers on MISP for the Humanitarian Sector in India in collaboration with Sphere India and UNFPA India with the first phase of training conducted in the month of August 2013 in Delhi, second phase of training in Chennai in the month of October 2013 for the NGOs from 4 states of South India (Andhra

Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala as well as Puducherry (UT)) and third phase in Kolkata in last week of November 2013 for NGO stakeholders in the Eastern Region of India. Around 90 Master Trainers have been trained from the NGO Sector on MISP so far.

Capacity building on School Safety

5.10 The National Policy Guidelines on School Safety is currently being formulated by NDMA. The objective of the Guidelines 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.

5.11 Two day training on school safety and disaster risk reduction was organized by Jammu University in collaboration with National Disaster Management Authority, Office of Divisional Commissioner, Jammu and All India Disaster Mitigation Institute on 15th and 16th November 2013 at the Rajendra Bhawan, University of Jammu. Technical expertise to conduct the training was provided by NDMA. Senior Teachers from around 200 schools of Jammu Division participated in the training.

NDMA – IGNOU Pilot Project

5.12 NDMA-IGNOU Pilot Project on capacity building of Government officials, representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) & Urban Local Bodies in identified districts (54) of 11 States in the areas of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery has been completed. The project with a total outlay of ₹ 2.33 crore was completed in June 2013. In all, 16479 participants have attended face to face training programmes (FFTPs) against a target of 16200.

Earthquake Preparedness Campaign – North East

5.13 NDMA undertook a project which envisage a scientific study for development of 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. The project was sanctioned on 23rd October, 2013 at a cost of ₹ 6.2036 crore.

5.14 The project comprised of Scenario Development for the 1897 Earthquake and coordination with states for other activities such as Rapid Visual Screening Training, School Children sensitization workshops, Awareness Generation, Capacity Development Programmes. It culminated in two Mega Mock Exercises in 8 NE States (including Sikkim) on 10th and 13th March, 2014.

Pilot project for capacity building of IAS/ Central Service at the Centre for Disaster Management at LBSNAA

5.15 The objective of the project is to ensure that all officers who are likely to be posted as District Collectors receive a minimum level of training in DM. For senior officers, awareness about policy level interventions for DRR will be the focus. LBSNAA has completed the project and submitted its final report indicating 1048 participants attended different courses/modules relating to disaster management. The cost of the project is ₹ 83.00 lakh.

Emergency Management Exercises in the Mega Cities of India: Towards Strengthening Urban Emergency Response

5.16 Mega cities in India are hosts to huge concentrations of urban population who day in and day out live under the threat of the possible occurrence of natural and man-made hazards including terrorist attacks and episodes of insurgencies which can spell havoc in matter of minutes. In many instances, emergency response machinery is not fully geared to be able to handle these incidents on account of the complex nature of the hazards and lack of capacities and standard operating procedures on preparedness and response.

5.17 Taking in view the absence of coordination mechanisms and lack of appropriate response capabilities, NDMA started implementing the Model of Emergency Management Exercises which focuses on undertaking capacity building and strengthening interagency coordination of diverse group of stakeholders (emergency responders)

involved in emergency/disaster with a special focus of medical mass casualty management and preparedness. This is very relevant in the Indian context where fast track growth and urbanization has led to a situation where most of the Tier 1 and 2 cities in India are facing increased risks of disasters/ calamities and there is an imminent need for these cities to be adequately prepared to confront them. The hope is that this approach will serve to create a locally driven, multi-disciplinary, sustainable commitment to emergency management activities and will, over time, become a validated model that can be easily reproduced in other cities. This in turn would provide a structured engagement between the emergency response community on preparedness planning, capacity building and practice for all the ESFs (Emergency Support functions) and civil society organizations of the city to launch a coordinated action to manage any mass casualty incident.

5.18 In order to take forward the learning's of the Guwahati Emergency Management Exercise held in November 2012 jointly by NDMA and State of Assam, the Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) with technical support of NDMA has undertaken these exercises in 2 districts of the State in the current year namely Jorhat between 8th to 12th April 2013 and Silchar between 25th and 29th November 2013. NDMA has extended technical support for conduction of academic tracks, table top, field drill, evaluation and hot-wash for these 2 EMExs in Assam.

5.19 BEMEx (Bangalore Emergency Management Exercise) Inception Meeting was held at Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore on 9th October 2013 attended by Dr. Muzaffar Ahmad, Member, NDMA, Chief Secretary and other senior Government Officials of the Govt. of Karnataka where deliberations took place with reference to the timeframe and related mechanisms for conduction of Bangalore Emergency Management Exercise.

Training to Army Personnel and Civil Defence

5.20 On request from Army/ Civil Defence authorities, Civil Defence and Disaster Management Awareness Programmes were conducted by NDMA as per details given below.

S. No.	Place	Dates	Total Participation	Feed back
1.	Dogra Regt. Centre, Faizabad (U.P.)	February 2013	800 Army Recruits & 200 Civil Defence Volunteers, 100 NCC Cadets	Very Good
2.	Madras Regt. Centre, Nilgiris, (Tamil Nadu)	April 2013	500 Army Recruits & 200 Civil Defence Volunteers, 100 NCC Cadets	Very Good
3.	Assam Rifles Regt. Centre, Dimapur, Nagaland	June 2013	1000 Army Recruits & 100 Civil Defence Volunteers, 100 NCC Cadets	Very Good
4.	Punjab Regt. Centre, Ramgarh (Jharkhand)	August/September 2013	500 Army Recruits & 100 Civil Defence Volunteers, 100 NCC Cadets	Very Good
5.	Bihar Regt. Centre (Patna Cantt.)	September 2013	400 Army Recruits & 100 Civil Defence Volunteers, 50 NCC Cadets	Very Good
6.	Civil Defence & Disaster awareness programme was done in NCC Camps in the state of Assam, Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, N/E States	April to October 2013	50000 NCC Cadets	Very Good
Total Participation			93,500	

6

Mock Exercises/Drills & Awareness Generation

Introduction

6.1 Recognizing that awareness is the cornerstone 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 spectator 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 grassroots 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 a tremendous enthusiasm. Most of these exercises have been attended by the 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, PR&AG Division launch 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, Exhibition etc. The awareness campaigns are centered on spreading awareness among the masses with two prime objectives:

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

6.6 The following disaster management awareness campaigns were carried out during the year 2013-14.

Audio-Visual Campaigns

6.7 Audio-Video spots on natural disasters like earthquake, flood, landslide, cyclone and safety kit were telecast/broadcast on Doordarshan (National Network and Regional kendras of Doordarshan), Private TV Channels (National and Regional), Digital Cinema, All India Radio, F.M. Radio Channels.

6.8 In the series of earthquake scenario simulation exercise on activities to be undertaken if an earthquake of magnitude 8 and above occurs, NDMA undertook an exercise for the repeat of the Shillong 1897 earthquake as North-East multi-states preparedness campaign known as Mega Mock Exercise during March 2014. This Mega Mock Exercise was conducted in 8 states of the North East viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram covering 16 cities and over 80 locations. For this Exercise special awareness campaign was conducted through All India Radio and Doordarshan. 5 audio-video spots were got dubbed in five languages viz. Khasi, Garo, Nepali, Mizo, Manipuri and spots were telecast and broadcast in 8 languages viz. Khasi, Garo, Nepali, Mizo, Manipuri, Assamese, Hindi and Bangla through 8 North East Kendras of Doordarshan and 27 local radio stations.

