

MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) IN DEVELOPMENTAL PLANS AND SCHEMES



A MANUAL
FOR
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES





Prepared By

Shri. Surajit Bordoloi

on behalf of

State Disaster Management
Authority
Meghalaya

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Mainstreaming or integration of disaster management into development plans, policies and projects to mitigate the impacts of disasters is urgently required. Although development and disaster risks are closely linked, they are not opposed to each other. However, the new developments should not themselves become cause for new risks. The risks in developmental activities can be substantially reduced with the integration/mainstreaming of disaster mitigation measures in the development projects and policies. The importance of such an action has been emphasized by various Plan Documents, Disaster Management Act, 2005, The National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009 and Meghalaya State Disaster Management Policy, 2006 which was revised in 2010. The Meghalaya State Disaster Management Plan, 2016 has incorporated a Mainstreaming Disaster Management into Development Programmes in Chapter 4. The Ministry of Finance, Government of India issued an Office Memorandum for using 10 percent of Flexi Fund within Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for disaster mitigation in case of natural calamities in 2014 which was further raised to 25 percent from 10 percent in 2016. The earmarked fund could be used to undertake mitigation/restoration activities in case of natural calamities in the sectors covered by Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 lays stress on reducing of disaster risks. It says "reducing disaster risks is a cost effective investment in preventing future losses. Effective disaster risk management contributes to sustainable development." Further, The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted an action oriented strategy for disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience into policies, plans, programmes and

budgets at all levels. The most significant focus of The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is its strong emphasis on disaster risk management rather than on disaster management. Its goal is focused on preventing new risks, reducing existing risk and strengthening resilience.

The effort of the Meghalaya State Disaster Management Authority(MSDMA) to published the booklet on “ Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Developmental Plans and Schemes of the Government of Meghalaya, A Manual for Different Government Departments and Agencies” prepared by Shri Surajit Bordoloi, Consultant, Meghalaya State Disaster Management Authority is commendable. I am sure it will be a useful guide for the Officers of the various departments of the Government of Meghalaya for realizing the goal of The Sendai Framework in reducing the disaster risks. I congratulate the MSDMA for timely bringing out this publication and also I congratulate Shri Surajit Bordoloi for preparing this useful Manual. I hope this will also be useful for others who are engaged in implementing various developmental works both Governmental and non Governmental, and thus lead towards minimizing present and future disaster risks.



(Shri H.B. Marak, IAS.,)

Secretary,

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MESSAGE

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I have the honour to present to you the Manual on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) In Developmental Plans and Schemes published by SDMA. The need for such a Manual has been felt for a long time since SDMA adopted the 'Mainstreaming Approach' for Disaster Risk Reduction. SDMA has been advocating and capacitating officials of various government departments on how to mainstream DRR in various developmental plans and programmes. This Manual provide the basic concepts and approaches related to mainstreaming DRR and together all the relevant Policies and Acts which aid this process. The Manual will serve as a ready reckoner not only for disaster management professionals but also for all government and non-government personnel involved in development activities who are mandated to adopt a 'risk reduction' approach. I credit Shri. Surajit Bordoloi, Consultant, SDMA for taking the efforts to bring out such a concise, comprehensive and practical manual on the topic, which has been possible because of his relentless involvement in the 'mainstreaming DRR' agenda of SDMA. I hope this Manual serves its purpose of accelerating the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in various development plans and programmes of the Government of Meghalaya.

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I am privileged to have been given the opportunity of writing this Manual by the State Disaster Management Authority, Meghalaya. This Manual is a reflection of the insights, experience and knowledge gained from my involvement in SDMA's interventions seeking to mainstream disaster risk reduction in development plans and programmes.

I am grateful to Shri. H.B. Marak, Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management for providing me with inputs and guidance throughout the entire process of planning, conceptualizing and bringing to fore this manual. This Manual would also not have been possible with the unflinching support of Smt. I. Mawlong, Executive Director, State Disaster Management Authority, Meghalaya, who has been involved in every stage of preparation of this Manual.

I am also grateful to the numerous individuals from the government as well as non-government sector working in the arena of development and disaster management for having shared me their unique experiences and ideas pertaining to this subject. I hope this Manual would be useful to all those who are engaged in championing the cause of mainstreaming risk reduction in different development activities and programmes.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Context

India is vulnerable in varying degrees to a large number of natural as well as man-made disasters— 58.6 per cent of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; over 40 million hectares (12 per cent of land) is prone to flood and river erosion; of the 7,516 km long coastline, close to 5,700 km is prone to cyclone and tsunamis; 68 per cent of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. Further, the vulnerability to Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) disasters and terrorism has also increased manifold. According to a recent study, 65 % of the total Indian landmass is highly prone to earthquake; whereas 12 % is submerged under water annually, 16 % is affected by draught, 8% is affected due to Cyclone and 3% is prone to Landslide (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2004). Besides, 8000-km stretch of Indian coastal line is affected by the fury of cyclone in two seasons.

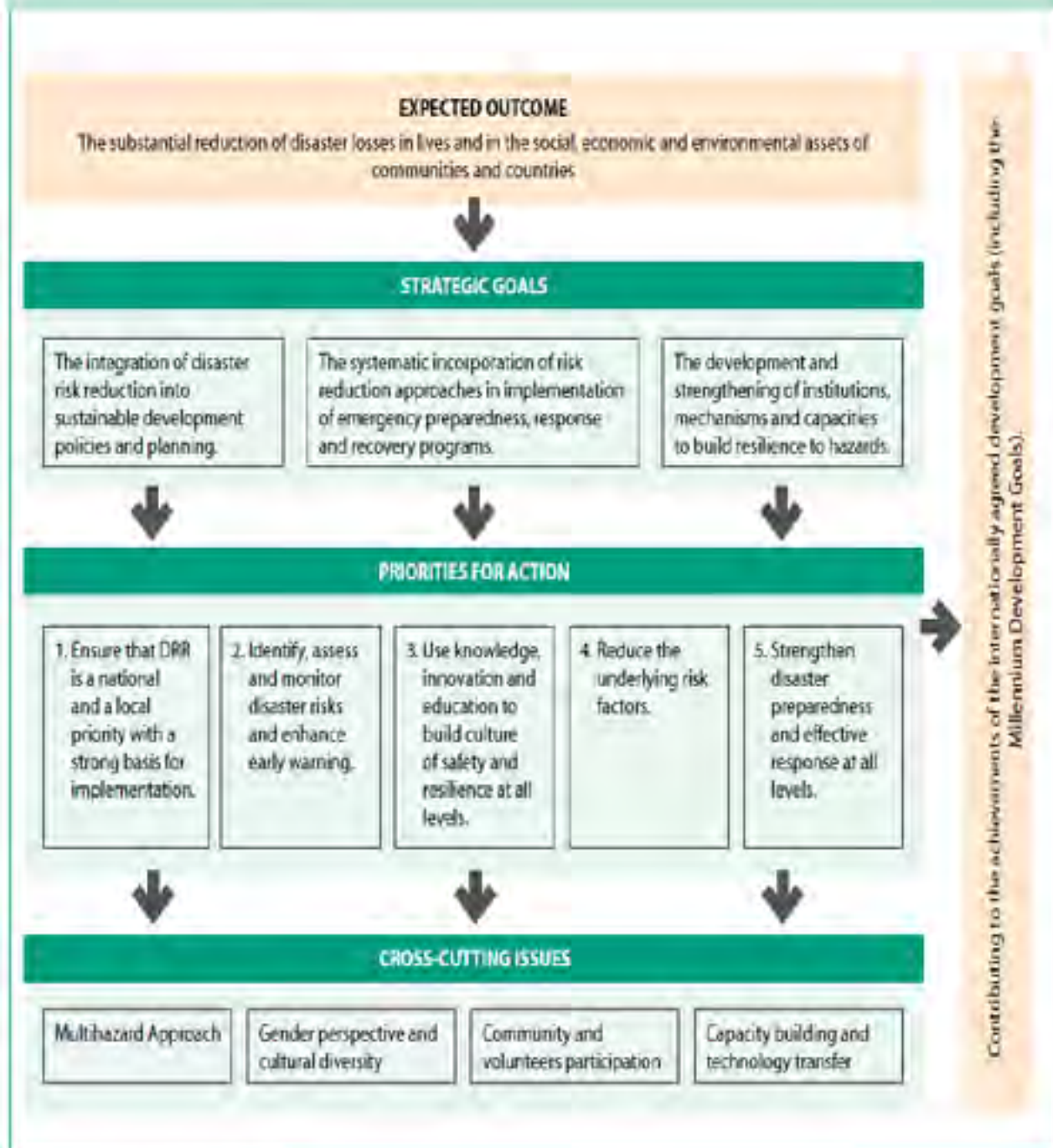
Disaster risks in India are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities. These include the ever growing population, the vast disparities in income, rapid urbanisation, increasing industrialisation, development within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, etc. Clearly, all these point to a future where disasters seriously threaten India's population, national security, economy and its sustainable development; therefore, there is an urgency to issue the guidelines for the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction (DRR) into development planning and programmes.

