

Evaluation

Assignments - 10%
Two Class Tests - 2x15%
Mini Project - 20% (+ Seminar - optional)
Final Test - 40%

Attendance <80%- -5%

Disaster Mgmt - Introduction: L1

Framework for Disaster Management

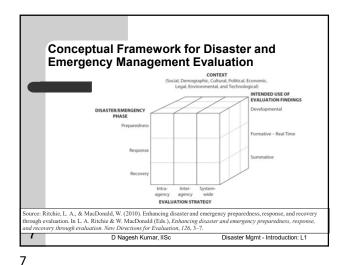
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Conceptualizing Disaster and Emergency Management Evaluation

• Disaster and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery are complicated often chaotic, and driven by countless impulses

• The respective life cycles of disaster and emergency response, performance management, and evaluation activities connect with and influence each other

• One way to represent this complexity is to organize the many elements into a multidimensional framework



Evaluation Strategies
 Evaluation efforts use an intraagency, interagency (nongovernmental organizations, donor governments), or systemwide (United Nations) approach.
 Physical scope of a disaster event
 local, regional, national, and international levels.
 Micro (Hurricane Katrina),
 Mezzo (Haiti), or
 Macro (southeast Asia tsunami) context
 can be a collaboration between responding systems

8

## Scanning Strategic planning Policy development Program design System alignment Program implementation Monitoring and measurement Closing and reporting Processes such as audit and evaluation Validity and reliability

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Social, political, economic, legal, environmental, and technological factors
 Failure to recognize, accommodate, and address these factors is likely to result in an evaluation that produces results that are of little use or, perhaps even worse, evaluation findings that are ultimately irrelevant

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### **Definitions**

9

9

Hazard: A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Natural hazards can be classified according to their geological (earthquake, tsunamis, volcanic activity), hydrometeorological (floods, tropical storms, drought) or biological (epidemic diseases) origin. Hazards can be induced by human processes (climate change, fire, mining of non-renewable resources, environmental degradation, and technological hazards) Hazards can be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects.

**Disaster:** A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. A disaster is a function of the risk process. It results from the combination of hazards, conditions of vulnerability and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce the potential negative consequences of risk.

Source: Definitions from ISDR Terminology version 2007 (www.uniudr.org/terminology)

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**Definitions** 

10

**Risk:** The probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from interactions between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions.

**Vulnerability:** The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

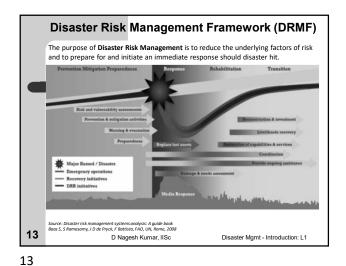
Resilience: The capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to hazards to adapt, by resisting or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organizing itself to increase its capacity for learning from past disasters for better future protection and to improve risk reduction measures.

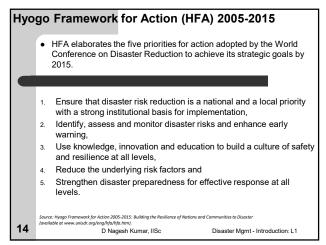
Source: Definitions from ISDR Terminology version 2007 (www.unisdr.org/terminology)

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12

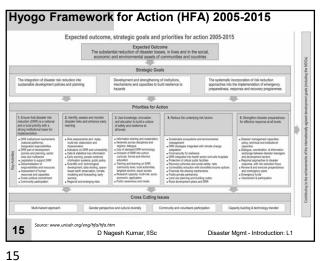
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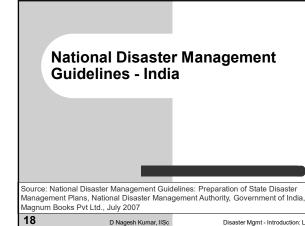


14

16



Sustainable Livelihoods Framework adopted to DRM nt systems analysis: A guide boo D Nagesh Kumar, IISc D de Pryck, F Battista, FAO, UN, Rome, 2008 Disaster Mgmt - Introduction: L1 16



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**Diagnostic Study of** DRM Institutional **Systems - Flowchart** A guide book, Baas S, S Ramasamy, J D de Pryck, F Battista. FAO. UN. Rome. 2008 + D Nagesh Kuma

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### Disaster Risks in India

- Disaster risks in India are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities due to
  - Ever growing population
  - Disparities in income
  - Rapid urbanisation
  - Increasing industrialisation
  - Development within high-risk zones
  - Environmental degradation
  - Climate change, etc.
- Future disasters seriously threaten India's population, national security, economy and its sustainable development

19

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19

### Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM ACT, 2005) - A Paradigm Shift

- From a response and relief-centric approach to a proactive, and comprehensive mindset towards DM covering all aspects from prevention, mitigation, preparedness to rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery
  - Creation of a policy, legal and institutional framework, backed by effective statutory and financial support
  - The mainstreaming of multi-sectoral DM concerns into the developmental process and mitigation measures through
  - Planning, organising, coordinating and implementing policies and plans in a holistic, community based participatory, inclusive and sustainable manner

21

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21

### State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) State Executive Committee (SEC)

- Section 23 of the DM Act 2005 provides that there shall be a DM plan for every state
- State plans shall be prepared by the SEC in conformity with the guidelines to be issued on related matters by the SDMA having regard to the guidelines laid down in this regard by the NDMA
- Vulnerability profile of different areas of a state, including information contained in the Vulnerability Atlas of India

23

23

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**National Committee on Disaster Management** 

- National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM) was set up after the Gujarat earthquake under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister
- National Vision
  - The national vision is to build a safer and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster and technology driven strategy for DM.
  - This will be achieved through a culture of prevention, mitigation and preparedness to reduce the impact of disasters on people
  - The entire process will centre stage the community and will be provided momentum and sustenance through the collective efforts of all government agencies supported by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).
- Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM ACT, 2005)

20

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20

### National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

- NDMA will concentrate on prevention, mitigation, preparedness, rehabilitation and reconstruction and also formulate appropriate policies and guidelines for effective and synergised national disaster response and relief
- It will coordinate the enforcement and implementation of policies and plans

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22

22

## **Levels of Disasters**

- L0, L1, L2 and L3
- L0 Planning Stage
  - Normal times which are expected to be utilised for close monitoring. documentation, prevention, mitigation and preparatory activities
  - Training on search and rescue, rehearsals, evaluation and inventory updating for response activities
- L1 Local Level
  - Disasters that can be managed at the district level
  - state and centre will provide assistance, if necessary

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- L2 State Level
- Require assistance and active participation of the state L3 Center Level
- - Largescale disasters requires central government assistance

24

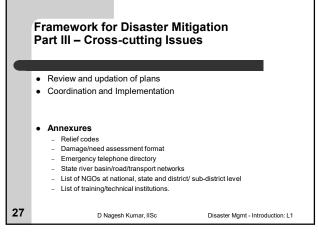
# Framework for Disaster Mitigation Part I – General • Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Analysis • Preventive Measures • Mainstreaming DM Concerns into Developmental Plans/ Programmes/ Projects • Preparedness Measures • Response • Partnership with other stakeholders • Financial Arrangements

Framework for Disaster Mitigation Part II – Disaster Specific Action Plan

Floods
Cyclone
Earthquakes
Landslides
Chemical Disasters (including emphasis on off site plans - Preparation and rehabilitation)
Nuclear Disasters
Biological Disasters
Disasters
Oil Spills and Mine Disasters
Tsunami

26

25



Thank You

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