Print Campaigns

6.9 Print media was also utilized for awareness generation by release of advertisements in various newspapers. Advertisements were released for sensitization on Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome in leading newspapers (Uttar Pradesh), on Minimum Initial Service Package for Sexual and Reproductive Health in Disasters and on the occasion of 9th Formation Day of NDMA. Advertisement on Cyclone awareness in Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu were released on receipt of information of development of low pressure in the region.

6.10 For the Mega Mock Exercise in the north eastern States during March, 2014, 8 Creative were prepared and got printed and given to all the 8 States for display during and prior to the Exercise.

6.11 20,000 Special posters for creating awareness about different disasters among school children were got prepared and distributed to all the States/UTs authorities including that of North East for distribution among schools, and also circulated to different Departments and Ministries of Government of India, DMs/DCs, Chief Secretaries, Relief Commissioners and Principal Secretary (Health) of all the States and several other organizations viz. IMD, IIMs, IITs, ATIS UNDP and UNICEF etc. Similarly, 5000 Specially designed table top awareness material for offices depicting preparedness about different disasters were got prepared and circulated to different Departments and Ministries of Government of India, all the above State authorities, and offices of different organizations and institutions.

6.12 60 lakh inland letter cards printed on earthquake disaster management in Hindi and regional languages in earthquake prone states.

Participation by NDMA in 33rd India International Trade Fair

6.13 NDMA Participated in the 33rd India International Trade Fair (IITF), 2013 from 14 to 27 November, 2013 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi to bring awareness among general public, students and various stakeholders about managing different kinds of disasters.

6.14 The Authority put up an interesting information pavilion in Phoolwari Convention

Centre IITF to create awareness on the activities of the three Organizations – NDMA, NDRF and NIDM that are engaged in the task of disaster management. Shri M. Shashidhar Reddy, Vice Chairman, NDMA inaugurated the NDMA Pavilion on 14th November, 2013. Materials on disaster management were distributed to the visiting public on managing various kinds of disasters, besides making continuous audio visual presentations at the NDMA pavilion. To generate awareness among the children touch panel kiosks were installed in the pavilion in which information on various disasters was available for the children. During the IITF various programmes viz. quiz competition, Nukkad Natak by ASN School, New Delhi and Dog Show were also organized by NDMA.



6.15 In addition, live demonstration on Earthquake disaster was conducted on 18th November, 2013 at Hamsdhawani open air theater 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.



6.16 More than 2,000 School children and personnel from paramilitary forces, Delhi Police, Civil Defense and general public attended the demonstration. Before the live demonstration, a Dog Show was organized by the NDRF. Leaflet on Earthquake in Hindi and Urban Flooding Disaster in Hindi and English were distributed to the public at NDMA's Stall.



7 Disaster Risk Mitigation Projects

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

7.1 The NCRMP has been drawn up with a view to address the Cyclone risks in the country, with World Bank assistance. The main aim of the Project is to strengthen the structural and non-structural cyclone mitigation efforts, to reduce the cyclone risk and vulnerability in the coastal districts prone to cyclones and in building capacities for cyclone risk mitigation therein.

Objectives

7.2 Objectives of the NCRMP is to reduce vulnerability of coastal communities to cyclone and other hydro meteorological hazards through –

- ◆ Developing an improved early warning dissemination system connected to the last Mile.

- ◆ To reduce the cyclone risk and vulnerability in the coastal districts prone to cyclones through construction of Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure – MPCs, Evacuation Roads and Bridges and Saline Embankments.
- ◆ To build capacities and capabilities of government officials and communities for cyclone risk mitigation to respond to disasters.
- ◆ Strengthening DRM capacity at central, state and local levels in order to enable mainstreaming of risk mitigation measures into the overall developmental agenda.

Project Components

7.3 The Project has four Components as tabulated below:

Component	Project Description	Finance ₹ in (Crores)
Component A	Early Warning and Dissemination System (EWDS): Early warning dissemination to coastal communities including communities' capacity building for operation of the system.	72.75
Component B	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure. – Multi-purpose Cyclone Shelters. – Evacuation Roads and Routes. – Linking and Missing Bridges. – Coastal Embankments.	1164
Component C	Technical assistance for Cyclone Hazard Risk Mitigation capacity building and knowledge creation.	29.10
Component D	Project Management and Implementation Support.	95.06
	Unallocated Contingencies @ 10% of over cost.	135.80
	Total	1496.71

7.4 Component A, C and D will be fully financed by Central Government through World Bank assistance. Component-B will be financed by Central and State Government in ratio of 75:25.

Achievements

7.5 The achievements under NCRMP I during 2013-14 are discussed as under:

Component A: Early Warning Dissemination System

7.6 Contract for carrying out the study was awarded to M/s TCIL, a public sector undertaking of Govt. of India on 9th January, 2014. The Inception Report and Draft technical design report have been

received and are under review.

Component B: Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure

7.7 This component of the project consists of infrastructure development for Cyclone Risk Mitigation effort.

Award of Works

7.8 The positions of award of works for Andhra Pradesh and Odisha for quarter ending 31.03.2014 are as under:

Andhra Pradesh:

Position of Award of Works:

S. No.	Component	Required to be entrusted.		Total entrusted up to 31.03.2014.		Pending as on 31.03.2014	
		Pkg. (Works)	Cost (In ₹ Crores)	Pkg. (Works)	Cost (In ₹ Crores)	Pkg. (Works)	Cost (In ₹ Crores)
1	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters	80 (138)	156.05	69 (119)	134.09	11(19)	21.96
2	Roads Connecting Habitations.	73 (165)	86.72	73 (165)	86.72	0	0.00
3	Roads connecting Shelters	105 (231)	185.20	105 (231)	185.20	0	0.00
4	Construction of Bridges	23 (23)	140.00	22 (22)	77.00	1 (1)	63.00
5	Saline Embankments	2 (2)	74.74	1 (1)	33.94	1 (1)	40.80
	Total	283 (559)	642.71	270 (538)	516.95	13 (21)	125.76

7.9 11 packages consisting of 19 works of MPCs amounting to ₹ 21.96 crores, one works of bridge amounting to ₹ 63 crores and one saline

embankment amounting to ₹ 40.8 crores still remain to be awarded.

Physical Achievements

S. No.	Component	Targets for 2013-14	Achievements up to 31.03.2014.
		Physical (works)	Physical (works)
1.	Construction of MPCs	39	13
2.	Construction of roads.	212 (310 km)	217 (326.58 Km.)
3.	Construction of bridges.	8	11
4.	Saline embankment	1	-
	Total	260	241

7.10 Thirteen MPCs has been completed with rest at various stages of completion. Out of 212 works of roads that were targeted 217 have been completed. Out of 8 works of bridges that were

targeted 11 have been completed. Thus, out of 260 works that were targeted up to 31.03.2014, 241 have been completed and remaining are at various stage of completion.