*Disaster risks in
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The link between disaster and development has been appreciated by India only recently and it has been endorsed by Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters which envisages "integrating risk reduction into development policies and plans at all levels of Government including poverty reduction strategies and multi-sectoral policies and plans". The Sendai Framework for Action (2015) also adopts a multispectral mainstreaming approach for disaster risk reduction.

Disasters threaten sustainable development and destroy decades of human efforts and investments, thereby placing new demands on society for reconstruction and rehabilitation. The unique geo-climatic conditions of the state of Meghalaya in northeast India makes the state particularly vulnerable to various natural disasters like floods, fire, landslides, cyclones, lightning and earthquakes. Meghalaya is particularly highly vulnerable to seismic disturbances as the State falls in Zone V (High Risk) of the seismic map of the country. This calls for concerted efforts towards disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness in the state so that the negative impact of any disaster can be minimized and effective relief and response activities can be carried out. It is also imperative that development activities and programmes specifically keep disaster risk reduction in mind so as to reduce the disaster vulnerability of that activity as well as minimize that activity's potential contribution to hazard specific vulnerability. Mainstreaming DRR in developmental planning and programmes is therefore gaining more and more importance as it is believed that investing in prevention and mitigation is economically and socially more beneficial than expenditure in relief and rehabilitation.

Figure 1.2 Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015
Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster



Source: www.unisdr.org/we/in/ha/final_summary.htm

Mainstreaming Initiatives of SDMA


The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), Meghalaya, has long since adopted this 'mainstreaming approach' and has been advocating for mainstreaming of DRR in the programmes and schemes of all the government departments for reducing the vulnerability of people in the hazard prone areas of the state. It has initiated the process of developing the Disaster Management Plans of the different government departments in the state. It has also facilitated a state level workshop on 'Mainstreaming DRR in Developmental Planning' for the DM Nodal Officers of the various state government departments. This workshop provided hands-on training to the DM Nodal Officers on the structural and non-structural methods of integrating DRR into the various schemes and programmes of their respective departments. The Department of Planning, Government of Meghalaya has also issued directives to the different departments in the state whereby they have been asked to include a mandatory component of DRR in their State Annual Plans. This has however not yet been actualized due to lack of expertise and skill on the part of the various departments to analyze their departmental activities from the standpoint of risk reduction and for taking concrete structural and non-structural steps towards mainstreaming DRR. This Manual is yet another step by SDMA in this direction, through which it aims to capacitate the different government departments in incorporating DRR in their various plans and programmes by providing the basic concepts, objectives, strategies and approaches of mainstreaming DRR.

CHAPTER II


CONCEPT AND APPROACH OF MAINSTREAMING DRR

Disaster and Development

Natural disaster risk is intimately connected to processes of human development. Disaster impacts result in a serious social and economic setback to the development. On the other hand, the process of development, and the kind of development choices made by individuals, communities and nations can generate new disaster risks.



*The kind of development
choices made by individuals,
communities and nations can generate
new disaster risks.*



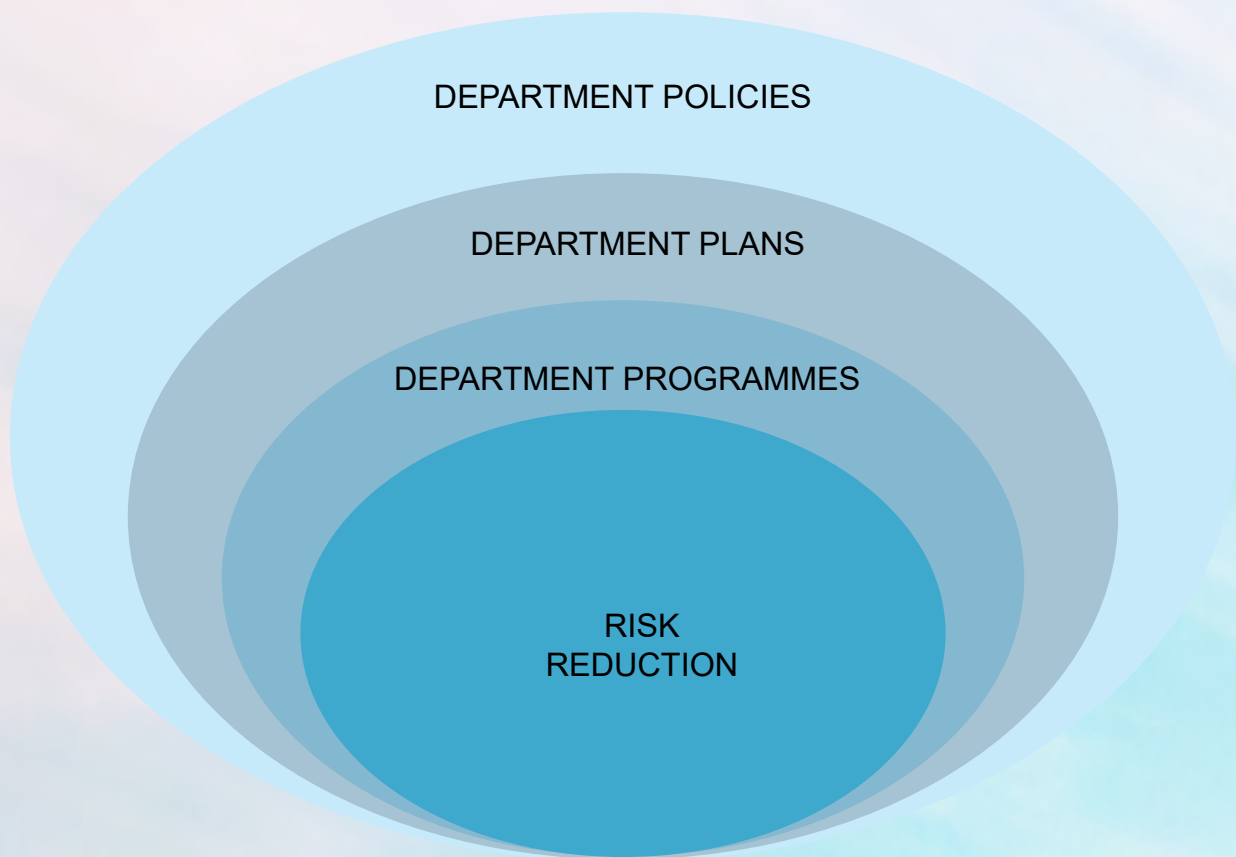
The intricate relationship between disaster and development is outlined in the following Table.

