

**HFA Implementation Review – Simplified Version
For ACDR 2010**

Counter:	
Date of data filled out:	10 th December,2009
Name of the responded	India

1. Priority for action 1:

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

1-1 National policy and legal framer work for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

	Name	Area (Please select)	Year of Enforcement
National laws for disaster risk deduction	Disaster Management Act (focusing on response, mitigation, preparedness and recovery)	Response / Recovery / Mitigation / preparedness	2005
National policy for disaster risk reduction	National Policy on Disaster Management (covering response, mitigation, preparedness and recovery aspects)	Response / Recovery / Mitigation / preparedness	2009

[Comments (If any)]

1-2 Dedicated and adequate resource are available to implement disaster risk reduction activates at all administrative levels

	Amount (currency, Year)	Main purpose (Please select)
Funds Allocation for disaster risk reduction	There are dedicated budget heads for relief and contingency. Calamity Relief Fund (available at the state level. This fund is shared between union and state government on a ration of	Response / Recovery / Mitigation / preparedness Mitigation ,preparedness and Response

	<p>75:25)</p> <p>National Calamity Contingency Fund.(this fund is provided entirely by the central government to the affected state/states in case of disasters of severe magnitude.</p> <p>Many of the development schemes of Government of India have inbuilt DRR elements and contribute towards reducing disaster risks. Some of the schemes incorporate long term mitigation activities like NREGA, DPAP, Afforestation schemes, Seismic Microzonation project targeting 45 cities across the country.</p> <p>National earthquake Risk Mitigation Project</p> <p>National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project.</p> <p>Some of the schemes contribute towards better preparedness for effective response like</p> <p>Revamping of Civil Defense.</p> <p>Police Modernization Scheme</p> <p>Modernization of India Meteorological department.</p> <p>Disaster Management Support Programme.</p>	
	Name	Number of staff
<p>Department for disaster risk reduction at national level (Please attach an organization chart)</p>	<p>National Disaster Management Authority</p>	<p>35</p>

[Comments (if any)]

1-3 Community participation and decentralization are ensure through the delegation of authority and recourse to local levels

	System(Policy , organization)	Main purpose (Please select)
System to ensure community participation in disaster risk reduction	<p>Decentralized governance system for disaster management established. District Disaster Management Authorities have been constituted at the district level.</p> <p>The 73rd and 74th amendment of the Constitution is a milestone in the process of democratic decentralization in India. The Act specifies that the responsibility for taking decisions on various development activities at the grassroot level which affect people's lives directly would rest upon the elected people themselves. The Panchayat Raj Institutions /Municipal bodies have been given permanency as entities of local self governments with financial power and specific role in planning for economic development and social justice for the local area. The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India have developed certain critical strengths and they have been established at all three levels ie district, block and cluster of villages. The existence of Panchayat Raj Institutions and their collaboration with District Disaster Management Authority and delegation of suitable powers under the DM Act provides opportunities to carry out disaster risk reduction measures in a decentralized manner addressing the need of the community people and also ensuring their participation. As per the DM Act the Co-chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is the elected</p>	Response / Recovery / Mitigation / preparedness

	<p>representative of the local authority. In case of tribal areas the chief executive member of the district council of the autonomous district will be the co-chairperson. Their involvement provides the opportunity to include people's interest and ensure their participation into decision making and development planning. The act provides provision to involve the nongovernmental as well as community based social welfare organizations existing at the grassroots level to carry out various disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities. The District Disaster Management Plans to be prepared by the various DDMA's will also provide opportunities to integrate disaster mitigation and prevention measures into the development planning process at the district level. These plans are to be prepared in consultation with the above mentioned decentralized entities which derive authority from the community.</p>	
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[Comments (if any)]

1-4 A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning

	Name	Main purpose (Please select)	Year of Establishment
Multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction	National Disaster Management Authority to a large extent serves the purpose of the multi sectoral platform along with its advisory committees and working group.	Response / Recovery / Mitigation / preparedness	2005

[Comments (if any)]

2. Priority for action 2:

Identify, Assess and monitor disaster risk and enhance early warning

2-1 National and local risk assessment based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors

	Activities	Type of disasters	Year of Completion
Development of hazard maps	Building Material Technology Promotion Council prepared the First Vulnerability Atlas of India on 1997 which got further revised on 2006. The atlas provides hazard specific maps (state and district level) with a detailed vulnerability analysis of the housing sector upto the district level .	Earthquake, cyclone, floods and cyclones.	1997 and again revised on 2006.
Risk assessment	Earthquake, Flood, Cyclone and landslide risk on the housing sector done.(housing typology as per housing census considered).		