Ratnayampeta Cyclone Shelter (Type-B) in Visakhapatnam Road to Kothakayalatippa habitation in West Godavari, District, Andhra Pradesh constructed under NCRMP



Bridge in km 5/2 of BapatlaSuryalanka road in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh

Bridge in km 2/4 of Bapatla Pandurangapuram Road in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.

Odisha

Position of Award of Works:

S. No.	Component	Required to be entrusted. (Cost in Crores)		Total entrusted up to 31.03.2014 (Cost in Crores)		Pending as on 31.03.2014 (Cost in Crores)	
		Pkg. (Works)	Cost (In ₹ Crores)	Pkg. (Works)	Cost (In ₹ Crores)	Pkg. (Works)	Cost (In ₹ Crores)
1	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters	150 (155)	172.10	149 (154)	172.10	-	-
2	Approach Roads.	69 (134)	170.18	69 (134)	170.18	-	-
3	Saline Embankments	12 (12)	183.68	12 (12)	183.68	-	-
	Total	231(301)	525.96	230 (300)	525.96	-	-

OSDMA has awarded all the works up to 31.03.2014.

Physical Achievements:

S. No.	Component	Targets for 2013-14	Achievements up to 31.03.2014.
		Physical (works)	Physical (works)
1.	Construction of MPCSSs	67	60
2.	Construction of roads	132 (176Km)	45 (75.23Km.)
3.	Saline embankment	10	-
	Total	209	105

7.11 Sixty (60) MPCSS out of 67 targeted to be completed during 2013-14 have been completed with rest at various stages of completion. Out of 132 works of roads that were targeted to be completed 45 have been completed and remaining are under construction for early completion. Thus, 105 works

out of 209 that were targeted for completion up to 31.03.2014 have been completed with the remaining at various stages of completion. Both the states have been enjoined upon to speed up the construction work for early completion.



Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelter at Bajrakota, Odisha



Cement Concrete (CC) Road at Nachhipur, Bhadrak District, Odisha



Stone pitching for slope protection work in progress, Odisha. Saline Embankment at Keutanjanga, Odisha.



Component C

7.12 The implementation status for studies being undertaken under this component is as under:

Consulting services for cyclone hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment for the 13 coastal States/UTs

7.13 RMSI Pvt. Ltd a consultancy firm has been selected for this job. Contract signed on 07.08.2013. The first three deliverables of Inception report, Data Review Report and IT System/Specification report have been achieved. An amount of ₹ 42 lakhs has been incurred for undertaking above activities under the study during 2013-14.

Preparing Long Term Training and Capacity Building Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in India under NCRMP by NIDM

7.14 SEEDS a consultancy firm has been selected for this job. Project contract document signed on 30th July, 2012 between NIDM and SEEDS Technical Services. Technical Committee has approved deliverables. Draft copies of all balance

deliverables have been received and are under scrutiny. An amount of ₹55 lakhs has been incurred during 2013-14 on this study.

Post Disaster Need Assessment Study by NIDM

7.15 Contract awarded to M/s. ADPC, Thailand on 15th January 2014. Inception Report is awaited. No amount stands incurred on this study up to 31.03.2014.

Component D

Benefit Monitoring Study

7.16 Benefit Monitoring Study: GFK Mode Pvt. Ltd. a consultancy firm has been selected for this job on 12th September 2013. Inception, baseline data and pilot study report are under process of review / approval. An amount of ₹ 3.5 lakhs has been incurred up to 31.03.2014 under the study.

Financial Management

7.17 The position of budget allotment and expenditure of various units/organization up to 31.03.2014 for the financial year 2013-14 is as under:

State/ Organisation	Budget allotted during 2013-14. (In ₹ crores)			Budget carried forward from 2012-13. (In ₹ crores)			Total Budget for 2013-14. (In ₹ crores)		
	GOI	State share	Total	GOI	State share	Total	GOI	State share	Total
A.P	125.15	41.14	166.29	33.63	-0.07	33.56	158.78	41.07	199.85
OSDMA	94.42	35.00	129.42	32.78	20.12	52.90	127.20	55.12	182.32
PMU	1.56	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.00	1.56
NIDM	0.61	0.00	0.61	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.78	0.00	0.78
Total	221.74	76.14	297.88	66.58	20.05	86.63	288.32	96.19	384.51

7.18 The position of utilization of budget for the financial year 2013-14 up to 31.03.2014 is as under:

State/ Organisation	Total budget for 2013-14. (In crores)			Budget utilized up to 31.03.2014. (In crores)			Budget pending utilization during 2013-14. (In crores)		
	GOI	State share	Total	GOI	State share	Total	GOI	State share	Total
A.P.	158.78	41.07	199.85	123.90	38.48	162.38	34.88	2.59	37.47
OSDMA	127.20	55.12	182.32	125.08	39.39	164.47	2.12	15.73	17.85
PMU	1.56	0.00	1.56	1.56	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
NIDM	0.78	0.00	0.78	0.72	0.00	0.72	0.06	0.00	0.06
Total	288.32	96.19	384.51	251.26	77.87	329.13	37.06	18.32	55.38

7.19 The utilization of budget for the financial year 2013-14 under the project is about 86 per cent.

Position of handing over of MPCs to Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter Management Committees (MPCSMCs)

7.20 Andhra Pradesh and Odisha have constituted 138 and 141 MPCSMCs respectively. In Andhra Pradesh 2 MPCs out of 13 completed have been handed over to MPCSMC. OSDMA has handed over 29 out of 60 completed MPCs to MPCSMC up to 31.03.2014.

Disbursement

7.21 A claim of ₹ 606.09 Crore (₹ 372.94 crores as actual expenditure and ₹ 233.15 crores as advance) has been filed for disbursement with CAA&A till March 2014, by the Project after getting concurrence from the World Bank. However, actual disbursement of ₹ 414.77 Crore has been released up to 31.03.2014.

Additional Financing of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

7.22 The additional financing under NCRMP Phase-I is being sought to further finance disaster preparedness, ever more conscious of the need of cyclone risk mitigation infrastructure in the vulnerable coastal states of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. The infrastructure erected under NCRMP-I was utilized before, during and after Cyclone Phailin which helped in timely evacuation of people and sheltering them in MPCs, and evacuating them through the evacuation roads and bridges constructed thus minimizing death toll. This proposed additional financing would include a US\$ 104.08 million (₹ 645.50 crores) credit from the World Bank and a counterpart 25 % contribution of US \$ 30.52 million (₹ 189.50 crores) by State Governments under Component B on the same lines as in the present NCRMP. This is tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Component	State	Additional Financing (₹ in crores)			Additional Financing (US \$* Million)		
			IDA credit	State Contribution	Total	IDA credit	State Contribution	Total
1.	B	Andhra Pradesh	268.0	89.5	357.5	43.2	14.4	57.60
		Odisha	300.0	100	400	48.38	16.12	64.50
		Total	568.0	189.5	757.50	91.58	30.52	122.10
2.	D	Andhra Pradesh	37.5	–	37.5	6.05	–	6.05
		Odisha	40.0	–	40.0	6.45	–	6.45
		Total	77.5	–	77.50	12.5	–	12.50
GRAND TOTAL			645.50	189.5	835.00	104.08	30.52	134.60