Three dimension of development and disaster linkage		
	Economic Development	Social Development
Disaster limits development	<p>Destruction of fixed assets.</p> <p>Loss of production capacity, market access or material inputs. Damage to transport, Communications or energy infrastructure. Erosion of</p> <p>Livelihoods, savings and physical capital.</p>	<p>Destruction of health or education infrastructure and personnel.</p> <p>Death, disablement or migration of key social actors leading to an erosion of social capital.</p>
Development causes disaster risk	<p>Unsustainable development practices that create wealth for some at the expense of unsafe working or living conditions for others or degrade the environment.</p>	<p>Development paths generate cultural norms that promote social isolation or political exclusion.</p>
Development reduces disaster risk	<p>Access to adequate drinking water, food, waste management and a secure dwelling increases people's resilience. Trade and technology can reduce poverty. Investing in financial mechanisms and social security can cushion against vulnerability.</p>	<p>Building community cohesion, recognizing excluded individuals or social groups (such as women), and providing opportunities for greater involvement in decision making,</p> <p>enhanced educational and health capacity increases resilience.</p>

(Source: Reducing Disaster Risk a Challenge for Development, UNDP3)

Definition - Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction

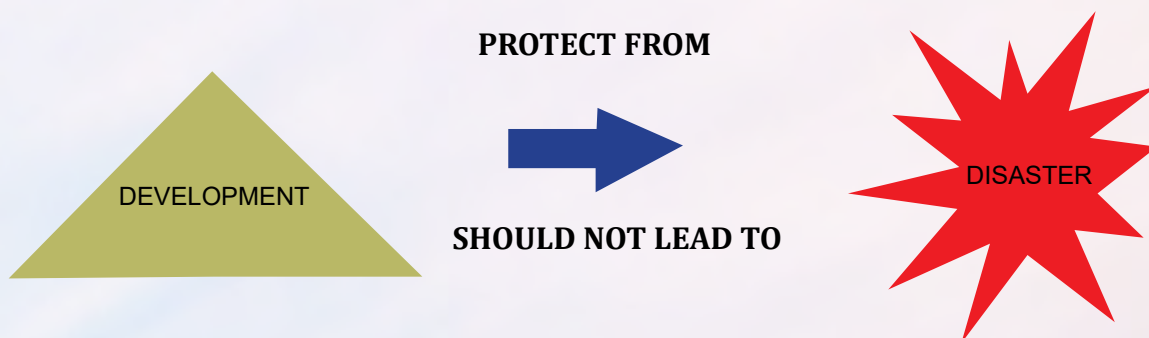
Integrating risk reduction into development policies and plans at all levels of government including poverty reduction strategies and multi-sectoral policies and plans (HFA 2005-2015)



Objective of Mainstreaming DRR

The objective of mainstreaming DRR will be to -

- Reduce the disaster vulnerability of development activities
- Minimize such activities' potential contribution to hazard specific vulnerability



How to Mainstream DRR

Mainstreaming DRR in Development Plans and Schemes has a two-step approach:

- i) Critical Analysis Of Each Departmental Development Activity**
- ii) Incorporating DM Considerations Into Departmental Development Activities**

Critical Analysis of Each Departmental Development Activity would entail the following agenda:

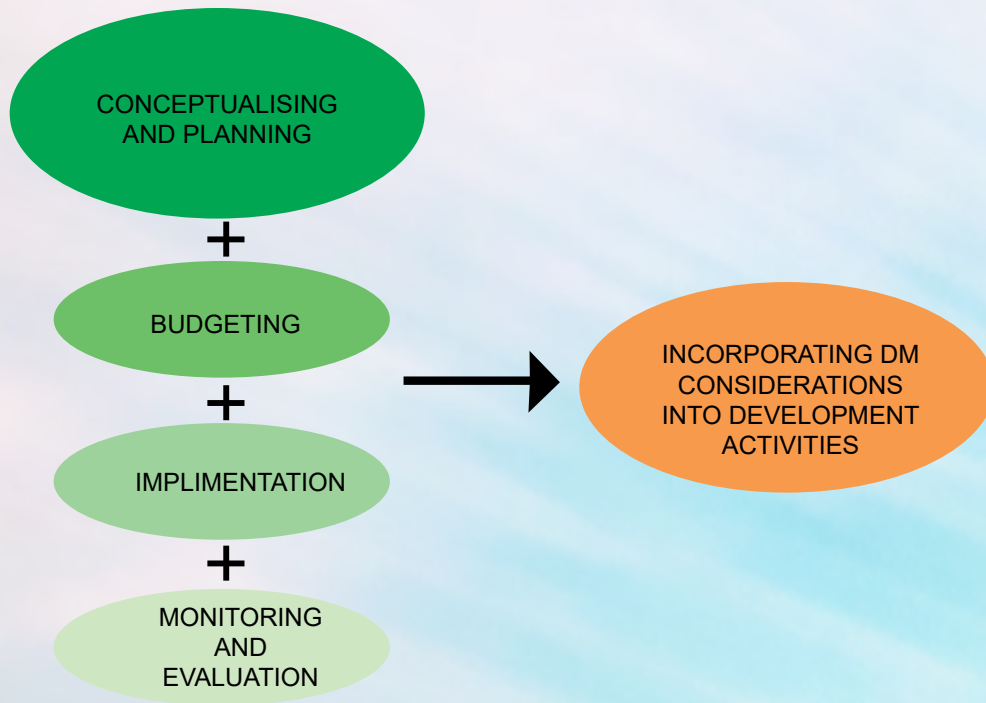
- **How to make that activity less vulnerable to disaster**
 - For example while constructing a school building or road, or while distributing seeds etc. we have to see whether any potential disaster could possibly harm these activities
- **How to minimise that activity's potential contribution to disasters**

While formation of SHG groups, if the most marginalized and vulnerable are excluded, then we are making them even more marginalized and subsequently more vulnerable and non-resilient towards disasters

- Construction of houses (IAY houses) near flood prone, landslide prone areas
- Construction of buildings which flaunt regulatory mechanisms
- Plantation activities which erode the natural ecosystem

Incorporating DM Considerations into Departmental Development Activities

Incorporating DM considerations into each and every stage of implementation of development plans and schemes.



Approaches for Mainstreaming DRR:

There are three suggested approaches of mainstreaming disaster management into the development process and disaster management plans-

- Structural Measures
- Non Structural Measures
- Disaster Mitigation Projects

Broad processes of mainstreaming DRR into Development will be:

- Ongoing schemes and projects of the Ministries and Departments of GoI, State Governments, all Government agencies and Institutions, be selectively audited by designated government agencies for ensuring that they have addressed the disaster risk and vulnerability profiles of the local areas where such schemes and activities are being undertaken.
- At initial stage itself, the development schemes should be designed with consideration of any potential hazardous impact associated with it and in corporate measures for mitigation of the same.
- All the development schemes should be pragmatic, incorporating the awareness of local disaster risk and vulnerability, and ensuring that the schemes have addressed these concerns and included specific provisions for mitigating such disaster concerns; and
- The SDMAs and DDMA's must ensure that all the disaster relief and recovery programmes and projects that originate from or are funded by any agency should satisfy developmental aims and reduce future disaster risks.

Key Areas Crucial to Mainstreaming Processes

Six key areas, crucial to the process of mainstreaming are: policy, strategy, geographical planning, project cycle management, external relations and institutional capacity.

Techniques for Mainstreaming DRR:

While formulating plan of action for mainstreaming DRR in development.

- Identify development induced disasters
- Develop guidelines on mainstreaming

- Develop sector specific guidelines on mainstreaming, Some of the suggested sectors for which guidelines could be developed are as under:
 - Infrastructure: Public Works, Roads and Construction
 - Housing: Urban and Rural Housing Development
 - Health
 - Agriculture
 - Education
 - Financial Services
- Develop area specific guidelines on mainstreaming
 - Flood Zone Management
 - Hilly Area Development
- Create techno-legal regime for mainstreaming
- Conduct Disaster Impact Assessment
- Private-Public Partnership
- Research and development
- Awareness generation, training and capacity building:
- Recognition of best efforts

CHAPTER III

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

All the Policies, Acts and Rules and Regulations of the central and state governments emphasizes the urgency of adopting the 'mainstreaming approach' in terms of DRR so as to reduce the disaster vulnerability of all development activities as well as minimize such activities potential contribution to hazard specific vulnerability. The various acts, policies and directives wherein 'mainstreaming DRR' has been emphasized are as follows:

- **THE DM ACT 2005** also requires the state government to ensure that mitigation measures for prevention and mitigation of disasters be integrated with development plans and projects. (Refer Annexure (i))
 - Section 11(3) states that the **National Plan** shall inter alia include measures to be taken for prevention/mitigation of disasters and **integration of mitigation measures in development plans**
 - Section 18 (2) (d) of the DM Act, 2005 has mandated the State Disaster Management Authorities to “**lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government of the State**” for the purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefore”. Section 18 (2) (g) of the Act also puts the onus on the

SDMA to “**review the development plans** of the different departments of the State and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein”.

