



Local Level Risk Management

Indian Experience

An initiative under the
GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme



Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
National Disaster Management Division

GoI - UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme (2002-2007)

The GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programme essentially aims to contribute towards the social and economic development goals of the National Government and enabling the selected multi-hazard States to minimise losses of development gains from disasters and reduce vulnerability. The programme emphasises sustainable disaster risk reduction in these States in order to build capacities at all levels to institutionalise the DRM system in India.

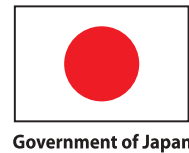
The broad programme objectives are;

- Capacity building to institutionalise systems for DRM in the Government;
- Awareness generation and education programme in disaster reduction and recovery;
- Multi-hazard preparedness and mitigation plans for DRM at State, district, block, village and ward levels in 169 districts of 17 selected most multi-hazard prone States of India; and
- Networking, knowledge on effective approaches, methods and tools for DRM, developing and promoting policy frameworks at State and National levels

The objectives are achieved through, *inter-alia* community-based disaster management initiatives, networking, which harnesses the synergies among institutions and organisations, empowerment of communities and local self-government through education and public awareness campaigns.

The ongoing successes in scaling up the best practices in disaster management for enhancing the resilience of the communities to disasters are beginning to create a revolution and favourable impact benefiting large geographical areas and communities.

The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programme, a multi-donor funded project being implemented in 169 most multi-hazard prone districts of 17 selected States (Gujarat, Orissa, Bihar, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura) was started with the initial support from the United Nations Development Programme, which provided the ground work for the establishment of the community-based disaster risk management framework and formalising the collaboration between the different stake holders at various levels for implementing this programme. Financial support from the European Commission, the United States Agency for International Development, the Government of Japan through UN Trust Fund and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid) supported the Government of India driven strategic initiative to grow over the year into a dynamic agenda of sustainable disaster management options appropriate to different parts of the country.



Series I

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Contents

Chapter	Description	Page
1.	Background	1
2.	Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP)	2
3.	Components of CBDP	3
	a. Disaster Management Committee	
	b. Review & Analysis of Past Disasters	
	c. Seasonality Calendar of Disasters	
	d. Mapping Exercise	
	e. Formation DMTs	
	f. Mock Drills	
	g. Identification of the Hazard Specific Mitigation Activities	
	h. Generation of Village Emergency Fund	
4.	Preparation of CBDP Plan-Process	10
	a. Awareness Campaign	
	b. Training of GP/ Block Members on Disaster Risk Management	
	c. Identification of Village Volunteers and Training	
	d. Training of PRIs Members	
	e. Sensitization Meeting at Village/ Community Level	
	f. Specialized Training of DMTs	
	g. Women Participation in CBDP	
5.	Linkages with Development Programmes and Strengthening a Decentralized Approach	13

Abbreviation

CBDP	:	Community Based Disaster Preparedness
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
DMC	:	Disaster Management Committee
DMT	:	Disaster Management Team
NGO	:	Non-Government Organisation
NSS	:	National Service Schème
NYKS	:	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangatan
PRI	:	Panchayat Raj Institution
ToT	:	Training of Trainers
VDMC	:	Village Disaster Management Committee
PRA	:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
VDMP	:	Village Disaster Management Plan
VDMT	:	Village Disaster Management Team
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
CCF	:	Community Contingency Fund

1. Background

India has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes and landslides are regular phenomena in India. The multi-hazard scenario depicted in the Vulnerability Atlas of India (produced by Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), New Delhi, India), shows that out of the total geographical area of 32, 87,263 sq. km, about 60% of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of various intensities; over 40 million hectares is prone to floods; about 8% of the total area is prone to cyclones and 68% of the area is susceptible to drought. During 1990-2000, on an average of about 4344 people lost their lives, about 30 million people were affected by various disasters every year and average annual damage has been estimated to be approximately 2700 million rupees. As per the World Bank estimates, during 1996-2001 the total losses due to disasters, including the super cyclone of Orissa in October 1999 and the Bhuj earthquake in Gujarat in January, 2001, amounts to US\$ 13.8 billion.