*1 \$ Equivalent to ₹ 62

7.23 Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure under Component B and Implementation Support under

Component D proposed in 'Additional Financing' for the States is tabulated as under:

Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Component	Sector	No. of Works	Length in Kms.	Amount (₹ in crores)
1.	Component B	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter (MPCS)	84	–	126.00
		Roads to Cyclone Shelters	75	119.79	75.50
		Bridges connecting roads	15	33.56	156.00
Total			74	153.35	357.50
2.	Component D	Implementation Support	–	–	35.50
Grand Total			174	153.35	393.00

Odisha

Sl. No.	Component	Sector	No. of Works	Length in Kms.	Amount (₹ in crores)
1.	Component B	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter (MPCS)	162	–	240
		Roads to Cyclone Shelters	100	85	160
		Bridges connecting roads	–	–	–
Total			262	85	400
2.	Component D	Implementation Support	–	–	40
Grand Total			262	85	440

7.24 Negotiations regarding Additional Financing of NCRMP have been conducted between the World Bank, DEA and concerned States. EFC for same is under active consideration with MHA.

NCRMP Phase II

7.25 West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Kerala have been included in NCRMP Phase-II. The proposal has been posed to The World Bank by DEA on 6th August 2013. Out of total project cost of US\$ 319 million, assistance amounting to US \$ 250 million will come from World Bank. World Bank is at present appraising the project for preparation of Project Appraisal Report.

Other Projects

7.26 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 Project (Preparatory Phase)

7.27 National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP) (Preparatory phase) has been approved as a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with an outlay of ₹24.87 crore, to be implemented within a period of two years (2013-15). The Scheme is likely to be revised. The major components of NERMP (Preparatory phase) are as under:

- Techno-legal Regime which involves adoption, enforcement and updation of concerned Cities/States.
- Institutional strengthening which involves Capacity Building of education and research in colleges and institutes.
- Capacity Building of practicing architects, engineers and masons in earthquake resistant construction techniques.

iv) Public Awareness & Sensitization at National level and all vulnerable States.

7.28 The project will be implemented in 25 cities of 21 States/ UTs namely (Andaman, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand, West Bengal) that lie in seismic zones IV & V in the country. Expected outcomes of the project are:-

- i) Increased awareness of the key stakeholders on the need for adoption of model building bye-laws and earthquake resistant construction and planning standards.
- ii) Pursuance for adoption of model building bye-laws at the city and state levels in all targeted 21 States/UTs in the seismic Zone V & IV.
- iii) Pursuance for making available of NBC 2005 in the Public Domain.

- iv) Development of Retrofitting Guidelines.
- v) Promotion of earthquake resistant construction practices.
- vi) Capacity Building at State/City Level to sustain the efforts of the project.
- vii) Training of Trainers programme for 210 faculty members/teachers.
- viii) Week long orientation of 450 trainers.
- ix) Capacity building of 750 civil engineers, 1050 architects and 1500 masons in targeted states/ UTs.
- x) Strengthening of facilities of participating institutes (particularly the District level ITIs/ Polytechnics).
- xi) Focused earthquake awareness campaigns in targeted States/ UTs.

7.29 State-wise list of the Cities/Districts covered under the National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (Preparatory phase)

Sl. No.	State	District	City	Population (2011 census)	Seismic Zone
1.	Andaman	North & Middle Andaman	Port Blair	105539	V
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papumpare	Itanagar	176385	V
3.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	Guwahati	1260419	V
4.	Bihar	Patna	Patna	5772804	IV
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1054686	IV
6.	Delhi	NCT Delhi	Delhi	16753235	IV
7.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Rajkot	3799770	IV
8.	Haryana	Faridabad	Faridabad	1798954	IV
9.	Haryana	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	1514085	IV
10.	J&K	Srinagar	Srinagar	1269751	V
11.	J&K	Jammu	Jammu	1526406	IV
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Shimla	813384	IV
13.	Maharashtra	Pune	Pune	9426959	IV
14.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Shillong	824059	V
15.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Aizawl	404054	V
16.	Nagaland	Kohima	Kohima	270063	V
17.	Manipur	Imphal East & West	Imphal	967344	V
18.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	3487882	IV

19.	Sikkim	East Sikkim	Gangtok	281293	IV
20.	Tripura	West Tripura	Agartala	1724619	V
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	4661452	IV
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budha Nagar	NOIDA	1674714	IV
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	4436275	IV
24.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun	1698560	IV
25.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Kolkata	4486679	III
	Total			70189371	

Landslide Risk Mitigations Scheme (LRMS)

7.30 NDMA has proposed Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS), which envisages financial support to Landslide Prone States for taking up site specific landslide mitigation Schemes, site specific Landslide studies/investigations by Premier Institutes 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 have 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 Mizoram, who have been requested to identify most vulnerable landslide sites in their States and submit DPRs for taking up Mitigation measures under LRMS.

Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme (FRMS)

7.31 NDMA has proposed Flood Risk Mitigation Scheme (FRMS), which envisages a programme based approach to consider financing proposals/ Schemes of States/Organizations for taking up Pilot Projects for development of model Multi-Purpose Flood Shelters and development of River Basin specific Flood Early Warning System and Digital Elevation Maps for issuing early warning. The proposal is under process of formulation in consultation with MoWR/CWC to eliminate the overlapping activities.

Typology of Buildings

7.32 The work for preparation of catalogue of different building types in various parts of India and development of vulnerability functions for a

number of different building types appearing in the building catalogues had been awarded to IIT Bombay in association with four different nodal institutions in different parts of the country viz.; (1) IIT Roorkee – North Zone, (2) IIT Kharagpur-East Zone, (3) IIT Guwahati-North East Region, (4) IIT Bombay-West Zone, and (5) IIT Madras-South Zone.

7.33 IIT Bombay has furnished Final Report of the project proposal containing the following which has been accepted by NDMA:

- i) Technical Document on Typology of Buildings in India.
- ii) Technical Document on Seismic Vulnerability Assessment Methods for Buildings.
- iii) Technical Document on Expert Opinion Method.
- iv) Technical Document on Seismic Vulnerability Functions of different Typologies.
- v) User Manual for Survey of Buildings.
- vi) Seismic Vulnerability Assessment – Automated Software for Field Survey.
- vii) User Manual Automated Field Survey Forms for Seismic Vulnerability Assessment.
- viii) Compilation of Catalogue of Building typologies in India.
- ix) Survey Forms for Reinforced Concrete, Steel Masonry and Non-engineered Buildings.

National School Safety Programme- A Demonstration Project of NDMA

7.34 Government of India, in June 2011, approved the 'National School Safety Programme (NSSP) - A Demonstration Project' with an outlay of ₹ 48.47 cr. as a 100% Centrally Sponsored

Scheme. NDMA is implementing it in 22 State / UT Governments. It covers 8600 schools of 43 districts of 22 States / UTs of the country falling in seismic zone IV & V.

