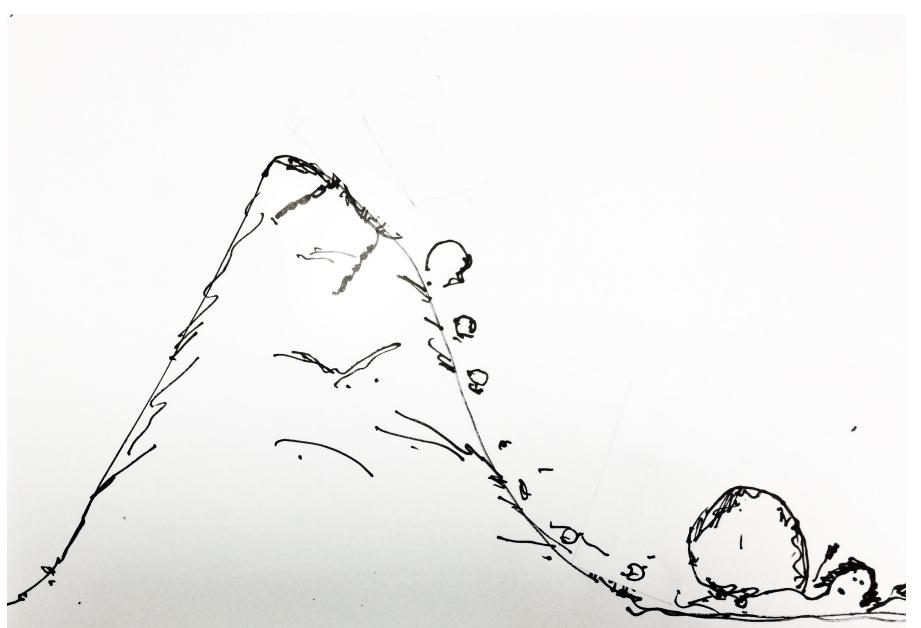
Disaster Risk Management in India

Kamal Kishore New Delhi, 27 October 2016

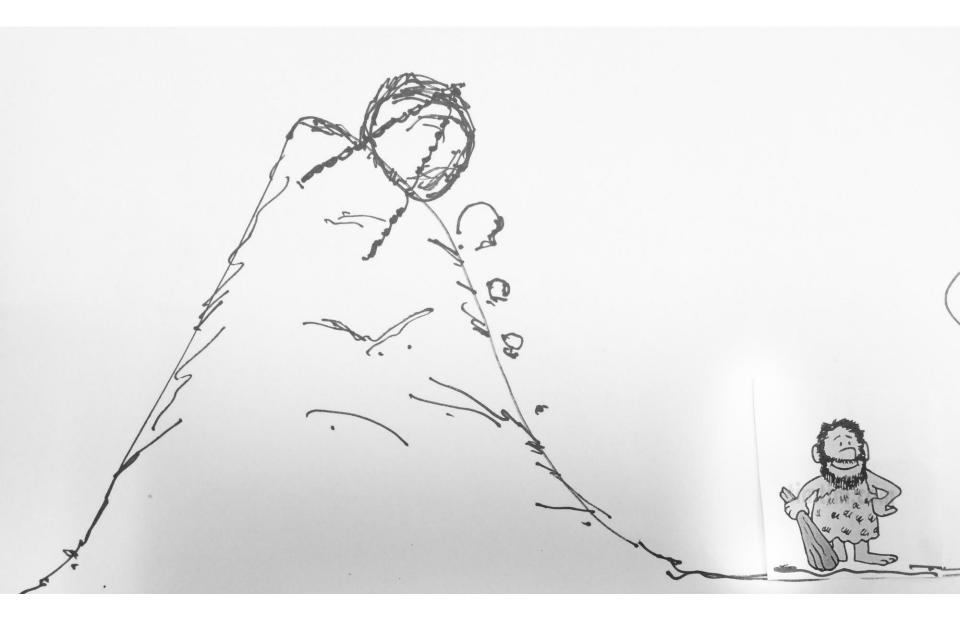
Hazard, Exposure and Vulnerability



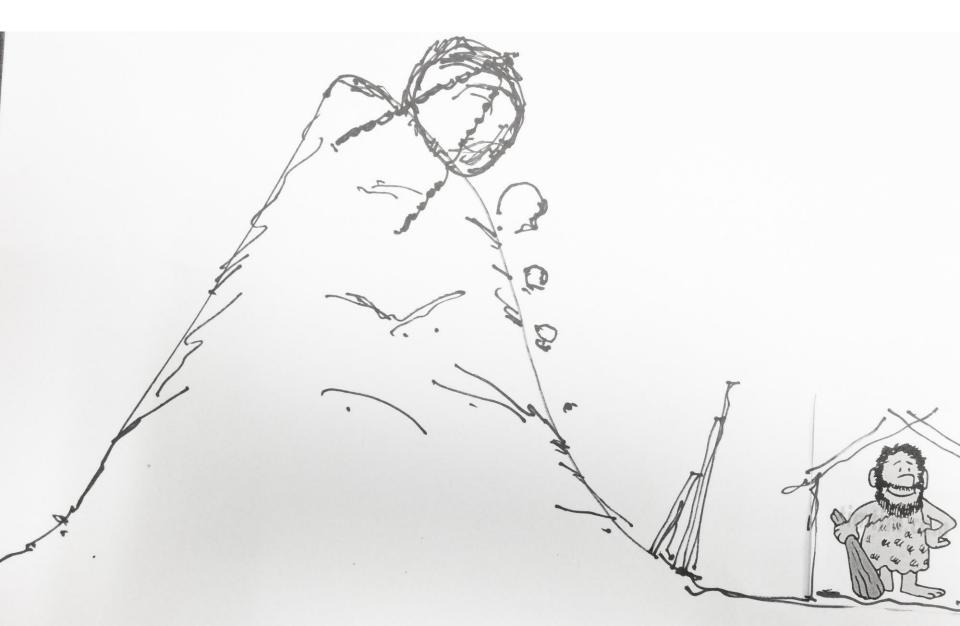
Disaster



Prevention



Mitigation



Hurricane Matthew: Cuba & Haiti

European

Commission

Humanitarian Aid

REPUBLIC

and Civil Protection

Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) – ECHO Daily Map | 06/10/2016 Haiti, Dominican Republic, Cuba, USA – Tropical Cyclone MATTHEW



Differential Impacts

Cuba

Deaths: 0

Evacuated: 70,000

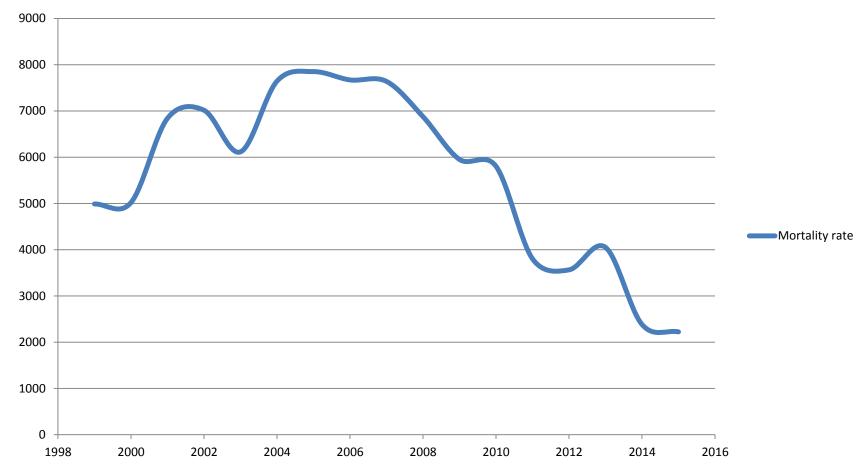
Population of most affected municipalities: 300,000

Haiti

Deaths: 548 (+128 missing) Evacuated (displaced): 175,000 Population of most affected municipalities: 1,000,000

Indian Scenario Declining Disaster Mortality: false comfort?

Disaster Mortality (10-year moving average)



Indian Scenario

Probablistic assessment by the Global Assessment Report (UNISDR) estimates expected direct average annual losses for India at **\$10 billion per year**

India along with China is placed as top four countries (others include Japan, USA) as "high risk" in absolute economic exposure due to natural hazards (Natural Hazards Risk Atlas 2014 by British Risk Assessors Maplecroft)

What leads to high level disaster risk?

HAZARDS: almost all principal natural hazards: earthquakes, floods, cyclones, drought, and landslides

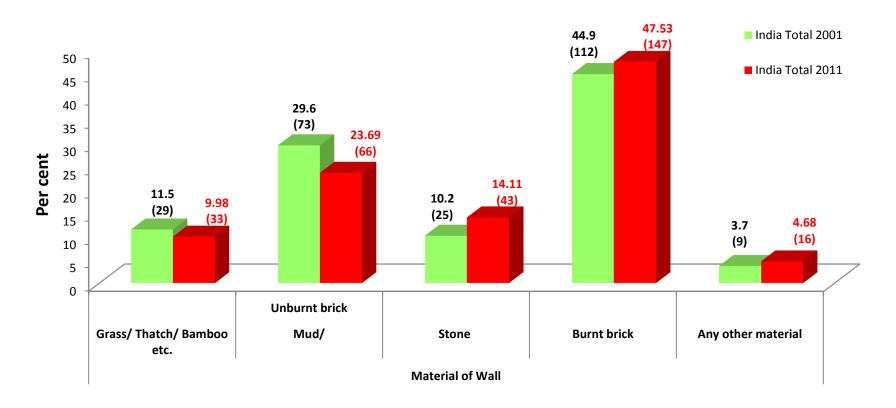