Over the past two decades, there has been an increase in disaster occurrences costing human and economic losses. This is due to the ever increasing vulnerabilities of people to natural disasters. The need is felt to reduce disaster risks by improving capabilities of people and ensuring preparedness, mitigation and response planning processes at various levels. The objective is to look at the entire cycle of disaster management in reducing risk and linking it to developmental planning process. In the past, disasters were viewed as isolated events, responded to by the Governments and various agencies without taking into account the social and economic causes and long term implications of these events. In short, disasters were considered as *emergencies*.

The recent disasters and its socio-economic impact on the country at large, and in particular the communities has underscored the need to adopt a multi dimensional approach involving diverse scientific, engineering, financial and social processes to reduce vulnerability in multi-hazard prone areas. In view of this, the Government of India has brought about a paradigm shift in its approach to disaster management. The change is from "relief and emergency response" to a balanced approach covering all phases of the Disaster Management Cycle. This approach acknowledges disaster management as a part of the development process, and investments in mitigation are perceived to be much more cost effective than relief and rehabilitation expenditure. In this regard, Government of India has taken various initiatives in area of disaster preparedness, mitigation and response through networking of various institutions, institutional capacity building, and policy interventions at all levels.

Community participation and community ownership in disaster risk reduction is one of the key factors in reducing vulnerabilities of people and minimizing the loss. The Government of India's focus

Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) approach promotes community involvement and strengthening of their capacities for vulnerability reduction through decentralised planning process. This document deals with the concept, component and some of the best practices in India

2. Community Based Disaster Preparedness

Analyses of response to past disasters have highlighted reaching out to the victims within the critical period during an emergency as a major requirement to protect people and assets. This has resulted in developing mechanisms to mitigate disasters at the grassroots level through participation of communities. Communities being the first responder and having more contextual familiarity with hazards and available resources are in better position in planning and executing immediate rescue and relief actions. In areas that have experienced repeated disasters, the communities are realizing that they need to work out a plan to prevent losses and at the same time enable faster recovery in the event of an emergency situation. To convert this realization into an effective plan, they need guidelines which will help them to prepare their own Community Based Disaster Management plans to safeguard lives, livelihood and property.

The **Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP)** planning referred to in the following sections pertains to preparedness, mitigation and response plans.

The primary goal of CBDP is to reduce vulnerability of the concerned community and strengthen its existing capacity to cope with disasters. The approach of preparing the CBDP plans considers people's participation a necessary pre-requisite for disaster management. By involving the community in the preparedness phase, it not only increases the likelihood of coordinated-action by the communities to help in mitigating disasters but also brings the community together to address the issue collectively. There are evidences of collective and coordinated action yielding good results and to a great extent it has been effective in lessening the impact of disaster.

In view of the above, the Government of India and United Nations Development Programme reviewed various models of CBDP being conducted in the country. Several entities have been supporting communities in developing CBDP. The concept varies; for some, CBDP is getting the communities organised to maintain a cyclone structure and having a well developed evacuation plan. Similarly, the process followed also differs - some organisations have been developing the plan and explaining the components to the communities; others preferred to develop the plan with the involvement of the communities. Most of these processes remained outside the Government system and it has the

inherent danger of communities forgetting the roles and responsibilities, especially if they did not have to use the plan over a period of time.

Preparation of CBDP plans are being promoted under the GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management programme in 169 districts in 17 states by institutionalising the process within the Government system, with the local authorities playing a dominant role in partnership with other key stakeholders. It is a scientific approach, tested in some pilot states and covers all aspects of disaster management through a process involving communities at risk. Recently the Government of India has decided to launch a project in the remaining multi-hazard regions of the country.

3. Components of CBDP

a. Disaster Management Committee:

Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) is formed in each village and it is responsible for initiating disaster preparedness activities. It consists of local elected representatives, grass root level government functionaries, local Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)/Community Based Organizations (CBOs), members of youth groups such as the National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangatan (NYKS), women



VDMC meeting on Planning Process

groups, youth club members, grass root level government functionaries, etc. The size of VDMC is based on the population and need of the villagers. The head of the VDMC takes a lead in mobilizing the community for the preparation of the CBDP plans.

b. Review & Analysis of Past Disasters: It refers to prioritizing disasters based on its frequency and analysis of the estimated losses. This can be carried out by taking the help of elderly people of the village. The villagers analyze the losses that they had incurred during various disasters and learn the best practices carried out. This is an important activity as it forms the basis for preparedness and mitigation plans.

c. Seasonality Calendar of Disasters: While analyzing the past experiences pertaining to various natural disasters, communities develop the seasonality calendar based on the occurrence of disaster events. In the calendar below prepared by the community show the month of occurrence of the disaster and month for preparedness and mock drill.

