World Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction

• First World Conference on Natural Disasters in Yokohama,

• Japan - Yokohama Strategy 23 to 27 May 1994

➢ Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe Japan from 18 to 22 January 2005 - 10 years

• The HFA, which ran from 2005 to 2015, set five specific priorities for action.

➢ Third World Conference:
  Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
  [14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan]
First World Conference on Natural Disasters in Yokohama, Japan from 23 to 27 May 1994.

adopted the **Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World**

**Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention**, **Preparedness**, **Mitigation** and its **Plan of Action**, endorsed by the **UN General Assembly** in 1994. [It was the main outcome of the mid-term review of the International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR: 1990 - 2000)] and established **10 principles** for its **strategy**, a plan of action and a follow-up.
Second World Conference
The HFA (Hygo Fame for Action) on Disaster Reduction
Hygo, Kobe, Japan - Jan 18-22-2005
(10 Years 2005 - 2015)

• Set five (5) specific priorities for action
  1. Making Disaster Risk Reduction a priority;
  2. Improving Risk information and Early warning;
  3. Building a culture of safety and resilience;
  4. Reducing the risks in key sectors;
  5. Strengthening preparedness for Response
Third World Conference: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction [14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan]

2015-2030

- Building on the Hyogo Framework for Action, the present framework aims to achieve the following outcome over the next 15 years:

- The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries
here is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following 4 priority areas:

1. Understanding disaster risk
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
## Global Platform for Disaster Reduction

- *takes place in every 2 years*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>Played key role in implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Adopted at Third world Conference – Sendai Frame Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

• Type: Conference
• Organizer: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR = United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction); Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
• Date: 02-05 Nov 2016 ; Location: India (New Delhi)
• Venue: Vigyan Bhawan Conference Centre

-----------------------------------------------------------------

[ So far, countries in Asia in collaboration with UNISDR, have organized Six(6) AMCDRR conferences.

1. People’s Republic of China (Beijing, 2005)
2. Republic of India (New Delhi, 2007)
3. Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur, 2008)
4. Republic of Korea (Incheon, 2010)
5. Indonesia (Yogyakarta, 2012)
6. Thailand (Bangkok, 2014).

-----------------------------------------------------------------

7. Republic of India (New Delhi, 2016)
8. Mongolia (Ulaanbaatar, 2018)
The objectives of the AMCDRR 2016 conference

a) *Transforming the commitment of governments and stakeholders* made in Sendai during the WCDRR into *National and Local Action*.

b) *Setting the direction* to accelerate regional implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework
10- POINT AGENDA FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

1. All development sectors must imbibe the principle of disaster risk management
2. Develop a network of universities to work on disaster
3. Work towards risk coverage for all
4. Utilise the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies
5. Encourage greater participation and leadership of women in Disaster Risk Management
6. Build on local capacity and initiative
7. Invest in risk mapping globally
8. Ensure that the opportunity to learn from a disaster is not wasted
9. Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of our disaster risk management efforts
10. Bring about a greater cohesion in international response to disasters
International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (IWDRI)
January 15-16, 2018, in New Delhi

NDMA organized in collaboration with UNISDR

- Risk Management of Key Infrastructure Sectors
- Risk Assessment, Standards, Design, and Regulation for Infrastructure development, Operation and Maintenance
- Financing Disaster Resilient Infrastructure
- Reconstruction and Recovery of Critical Infrastructure after Disasters
DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

• THE ACT RECEIVED ASSENT OF PRESIDENT OF INDIA ON 23/12/2005.

• NOTIFIED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE ON 26/12/2005
National Disaster Management Policy [NMDP]

22nd October, 2009

Approved by the Union Cabinet

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY – Ministry of Home, GOI
Vision

- To build a safe and disaster resilient (resistance) India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.
APPROACH

- Community based DM, including last mile integration of the policy, plans and execution.
- Capacity development in all spheres.
- Consolidation of past initiatives and best practices.
- Cooperation with agencies at National and International levels.
- Multi-sectoral synergy.
National Disaster Management Policy, 2009

Chapter - 1  Preamble
Chapter - 2  Approach and Objectives
Chapter - 3  Institutional and Legal arrangements [DM Act, 2005]
Chapter - 4  Financial arrangements
Chapter - 5  Disaster Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness
Chapter - 6  Techno-legal Regime
Chapter - 7  Response
Chapter - 8  Relief and Rehabilitation
Chapter - 9  Reconstruction and Recovery
Chapter - 10  Capacity Development
Chapter - 11  Knowledge Dissemination through Information and Communication Technology [ICT]
Chapter - 12  Research and Development
The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) provides a framework and direction to the government agencies for all phases of disaster management cycle.