7.35 NSSP has following objectives:

A. At NDMA level

- (i) To formulate National School Safety Policy
- (ii) Development of template for model school DM plan and Mock drill.
- (iii) Development of training modules for training of state level master trainers.
- (iv) Carry out training of Master Trainers and Engineers.
- (v) Development of compendium of IEC material for reference, adaptation and use by States/UTs.
- (vi) Development of guidelines/checklist for non-structural mitigation and retrofitting

B. At State level

- (i) Organization of sensitization programmes on school safety
- (ii) Preparation of DM Plan for schools
- (iii) Conducting training, mock drills and awareness programmes

(iv) Implementing non-structural mitigation measures in schools

(v) Carrying out demonstrative retrofitting of a school.

7.36 ₹ 33.67 crores have been allotted to the participating States up to 31 March 2014. PMU at NDMA has completed most of the activities by incurring an expenditure of ₹ 97.13 lakhs. National School Safety Policy is being formulated. States / UTs are in different stages of implementation of various activities. Independent evaluation is under process for extension of NSSP beyond June 2013.

Soil Piping Project

7.37 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. Government of Kerala through the Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS) with financial assistance from NDMA has undertaken Soil Piping Project to study this phenomenon and suggest measures to avoid a disaster. The total cost of the Project is ₹ 87.11 lakhs. The financial contribution of NDMA for the Project is ₹ 49.73 lakhs and that of Government of Kerala is ₹ 37.38 lakhs.

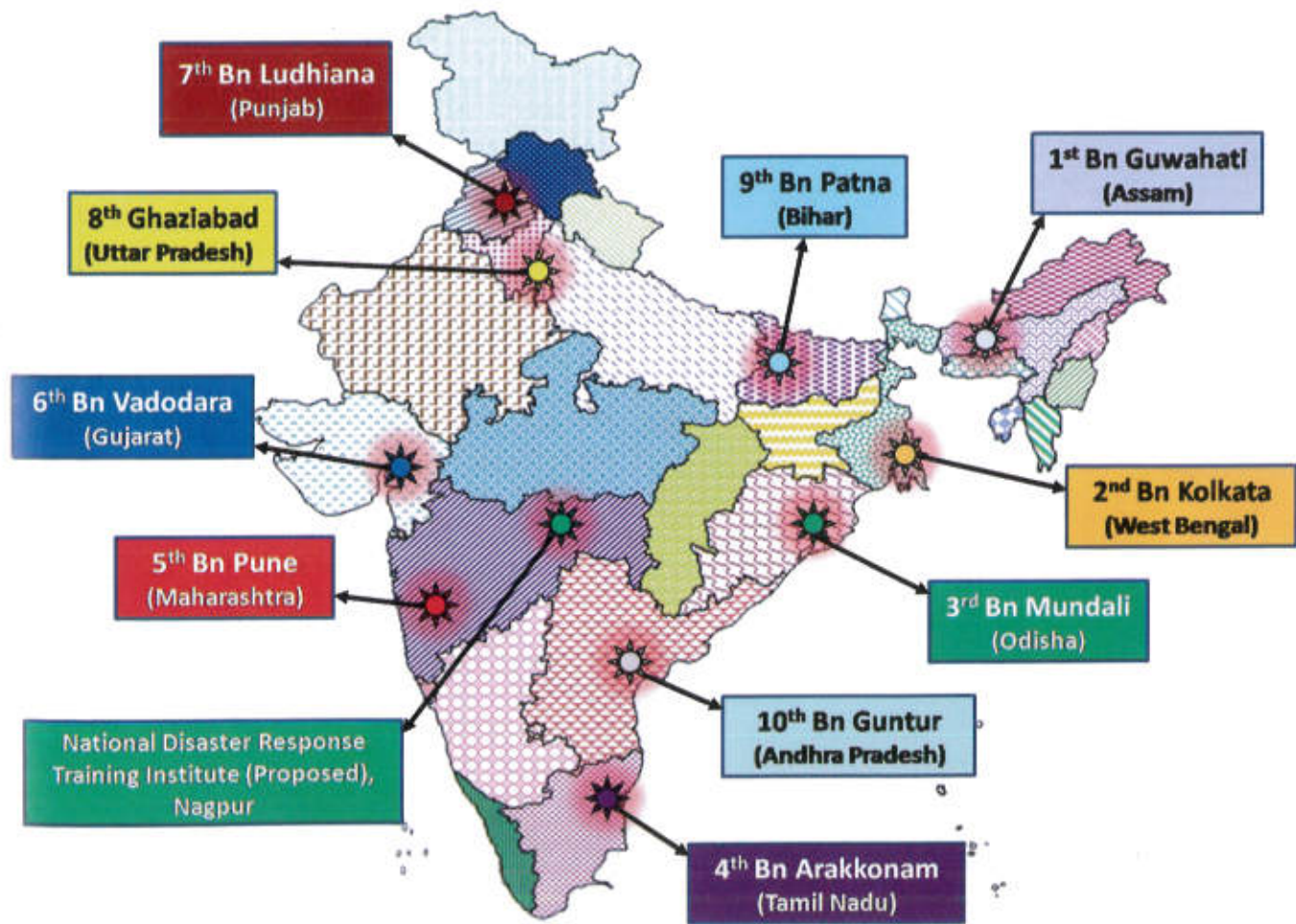
8

National Disaster Response Force: Strengthening Emergency Response

National Disaster Response Force:

8.1 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 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 (2013-14), suitable location is being explored for two more Bns of NDRF as approved by the Govt. Uttarakhand Govt. 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:



8.2 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

8.3 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 SDRF

Vis-à-vis Community

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

Organization

8.4 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".

8.5 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.

8.6 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	Aizawal (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

NDRF Bns	Teams/ Coys	Status
	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 MauzaMondalganthy, District 24 Parganas (N), Kolkata. Cost of land is awaited from State Govt.
NDRF BnMundali	Baleswar (Odisha)	State Govt has proposed builtup infrastructure at Baleswar. Suitability of the same is being explored.
NDRF BnArakkonam	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 BnGandhinagar	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 BnBhatinda	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

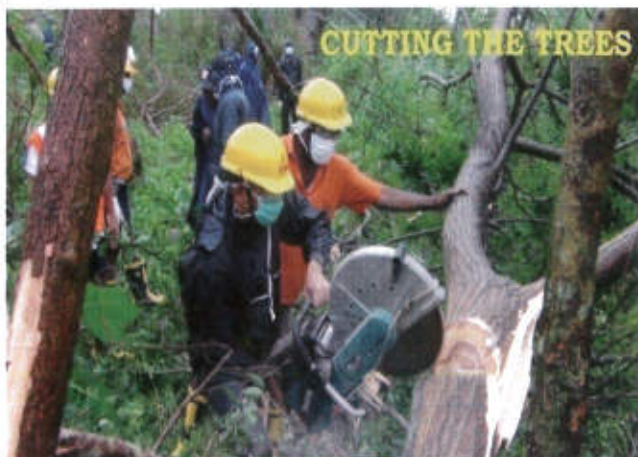
8.7 NDMA provided the much needed impetus to establish NDRF as a truly specialist force for disaster response. Right from its inception in September 2005, NDMA accorded highest priority to ensure that NDRF is trained and equipped as per international standards. With consequent efforts of NDMA, today 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.