Seasonality disaster calendar												
Hazards	Jan.	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec
1 Flood							√	√	√			
2 Cyclone				√	√					√	√	
3 House hold fire			√	√	√	√						
4 Drought								√	√			
5 Forest fire				√	√							
√	Occurrence month											
©	Preparedness & mock drill month											

(PS- © i.e. Preparedness & mock drill months are not marked)



Mapping Exercise in a Village

d. Mapping Exercises: One of the most important activities of the CBDP is the mapping of risk, vulnerabilities and capacities of the Village by the community itself because it is considered to be a very simple and cost effective tool to collect ground level data. This is done through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise. Before the mapping exercise starts, the community members first discuss among themselves, about the experience of

previous disasters they have faced or the disasters they may face in future. It aims to provide a pictorial base to the planning process especially for the semi – literate populace and ensures maximum community involvement across gender, caste and other divides. It has also been found to be very effective in raising awareness among the community and thereby enhancing participation of the community in problem identification. The maps generate awareness among the community about the avenues for smooth evacuation during any imminent disaster. The strategy adopted is to use locally available resources rather than depending on the external agencies for help and support. The villagers/ community members are encouraged to draw the maps on the ground using locally available materials such as stone, sand and various colour powders for different items and indicators. The maps drawn need not be to scale. The types of maps are as follows:

- ◆ **Resource map:** Resource mapping focuses on identifying locally available assets and resources that can be utilized for building the capacities of the community during and after disasters. Apart from infrastructure and funds, this could be individuals with specific skills, local institutions and people's knowledge as all these have the capacity to create awareness and bring about changes in the community. A resource map is therefore not limited to a map depicting the available resources but also plotting of the distribution, access and its use by taking into consideration prevailing sensitiveness within the village.



Community's Local Resources

- ◆ **Risk and vulnerability map:** In the vulnerability map the community members have to identify the hazards that the village is prone to and the possible areas that would be affected. They also demarcate the low lying areas, areas near the water bodies such as the sea and river, direction of wind, etc. Through this mapping exercise the community members identify the location of groups at risk and the assets that require protection from various hazards.



Villagers mapping their Risk & Vulnerability

- ◆ **Safe and alternate route map:** In a similar exercise, the villagers identify safe areas such as strong houses /buildings, raised platforms etc. These act as a shelter place for the people in the event of an evacuation. It would be useful to identify the alternate approach routes which could be used during the time of an emergency.

Community Sensitization meeting paves the way for community decision making process in Lahotighat Block, Morigaon District of Assam.

In Lahotighat Block of Morigaon District situated in Assam has witnessed severe floods and land erosion in the last three decades. As a result of which many villages have been swept away into the mighty river Brahmaputra. Vast tracks of cultivable fertile land have become infertile due to sand deposits. The farmers of this block have been striving to recovery from the natural loss faced year after year. The community

sensitisation meetings with help of the representative from local self-government groups, trained volunteers, local NGOs have been identified for the need of disaster preparedness and mitigation initiatives.

After initial discussions with the village head, it was decided "to meet the members during evening hours after their days work of labour through holding FGD sessions (Focus Group Discussion) for drafting the Disaster Management Plan which deals with disaster management techniques, preparedness, response and mitigation along with formation of task force to carry out entire activities in various stages. "

During the interaction, local residents expressed their concern for adopting preparedness and mitigation techniques during flood season. It was decided to construct a raised platform with a flat bank cum community fishery to be used during flood and non-flood season. The site for the construction of the fishery cum flat bank platform was donated by the village members. The profits from the fishery would be shared among the landowners leaving 10 % of the profit for community development work. To have immediate boats for rescue operation, decision was unanimous to have their own machine boats, equipped by life jackets; nylon ropes at least one in each Gram Panchayat (GP) for initiating immediate rescue operation during flood. The Gram Sabha would approve purchase of boats and its maintenance.