- Section 23(3) states that the **State Disaster Management Plan** shall inter alia provide for inclusion of vulnerability assessment, measures for prevention and mitigation of disasters and the manner in which **mitigation measures shall be integrated with development plans and projects**

- Section 37(1) provides that the Disaster Management Plan of every Ministry or Department of the government shall give specifications regarding **integration of mitigation measures in its development plans** in accordance with the National Authority and the National Executive Committee

- Section 38 provides that the **State Governments** shall take measures for prevention and mitigation of disasters in accordance with guidelines of NDMA, ensure appropriate preparedness measures for **integrating DM into development plans and projects** and allocate funds for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and capacity building

- Section 40 provides that every department of the State Government shall lay out the **integration of strategies for prevention of disaster or the mitigation if its effects or both with the development plans and programmes** by the department

- The **NATIONAL POLICY ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT, 2009** has mandated the National Disaster Management Authority with ensuring the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the developmental agenda of all existing and new developmental programmes and projects and incorporation of disaster resilient specifications in design and construction. It also states that the Planning Commission will give due weightage to these factors while allocating resources.

- The **STATE POLICY ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT**, 2006 specifies in its Fundamental Principles (under section 3.2) that the State Government will make **disaster prevention and preparedness an integral part of every development policy and plan** and ensure that **disaster mitigation measures be adopted in all schemes/projects/development plans** being developed and executed by the government. (Refer Annexure (ii))

- The **12TH PLAN** document is also in line with the mainstreaming approach whereby the focus is on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in all major development schemes and programmes of the government.
 - Para 10.70 of the Plan document states that **disaster risk reduction will need to be incorporated in all major schemes, specifically the flagship schemes**, for reducing the vulnerability in the hazards prone areas of the country.

 - Para 17.78 of the Plan document states that along with concerted efforts to demystify and enable access to technical knowledge and skills **for good quality construction, it is important that disaster risk in various locations be considered and analyzed.**

 - Para 20.198 of the Plan document states that the **Ministry of Health shall** in its policies and programmes **give due consideration to the elements of disaster management, namely Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery.**

- **DIRECTIVE FROM THE PLANNING COMMISSION** for inclusion of a mandatory component on DRR in State Annual Plans from the year 2014-15 onwards. This directive also stated that the Planning Commission will initiate steps to mainstream **DRR in all major schemes of the Government of India** by incorporating the same in the Five Year Plan of the Central Ministries and annual plan of state governments (Refer Annexure (iii))

➤ **GUIDELINES FROM THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE** make provision for **25% flexi-funds within Centrally Sponsored Schemes (including the central and state share for any given scheme in a financial year) of every Ministry / Department** to be utilized inter alia for mitigation and restoration activities in line with the overall aim and objectives of the approved scheme. The States which want to avail of the flexi-fund facility should constitute a State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) to sanction projects or activities under the flexi-fund component. (Refer Annexure (IV)

All the above mentioned Acts, Policies and Directives provide the right environment and justification for uptake of the project titled mainstreaming of DRR into development plans and projects.

What could be done by State/Districts

- Advocate for building awareness and political support;
- Create enabling environment - policy, planning, tools, guidelines checklists and technical expertise;
- Strengthen district and state level planning
- Integrate DM in sectoral/departmental development plans
- Advocate for allocation of funds in annual budget of line departments for DM activities;
- Undertake capacity development activities

CHAPTER IV

STRATEGIES FOR MAINSTREAMING DM IN GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Mainstreaming DRR: Sectoral Approach

Departments	Non Structural	• Structural
Infrastructure: Public Works Dept. , Community and Rural Development, Public Health Engineering, Irrigation, Soil Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To incorporate disaster risk impact assessments as part of the planning process before the construction of new roads or bridges, check dams • To promote use of hazard risk information in land-use planning and zoning programmes. • Promoting watershed management in hilly terrains • Encouraging roof-top water harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making all weather resistant roads • Constructing of roads/ culverts considering disaster resistant norms/features • Avoiding construction in vulnerable areas • Periodic verification/ repairs of roads/ culverts/bridge

Sector specific activities could be taken up by different departments by developing time-line and modalities for mainstreaming DRR in developmental planning and risk reduction

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting stream water harvesting • Training on use of disinfectants (halogen tabs, bleaching powder, etc) • Training of rural volunteers on repairing of tube wells/ and damaged drinking water sources. • Providing loans for setting up of water banks and rainwater harvesting initiative • Creating awareness on the waterborne diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing embankment to restrict waters from entering the agricultural land • Desilting of channels during agricultural off-season • Preventing Soil erosion • Clearing the water channels • Opening up alternate channels for releasing excess water • Constructing community water storages
Housing: Urban Affairs Housing Development, Community and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the increased use of hazard-resilient designs (e.g. flood proofing, or seismic safety) in rural housing programmes in hazard-prone areas. • To promote utilisation of national building codes that have special provisions for enhanced design standards for buildings in areas affected by natural disasters. • To promote compliance and enforcement of local building laws requiring prescribed standards under natural building codes in urban hazard-prone areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining disaster-prone areas by use of advanced technology such as GIS, Remote Sensing and Mapping

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervising the conduct of fire safety mock drills among people • Creating awareness on safe construction • Training of rural masons/ helpers/ carpenters/ plumbers on construction of safe houses • Promoting low cost disaster resistant technology in rural housing 	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote programmes by the Ministry of Health to identify hospitals and health facilities that are located in hazard-prone areas, analyse their internal and external vulnerability during emergencies, and increase the hazard resilience of these hospitals. • To prepare and implement a Hospital Preparedness Plan for all such health facilities • Conducting community level first-aid training programmes • Conducting regular mock drill • Linking with the community first-aid teams and ASHA for refresher training and refilling of first-aid kit • Arranging for professional counselling and post- traumatic stress disorder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the health centres and hospitals should be disaster resistant • Making provisions for emergency medicines and supplies • Retrofitting hospitals and health centers if necessary
Financial Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To incorporate provisions in micro-financing schemes to have flexible repayments schedules that can be activated in the event of recipients being affected by natural disasters. • To encourage the financial services sectors and local capital markets to develop schemes for financing disaster risk reduction measures. 	

Agriculture and allied Department (sericulture, fishery, weaving)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting seasonal Calendars for farming activities. • Promoting Crop Insurance • Creating Community grain/seed banks • To promote effective programs of contingency crop planning to deal with year to year climate variations. • To promote effective programs of crop diversification including the use of hazard resistant crops, to deal with shifts in climate patterns. • To ensure sustainable livelihoods in areas of recurrent climate risks (i.e. arid and semi-arid zones, flood and cyclone prone areas) by promoting supplementary income generation from off-farm (e.g. animal husbandry and non-farm activities (e.g. handicrafts). • To promote effective insurance and credit schemes to compensate for crop damage and losses to livelihoods due to natural hazards. • Generating awareness on use of fish nets, safe Fishing Zones, Warning System • Training Fishermen/ Farmers on net making, managing response time, pond safeguards, etc. • Prompting insurance of fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular pond cleaning and bleaching
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Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To incorporate DRR modules into the school curriculum • Conducting periodic mock drills in schools on fire safety • Encouraging NCC/NSS volunteers to go for disaster management training • Periodically evacuating disaster management activities in schools • To add features in schools in hazard prone areas for use as emergency shelters such as facilities for water, sanitation and cooking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct all new schools located in hazard-prone areas to higher standards of hazard resilience • Conduct rapid visual survey and retrofitting of the weak school structure
Veterinary and Animal husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting insurance of livestock • Creating awareness on livestock management in disasters • Promote Planning for fodder contingency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up veterinary centers which are disaster resistant
Home Guards and Civil Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing for regular mock drills • Promote volunteerism among the youth and involve them in rescue operation. • Training volunteers from community on search and Rescue operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New equipments and technology should be available with HG&CD personnels for carrying out search and rescue operation

