

DRR Road Maps of Indian States

Each state of India needs a Road Map to implement its State Disaster Management Plan. The following are opportunities and challenges to support state level disaster risk reduction (DRR) Road Map for making India safer from disasters.

Opportunities

1. The state DRR Road Map is an instrument that integrates priorities of SFDRR and SDGs and NDCs. It ultimately targets poverty reduction and provides policy support to the state as well as national development agenda.
2. Strategic priorities and actions for the disaster prone geographical areas and populations can be converged in the Road Map.
3. The Road Map can be a valuable source to plan and initiate risk avoidance, risk transfer, risk sharing and residual risk management between two disaster responses in the vulnerable states. In Assam the ASDMA is engaged with AIDMI, ACT and others to develop a risk transfer approach to the Road Map.
4. Recent interest in and action on heat wave preparedness in cities



District level stakeholders' consultations on making district disaster management plan pro-poor of Puri, Odisha.

in India offers a way ahead to find support for making such a state level Road Map.

Challenges

1. The sustainability of DRR institutionalizing process is challenging. It requires long term planning and commitment of human and financial resources. The Road Map needs to link short-term targets with long term targets.

2. The engagement – vertically and horizontally – of institutions requires pro-active role for DRR Road Map making which must be flexible and usable.

3. The Road Map must not be just a list of 'stations'. It must have practical guidelines for the planning and implementation of the activities. Without this the journey can be finished by missing all the stations on the road.

4. The initial orientation and stakeholder engagement in preparing of the state DRR actions is not only for increasing ownership but also for preparing an enabling environment for local implementation. Thus, the Road Map needs to ensure that the process is detail oriented.

5. The state DRR Road Map should not only deal with the finance and planning but also with planning of human resources across the state that deal with DRR (and not only disaster management). ■

- Vishal Pathak, AIDMI

For more information:

1. A Disaster Risk Reduction Roadmap for the World Meteorological Organisation (2016); WMO. https://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/drr/documents/roadmap/documents/WDS-DRR-16948_en.pdf.
2. Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the SFDRR 2015-2030 (2016). <http://www.ndmindia.nic.in/AsiaRegionalPlan.pdf>.
3. DRR and Health Technical Note (2011), UNICEF. <http://www.unicefinemergencies.com/downloads/eresource/docs/DRR/FINAL%20DRAFT%20DRR-Health%20Technical%20Note%2021%20May%202012.doc>.
4. Implementing Cancun Agenda in South Asia (2017), AIDMI. http://www.preventionweb.net/files/submissions/53573_157snetimplementingcancunagendainsothasia.pdf.
5. National Disaster Management Plan (2016). <http://ndma.gov.in/images/policyplan/dmplan/National%20Disaster%20Management%20Plan%20May%202016.pdf>.
6. Roadmap for DRR 2015-2030 (2016), BSDMA. http://www.disastermgmt.bih.nic.in/Circulars/Draft_Bihar_DRR%20Roadmap.pdf.