Being aware of the community's vulnerability to disasters during frequent occurrence of floods, the disaster management committee representative developed a sense of responsibility to involve themselves in the mitigation steps being taken by the administration. Through community sensitization meetings, communities have been able to prepare the CBDP plan as an integral part of a development plan for the community.

e. Disaster Management Team

Village level Disaster Management Teams (DMT)/ Task Forces are formed to outline coordinated response during crisis situations. DMTs have sectoral focus such as early warning, shelter management, evacuation & rescue, medical and first aid, water and sanitation, carcass disposal, counselling, damage assessment and relief and coordination. Based on a needs assessment of the teams, specialised training could be provided to the members. DMT members would be linked to the existing service providers for continuous training and discharging of their responsibilities effectively.

The roles and responsibilities of the DMTs are the following:

1. **Early Warning Team**- The members of this team are responsible for providing latest warning information to the villagers so that the villagers get ample time to get prepared for the advent of the hazard. At the time of the disaster the members of this team keep a track of the developments. Emergency contact telephone numbers are collected well in advance of the hazard season, tools such as radio, television etc. are to be kept in working condition prior to the hazard period. During the occurrence of the event, the team would be responsible to inform

every household of the latest position. They would also keep a track of the situation and listen to the de-warning messages to decide on the timing for calling off the emergency state.

Community's Early Warning and Communication systems at Jodiya Taluka, Jamnagar

Community's have their own knowledge and experience of local system of forecasting, interpretation, warning dissemination and methods of communication during the onset of a hazardous phenomena such flood, cyclone earthquake, to which Gujarat is prone.



The initiative was undertaken in Jodya Taluka of Jamnagar District,(Gujarat) in August 2003 where 52 DMT members were trained. They were introduced to key institutions and organisations from national to taluka level involved in early warning, the role and functions of control rooms and the different types of communication equipments. The DMT then attempt to communicate with one another with the use of wireless sets. The trainees learnt to assemble battery terminals, antennas, coaxial cables, hand held and base station VHF, HF and UHF sets. During the training exercise and with hands-on practice the DMT members come to appreciate how the instruments are used for faster and effective disseminating information that would enable community to be alter and taken precautionary measures in the event of any disaster.

2. **Evacuation, Search and Rescue Team:** Members of this task force are mainly responsible to evacuate and carry out search and rescue operation during the time of emergency. The members of this team are mainly young men and women of the village, ex-service men; swimmers, etc. Rescue kits necessary to carry out the activities of the this team would be ideally made locally with indigenous materials available. These members are trained with the help of Civil Defence, Police, Fire services etc.



Girls being trained on S & R by Fire Deptt.

3. **Shelter Management Team:** Members of this team takes care of the identified shelter buildings in pre, during and post disaster scenario. Care needs to be taken to stock necessary material such as food, drinking water, medicines, bleaching powder, firewood, lantern, etc. Special care needs to be taken for the animal stock during any disaster. The team needs to ensure hygiene in and around the shelter place. Women are generally active members of the shelter team as they are well acquainted with house management, and are able to manage shelters during

emergency. The team leader or any other team member should have the keys of the safe shelters so that prior to the disaster they will clean up the place and make available the necessary materials like food, water, medicines, bleaching powder, firewood, lantern, etc. required for the evacuees during disaster period.

4. **Water & Sanitation Team:** Members of this team ensures availability of safe drinking water and the cleanliness of the village so that there is no danger of epidemics even after the event. They will make arrangements for storing drinking water and water for cooking and other chores.

5. **Medical & First Aid Team:** This specialized team is responsible for preparing and updating the list of vulnerable population like old and ailing people, pregnant ladies, children etc. They also have to procure the necessary medicines before the hazard season and conduct a routine check-up of the ailing people in the village. They have to collect health related information and make the community aware of the health measures to be taken up. Women and existing health practitioners of the village are the members of this team. This team would receive periodic training from the local medical (local health centre) personnel.