Disaster Response

8.8 In 2013, NDRF has saved 37,729 lives by rescuing them to safer places during various disasters and has retrieved 677 dead bodies of disaster victims. Some of the major response operations undertaken by NDRF are mentioned in succeeding paragraphs:

Cyclone Phailin and aftermath Floods

8.9 A total of 53 NDRF teams (2320 personnel) were pre-positioned in states of Odisha (29 teams – 1220 personnel), Andhra Pradesh (19 teams – 800 personnel) and West Bengal (7 teams – 300 personnel) to handle very severe cyclone Phailin. Later on, 4 teams (160 personnel) of NDRF were also deployed in Bihar. NDRF personnel saved lives of 6,555 persons by rescuing them to safer places in the aftermath floods of Cyclone Phailin. NDRF personnel also assisted the State authorities in distribution of relief materials, providing medical aid, opening the roads by cutting trees, removing debris etc. More than 188 quintals of relief materials were distributed to the affected people along with the State authorities.



Relief materials for Philippines in aftermath of Cyclone Haiyan

8.10 On requisition of MEA, 500 family tents and 20 lighting towers were sent to Keshri Naval Dockyard, Vizag on November 26, 2013 for further sending it to Philippines as relief aid in the aftermath of devastating cyclone 'Haiyan'. This is the first time NDMA has sent relief material aboard as humanitarian gesture in the aftermath of a major disaster.

Uttarakhand Flash Floods

8.11 Following heavy rainfall accompanied with cloud bursts during June 14-17, 2013 Uttarakhand witnessed massive flash floods. 14 teams (449 personnel) of NDRF Bn Ghaziabad and Bhatinda along with 37 boats and other lifesaving equipments were deployed in affected areas (Kedarnath, Rambara, Guptkashi, Gaurikund, Harsil, BhairavChhatti, Laskar, Haridwar etc). NDRF personnel saved lives of 9,657 personnel by evacuating them to safer places. NDRF personnel retrieved 306 bodies of victims and also recovered ₹ 1,16,40,000 (Indian & foreign currency and jewellery) and handed over to concerned authorities. NDRF also provided medical aid to 920 critical victims at Guptakashi.





Cyclone Helen

8.12 On requisition of State authorities 15 teams (575 personnel) of NDRF along with 56 boats and other lifesaving equipments pre-positioned in Nellore, Guntur, Prakasam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, districts of Andhra Pradesh during the period November 20-23, 2013. NDRF personnel successfully rescued 250 trapped people and shifted them to safer places. NDRF also assisted State authorities in opening the roads by cutting fallen trees and removing debris.

Building Collapse at Thane, Mumbai

8.13 On requisition of district authorities about collapse of a seven-storey residential building at Mumbra near Thane on April 4, 2013 and residents being trapped under the debris; two teams (96 personnel) of NDRF Bn Pune along with 3 search dogs and other collapsed structure search and rescue equipments immediately reached the incident site and started search and rescue operations. NDRF personnel successfully rescued 62 live victims trapped under concrete debris and retrieved 72 bodies of victims during the operation that continued for 42 hours.

Derailment of Passenger Train at Chitheri, Vellore, Tamil Nadu

8.14 On requisition of district authorities about derailment of 11 coaches of Muzzafarpur-Yasvantpur passenger train at Chitheri near Vellore on April 10, 2013; 05 teams (183 personnel) of NDRF Bn Arakkonam along with search and rescue equipments reached the incident site and started search and rescue operation. NDRF personnel successfully rescued 10 victims by cutting damaged coaches of the train.



Floods in Bihar

8.15 On requisition of BSDMA following flood situation in Purnia and Supaul districts of Bihar due to increasing water level in Mahananda river 5 teams (181 personnel) of NDRF along with inflatable boats and other lifesaving equipments were immediately deployed in affected areas for rescue and relief operations. NDRF personnel successfully evacuated 370 people trapped in rising waters of Mahananda.

Building collapse at Mahim, Maharashtra

8.16 On requisition of BMC on June 10, 2013 about a 4-storey building collapse at Mahim, 2 teams (90 personnel) of NDRF Bn Pune reached the incident site and carried out search & rescue operations and successfully rescued 5 trapped victims and retrieved 10 bodies.

Building Collapse at Thane, Maharashtra

8.17 On requisition of district authorities on July 4, 2013 about a 2-storey building collapse at Kather village of Thane 2 teams of NDRF,



prepositioned at Mumbai, along with search and rescue equipments immediately reached the incident site and carried search and rescue operations. NDRF personnel successfully rescued 24 live victims trapped under debris and extricated one body.

Floods in Punjab

8.18 On requisition of State authorities regarding flood situation in Ferozpur and Fazika districts of Punjab on August 19, 2013; 2 teams (69 personnel) of NDRF Bn Bhatinda along with 8 inflatable boats and other lifesaving equipments were immediately deployed in affected areas and started rescue and relief operations. NDRF personnel successfully evacuated 460 trapped people to safer places and also retrieved one body of victim.



Floods in Maharashtra

8.19 On requisition of district authorities on August 1, 2013 about flood situation in the district 2 teams (76 personnel) of NDRF Bn Pune along with 8 inflatable boats and other flood rescue equipments deployed at district Yavatmal and carried out rescue and relief operations. NDRF personnel evacuated 125 people from flood affected area and shifted them to other safer places. NDRF personnel also retrieved 3 bodies of victims.

Floods in Andhra Pradesh

8.20 On requisition of State Authorities on July 20, 2013 about emergent flood situation in Karimnagar, Adilabad, Khammam, Warangal, Krishna, East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh, 10 teams (414 personnel) of NDRF with 60 motorized boats were promptly deployed in the affected areas and started rescue

and relief operations. The flood rescue and relief operations continued till August 8, 2013. NDRF personnel saved lives of 3,108 flood marooned people by evacuating them to safer places and also retrieved body of 4 flood victims.

Floods in Kerala

8.21 On requisition of State authorities about floods and landslides in Idukki, Ernakulum and Kozhikode districts of Kerala, 6 teams (239 personnel) of NDRF along with 30 inflatable boats and other flood rescue equipments immediately deployed in the affected areas on August 6, 2013. NDRF personnel evacuated 156 flood marooned persons to safer places and retrieved 2 bodies of victims. The prompt rescue and relief operations of NDRF were highly appreciated by the State Govt, local people and media.

Floods in West Bengal

8.22 On requisition of State authorities about emerging flood situation, 10 teams (361 personnel) of NDRF along with 44 boats and other lifesaving equipment deployed in Malda, Mainaguri, West and East Medinipur and Kolkata of West Bengal. NDRF personnel carried rescue and relief operations and evacuated 697 flood marooned people from different places. NDRF personnel also distributed relief materials and medicines among the flood marooned villagers.

Floods in Gujarat

8.23 On requisition of relief commissioner, Gujarat about emergent flood situation in various districts of Gujarat, 10 teams (350 personnel) of NDRF with 56 motorized boats promptly reached the affected areas and started rescue and relief operations. NDRF personnel saved lives of 1,074 flood marooned people in Baruch, Surat, Navsari, Vadodara and Rajkot districts by evacuating them to safer places.