Mainstreaming DRR into ongoing Flagship Programmes

Nodal departments can plan for structural and non-structural mitigation measures with respect to important schemes and projects as follows:

Name of the Scheme	Sector	State Department Responsible for Implementation of the Scheme	Proposed strategies
Indira Awas Yojana	Housing	Community and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Inclusion of such measures like application of Hazard resistant design in construction of IAY houses, appropriate sitting of IAY housing as per guideline of IAY. ii. Development of model design for IAY houses which could be easily referred to by DRDAs at district level and used for community awareness depending on the geographical location. iii. Capacity Building of Rural masons on safe construction. iv. Capacity Building of local representative institution. v. Community Awareness. vi. Capacity Building Programmes for DRDA officials on Disaster Risk Reduction issues.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme	Livelihood security and Rural development	Community and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identify works that are available which can take into account the hazard profile and ensure continuous employment opportunities in the event of disasters. Works which reduce disaster risk are given priority in plans-such as local mitigation works etc. ii. Any other implementable suggestion within the ambit of the scheme.
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	Infrastructure	PWD (Road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Master Plan for rural roads, the district rural road plan and identification of core network under the planning process of this scheme should, the overall guidelines of its preparation, explicitly address the disaster risk reduction concerns and accord priority to connect the vulnerable habitations. ii. The technical guidelines should explicitly provide for suitable protection and inclusion of disaster risk concerns explicitly – while provision of cross drainage, slope stabilization, protection works are already included, in multi-hazard and especially flood and landslide prone areas, fair weather roads need to be upgraded on a priority basis. iii. The maintenance guidelines are modified to ensure that in case of disasters these roads get provision for restoration to ensure all weather connectivity.
Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan	Education	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of a Policy of school safety. ii. Introducing school safety as a part of the guidelines of SSA which is currently focusing on inclusive development. iii. Developing model structurally safe designs for schools. iv. Introducing School Safety in the Teacher's Training Curriculum. v. Training of Rural Engineers appointed under SSA Scheme as well as the SSA State Coordinators. vi. Training of masons in rural areas. vii. Construction of Technology Demonstration Units. viii. Community Awareness.

Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission	Urban Infrastructure	Urban Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthening of the compliance mechanism at the detail project report submission and appraisal stage in case of infrastructure projects as well as housing scheme to ensure structural safety. ii. Emphasis on disaster risk audit at the stage of preparation of detail project reports. iii. Inclusion of amending of building byelaws to ensure structural safety as a mandatory reform in the Mission cities to ensure safe habitat development. (Both structural safety and fire safety norms). iv. Inclusion of disaster management as a function of the Urban Local Bodies and allocate resources. v. Inclusion of Disaster Resistant features in the houses being constructed under the BSUP component as well as promote development of safe habitat. vi. Inclusion of strategies for disaster management in the City Development Plans. vii. Training and Capacity Building Programmes for municipal officers on disaster risk reduction.
Rajiv Awas Yojana		Urban Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Since Rajiv Awas Yojana is focusing on developing slum free cities and Capacity Building. Community Mobilization is also an important component of RAY, through this programme attempts can be made towards community level disaster preparedness as slum dwellers often become the most vulnerable community during such disasters like floods, fire and high wind speed. The 30 cities selected on plot basis can be targeted to initiate community based disaster preparedness activities. ii. Also the Housing Programmes to be implemented in these selected cities can ensure incorporation of hazard resistant features.

National Rural Health Mission	Health and family welfare	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure that the village Health Plan and the District health plan explicitly address the disaster risk reduction concerns in the vulnerable habitations and the vulnerable districts and the disaster management plan as per DM Act 2005 and links itself to the District and village Health plans. ii. Provide training to the ASHA workers on disaster health preparedness and response. iii. Strengthening of Health Surveillance System in rural areas. iv. Ensuring structural safety of the CHC/PHC and other health care service delivery centres in rural areas. v. Training of doctors and hospital staffs on mass casualty management and emergency medicine. vi. Community awareness on disaster management.
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Hazard Specific Crisis Mangement Plans

The Nodal Departments at State level which would be responsible for preparing the Hazard specific Crisis Management Plans are as follows:

SL. No	Hazards Specific	Nodal Departments	Supporting Agencies
1.	Earthquake	Revenue & DM	IMD, Geological Survey of India, NDRF, Armed Force
2.	Landslides	Soil and Water Conservation	IMD, GSI, NESAC
3.	Floods/ Flash Floods/ Cloud Burst	Revenue and DM	IMD, CWC, NESAC, NDRF
4.	Fire	Fire Department	Revenue and Disaster Management
5.	Forest Fire	Forest Department	Revenue and Disaster Management
6.	Drought	Agriculture	IMD, C&RD, Revenue and Disaster Management

7.	Cyclonic Storms	Revenue and Disaster Management	IMD, Agriculture and Horticulture, Home, NESAC
8.	Hailstorms	Revenue and Disaster Management	IMD
9.	Road Accidents	Concerned District Administration	Transport, PWD, BRO, Home and Health
10.	Civil Aviation Accidents	Transport	Civil Aviation, Home
11.	Rail Accidents	Indian Railway	Health, Home, Revenue and Disaster Management, Transport,
12.	Boat Capsizing	Concerned District Administration	District DDMA, Home and Health IWT
13.	Stampede	District Administration	Health and Home, Revenue and Disaster Management
14.	Terrorism	Home	Health
15.	Industrial	Commerce & Industries Department	Labour & Employment, Home, Pollution Control Board
16.	Chemical	Commerce & Industries Department	Industry/ Department Labour, Home, Admin, NDRF
17.	Biological	Health and Family Welfare	Home, NDRF
18.	Mines Collapse/ Mishaps	Department of Geology and Mining	Pollution Control Board , Department of Health and Forest
19.	Dam/ Reservoir Burst	Power, MeECL	PHE, Environment, Science & Technology, CWC.

Agencies Responsible For Early Warning Activities

Agencies competent to issue warning or alert pertaining to various types of disasters are given below:

Pre warning:

Disaster	Primary Agency	Support Agencies
Floods	Central Water Commission (CWC)	IMD, Water Resource, Revenue and DM, SDMA
Cyclones	IMD	NESAC, Revenue and DM, SDMA
Landslides	Soil and Water Conservation Department	GSI, Revenue and DM, SDMA
Drought	Agriculture Department	Revenue and DM, SDMA
Human Epidemics	Health & Family Welfare Department	Revenue and DM, SDMA
Animal and poultry Epidemics	Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department	Revenue and DM, SDMA

Disaster Specific Action Plan By Different Departments And Agencies

(I) FLOODS

Strategic Plan for Floods

Activities	Nodal Agencies
Strengthening river embankments by utilizing modern technology	Dept. of water Resource , PWD
Take necessary steps to repair/improve the channels to ensure free flow of flood waters.	
Take necessary steps to repair/improve the channels to ensure free flow of flood waters.	
Make inter basin transfers.	
Undertake bank protection and anti-erosion works.	
Conduct regular inspection and strengthen flood protection embankment ring and other bunds.	
Ensure repair of drainage channels for free flow of surplus water	
Undertake strengthening of embankment and anti-erosion measures.	
Cleaning/distilling of channels creeks to be undertaken for improvement of drainage system.	
Improvement of existing reservoirs, tanks etc. through Block Development Office	C&RD
Construct community shelters / buildings at a raised location above flood level.	
Flood shelter should be constructed at raised places which at normal times can be used as primary school / ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services) Centre / non-formal education centres / continuing education centres / library.	
Raise the tube well heads.	
Undertake watershed management programmes and encourage rain harvesting technology.	Dept. of Water Resources
Prevent deforestation on hill slopes/ river catchments area.	Dept. of Forest
Afforestation of hilly region/flood prone areas is given top priority.	DDMA
District wise area specific mitigation plan for flood prone areas should be prepared.	
Conduct mass awareness programmes on a large scale covering all the flood prone areas.	
Discourage encroachment on embankment and prevent damaging to the embankment.	PWD

