



STATE, NATIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL POLICIES AND FRAMEWORKS TOWARDS RESILIENT ODISHA

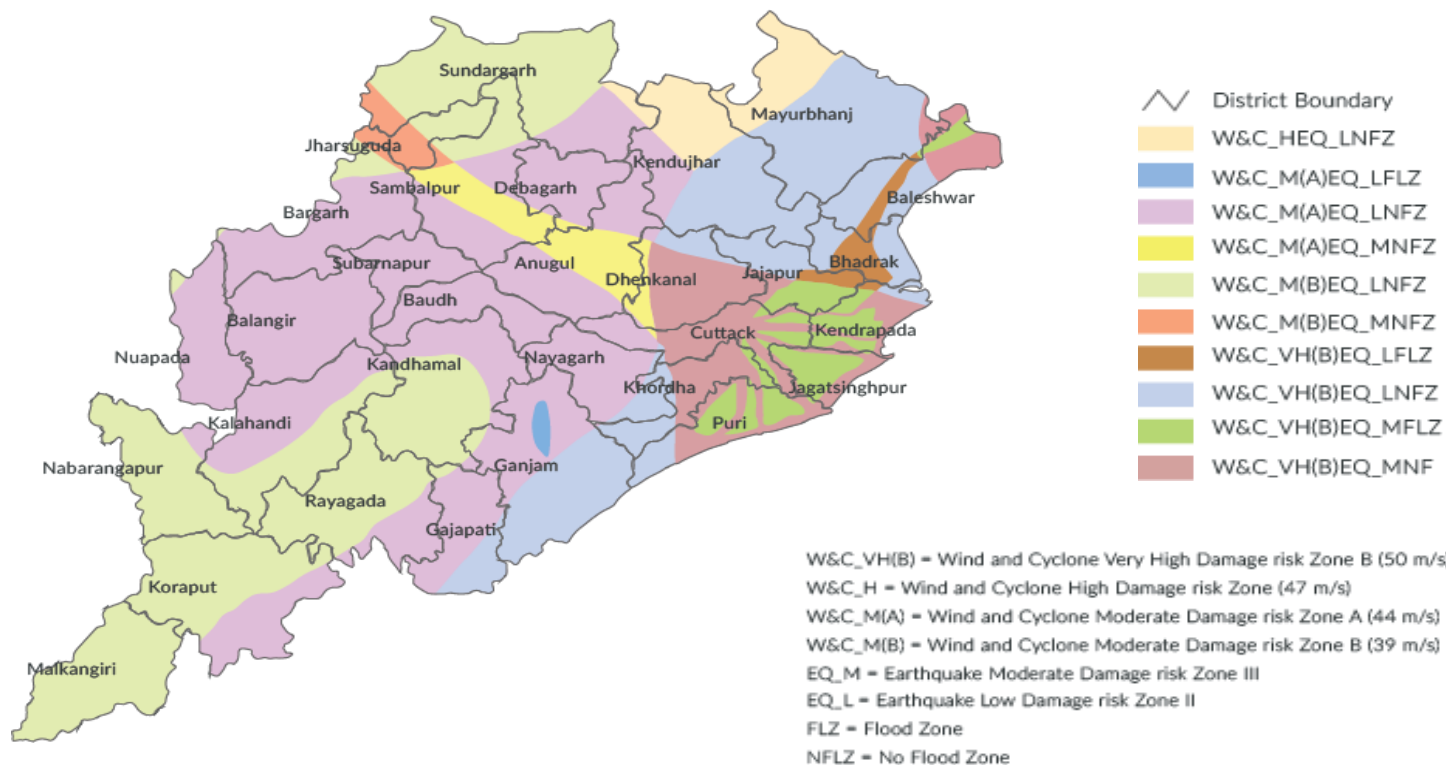
- National Disaster Management Policy (2009)
- The Disaster Management Act (2005)
- State Disaster Management Policy (2005)
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) (2015-2030)
- India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)

Focus Areas:

- Understanding Disaster Risk- invest in risk mapping, use of technology, and knowledge exchange.
- Strengthening Risk Governance- institutions, networks and sectoral convergence.
- Risk informed development – planning State Disaster Management Plan and State Action Plan for climate change, imbibe risk reduction principles, use of technology to enhance efficiency.
- Promote and practice inclusive risk reduction principles.
- Use of social media and virtual medium for risk resilience building efforts.
- Bring about greater cohesion for response across the levels.