First Aid Training Session

6. **Relief and Coordination Team:** This team maintains the list of all household members so that they can arrange or procure sufficient quantity of food materials for each category of people. They are also responsible for the distribution of relief materials. And in the post disaster period they will make arrangements for getting relief materials from the Block office. They should have the list of shops/ wholesale dealerships where food grains are available for use during the time of emergency.

7. **Carcasses Disposal Team:** The team is responsible for the clearing of carcasses (if any) after the disaster. They are exposed to different types of carcasses disposal methods. The team should put in all their efforts to check spread of diseases by disposing of the carcasses at the earliest and in the right manner.

8. **Trauma Counselling Team:** The existing relief system does not have any provision for treatment of mental health, which enhances suicidal cases after any major disaster. It has been seen that most of the community members are traumatized due to loss of family members and assets.

After the large scale damages, it becomes difficult for some of the victims to get back to normalcy. In such a situation, the counselling team is responsible for counselling the victims to ease them of their trauma.

9. **Damage Assessment Team:** With things getting better after the disaster, the damage assessment team carries out an assessment of the damaged houses, livelihood assets and crops etc. Usually a Govt. functionary from the state Revenue Department carries out such assessments after a particular period. During this exercise, the damage assessment team helps him/her in making a timely and useful assessment.



Fire Response Drill

f. Mock Drill: Mock drill is an integral part of the village CBDP plan, as it is a preparedness drill to keep the community alert. Keeping this in view, mock drills are organised in all villages to activate the DMTs and modification of the DM plan based on the gaps identified during such exercises. Basically this is a simulation exercise, which if practised several times, would help in improving the cohesiveness of the community during an emergency.

Mock Drill at Poipat Village, Rakjanika Block, Orissa

The community's preparedness could be enhanced through mock drill exercise organised once in six months as per the seasonality calendar of natural disaster events that is likely to occur. One mock drill was organised in Kendrapara district under the direction of District Magistrate in Poipat village situated within Rajkanika Block, of Kendrapara District, in Orissa showcased community's state of preparedness. The village inhabited with a population of 468 persons housing 91 households in Poipat village, under took a mock drill showed check their alertness, preparedness and responding skills based on a pre-decided scenario of a cyclone that is likely to affect their village located along the coast of Bay of Bengal.

The purpose for conducting mock drill was primarily to check the community understanding Village Disaster Management plan (VDMP). The plan priorly developed and implemented by the Village Panchayat. The drill had focused on three stages i.e preparedness, response and relief activity. The Village Disaster Management Team (VDMT) Members enacted the importance of participatory rural appraisal (PRA). Exercise.

g. Identification of Hazard Specific Mitigation Activities

While developing the CBDP, the villagers would develop a mitigation plan for each hazard for long term planning. These could be coastal belt plantation, cyclone shelters in cyclone prone areas, improved

drainage system in low lying areas, raising the platform of the community hall or school building etc. All mitigation plans would be forwarded to higher authorities for financial provision. It helps the community to minimize the loss, and prevents the impact of various natural disasters. All community mitigation plans are consolidated at Gram Panchayat (GP) level and become the part of the respective GP developmental plan. The mitigation plans would eventually be funded under the on-going development programmes in the district, for which the District Magistrate/Collector is the nodal officer. Disaster management committee at the district levels and the State Steering Committee (a mechanism established at the State headquarters level) play a major role in ensuring this.

h. Community Contingency Fund (CCF):

Availability of resources for various activities to be carried at different phases of the cycle is very crucial. To meet this contingency, each household in the village would be motivated to contribute resources which could be in the form of funds and/or food grains, which becomes the grain bank for the village. A very nominal amount based on the affording capacity of the inhabitants (households) is collected and kept as the Community Contingency Fund or village emergency fund. In the annual meeting they decide how to use this fund as per the need and developmental plan of the village.