[Comments (if any)]

2-2. Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

	Name	Type of disasters
Disaster monitoring system		
Disaster Information system (archive & dissemination of data)	Technical organizations have been identified by Government of India to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and other related	

	<p>informations. India Meteorological Department (IMD) is responsible for monitoring and disseminating of cyclone related informations and early warning from the Area Cyclone Warning Centres located across the country. IMD also monitors and archives the database of significant earthquakes that takes place in the country. (Geological Survey of India (GSI) has been bestowed the responsibility to provide all informations relating to landslide hazards. An inventory of about 1500 landslides has been generated by GSI and landslide hazard zonation on macro scale (1:25000/50,000) has been developed to classify the landslide prone hilly terrain into different zones according to their degree of susceptibility. GSI also provides the seismo-tectonic informations and has prepared a Seismo Tectonic Atlas for India providing detail geological and tectonic data. Central Water Commission (CWC) is responsible for providing flood forecast on all major flood prone rivers and inflow forecasts for selected important reservoirs. The commission has prepared an Integrated Hydrological Data Book which provides information on the salient features of the major river basins in India, number of hydrological observations sites at different basins, sitewise annual, monsoon, and non monsoon flow of water in each basin etc. The National Flood Atlas has also been prepared by the commission. The National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) has been set up by the Survey of India (Department of Science &</p>	
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	<p>Technology), to collect, compile, analyse and prepare value-added maps for use by various agencies in the field of disaster management, natural resource management and industrial applications etc. The NSDI will work towards interoperability of data and information-sharing protocols, which will facilitate effective policy analyses and informed decision making. It will then form a synergic linkage with the National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM), initiated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, designed to have spatial and non-spatial databases in a secure environment.</p>	
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[Comments (if any)]

2-3. Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to comments

	Description	Type of disasters
<p>Disaster warning system (information flow)</p>	<p>Government of India has identified key departments/ organizations to provide early warnings on different hazards. Cyclone warnings are provided by the India Meteorological Department from the Area Cyclone Warning Centres (ACWCs) located at different places across the country. Cyclone Bulletins are shared with Television and AIR stations for inclusion in the national broadcast/telecast. Flood Forecasting is done by Central Water Commission (CWC) on all major flood prone rivers and inflow forecasts for selected important reservoirs. Flood Bulletins are issued and circulated to concerned ministries and agencies. Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS)</p>	

	<p>an interim Tsunami Warning centre has been established in Hyderabad and is operational round the clock with active support of India Meteorological Department, Japan Meteorological Agency and Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre.</p> <p>At the national level a 24/7 Integrated Emergency Operation Centre exists with a multi-mode and multi-channel communication system in place to connect National Emergency Operation Centre with the State and District Emergency Operation Centers. The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has also set up a communication hub on V-Sat terminal with audio, video and data communication facilities at the national capital and it is connected to 25 client nodes positioned at different state level and national nodes like Cabinet Secretariat, National Institute of Disaster Management, Central Water Commission (CWC) and National Disaster Management Authority. Under the National DM Act, state governments have been made responsible for establishing adequate warning systems with outreach to the vulnerable communities. Non governmental agencies at the local level have developed their local systems for early warning as an extension of the national and state network. Government of India along with UNDP is also implementing a community based Disaster Risk Management Programme in selected states across the country and support in constituting community based early warning teams and provide adequate training to the teams on early warning</p>	
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	communications.	
Early warning and evacuation system		

[Comments (if any)]

2-4 National and local risk assessments take account of regional /trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

	Description	Type of disasters
Regional (trans- boundary) information sharing system for disaster monitoring and early warning	The country hosts the SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) which aims to share and disseminate knowledge, experiences and network with the various research and training organizations in the region to put in place a regional disaster management system to reduce disaster risks, improve level of preparedness for effective response at the regional level and implement regional programmes on disaster preparedness and response (early warning). A comprehensive framework on Disaster Management has been developed. The SAARC Centre for Disaster Management (New Delhi), SAARC Coastal Zone Management Centre (Male) and SAARC Meteorological Research Centre (Dhaka) will implement the Framework in context of regional cooperation within the mandate of the respective Regional Centres. SDMC has also initiated a study on regional risk assessment.	