The NDMP is a “dynamic document” in the sense that it will be periodically improved keeping up with the global best practices and knowledge base in disaster management.
The NDMP is consistent with the approaches promoted globally by the United Nations, in particular the “Sendai Framework” for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Vision

- Make India disaster resilient, achieve substantial disaster risk reduction, and significantly decrease the losses of life, livelihoods, and assets – economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental – by maximizing the ability to cope with disasters at all levels of administration as well as among communities
• The NDMP has **10 chapters**, 

• **CHAPTER 1** - introduction to the plan.

• **CHAPTER 2** - summary of the ‘Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Profile’ of India.

• **CHAPTER 3** – ‘Reducing Risk; Enhancing Resilience’ – presents the planning framework

• **CHAPTER 4** - covers the Planning needs for Preparedness and Response.

• **CHAPTER 5** - Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance.

• **CHAPTER 6** - Planning needs for effective Recovery and successful Building Back Better.

• **CHAPTER 7** - summarizes planning needs for ‘Capacity Development’ articulated in the Plan.

• **CHAPTER 8** - dwells on ‘Financial Arrangements’

• **CHAPTER 9** – ‘International Cooperation’.

• **CHAPTER 10** - ‘Maintaining and Updating the Plan’
Incorporation of four priorities for action under the Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-2030) into the NDMP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-2030) Priority</th>
<th>Chapters with the priority as its dominant theme</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Understanding disaster risk</td>
<td>Chapters 2 and 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</td>
<td>Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience</td>
<td>Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</td>
<td>Chapters 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Institutional Framework For Disaster Management in INDIA
Figure: National-level disaster management - basic institutional framework
[The figure represents merely the institutional pathways for coordination, decision-making and communication for disaster management and does not imply any chain of command.]
Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)

- i) Prime Minister,
- ii) Minister of Defence,
- iii) Minister of Finance,
- iv) Minister of Home Affairs, and
- v) Minister of External Affairs

- Evaluation from a National Security Perspective, if an incident has potentially security implication
- Oversee all aspects of preparedness, mitigation and management of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies and of disasters with security implications
National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC)

Composition

- Cabinet Secretary (Chairperson)
- Secretaries of Ministries / Departments and
- Agencies with specific DM responsibilities

Vital role

- Oversee the Command, Control and Coordination of the Disaster Response
- Give direction to the Crisis Management Group as deemed necessary
- Give direction for specific actions to face crisis situations
Figure: State-level disaster management - basic institutional framework. [The figure represents merely the institutional pathways for coordination, decision-making and communication for disaster management and does not imply any chain of command.]
WELCOME TO THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005.
( ACT NO. 53 OF 2005)
SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SESSION


2. LIST THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT SET UP AND THEIR COMPOSITION AT THE NATIONAL, STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL

3. EXPLAIN NIDM, NDRF, FINANCE(NDRf, NDMf),

4. STATE THE PENAL PROVISIONS DESCRIBED IN THE D.M. ACT FOR COMMITTING CRIMES RELATED TO DISASTER.
DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

• THE ACT RECEIVED ASSENT OF PRESIDENT OF INDIA ON 23/12/2005.

• NOTIFIED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE ON 26/12/2005
SALIENT FEATURES OF DM ACT, 2005

- EXTENSION: WHOLE OF INDIA
- NO. OF CHAPTERS: 11
- NO. OF SECTIONS: 79
SALIENT FEATURES [Contd]

- **CHAPTER 1- (Sec 1-2) - PRELIMINARY**
- **CHAPTER 2- (Sec 3-13) - NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY. (N D M A )**
- **CHAPTER 3- (Sec 14-24) - STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY. (S D M A )**
- **CHAPTER 4- (Sec 25-34) - DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY. (D D M A )**
- **CHAPTER 5- (Sec 35-40) - MEASURES BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT.**
- **CHAPTER 6- (Sec 41) - LOCAL AUTHORITIES**
• CHAPTER 7 – (Sec 42-43) – NATIONAL INSTITUTE DISASTER MANAGEMENT [NIDM]

• CHAPTER 8 – (Sec 44-45) – NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE [NDRF]

• CHAPTER 9 – (Sec 46-50) – FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

• CHAPTER 10 – (Sec 51-60) – OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

• CHAPTER 11 – (Sec 61-79) – MISCELLANEOUS
DISASTER MANAGEMENT SET UP AT NATIONAL, STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL

- **NATIONAL LEVEL**
  - NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY [NDMA]

- **STATE LEVEL**
  - STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY [SDMA]

- **DISTRICT LEVEL**
  - DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY [DDMA]
COMPOSITION OF NDMA - 2005

• CHAIRPERSON - PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA (EX-OFFICIO)

• OTHER MEMBERS - NOT EXCEEDING 9,

TO BE NOMINATED BY THE CHAIR PERSON.