Area flood mapping should be prepared.	NESAC
Establish good communication system in flood prone areas.	MPRO

Pre-Flood Measures

Emergency Plan	Nodal Agencies
Formation of a disaster management committee at district level.	DDMA, NESAC
Classification of flood prone villages.	
Identification of safe areas.	
Preparation of inventories of rescue and relief materials available and listing them in registers with notice to the owners, especially of rescue items to make them available in an emergency.	
Operationalize control room.	
Liaise with military, BSF, Railway, NGOs, local bodies, electricity and tele-communication authorities.	
Strengthening and repair infrastructural facilities.	PWD
Identify high land for helipad and air dropping of food stuff.	
Maintain adequate stock of relief materials.	Dept. of Food and civil Supplies
Ensuring sufficient stock of life saving drugs. Vaccines, disinfectants, etc. at appropriate places.	Dept. of Health and Family welfare
Formation of action group of trained personnel including doctors and para-medical staff.	
Large scale mapping for delineating natural disaster prone areas.	DDMA NESAC
Provide good communication system.	MPRO
Get the weather forecast, information on release of water from dams.	CWC- DCs/ SDOs/ BDOs can access the information

Measures to be taken during Floods

During the Flood	Nodal Agencies
Conduct search and rescue and evacuation operation.	Home Guard and Civil Defence/ SDRF
Ensure availability of food stuff in relief camps.	Dept. of Food and Civil Supplies
Ensure adequate supply of potable water.	PHE

Ensure availability of medical facilities like hospital beds, medicine, ORS etc.	Dept. of Health and Family Welfare
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Post Flood Measures

Post Flood measures	Nodal Agencies
Medical teams should continue their work even after flood water has subsided.	Dept of Health and Family Welfare
Arrange veterinary aids services and manage cattle in camps when necessary feeds.	Dept of Vetenary and Animal Husbandry
Arrange for removal of debris and disposal of dead bodies.	Municipalities/DMHO
Conduct comprehensive survey of the damage.	DDMA
Provide financial assistance for reconstruction of the damaged houses for flood victims	Dept of Revenue and DM
Provide gratuitous relief to the next of kin of the deceased and provide assistance to the injured.	
Inspect, restore and repair infrastructural facilities.	PWD
Prevent new construction or reconstruction of natural drainage.	
Disinfect drinking water.	PHE
Ensure proper supply of food, essentials, fuel etc. through PDS (Public Distribution System) / fair price shops.	Dept of Food and civil supplies

(II) CYCLONE

Strategic Plan for Cyclone

Strategic Plan	Nodal Agencies
Construction of shelters as per BIS norms along the cyclone prone villages of the District.	C&RD
Up gradation of primary schools to serve as shelters and making provision for drinking water and toilets. This can be done from the fund available from various programmes like BADP (Border Area Development Programme (India)), SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) etc.	
Strengthening of embankments in the vulnerable areas.	Dept of Irrigation and flood control

Arrangement of strong and reliable communication system in cyclone prone areas.	MPRO
Setting up of control room during cyclone season to monitor the situation and maintain close contact with the IMD.	
Generate mass awareness on preparedness and mitigation measures for cyclones.	DDMA
Communicate impending storm through public address system and / through rising of warning flags at village level.	VDMC
Local youth at the village should be involved in awareness programme, rescue and relief operation.	
People should be asked to listen to the AIR/DD/TV Bulletins.	DIPR

Pre- Cyclone Measures

Emergency Plan	Nodal Agencies
Issue Warning and evacuate from the hazard prone areas.	DDMA
Identify vulnerable areas.	
Conduct mock drills before the cyclonic season.	
Issue warning to people who are likely to be affected.	
Identify cyclone shelters.	
Operationalize control room during cyclonic season.	
Keep the funds for emergency relief ready.	
Suspend electricity supply to avoid electrocution.	MeECL
Pass information to village level functionaries on the impending cyclone.	BDMC
Earmark beds in Govt. hospitals.	Dept of Health and Family Welfare
Verify structural and infrastructural conditions before the commencement of the cyclonic seasons.	PWD
PWD and police authorities to arrange the smooth flow of traffic in case of breaches and obstruction of the embankments from fallen trees.	Home
Construct/ repair embankments in vulnerable areas.	
Watch news bulletins from AIR/DD/TV and ACWC (Area Cyclone Warning Centres).	DIPR
Develop reliable communication system in cyclone prone Districts.	MPRO
Keep veterinary teams with adequate provision of medicines for prompt action.	Dept of Vetenary and Animal Husbandry
Prepare village level contingency plan.	VDMC
Keep 25 volunteers ready at every village for search and rescue work.	

Post Cyclone Measures

After the Cyclone	Nodal Agencies
Rescue the people who are stranded or otherwise affected.	Home Guard and Civil Defence
Conduct search and rescue operation for the victims and missing persons.	
Restore power supply, road communication systems.	MeECL
Ensure supply of food and water to the stranded people and those in shelters.	Dept of food and Civil supplies
Ensure proper survey of damage and adequate assistance to be rendered to the victims.	DDMA

(III) Earthquakes

Meghalaya is vulnerable to earthquake as it falls under the seismic zone V. The following steps should be taken for dealing with the occurrence of earthquake effectively.

Strategic Plan for Earthquakes

Tasks	Nodal Agencies
Re-framing the building bye-laws based on the relevant BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) codes and their proper implementation and stricter legislation for the State, in this regard.	Urban Affairs
In high-risk areas all buildings should in corporate earthquake resistant features.	
Public utilities like water supply system, communication network, electricity lines etc. must be earthquake proof to reduce damages to the infrastructures, and alternative arrangement for the same must be developed.	PWD, PHE, MeECL, BSNL
Community buildings and other buildings used by large number of people such as schools, dharamshalas, hospitals, Churches etc. must be made earthquake resistant.	
Community buildings and other buildings used by large number of people such as schools, dharamshalas, hospitals, Churches etc. must be made earthquake resistant.	
Improving educational curricula in technical institutions and technical training in polytechnics and schools to include disaster related topics.	Dept of Education
Retrofitting of the weak structures.	PWD (B)

Supporting Research & Development in various aspects of disaster mitigation, preparedness and prevention and post disaster management.	SDMA
Preparation of literature in local languages with dos and don'ts for the building constructions.	
Getting community involved in the process of disaster mitigation by providing them proper education and awareness.	
Supporting local technical institutions/colleges to conduct and organize research, and organize exhibitions or programs for public awareness.	
Networking of local NGOs working in the area of disaster management.	

Post-Earthquake Measures

Tasks	Nodal Agencies
Maintenance of law and order.	Dept of Home
Condoning off severely damaged structures that are likely to collapse during aftershocks.	
Recovery of dead bodies and their disposal.	
Prevention of trespassing, looting etc.	
Evacuation of people from vulnerable built-up areas.	Home Guard and Civil Defence
Medical care for injured.	Dept of Health and Family Welfare
Supply of food and drinking water.	PHE
Temporary shelters like tents, metal sheds etc. Metal sheds are typically a simple, single-storey structure built with corrugated iron or tin sheets at roof (A) on wooden (timber or bamboo) framed truss (B) supported by wooden (timber or bamboo) or masonry wall or pillars (C) to provide shelter.	Dept of Revenue and DM
Quick assessment of damage and demarcation of damaged areas according to grade of damage.	
Restoring lines of communication and information.	BSNL

(IV) Landslides

Strategic Plan for Landslides

Tasks	Nodal Agencies
Construction of shelters as per BIS norms along landslide prone villages of the District.	C&RD
Up gradation of primary school to serve as shelters having drinking water and toilets.	
Strengthening of embankments, buildings and other basic utility infrastructure in the vulnerable areas.	PWD
Arrangement of strong and reliable communication system in landslide areas.	MPRO
Setting up of control room to monitor the situation.	DDMA
Removal of any dwelling at edge or downstream of landslide prone areas.	
Public awareness programmes should be organized at block and village levels.	
Prior Inform of likelihood of occurrence of landslide through the public address system and put-up sign boards in the affected areas.	
Special vehicles like JCB excavators, MUV (multi utility vehicles) etc. should be kept ready for use of emergency for clearing the landslide affect the national and state highways and major district roads for easy movement of traffic.	Dept of PWD
Medical units with trained personnel should also be kept ready for meeting any emergency.	Dept of Health and Family Welfare
Alternative routes should be maintained.	PWD (R)
Plantation of trees in the exposed hills	Department of forest

ANNEXURE I
Excerpts from DM Act 2005

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल.—(एन)04/0007/2003—05

REGISTERED NO. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—05



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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NEW DELHI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 2005 / PAUSA 5, 1927

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2005/Pausa 5, 1927 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 23rd December, 2005 and is hereby published for general information:—

THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

No. 53 OF 2005

[23rd December, 2005.]