[Comments (if any)]

3 Priority for action 3:

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.

3-1, Relevant information on disasters is available and assessable at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc.)

	System, Activities	Type of disasters
Public awareness on disasters and disaster risks		

[Comments (if any)]

3-2, School curricula, education material and relevant training include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices

Items	
School curricula include disaster risk reduction concepts	<p>YES</p> <p>Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) one of the widely recognized boards of school education in India as well 13 other State Education Boards have included Disaster Management as a subject in Social Sciences in the curriculum of secondary education since 2004. Supplementary text books have been also introduced in the higher secondary curriculum under CBSE in classXI under two subjects geography and sociology in 2006. For effective curriculum transaction, the Central Board has taken up extensive training programmes for teachers in a phased manner across the country.</p>
Educational materials for learning /teaching disaster risk reduction	<p>For formal education/ for informal education/ Yes</p> <p>Few of the universities and autonomous institutes in the country like Sikkim Manipal University, Indra Prashtha University, Disaster Management Institute, Bhopal are also running formal courses on disaster management.DMI; Bhopal has also been identified as the regional training institute for imparting training on Incident Command System by Ministry Of Home Affairs, Government Of India.</p>
Training program for learning disaster risk reduction	<p>Yes</p> <p>National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has introduced web based Online Training Programme on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework in collaboration with the World Bank Institute, Washington and is also in the process of launching the India</p>

	Disaster Knowledge Network in which more than 50 national level research and academic organizations have agreed to be partners and will share knowledge and informations. Under the Disaster Risk Management Programme led by Ministry Of Home Affairs, Government of India and UNDP extensive training programmes have been undertaken for the school teachers and students on disaster risk management and school safety across the programme targeted districts.
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[Comments (if any)]

3.3 Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessment and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened

	Description
Development of research methods and tools for multi-risk assessment	No standardized research methodology or tool exist in the country for multi hazard risk assessments and cost benefit analysis. However few states have designed their own methodology to assess hazard risks and vulnerability. Indian Institute of technology at Roorkee and Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun, in Uttarakhand together have developed a methodology for seismic hazard risk assessment and at present is doing an risk assessment for the important hill towns in the state. Geological Survey of India is also conducting a study on landslide risk assessment which includes landslide hazard zonation mapping, site specific study to understand the causative factors and suggest ameliorative measures to prevent further sliding and creating an inventory of past landslides especially along the important road corridors and around habitation in the country. National Remote Sensing Agency, Department of Space, Gol has developed the National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring system which does the in season assessment and monitoring of drought through application of satellite imageries and geo spatial technologies.

[Comments (if any)]

3-4, Country-wide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities

	Name	Year
Country-wide public awareness strategy	A Steering Committee for mass media campaign has been constituted at the national level	

	<p>by Government of India with allocation of dedicated resources for disaster awareness programmes. Detailed plans have been drawn up for creating awareness programmes on floods, cyclones and earthquakes through All India Radio, Doordarshan and print media. Key messages on disaster preparedness have been printed on government stationeries like bank stationary, postal letters, railways tickets for wider dissemination. Funds have also been allocated through National Disaster Management Authority to State Disaster Management Authorities/Department of Disaster Management for conducting specific awareness programmes on disaster prevention, response and mitigation. The Disaster Risk Management Programme implemented by Government of India in partnership with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also has played a catalytic role in creating mass awareness. Awareness programmes have been carried out in large scale under the programme at all levels (state, district, block and village).</p>	
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[Comments (if any)]

4. Priorities for Action 4:

Reduce the underlying risk factors

4-1 Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related polices and plans including for land use natural resource management and adaption to climate change