• VICE CHAIRPERSON - ONE OF THESE MEMBER WILL BE DESIGNATED as VICE CHAIRPERSON.
• NDMA members:
  • Shri R.K. Jain
  • Dr D N Sharma
  • Shri Kamal Kishore
  • Lt Gen N C Marwah
Vital role

• Lay down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management

• Coordinate their enforcement and implementation throughout the country

• Approve the NDMP and the DM plans of the respective Ministries and Departments of Government of India

• Lay down guidelines for disaster management to be followed by the different Central Ministries,
• Sub-Section (1) of section 78 of the DM Act, 2005 (Act No. 53 of 2005)
• GO. Ms. No. 1436 Dated: 14.11.2007
• These Rules have into force 1st August 2007
AP Rules Consists of 4 Notifications

Notification – I: Title & Definitions

[Sub Section 1 of section 78]]

Notification – II: Establishment of Disaster Management- Authority (SDMA) [sub section 1 of section 14]

Notification -III: Constitution of State Executive Committee (SEC) [sub section (1) of Section 20]

Notification- IV: Constitution of DDMA [sub section (1) of Section 25]
COMPOSITION OF STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY [SDMA].

- **CHAIRPERSON** - CHIEF MINISTER OF THE STATE (EX- OFFICIO).

- **OTHER MEMBERS** — **Not exceeding 8**, to be nominated by the Chairperson.

**Vice Chairperson** - One of these members will be designated as vice chairperson.
Composition of State Authority

• Chair person : Chief Minster

• Other members – NOT EXCEEDING 8,
  TO BE NOMINATED BY Chair person

  i. Revenue, Relief, Rehabilitation& Youth Services

II. Home  III. Finance

IV. Health& Medical  V. Major irrigation

VI. R&B  VII. PR & RD

VIII. Chief Secretary - Member Convener
Composition of
District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

*Total Members – NOT EXCEEDING - 7*,

I. **Chairperson**, Ex Officio - **Collector**
II. CO – Chairperson - ZP Chair Person
III. **Chief Executive Officer** - Jt. Collector

**Members**

IV. Superintendent of Police
V. PD, DRDA
VI. CEO, ZP
VII. DM & HO
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

• THERE ARE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL AND STATE LEVEL.

• NEC - HAS THE SECRETARY OF GOI IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT HAVING ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OVER DISASTER MANAGEMENT AS THE CHAIRPERSON.
Composition on NEC

- **Union Home Secretary (Chairperson)**

- **Secretaries to the GoI in the Ministries / Departments of**
**Vital Role of NEC**

- To assist the NDMA in the discharge of its functions
- Preparation of the National Plan
- Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy
- Monitor the implementation of the National Plan and the plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India
- Direct any department or agency of the Govt. to make available to the NDMA or SDMAs such men, material or resources as are available with it for the purpose of emergency response, rescue and relief
- Ensure compliance of the directions issued by the Central Government
Composition of the State Executive Committee

I. Chair person : Chief Secretary  
   [Shailendra Kumar Joshi IAS]

Other Members

II. Principle Secretary to Govt., Revenue (DM)

III. Principle Secretary to Govt., Finance

IV. Principle Secretary to Govt., Agriculture Dept.

V. Principle Secretary to Govt., PR&RD Dept.

VI. Principle Secretary to Govt—MA&UD Dept.
• **NIDM**: National Institute of Disaster Management

• **NDRF**: National Disaster Response Force

Finance

• **NDRf**: National Disaster Response Fund - Made Available to National Executive Committee (NEC)

• **NDMf**: National Disaster Mitigation Fund (applied by NDMA)

• **SDRf**: State Disaster Response Fund Made Available to State Executive Committee (SEC)

• **SDMf**: State Disaster Mitigation Fund (applied by SDMA)

• **DDRf**: District Disaster Response Fund (Available to DDMA)

• **DDMf**: District Disaster Mitigation Fund (Available to DDMA)
National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) - 1995

The Institutional Body

- President: Union Home Minister
- Vice-President: Vice Chairman NDMA
- Member Secretary: ED, NIDM

Governing Body:

Chairman: VC, NDMA
Vice Chairman: Union Home Secretary
Member Secretary: ED, NIDM
NDRF [National Disaster Response Force]

- **Established**: 2006 - HQ: NEW DELHI
  (Director General: Sanjay Kumar, IPS
  Minister for Home affairs: Rajnath Singh)

- **National Disaster Response Force Comprises of 12 Battalions**, located at 12 different locations in the country based on the vulnerability profile of country and to cut down the response time for their deployment at disaster site.