Other Deployments

Deployment during Amarnath Yatra

8.24 Four teams (183 personnel) of NDRF Bn Bhatinda along with portable shelter and other MFR & CSSR equipment were deployed at Pahalgam, Chandanwadi, Shesnag, Baltal & Panchtarini in Kashmir valley from June 06 to August 24, 2012

to help and assist pilgrims during Amarnath Yatra. NDRF personnel shifted 06 bodies and 08 injured victims from Pisutop to Chandanbari, 84 persons were provided pre-hospital treatment and around 5,200 yatrics were provided other administrative help.



International Aerospace Exposition Aero India 2013

8.25 Three teams (117 personnel) of NDRF along with CSSR, CBRN and other life saving equipment were deployed during International Aerospace Exposition Aero India show 2013 held at Bengaluru, Karnataka during the period Jan 26 to Feb 12, 2013 to handle any emergency situation.

Capacity Building

8.26 Familiarization Exercises, Awareness Generation and Community Capacity Building are key components of proactive approach on DM. Since community is invariably the first responder, if the local people are properly sensitized about the precautions and preventive actions to be taken in case of any calamity, the loss of life and damage to property can be drastically reduced. Thus, NDRF has been engaging itself in a big way in Community Capacity Building and Public Awareness programmes which includes training



of people (the first responders) and concerned government officials at different levels in the areas with high vulnerability. During 2013, about 4.34 lakhs community volunteers and other stakeholders have been trained by NDRF in different parts of the country.

Training:

Training of NDRF Team towards INSARAG External Classification (IEC)

8.27 Swiss experts conducted training in Methodology module in Jan 2013, USAR Mission on Leadership in Aug 2013; training in rescue methodology in May & June, 2013; and towards IEC at NDRF Bn Mundali location. All the members of NDRF IEC team attended these trainings by the Experts of Swiss Development Corporation (SDC).

Canine Training of NDRF Team towards IEC

8.28 Three modules of search (canine) training were conducted by Swiss experts at NDRF Bn Mundali in March, May & October, 2013. The purpose of this training was to prepare search component of NDRF's heavy USAR team for international response operations. The NDRF's IEC team is supposed to undergo IEC test in 2015.

Training of First Responders of States

8.29 As a part of capacity building initiatives of States, NDRF Bns have been imparting disaster response training to first responders of State i.e personnel of SDRF, Civil Defence, Home Guards, Police, Fire & Emergency services etc. In 2013,

total 2,077 personnel were trained by NDRF Bns in various States.



Mock Exercises

8.31 In 2013, NDRF Bns conducted 67 mock exercises on Chemical (Industrial) Disasters, Urban Flooding, Cyclones, Earthquake simulation, Train accidents etc. with different stakeholders in various parts of country. During the mock exercises NDRF personnel demonstrated search & rescue (SAR) operations, Medical First Response (MFR), methods of rescue of trapped victims on triage in a mass casualty scenario, victim search & location techniques in a collapsed structure, decontamination operations etc.



Exhibition & Mock Exercise on Earthquake at IITF

8.32 For the purpose of awareness generation among the public, NDRF organised an exhibition on search and rescue equipments at IITF, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from November 14-17, 2013. NDRF stall was visited by a number of students and professionals. During the IITF 2013, NDRF also organised a mock exercise on earthquake on November 18. The mock exercise was attended by school students, personnel of CAPFs and other people.



Constitution of SDRF in States

8.33 14 States have constituted State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) and other 3 are in the process. NDMA has been advocating to the States to constitute SDRF as a dedicated force on the pattern of NDRF.

National Disaster Response Academy at Nagpur

8.34 An Apex level training institute (National Disaster Response Academy) is proposed at Nagpur for which State Govt. has already identified land. This Academy will train Trainers and Master Trainers for NDRF & SDRF and will also be equipped to train Trainers of SAARC countries in Disaster Response.

Status of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) in States/UTs

S. No.	State	No. of Coys	Remarks
Already Placed			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	NDRF has trained the SDRF personnel since Oct 2008 onwards.
2.	Nagaland	8	SDRF already constituted trained by NDRF. No formal notification has been issued.
3.	Mizoram	6	SDRF already constituted trained by NDRF. No formal notification has been issued.
4.	Tripura	6	Decision of nominating one team of existing TSR Bns in Disaster Response team was taken on 18.08.2010.
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	State agreed to raising SDRF vide letter dated 25.02.2009.
6.	Bihar	6	Govt of Bihar vide notification 698 dated March 16, 2010.
7.	Tamil Nadu	1 (two teams placed)	TN Govt. Home (Pol.12) Dept letter no 29970/Pol.XII/ 2012-1 dated 22.8,2012. Actual placement of SDRF still awaited.
8.	Odisha	3	ODRAF constituted vide notification 939/ CD dated 7.2.2001 and subsequently were trained.
Under Constitution			
9.	Assam	2	The constitution of the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) has been notified in Assam under the Directorate of Fire Services and 280 Nos of post for raising two companies of SDRF has been sanctioned.
10.	Andhra Pradesh	3	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh agrees to constitution of SDRF on 22.6.2012. Actual placement is still awaited.
11.	Maharashtra	4	State Govt agreed to constitute SDRF on 24.9.2012. Actual placement is still awaited.
12.	Gujarat	11	2 batches have been trained in 2012-13. Further, 3 dedicated Coys of SDRF was agreed in principle and yet to be placed.
13.	Kerala	4	Kerala Govt vide letter no 35223/K1/2010/DMD 21.01.2012 agreed to constitute SDRF. Actual placement is still awaited.
14.	Rajasthan	1	SDRF constituted in 2010. Efforts are being made for actual placement, subsequent training.
	Total:(14 States)	63 & 2 teams	Already Placed- 38 (2 teams) Under constitution- 25

In-process of SDRF constitution (3 states) –

1. Karnataka: Govt of Karnataka vide Letter No. HD 183 SFB 2012 informed that
 - a) 4 Coys of SDRF will be raised from 2013 to 2015 in Phase I,
 - b) 3 Coys in Phase II (2015-17), and
 - c) 2 more Coys in Phase –III (2017-19), total One Battalion.
9 Coys (Total)
2. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand: Process has been initiated.

9 Administration and Finance

General Administration

NDMA Secretariat

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

Policies, Plans, Capacity Building and Awareness Division

9.2 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.

9.3 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.

Mitigation Division

9.4 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

9.5 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 have 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. This Division is also closely involved with the tasks relating to Rehabilitation and Recovery and ensures that all new built environments are disaster resilient.

9.6 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 GIS based applications. The total sanctioned staff in this Division is 19, comprising one Advisor (JS level), three Joint Advisors (Director level), four Assistant Advisors (US level), two Duty Officers (US level) and 7 support staff.

Administration and Coordination Division

9.7 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.

Finance and Accounts Division

9.8 The Finance and Accounts Division deals with the work relating to maintenance of accounts, preparation 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. Total sanctioned staff in this Division is 6, comprising one Financial Advisor (JS level), one Director, one Assistant FA (US level) and 2 support staff. Details of its functions and responsibilities are:

- ◆ Advise NDMA on all matters falling within the field of delegated powers.