<p>Environment related polices included disaster risk reduction concept</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The Government of India has developed the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The plan mentions about the two main strategies to be adopted for disaster management response to extreme climatic</p>
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	<p>events which are mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into infrastructure project design and strengthening communication networks and disaster management facilities at all levels. NAPCC emphasizes on disaster specific vulnerability assessments and sectoral impact assessments at the state and district level for preparing contingency plans, maintenance of such critical facilities like health and water supply, incorporation of DRR concerns into ongoing development schemes, capacity building of professionals like planners, engineers and financial institutions, collaboration with Insurance providers and enforcement of building codes. It also emphasizes the importance of upgrading forecasting, tracking and early warning systems for cyclones, flood, tsunamis and storms and building the resilience of the community through appropriate training against extreme events such as natural disasters. The National Mission for sustainable agriculture one of the identified missions to be implemented under NAPCC emphasizes on managing the risks of the agricultural sectors through weather insurance mechanisms, development of GIS and remote sensing based soil resource mapping and land use planning at the level of a water shed or river basins. Such interventions have the potential to minimize the occurrence of severe drought events The National Environmental Policy 2006 provides guidelines for conservation of mountain ecosystems which include adoption of land use planning and watershed management practices for sustainable development of mountain ecosystem thereby preventing development in hazard prone mountainous areas as well as reducing the potential of occurrence of such hazards like landslides. The Coastal Zone Regulations of Government of India puts in place blanket restrictions to all hazardous activities in the environmentally fragile zones thereby promoting for sustainable development in the coastal zones.</p>
<p>National Land use planning include disaster risk reduction concept</p>	<p>Yes/ No/ Other (Land use planning is a state subject and each state government prepares their own land use plans based on the regulations provided by the State Town</p>

	<p>and Country Planning Act. Many of the states have amended their TP Act and zoning regulations to incorporate hazard safety norms so that no development takes place in hazard prone areas.</p>
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[Comments (if any)]

4-2 Social development polices and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk

<p>Social development polices included disaster risk reduction concepts</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Government of India has adopted a holistic approach for ensuring sustainable development of the nation and a number of social development policies have been formulated and programmes are being implemented addressing different concerns of the vulnerable groups within the society. Some of the important national schemes implemented by GoI like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has DRR elements and it attempts to provide livelihood opportunities, food security and durable community assets in the rural areas of India . Under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a flagship programme of GOI , one of the most important sub mission aims to promote integrated development of infrastructural services in the identified cities and renewal of old city areas by widening of roads, improving the overall sewage and storm water drainage systems. It is anticipated that such initiatives will help in reducing the occurrence of urban flooding so common in most of the Indian cities. One major mandatory reforms introduced under the JNNURM project is to provide basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and other universal services like education, health and social security. Ministry of Health, GoI has established an Emergency Medical Relief Division which coordinates health relief activities and provides manpower and material logistics support to the states during the major disasters in the country. EMR coordinated the deputation of Central Health Teams to flood affected States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra in recent past. Ministry of Health, GoI in partnership with World Health</p>

	<p>Organization (WHO) is also promoting the Safe Hospital Campaign as launched by UNISDR. The Division is also responsible for instituting public health measures to prevent water-borne and vector borne diseases. The National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012) another flagship mission of GoI seeking to provide effective health service delivery mechanisms in the rural areas. Under the mission Primary Health Care centers will be further developed and ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activists) will be appointed in every village. It is inevitable that strengthening of health infrastructure at the local level will help to provide better health services during post disasters. The Green India Project of Government of India, one of the largest community based afforestation scheme is on pipeline and aims to afforest more than 6 million hectares (around 2% of the country's total area) with the help of village community. The proposed fund allocation is more than Rs.5000 crores.</p>
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4.3 Economic and productive sectorial polices and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