An Act to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

11. (1) There shall be drawn up a plan for disaster management for the whole of the country to be called the National Plan.

(2) The National Plan shall be prepared by the National Executive Committee having regard to the National Policy and in consultation with the State Governments and expert bodies or organisations in the field of disaster management to be approved by the National Authority.

(3) The National Plan shall include—

(a) measures to be taken for the prevention of disasters, or the mitigation of their effects;

(b) measures to be taken for the integration of mitigation measures in the development plans;

(c) measures to be taken for preparedness and capacity building to effectively respond to any threatening disaster situations or disaster;

(d) roles and responsibilities of different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in respect of measures specified in clauses (a), (b) and (c).

18. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a State Authority shall have the responsibility for laying down policies and plans for disaster management in the State.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of provisions contained in sub-section (1), the State Authority may —

(a) lay down the State disaster management policy;

(b) approve the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority;

(c) approve the disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the Government of the State;

(d) lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government of the State for the purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefor;

(e) coordinate the implementation of the State Plan;

(f) recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures;

(g) review the development plans of the different departments of the State and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein;

23. (1) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every State to be called the State Disaster Management Plan.

(2) The State Plan shall be prepared by the State Executive Committee having regard to the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and after such consultation with local authorities, district authorities and the people's representatives as the State Executive Committee may deem fit.

(3) The State Plan prepared by the State Executive Committee under sub-section (2) shall be approved by the State Authority.

(4) The State Plan shall include,—

- (a) the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different forms of disasters;
- (b) the measures to be adopted for prevention and mitigation of disasters;
- (c) the manner in which the mitigation measures shall be integrated with the development plans and projects;

37. (1) Every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall—

(a) prepare a disaster management plan specifying the following particulars, namely:—

- (i) the measures to be taken by it for prevention and mitigation of disasters in accordance with the National Plan;
- (ii) the specifications regarding integration of mitigation measures in its development plans in accordance with the guidelines of the National Authority and the National Executive Committee;

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, each State Government shall take all measures specified in the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and such further measures as it deems necessary or expedient, for the purpose of disaster management.

(2) The measures which the State Government may take under sub-section (1) include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) coordination of actions of different departments of the Government of the State, the State Authority, District Authorities, local authority and other non-governmental organisations;
- (b) cooperation and assistance in the disaster management to the National Authority and National Executive Committee, the State Authority and the State Executive Committee, and the District Authorities;
- (c) cooperation with, and assistance to, the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in disaster management, as requested by them or otherwise deemed appropriate by it;
- (d) allocation of funds for measures for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness by the departments of the Government of the State in accordance with the provisions of the State Plan and the District Plans;

(e) ensure that the integration of measures for prevention of disaster or mitigation by the departments of the Government of the State in their development plans and projects;

(f) integrate in the State development plan, measures to reduce or mitigate the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different disasters;

(g) ensure the preparation of disaster management plans by different departments of the State in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority;

(h) establishment of adequate warning systems up to the level of vulnerable communities;

(i) ensure that different departments of the Government of the State and the District Authorities take appropriate preparedness measures;

(j) ensure that in a threatening disaster situation or disaster, the resources of different departments of the Government of the State are made available to the National Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee or the District Authorities, as the case may be, for the purposes of effective response, rescue and relief in any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(k) provide rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to the victims of any disaster; and

(l) such other matters as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing effective implementation of provisions of this Act.

40. (1) Every department of the State Government, in conformity with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority, shall—

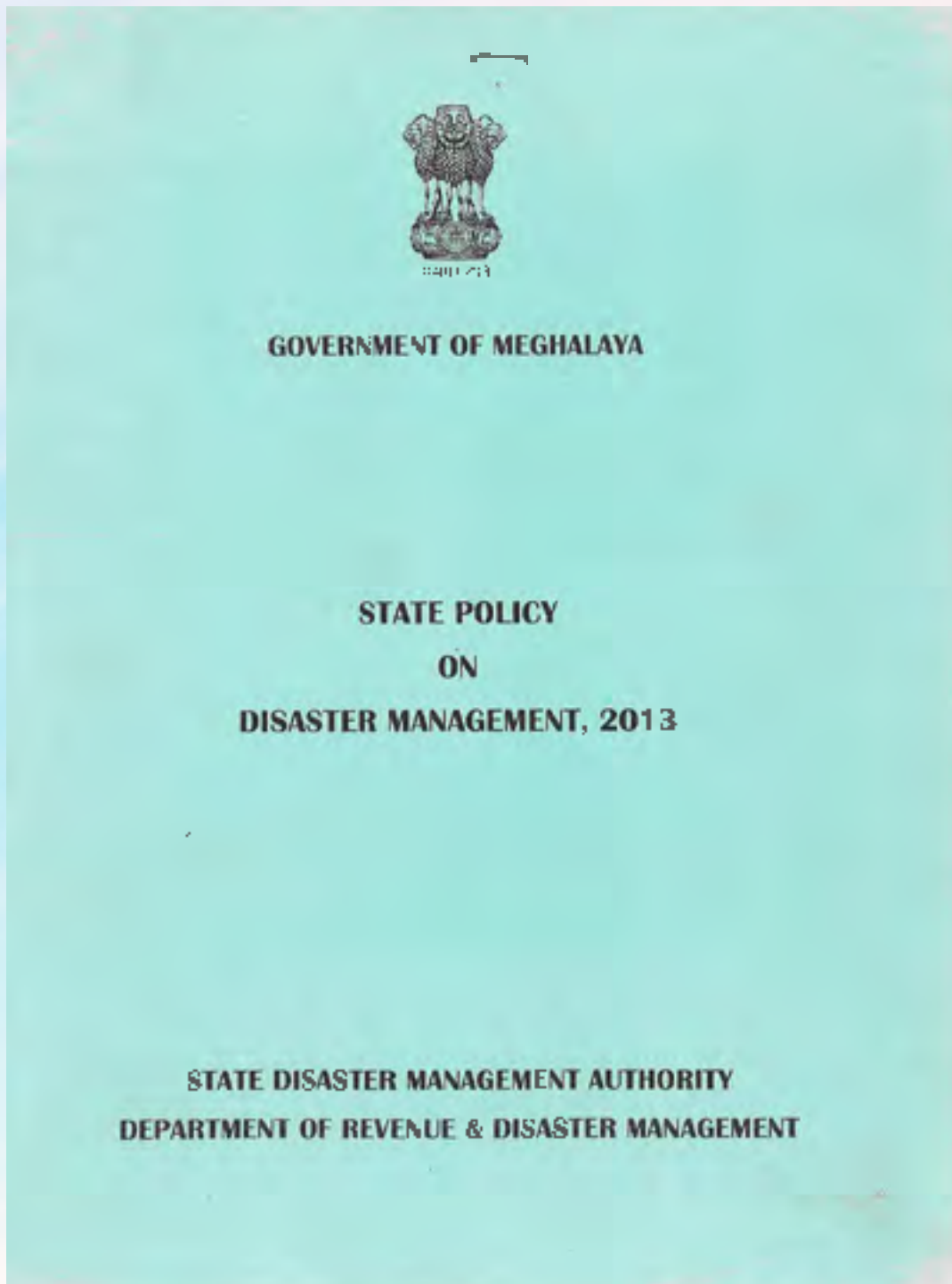
(a) prepare a disaster management plan which shall lay down the following :—

(i) the types of disasters to which different parts of the State are vulnerable;

(ii) integration of strategies for the prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects or both with the development plans and programmes by the department;

ANNEXURE II

The State Policy on Disaster Management 2003



2. Objectives


The main aim of this Policy is establishing principles and guidelines on various aspects of Disaster Management and making the people increasingly resilient to disaster. The focus is on reducing disaster risks and vulnerability through strengthening of Government and Non-Governmental organizations, physical infrastructures and the capacities of the communities in meeting the challenges posed by disasters in the State of Meghalaya.