EXPOSURE: Large, disproportionate concentration of people, capital assets and economic activity in hazard prone areas. This exposure is increasing!

VULNERABILITY: Inherent vulnerability of the built environment, socio-economic systems, environmental concerns exacerbating risk

Disproportionate Exposure

Seismic Zone	Area	Total Population (2001)
Zone V	10.90 %	9%
Zone IV	17.30 %	27%
Zone III	30.40 %	42%

Increasing Vulnerability



Note: Figures in bracket are the number of houses in Million.

• Share of houses, which are prone to Earthquakes, is growing while the share of traditional houses which can withstand disasters is reducing.

Disaster Risk Management in India

From a response centric approach to a holistic approach.

Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for:

- Establishment of legal and institutional framework at all three levels i.e. National, State and District
- The federal structure of Indian governance provides both opportunities and challenges for disaster risk management
- Formulation of policy and plan backed by statutory and financial support at all levels.
- Mainstreaming of multi-sectoral DM concerns into the developmental process and mitigation measures.

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management

- All Ministries required to prepare their Plan and provides funds for mitigation, preparedness and capacity building
- Flexi Funds available with Central Ministries
- Normal Funds from other sources can also be used
- Specific Funds created at National and State level for Response
- Post disaster reconstruction be undertaken with Plan Funds

Thank You