  The total strength of each battalion is **1,149 personnel**.

- **Composition of each Battalion**
  - three (3) each from BSF (Border Security Force) and CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force)
  - two (2) each from CISF (Central Industrial Security Force) and ITBP (Indo-Tibetan Border Police)

  A battalion has **18 specialised search and rescue teams of 45 personnel each**, including engineers, technicians, electricians, dog squads and medical practitioners/paramedics.
NDRF- RRCs (Regional Response Centers)

1. Port Blair, Andaman
2. Vishakhapatnam, A.P.
3. Fire Station Mahadevapura, Bengaluru, Karnataka
4. Shaikpet Sport Complex, Hyderabad, Telangana
LOCATIONS OF NDRF BNs
These NDRF battalions are located at **12 different locations** in the country based on the vulnerability profile of country and to cut down the response time for their deployment at disaster site.

### NDRF BNS WITH AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

- **01 BN, Guwahati**
  - Assam (24 Districts), Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura
- **02 BN, Haringhata**
  - Sikkim, West Bengal
- **03 BN, Mundali**
  - Odisha, Chhattisgarh
- **04 BN, Arakkonam**
  - A & N Island, Kerala, Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu
- **05 BN, Pune**
  - Maharashtra, Goa
- **06 BN, Vadodara**
  - Gujarat, Rajasthan, Daman Diu, Dadar Nagar Haveli
- **07 BN, Bhutinda**
  - Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, J & K
- **08 BN, Ghaziabad**
  - Delhi, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh (02 District)
- **09 BN, Patna**
  - Bihar, Jharkhand
- **10 BN, Vijayawada**
  - Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka
- **11 BN, Varanasi**
  - Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh (73 Districts)
- **12 BN, Doimukh**
  - Assam (09 District), Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland
Sh. Sanjay Kumar, IPS  06-07-2017  to  Till Date
PENAL PROVISIONS (SEC 51-60)

1. PUNISHMENT FOR OBSTRUCTION AND/OR NON-COMPLIANCE OF THE DIRECTIONS GIVEN BY THE CENTRAL OR STATE GOVT.

ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT OR FINE OR BOTH.

IF SUCH OBSTRUCTION RESULTS IN LOSS OF LIVES – IMPRISONMENT MAY EXTEND TO TWO YEARS.
2. PUNISHMENT FOR FALSE CLAIM FOR OBTAINING RELIEF, ASSISTANCE ETC.

TWO YEARS’ IMPRISONMENT AND ALSO WITH FINE.
3. PUNISHMENT FOR MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY OR MATERIALS

TWO YEARS’ IMPRISONMENT AND ALSO WITH FINE.
3. PUNISHMENT FOR FALSE WARNING

ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT OR WITH FINE.
REFUSAL TO PERFORM ANY DUTY BY ANY GOVT. OFFICER

• PUNISHMENT –

ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT OR WITH FINE.
PENALTY FOR CONTRAVENTION OF ANY ORDER OF REQUISITIONING

• ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT OR WITH FINE OR BOTH
REINFORCEMENT

• DATE OF ENACTMENT.
• TITLE & EXTENSION.
• SECTIONS AND CHAPTERS.
• NATIONAL, STATE, DISTRICT AUTHORITIES.
• PENAL PROVISIONS
PLANS

• **National Plan includes**
  - Prevention Measures and Mitigation
  - Integration Measures
  - Preparedness and Capacity Building Measures
  - Roles and Responsibilities of Government Ministries and Depts.
  - Annual Review and Updating
  - Financing Provisions

• **State Plan includes**
  - Vulnerability of different parts of the State to Disaster
  - Prevention and Mitigation Measures
  - Integration of Measures to Development Projects and plans
  - Capacity building and Preparedness measures
  - Roles and Responsibilities for the above 3 and response for threatening disaster
  - Annual Review and Updating
  - Financing Provision
PLANS (cont’d)

• **District Plan includes**
  – Vulnerability of different parts of the District to Disaster
  – Prevention and Mitigation Measures
  – Capacity building and Preparedness measures
  – Response Plans and Procedures which includes
    • Allocation of Responsibilities for Govt. Depts.
    • Prompt Response and Relief
    • Procurements of Essential Resources
    • Establishing Comm. Links
    • Dissemination of Info.
  – Annual Review and Updating
HRVC Assessment