3. Fundamental Principles of the Disaster Management Policy


- 3.1 The approach of the State Government will be proactive – in prevention, mitigation and preparedness before a disaster strikes. Its focus will shift from “relief, restoration and rehabilitation” to “planning, prevention and preparedness”.
- 3.2 The State Government will follow a holistic approach in dealing with disasters by making disaster prevention and preparedness an integral part of every development policy and plan. Disaster mitigation concerns will be adopted in all schemes/projects/development plans being developed and executed by the Government.
- 3.3 The State Government believes that disaster management is the responsibility of all organisations-Government and Non-Government- and all people who may be potentially affected by a disaster. Non-Governmental organisations, religious organisations, the private sector, academic institutions, NCC, Scouts & Guides, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, NSS, co-operatives, along with the community will be sensitized, trained and co-opted into the planning process as well as the response mechanisms.
- 3.4 Particular attention will be paid towards addressing the reduction of vulnerabilities of women, children, aged and other disadvantaged sections of the society to disasters through appropriate prevention, mitigation and preparedness strategies.
- 3.5 The Policy will aim to strengthen capacity of all institutions concerned with disaster management and the community in order to mitigate the impact of disasters. New institutions may be set up where the existing mechanisms are found inadequate.
- 3.6 There shall be no discrimination in providing assistance under disaster management on grounds of religion, community, creed, castes or sex.

ANNEXURE III

Directive from the Planning Commission for Inclusion of a Mandatory Component on DRR in State Annual Plans



T.K. Pandey
Joint Secretary (State Plans)



राष्ट्रिय
योजना आयोग

माननीय सदस्य
योजना आयोग
योजना भवन
नई दिल्ली-110 001

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION
RIZAMBA BHAWAN
NEW DELHI-110 001

October 14th, 2013

Dear Joint Secretary,

I am writing in connection with the mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the State Plans.

2. A meeting was held in the Planning Commission on 25th Apr. 2013 regarding mainstreaming of DRR in all schemes of Government of India. The meeting covered wide range of topics related to the Disaster Management such as global disaster situation, Indian disaster scenario, salient features of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, mandate of efforts being made by the NDMA, status of State Disaster Management Plans (SDMP), approach for Disaster Management in the 12th Five Year Plan etc.

3. One of the important decisions taken during the course of discussions was that both the Central Plan and State Plan may have a mandatory component of DRR. The Planning Commission will initiate steps to mainstream DRR in all major schemes especially flagship schemes of the Government of India by incorporating same in the Five Year Plan of the Central Ministry and annual plan of State Governments.

4. I would therefore like to request you to kindly initiate steps for incorporating DRR as an essential component of the Annual Plan of your State for financial year 2014-15 onwards so as to ensure that development does not increase the vulnerability to reduce it. All schemes may have capacity building component with DRR as a sub-theme, focus to give impetus for education, research, public sensitization, awareness and institutional strengthening for Disaster Management preparedness at all levels.

Yours faithfully,

(Signature)
(T.K. Pandey)

Sd/- Joint Secretary
Department of Planning
Government of Meghalaya
Main Secretariat Building,
Shillong - 793 001

20/10/13
(T.K.)
Jen/LL

25/10/13
(T.K.)
Jen/LL

ANNEXURE IV

Guidelines from Ministry of Finance for provision of 25% Flexi Funds

F.No. 55(5)/PF-II/2011
Ministry of Finance
Department of Expenditure
Plan Finance-II Division

New Delhi, dated 6th September, 2016

Office Memorandum

Subject: Guidelines for Flexi-Funds within Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Reference is invited to this Department OM of even no. dated 6th January, 2014 on the subject mentioned above. It was stipulated that the Central Ministries should provide 10% of their budget under each CSS as a flexi-fund, except for schemes which emanate from a legislation or where the whole or a substantial proportion of the budgetary allocation is flexible.

2. Based on the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers and consultations with stake holders, NITI Aayog has issued instructions for Rationalization of CSS, vide OM No. O-11013/02/2015-CSS & CMC dated 17th August, 2016. As per para 6 of the said OM, flexi-funds available in each CSS has been raised from the current level of 10% to 25% for States, and 30% for UTs, of the overall annual allocation under each scheme.

3. These instructions will be applicable for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, except those which emanate from a legislation (e.g. MGNREGA), or, schemes where the whole or a substantial proportion of the budgetary allocation is flexible (e.g. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, Border Area Development Program, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission etc.). The provisions of this Department's OM No.55(5)/PF-II/2011 dated 6th January, 2014 *ibid* are substituted as follows:

Objectives

4. The flexi-fund component within the Centrally Sponsored Schemes can be used to achieve the following objectives:

- (i) To provide flexibility to States to meet local needs and requirements within the overall objective of any given Scheme at the sub-head level;
- (ii) To pilot innovation to improve efficiency within the overall objective of any given Scheme at the sub-head level;
- (iii) To undertake mitigation/ restoration activities in case of natural calamities, or to satisfy local requirements in areas affected by internal security disturbances.

Fund Allocation and Approval

5. States may, if they so desire, set aside 25% of any Centrally Sponsored Scheme (including the central and state share for any given scheme in a financial year) as flexi fund to be spent on any sub-scheme or component or innovation that is in line with the overall aim and objectives of the approved Scheme.

6. The States, who want to avail of the flexi-fund facility, should constitute a State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) on the lines of RKVY to sanction projects or activities under the flexi-fund component. However, participation of the concerned Central Ministry would be mandatory in the SLSC before the flexi-fund facility is invoked under any Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

7. It may be noted that the Name, Acronym and the Logo are the core feature of any Centrally Sponsored Scheme, which must be retained for the flexi fund component as well. If the States change any of these core features, the central contribution will cease and the flexi fund component will become a purely state scheme.

Use of flexi-funds

8. The flexi-fund would continue to be part of the parent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It may be operated at the level of the Scheme, Sub-scheme and its Components, but not at the level of the Umbrella Program, *for example*, flexi-funds can be spent on any sub-scheme or component, including creation of a new innovative component, under the primary education scheme, but cannot be used to move primary education funds to the higher education or to any other sector. However, it would be permissible to use flexi-funds to converge different schemes under an umbrella program to improve efficiency and effectiveness of outcomes, *for example*, nutrition mission can be used to converge anganwadi services with maternity benefits, and health care networks can be used to provide a continuum of health care services across the primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

9. It may also be noted that the purpose of flexi-funds is to enable the States to satisfy local needs and undertake innovations in areas covered by the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Flexi-funds should not be used to substitute State's own schemes and project expenditures. It should also not be used for construction/repair of offices/residences for government officials, general publicity, purchase of vehicles/furniture for offices, distribution of consumer durables/non-durables, incentives/rewards for staff and other unproductive expenditures.

Monitoring, Evaluation & Audit

10. Web-based reporting for the use of flexi-funds may be designed by adding modules to the existing MIS. Outcomes (medium term) and outputs (short term) should be part of the MIS along with pictures/images and good practices to ensure greater transparency and learning across States.

11. Evaluation of flexi-funds may be done through the existing evaluation mechanism, including those set by the Ministries, NITI Aayog, or by independent third parties. Terms and conditions for evaluation may be designed in such a manner that outcomes of the Scheme as a whole, as well as the flexi-funds are well identified and measurable.

12. Flexi-funds within each CSS will be subject to the same audit requirements as the parent Centrally Sponsored Scheme, including audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General.

13. *These guidelines issue with the approval of the Finance Minister and come into force with immediate effect.*


(Arunish Chawla)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

1. Secretaries, All Departments/Ministries, Government of India.
2. Chief Secretaries, All States/Union Territories.

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