<p>Economic and productive sectorial polices included disaster risk reduction concepts</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>In India Agricultural sector provides livelihoods to near about 60% of the population and is vital for food security. One of the key focuses of the 11th Five Year Plan is to accelerate agricultural growth and increase the incomes derived from this sector through appropriate policy interventions, improvement of infrastructure and introducing agrarian reforms. Government of India has developed a timebound business plan (2005-2009) to develop the rural infrastructure which will support the overall development of the agricultural sector named Bharat Nirman Programme. Under the irrigation component of the Bharat Nirman Programme assured irrigation facilities will be provided to 10 million hectares of land during the period (2005-2009). GoI will soon be establishing the National Rainfed Area Development Authority. The Vision 2020 document prepared by Ministry of Agriculture tries to spell out the strategic areas of intervention in the agricultural sector. Some of the other ongoing programmes of the Ministry which has the capacity to reduce disaster risks</p>

	<p>are Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) to enhance the overall production in the dryland. Guidelines have also been developed for watershed management and Dryland agronomy.</p>
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[Comments (if any)]

4.4 Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements , including enforcement of building codes

<p>Planning and management of human settlements included disaster risk reduction concepts</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>National Standards/Codes for construction practices relating to structural safety from natural hazards including the National Building Code are second to none in technical content in India. The National Building Code prepared by the Bureau Of Indian Standards are advisory in nature and lays down a set of minimum provisions relating to structural safety, fire safety and health safety to ensure safe habitat for public. In addition to it there are hazard specific codes designed by Bureau Of Indian Standard to ensure structural safety against natural hazards like Cyclone, Landslides and Earthquakes. The country has also formulated the Model Town and Country Planning Act in the year 1960 further revised in 1985 which provides the provisions for preparation of comprehensive master plan for development of urban areas. In 1991 Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation Guidelines have been formulated. State governments on the basis of these central legislations prepare their development regulations, building byelaws. In order to ensure structural safety in natural hazard prone areas Ministry of Home Affairs constituted a technical committee and prepared an expert report which provides the suggestive amendments to be made in the existing Land using zoning regulations, Development Control Regulations, Town and Country Planning Act and building byelaws to ensure structural safety in areas affected by natural hazards like earthquakes, floods, cyclone and landslides.</p>

[Comments (if any)]

4.5 Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

<p>5 Disaster risk reduction measure are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Building back better has become the guiding principle for post disaster reconstruction and recovery activities . Adequate attention has been paid to integrate disaster risk reduction into the post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation work in recent past like in Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstruction Programme, Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Reconstruction Programme and Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme.</p> <p>Post earthquake 1993 and 2001 , in Maharashtra and Gujarat, houses,dams,roads and any other critical infrastructure like hospitals, schools and administrative buildings were reconstructed applying multi hazard resistant construction techniques to ensure structural safety against any future natural hazards. Partially damaged physical infrastructures like houses, schools, hospitals and administrative buildings have been retrofitted .The four medium sized entirely damaged towns in Kutchch of Gujarat were redesigned with by applying better planning processes which are participatory and ensures environmental stability. Today all the four towns have a much better standard of physical and social infrastructure indicating an increase in the standard of quality of life of the people inhabiting there. Gujarat Government also introduced Disaster Insurance in the housing sector and all the newly constructed houses have been insured against more than 10 different types of hazards for 10 years. To mainstream disaster risk reduction training and capacity building programmes were organised under the reconstruction projects for a wide range of stakeholders like engineers, architects, masons, community people, self help groups, civil society organizations on disaster preparedness, mitigation, alternate livelihood options etc. While promoting the housing packages the local governments introduced the concept of joint ownership to ensure equal rights to women thereby forging gender equity. The reconstruction programmes also supported number of social welfare projects which helped in providing a better living condition to the affected people.</p>

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[Comments (if any)]

4.6 Procedures are in place to assess the risk impact of major development project of major , especially infrastructures

Procedures are in place to assess the risk impact of major development project of	<p>Yes</p> <p>The significant physical infrastructure projects in India takes into account the hazard safety aspect by adhering to the provisions of the construction codes. National Disaster Management Authority has released hazard specific guidelines for ensuring structural safety.</p>

[Comments (if any)]