- Hazard Assessment - (Hazard Identification, Frequency, Magnitude)
- Risk Assessment
- Vulnerability Assessments
- Capacity Assessment
• **Hazard**: Types of Hazards district is prone to,
  History of hazards, seasonality of hazards

• **Risk**: What at Risk & Who at Risk - Agriculture
  Horticulture, irrigation sources, Drink water sources,
  Private infra structures, vulnerable assets Vulnerable
  People, Live stock

• **Vulnerability**: Physical, Economical, Social and Environmental
  Vulnerability

• **Capacity**: Inventories and Evaluation of Resources -
  Drink water facilities, PDS, Country boats,
  list of Shelter places, Storage facilities, Health
  institutions, Police stations, Fire stations,
  Communication, list of Traders, NGOs
LOCAL AUTHORITY

- Local Authority includes
  - Pancahyati Raj Institutions,
  - District board,
  - Cantonment Board,
  - Town Planning Authority
  - Zilla Parishad
  - any Body or Authority or whatever name called [ for time being invested by Law], for rendering services or with the control and management of civic services, within specified local area.
Functions of the Local Authority

• Officers and employees are trained for DM.
• Resources relating to DM should be readily available in the event of DM.
• All construction projects under Local authority confirm to standards and specifications laid down in the National, State and District authority.
• Carry out relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction activities in the effected areas.
Plan Components

• Introduction
• District Profile
• HRVC Analysis
• Institutional Mechanism
• Mitigation Plan
• Response Plan
• Recovery & Reconstruction Plan
• SOP & Check Lists
• Linking with Developmental Plan
• Budget & Other Financial Allocations
• Monitoring & Evaluation
• Annexure
CHAPTER I - PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.

CHAPTER II THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

3. Establishment of National Disaster Management Authority.
4. Meetings of National Authority.
5. Appointment of officers and other employees of the National Authority.
7. Constitution of advisory committee by National Authority.
13. Relief in loan repayment, etc.
CHAPTER III
STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES[SDMA]

• 14. Establishment of State Disaster Management Authority.
• 15. Meetings of the State Authority.
• 16. Appointment of officers and other employees of State Authority.
• 17. Constitution of advisory committee by the State Authority.
• 18. Powers and functions of State Authority.
• 19. Guidelines for minimum standard of relief by State Authority.
• 20. Constitution of State Executive Committee.
• 21. Constitution of sub-committees by State Executive Committee.
• 22. Functions of the State Executive Committee.
• 23. State Plan.
• 24. Powers and functions of State Executive Committee in the event of threatening disaster situation.
CHAPTER IV
DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY [DDMA]

- 25. Constitution of District Disaster Management Authority.
- 27. Meetings.
- 29. Appointment of officers and other employees of District Authority.
- 30. Powers and functions of District Authority.
- 32. Plans by different authorities at district level and their implementation.
- 33. Requisition by the District Authority.
- 34. Powers and functions of District Authority in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
CHAPTER V
MEASURES BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

- 35. Central Government to take measures.
- 36. Responsibilities of Ministries or Departments of Government of India.
- 37. Disaster management plans of Ministries or Departments of Government of India.
- 38. State Government to take measures.
- 40. Disaster management plan of departments of State.
CHAPTER VI – LOCAL AUTHORITIES
  41. Functions of Local authorities

CHAPTER VII - NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT
  • 42. National Institute of Disaster Management.
  • 43. Officers and other employees of the National Institute.

CHAPTER VIII - NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE
  • 44. National Disaster Response Force.
  • 45. Control, direction, etc.

CHAPTER IX - FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT
  • 46. National Disaster Response Fund.
  • 47. National Mitigation Fund.
  • 48. Establishment of funds by State Government.
  • 49. Allocation of funds by Ministries and Departments.
  • 50. Emergency procurement and accounting.
The **World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** is a series of **United Nations** conferences focusing on **disaster** and **climate risk management** in the context of **sustainable development**.

The World Conference has been convened **three times**, with each edition to date having been hosted by **Japan**: in **Yokohama** in 1994, in **Kobe** in 2005 and in **Sendai** in 2015.

As requested by the **UN General Assembly**, the **United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction** (UNISDR) served as **the coordinating body** for the Second and Third UN World Conference on **Disaster Reduction** in 2005 and 2015.

[1][2][3][4]
DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

Dr. P.V. Prakash Goud