4. Preparation of CBDP Plan-Process

In order to ensure ownership by the community and to ensure reflection of local conditions and sensitiveness, preparation of CBDP will have to be through a participatory approach. Community based organizations and the NGOs who have been working with communities are to be identified to facilitate a PRA exercise. The process followed is listed below:

a. Awareness Campaign: A massive awareness campaign is necessary to support the community in



Awareness Campaigns by Volunteers

preparation of the disaster management plans. These campaigns are carried out through various means like rallies, street plays, competitions in schools, distribution of IEC materials, wall paintings on do's and don'ts for various hazards. Meetings with key persons of a village such as the village head, health worker, school teachers, elected representatives and members of the youth clubs and women also motivate the villagers to carry forward these plans for a safer living.

b. Training of Gram Panchayat/Block Members: In several states of India Gram Panchayat is the intermediary administrative unit between block and village level, which has a vital link for disaster management activities. It is the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee to supervise and guide the community in this process. Similarly block is the administrative unit that executes all developmental programmes in the rural areas, and has a very good linkage with the upper level of administration. Therefore, both levels of functionaries are very important to ensure risk reduction as a part of the development programme. The district level master trainers are responsible to train the functionaries of GP and blocks before initiation of the activities at the village level.

c. Identification of Village Volunteers and Training: One of the major objective of CBDP process is to develop a cadre of trained human resources at community level to carry out all disaster management and mitigation initiatives. An innovative method is used in this programme to train at least two persons as disaster management volunteers who, after being trained are supporting the community in development of the village disaster management plan. These volunteers are selected by the representatives of local self-government,, block functionaries and CBOs. Most of the volunteers are from local youth clubs, women self help groups or from CBOs and belong to the same community.

d. Training of PRI Members: The three tier Panchayati Raj system (peoples' representatives) existing in India has laid down responsibilities of elected local government officials at various levels. To mainstream CBDP, it is suggested to involve PRIs in the process to address the vulnerability reduction initiatives through the developmental programme because they are responsible for the local area's development. All PRIs are oriented by the master trainers on disaster risk management initiatives and encouraged to be involved to reduce the disaster impact. These oriented PRIs would help the trained volunteers and community on disaster preparedness and management. They are vital players in the disaster reduction programme and help to sustain the same.

e. Sensitization Meeting at Village/ Community Level: Village sensitisation meetings are organized with help of the representative of local self-govt, trained volunteers, local NGOs etc. for the implementation of disaster preparedness and mitigation initiatives. In some villages the communities

are ready for disaster management planning and other activities in one meeting or in some places they require more efforts.

f. Specialized Training of DMTs: Each of the DMTs comprise groups of women and men volunteers and are assigned with a specific task to discharge. Specialized training is provided on search and rescue, first aid, trauma counselling and water & sanitation teams for skills up gradation. All DMTs are linked with existing govt. service providers for continuous training. Some of the training institutions have been strengthened for regular training of DMTs at various levels.



A Village Girl having Rescue Training

g. Women Participation in Community Based Disaster Preparedness: Women, children and old age people are the most vulnerable groups in any emergency situation and need special attention and support.



Women involved in Planning Process

While preparing the preparedness and response plan of a village, importance is laid on the vulnerability of women and children. It gives equal opportunity to women groups to participate in the preparedness and mitigation initiatives of the village. Women are encouraged to be the members of shelter management, search & rescue and first aid and water and sanitation DMTs. Special trainings such as swimming, first aid etc. are organized to enhance the skills of women DMTs to

perform their duties better during the time of an emergency. In formation of DMCs/DMTs, efforts are being given to ensure 30 percent membership for women to improve the local level planning and response process. This would also provide equal opportunities to show their capability, sincerity and dedication.