5. Priority for location 5:

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

	Policy mechanism
Policy and mechanism for disaster risk management (ex. Task force for disaster risk management)	<p>The institutional and policy mechanisms for carrying out response, relief and rehabilitation have been well-established since independence in India. With the paradigm shift from relief centric response to pre disaster preparedness and mitigation and evolution of DM Act every Ministry and departments of Government Of India and the state governments are mandated to prepare disaster management plans with focus on preparedness for effective response, mitigation and integration of Disaster Risk Reduction in the ongoing development process. Government of India has established the National Disaster Management Authority mandated to lay down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management and undertake such measures as required for disaster preparedness, mitigation and capacity building. Being federal in nature responding to disasters is the primarily responsibility of the state government and the central government plays a supplementary role by providing logistic and additional financial support. State Disaster Management Authorities which are statutory bodies have been established in many states and constitution of district disaster management authorities is under process. For more</p>

	coordinated and effective response National Disaster Response Force(NDRF) has been constituted and mockdrills are being conducted to test the preparedness and the response capacity of the government systems and the community to any unforeseen calamity.
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[Comments (if any)]

5.2 Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes

	Name	
Disaster preparedness plans	Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans are in place at state and district level .the National Plan on Disaster Management is being developed.	
Disaster contingency plans	Since large part of the country is prone to recurrent flooding, contingency planning for flood management ie preparation of flood response plan before pre monsoon season has been a traditional practice in the Indian Administrative System. However with the paradigm shift in the approach towards disaster management, there has been a change in the scope of contingency planning and Multi hazard Preparedness and Response Plans are now being prepared at the state and district level for effective response and preparedness to all kind of disasters.	
		Remarks
National level disaster management drills	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularity conducted <input type="checkbox"/> Periodically conducted <input type="checkbox"/> Not conducted	Periodic mockdrills are being conducted.

[Comments (if any)]

5.3 Financial reserve and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required

Items	
Financial reserve disaster s	Yes (US\$ 4.74 bn for the period 2005-2010) No/ other ()
Compensation for disasters	Yes (Name of System :) No . other (No
Insurance for disasters	Yes No/ other (Yes)
Tax reduction or exemption	Yes No/ other (Yes)

[Comments (if any)] A Calamity Relief Fund with a corpus of USD 4.74 billion for the period 2005-2010 has been created. This is allocation based fund released to the States on yearly basis and is shared by the Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of calamity of severe nature when the funds available in the Calamity Relief Fund are insufficient, additional financial assistance is provided to the States from the National Calamity Contingency Fund, which is 100% contibuted by the Central Government.

5.4 Procedure are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard and disaster, and to undertake post event reviews

Procedures for exchange relevant information during disasters (Knowledge compilation of lessons learned from previous disasters)	Yes Government of India has established mechanism to track informations for reporting of various hazards and also to disseminate disaster related informations. Nodal agencies viz India Metrological Department, Central Water Commission, Geological Survey of India have been identified for reporting the occurrence of such events like cyclones, floods, landslides and earthquakes. Emergency Operation Centers have been established at national, state and district level for effective dissemination of disaster related informations, preparedness measures, and coordination of response during post disaster time. In case of state specific disasters State Crisis Management Committee is activated under the chairmanship of the chief secretary and appropriate response and relief measures are chalked out. The state department of Relief/Disaster Management/ Revenue which is identified as the nodal agency for disaster management along with the disaster management authority coordinates the relief and

	<p>response measures. The State Relief Commissioner coordinates with the Central Relief Commissioner on the one hand and with the District Collectors/various state level departments and officials on the other hand for effective coordination and response. The State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) and the District Emergency Operation Centers are activated 24*7 .At the district level district collector, who is the key functionary in the whole system of disaster management, coordinates with various district level officials and carries out the response and rehabilitation measures at the ground level and reports back to the state relief commissioner and the State Emergency Operation Centre. In case of disasters of severe magnitude, National Crisis Management Committee under Cabinet Secretary, the top executive in the Government of India intervenes and coordinates the national efforts. For post disaster damage assessment, State Government constitutes the State Damage Assessment Committee to assess the scale of damage and thereby allocate funds from the CRF for immediate relief and rehabilitation operations. In case of a disaster of sever nature when the requirement of funds of a State Govt is more than the resources available under CRF, request is being made by the state to the national government for additional financial support. In such cases an Inter Ministerial Central Team is constituted at national level for assessment of damage and requirement of funds. Based on these assessments, additional funds are provided from NCCF to the State Government.</p>
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[Comments (if any)]