- ◆ Associate closely with the formulation of schemes and important expenditure proposals from their initial stages.
- ◆ To watch settlement of audit objections, Inspection Reports, Draft Audit paragraphs etc.
- ◆ To ensure prompt action on Audit Reports, Reports of Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and Estimates Committee.
- ◆ To ensure timely submission of periodical reports and returns.

Preparation and Monitoring of budget for NDMA

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

Finance and Budget

NDMA-Expenditure (Consolidated) (Plan) for Financial Year 2013-14 - Expenditure for the period April 2013 to March 2014

NDMA – Budget Allocation & Expenditure (Plan) for the period April 2013 to March 2014

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of Project	Budget Allocation	Expenditure
National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP)	900	0.85
Landslide Risk Mitigation Project (LRMP)	140	0
Disaster Management Communication Network (DMCN)	250	7.96
Other Disaster Management Projects (ODMP)	9300	360.37
National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) with World Bank Assistance	25000	22174.25
Flood Risk Mitigation Project (FRMP)	10	0
Total	35600	22543

**NDMA – Budget Allocation & Expenditure (Non-Plan) for the period
April 2013 to March 2014**

(₹ in Lakhs)

	BE 2013-14	Expenditure 2013-14
Salaries	1,000	798.14
Wages	0.10	0
OTA	0.10	0
DTE	270	269.94
FTE	25	15.90
OE	500	499.96
RRT	0.10	0
Publication	55	55.53
OAE	100	54.89
Supplies & Materials	0.10	0
POL	0.50	0
Advertisements & Publications	905	667.89*
Minor Works	100	6.12
Professional Services	110	194.89
OC	5.1	0.068
IT OE	75	64.61
Grand Total	3146	2627.95

* Inclusive of figures of I&B Ministry – DAVP

Annexure I

Composition of NDMA

Present Composition

1.	Hon'ble Prime Minister of India	Chairperson
2.	Shri M Shashidhar Reddy	Vice-Chairperson (Since 16.12.2010)
3.	Shri B Bhattacharjee	Member (Since 15.12.2011)
4.	Maj. Gen. J. K. Bansal	Member (Since 6.10.2010)
5.	Shri T Nandakumar	Member (Since 8.10.2010 to 28.2.2014)
6.	Dr. Muzaffar Ahmad	Member (Since 10.12.2010)
7.	Shri K M Singh	Member (Since 14.12.2011)
8.	Dr. Harsh K. Gupta	Member (Since 23.12.2011)
9.	Shri J K Sinha	Member (Since 04.06.2012)
10.	Shri V K Duggal	Member (Since 22.06.2012 to 23.12.2013)
11.	Dr. K Saleem Ali	Member (Since 03.03.2014)
12.	Sh. K N Shrivastava	Member (Since 03.03.2014)

Founding Members

1.	Gen. N. C. Vij	Vice-Chairperson (Since 28.9.2005 to 27.9.2010)
2.	Lt. Gen. (Dr.) J. R. Bhardwaj	Member (Since 28.09.2005 to 27.09.2010)
3.	Dr. Mohan Kanda	Member (Since 05.10.2005 to 04.10.2010)
4.	Prof. N. Vinod Chandra Menon	Member (Since 28.09.2005 to 27.09.2010)
5.	Shri M Shashidhar Reddy	Member (Since 05.10.2005 to 04.10.2010)
6.	Shri K M Singh	Member (Since 28.09.2005 to 27.09.2010)
7.	Smt. P. Jyoti Rao	Member (Since 14.08.2006 to 13.08.2011)
8.	Shri B Bhattacharjee	Member (Since 21.08.2006 to 20.08.2011)
9.	Shri J K Sinha	Member (Since 18.04.2007 to 17.04.2012)

Annexure II

List of Senior Officers of the NDMA

1.	Shri Satya N Mohanty, Secretary (Since 28.02.2014)
2.	Dr. Shyam S Agarwal, Secretary (Since 15.02.2013 to 05.12.2013)
3.	Smt. Archana Goyal Gulati, Financial Advisor (Since 01.02.2012)
4.	Dr. (Ms.) Anita Bhatnagar Jain, Joint Secretary & Advisor (Since 21.06.2013)
5.	Smt. Neelkamal Darbari, Joint Secretary (Since 01.07.2013)
6.	Shri Anil Kumar Sanghi, Joint Secretary & Advisor (Since 03.12.2013)
7.	Smt. Sujata Saunik, Advisor (Since 18.12.2009 to 30.06.2013)
8.	Shri Satyajeet Rajan, Joint Secretary (Since 15.11.2012 to 17.09.2013)
9.	Brig S Visvanathan, Advisor (Since 26.11.2012 to 24.01.2014)
10.	ShriS. P. Vasudeva, Project Director, NCRMP (Since 19.01.2012)
11.	Shri R.K. Singh, Director (Since 05.07.2012)
12.	Smt. Madhulika Gupta, Joint Advisor (Since 01.09.2010)
13.	Shri B S Agarwal, Joint Advisor (Since 25.04.2011)
14.	Shri Vinay Kajla, Joint Advisor (Since 31.08.2012)
15.	Shri R K Chopra, Dy. Secretary (Since 4.4.2011)
16.	Shri S K Singh, Director (Since 23.07.2012)
17.	Shri Dharendra Singh Sindhu, Joint Advisor (Since 26.06.2013)
18.	Col. Nadeem Arshad, Joint Advisor (Since 20.08.2013)
19.	Shri Bhupinder Singh, Dy. Secretary (Since 25.02.2013)
20.	Smt. Preeti Banzal, Joint Advisor (Since 15.09.2010 to 13.09.2013)
21.	Shri S. S. Jain, Deputy Project Director, NCRMP (Since 9.11.2012)
22.	Dr. Pavan Kumar Singh, Sr. Research Officer (Since 23.05.2008)
23.	Dr. S K Jena, Sr. Research Officer (Since 01.08.2008)
24.	Shri J.C. Babu, Assistant Advisor (Since 03.10.2008)
25.	Shri S.K. Prasad, Assistant Advisor (Since 01.10.2008)
26.	Shri A.K. Jain, Assistant Advisor (Since 03.11.2008)
27.	ShriBudh Ram, Assistant Financial Advisor (Since 31.12.2008)
28.	Smt.Vijaylakshmi Bhardwaj, Asstt. Advisor (Since 19.01.2009 to 28.02.2014)
29.	Shri Nawal Prakash, Sr. Research Officer (Since 22.05.2009)

30.	Dr. A K Sinha, Sr. Research Officer (Since 22.10.2010)
31.	Shri Partha Kansabanik, Under Secretary (Since 18.08.2011)
32.	Shri Amal Sarkar, Under Secretary (Since 14.11.2012)
33.	Shri R K Sinha, Under Secretary (Since 15.11.2012)
34.	Shri R K Yadav, Project Accountant/ Administrative Officer, NCRMP (Since 3.7.2012)
35.	Shri Turam Bari, Under Secretary (01.01.2013)
36.	Ms. Amrapali Panthi, Assistant Advisor (Since 03.06.2013)
37.	Dr. Monika Gupta, Sr. Research Officer (Since 24.07.2013)
38.	Shri Ramesh Kumar Mishra, Assistant Advisor (Since 28.03.2014)