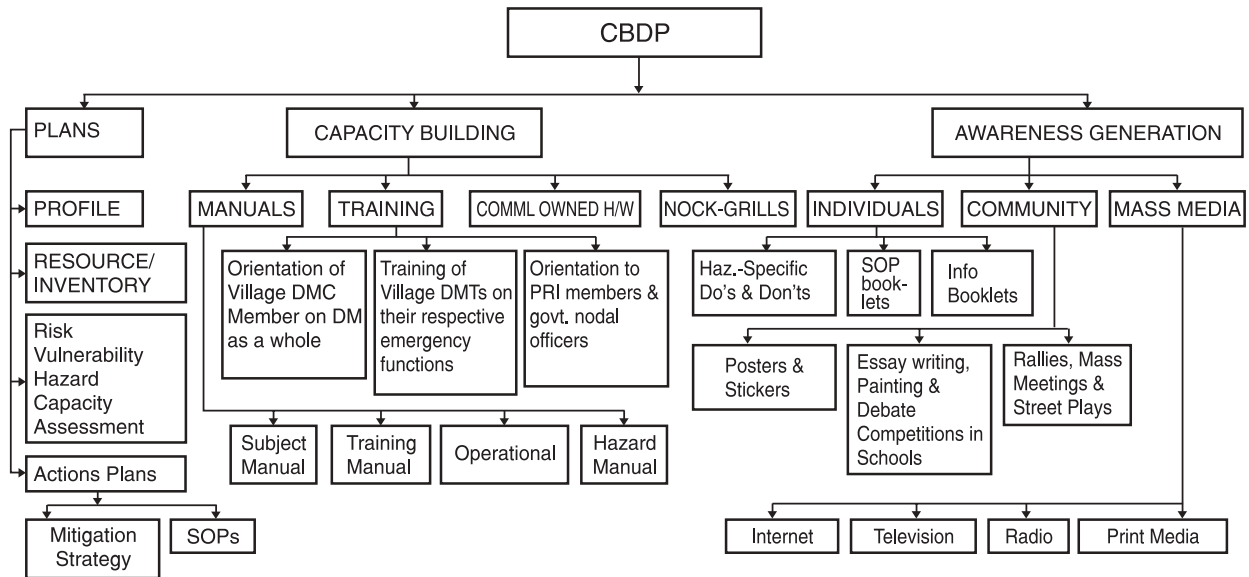
5. Linkages with development programmes and strengthening a decentralized approach

The GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management programme primarily focuses institutionalisation of the CBDP process. While external support is being provided to facilitate the plan preparation, the plans become an integral part of the Government's development agenda. At the village level, the disaster seasonality calendar prepared by the communities indicates the appropriate timing for conducting mock drills, which helps the community and authorities to remind various groups their roles and responsibilities. Some of the measures that are being promoted to ensure sustainability and institutionalisation are as follows:

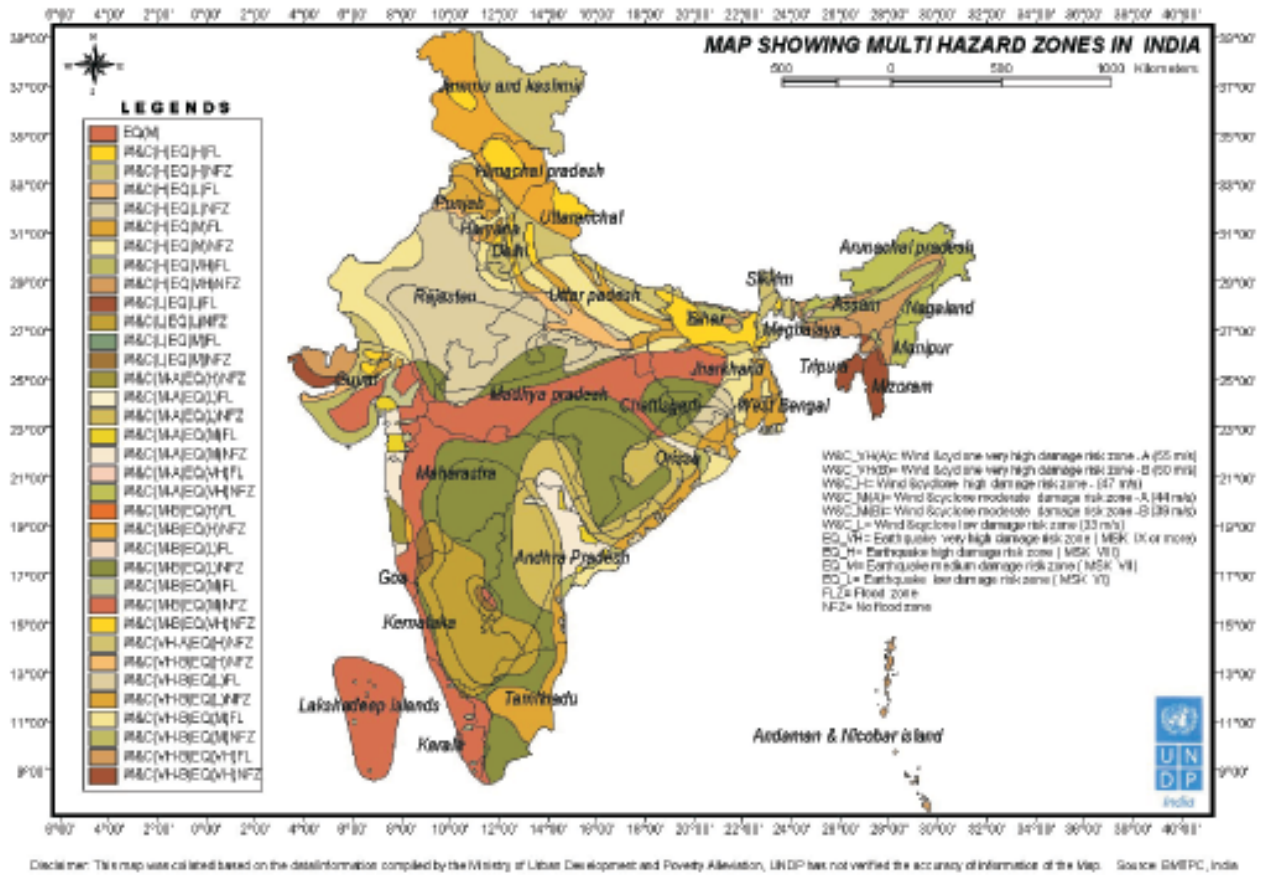
- ◆ Approval of DM plan by the Development Committee at district level to mainstream the vulnerability reduction activities. All DM plans are the integral part of the developmental plan of villages as per the government instruction.
- ◆ DM plan, DMC and DMTs are recognized by the government institutions as an integral part of the disaster preparedness and mitigation process.
- ◆ Priority is given to the need of the area while developing the development plan of the Gram Panchayat by the community. Utilization of GP fund for mitigation activities and capacity building of DMTs is encouraged. Special provision for disaster preparedness activities is being made in fund allocation by the government at various levels.
- ◆ It is the Gram Panchayats' responsibility to guide the villagers on development of disaster preparedness plan and after its completion on the compilation of all village plans at the GP level. In a similar way GP Mitigation plans are consolidated at block level, which ultimately become the block mitigation plan. Now Gram Panchayats are responsible for development programme as well as disaster management programme. Thus the Govt. has decentralized the process of disaster preparedness and mitigation.
- ◆ The existing government service providers are used for up grading the knowledge and skills of GP DMTs and Village DMTs. Training institutions are strengthened for a comprehensive training programme of DMCs and DMTs before the hazard season.
- ◆ Trained volunteers, CBOs and NGOs are based at grass root level and make the process sustainable

The process of preparation of CBDP plans through a participatory process, institutionalisation of risk management as well as linking it to the overall developmental planning process could be ensured

only with capacity enhancement of the stakeholders. Simultaneously, there is a need to create large-scale awareness about various options of development process which reduces risks. These cannot be a one-time activity. The chart below outlines some of the essential tools at various stages that would ensure sustainability of community based disaster management.



PROGRESS AT A GLANCE		(as of Sept. 2004)
Level	Ouputs	Progress
State	State Disaster Management Policy approved	1
	State Disaster Management Authority set up	4
	Emergency Operation Centre strenghtened and equiped	5
District	Disaster Management Committees formed	143
	DMC Members trained	7333
	Disaster Management plans finalized	77
	Emergency Operation Centre strengthened and equipped	33
Block	Disaster Management Committees formed	771
	DMC Members trained	14117
	Disaster Management plans finalized	213
	Village Volunteers trained	11115
	Masons trained	405
GP	Disaster Management Committees formed	8068
	DMC Members trained	41760
	Disaster Management plans finalized	1776
Village	Disaster Management Committees formed	30601
	DMC Member trained	127706
	Disaster Management plans finalized	10464
	DMT Members trained in First Aid	10916
	DMT Members trained in Search and Rescue	6150
	Awareness sensitization meetings held	81847
ULB	Disaster Management Committees formed	118
	DMC Members trained	579
	Disaster Management plans finalized	7
	Emergency Operation Centre strengthened and equipped	21



For further details

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