MULTIHAZARD MAP OF ODISHA

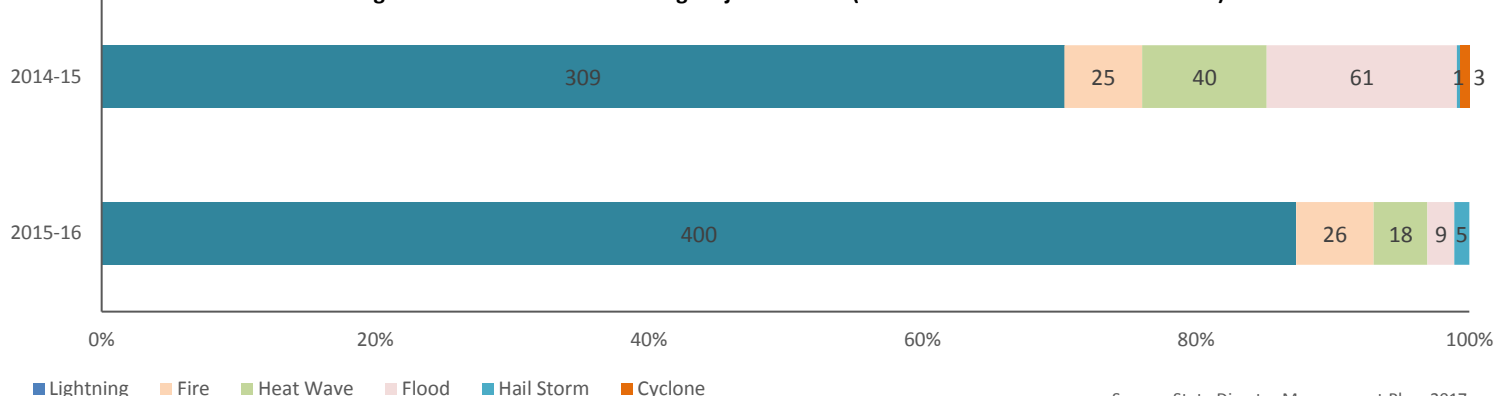
Source: State Disaster Management Plan, 2017



MAJOR DISASTERS IN ODISHA DURING 2014-15 AND 2015-2016

Lightning is a major cause of deaths reported in both the years. Number of deaths due to lightning has increased by 29.4% in 2015-16. However there's a decline in number of deaths reported due to heatwave and flood.

Percentage distribution of deaths during major disasters (Data value shows number of deaths)



Source: State Disaster Management Plan, 2017



ODISHA'S VULNERABILITY TOWARDS DISASTERS

CYCLONE PHAILIN 2013

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED - 13,23,5000



CYCLONE HUDHUD 2014

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED - 33,43,966



DROUGHT 2015

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED - 01,68,0000

ODISHA FLOODS 2015

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED - 04,94,088

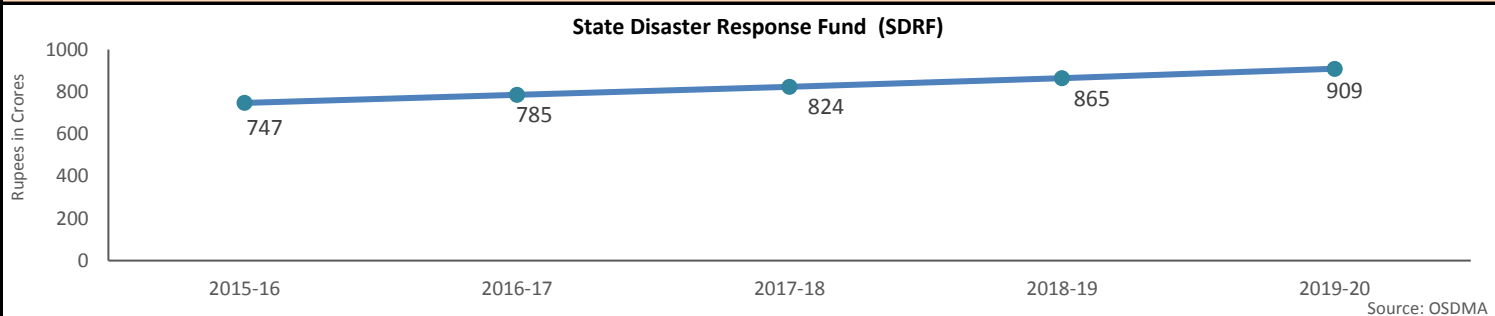


Source: OSDMA

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

- Project on Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change in urban areas (2013 - Ongoing)
- Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (ODRP) (2013 - Ongoing)
- Enhancing groundwater recharge in community ponds
- School Safety Program, Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF)
- Village Disaster Management plans being implemented across the State
- Construction of multi purpose flood shelters
- National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)
- Blended Capacity Building Program "Climate Smart Governance" (Upcoming project)

SDRF is the primary fund available with States for disaster response. Centre and State contribute 75% and 25% to the fund respectively.



KEY CONCERNS

- Inadequate inter departmental coordination for risk reduction.
- Need of competent human resource and funding for training and capacity building.
- Allocation of resources for mitigation activities across sector is not sufficient.
- Involvement of civil society in state coordination mechanism is limited.
- Inadequate institutional mechanisms at local levels.
- Limited use of technology and social media.
- Limited data and information on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and related sectors.
- Absence of scope and opportunities for systematic involvement of academic institutions.
- Holistic inclusion of most vulnerable is a concern.

Key Policy Concerns:

- Comprehensive Risks Mapping across the state.
- State level multi stakeholders platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).
- Capturing and building on local knowledge and innovation from field of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).
- Enforcement of University Grants Commission (UGC) guidelines on Disaster Management (DM) studies in academic institutions.
- Focus on urban resilience building.