

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Disaster Management Support
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	386-015
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: In India, where floods, drought, landslides, and cyclones occur regularly and earthquake risk is extremely high, USAID's Disaster Management Support program promotes U.S.-Indian collaboration in disaster prevention and disaster response planning to reduce India's vulnerability to disasters. In order to minimize the threat to millions of lives and potential large-scale financial, infrastructure, crop, and productivity losses that seriously hinder India's overall development, USAID is improving emergency preparedness and enhancing disaster preparedness capacities of the national government as well as target local communities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

No FY 2006 funding is planned for this objective. New funding for activities will resume in FY 2007.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$500,000 DA). In FY 2007, USAID will build the capacity of government officials and local community members to prepare for and respond to disasters. One hundred and twenty key officials will be trained in disaster management with four new courses being offered at Indian institutions. Under a small grants program, Indian organizations will begin simple initiatives such as clearing drainage ditches, affixing furniture to walls and ceilings in homes and businesses, retrofitting community centers, setting up rain water harvesting structures, carrying out public awareness campaigns, holding workshops, or conducting studies. The program will continue to foster knowledge transfers between Indian and U.S. seismic experts, increasing India's capacity to assess buildings' vulnerabilities to earthquakes and to correct weaknesses. The use of enhanced climate forecast applications will improve India's ability to forecast floods, cyclones, and extreme temperatures and issue early warnings to potential victims. USAID will work with the Government of India (GOI) to train appropriate entities (e.g., fire brigades) in search and rescue and emergency first response. USAID programs will provide technical assistance, training, and equipment to this effort. USAID-trained units will serve as models for further expansion of the GOI's capabilities throughout India. In 2007, USAID also plans to focus on institutionalization of systems, and replicability and expansion of program activities by national, state, and local governments and private entities. Principal Implementers: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and International Resources Group.

Performance and Results: During FY 2005, USAID made progress toward improving systems of emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation in India. USAID stimulated the GOI's efforts to incorporate the Incident Command System (ICS) into disaster response systems at central, state, and local levels. Nearly 400 Indian officials involved in disaster response were trained in ICS methodologies and participated in disaster simulations. Using the country's self-developed new module for ICS, USAID trained 178 senior Indian Administrative Service officials and 92 new entrants -- adding further momentum to ICS incorporation efforts. In FY 2005, through a broad UNDP-led partnership in five of USAID's target states, more than 4,100 disaster management committees were formed at all government levels, bringing the total to date to 12,684. Four thousand two hundred disaster management plans were

prepared. More than 8,000 disaster team members and other volunteers were trained in first aid, and 188 masons were taught methods for disaster-resistant construction. Across the country, 340 disaster response simulations were conducted, 1,403 search and rescue kits were distributed, and 18 emergency operations centers were strengthened and equipped. The program's targeted states adopted various communication channels to generate disaster management awareness at all levels of society. USAID also supported the Delhi State Government's program to retrofit designs for five lifeline buildings in New Delhi, providing analysis and designs for the Delhi Secretariat, the Delhi Police Headquarters, the Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital, the Ludlow Castle School, and the Office of the Divisional Commissioner. Rolled out in May 2005, the program provided refresher courses in structural engineering to 114 engineers. USAID strengthened U.S.-Indian collaborative efforts in disaster mitigation by facilitating an information exchange in California between 13 key Indian officials and a group of U.S. seismic experts. By the end of FY 2007, disaster management systems at the national and state levels of government will be more responsive and coordinated. The number of private-public partnerships that have field tested mitigation and response activities will increase.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

	DA	ESF
386-015 Disaster Management Support		
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	4,680	5,850
Expenditures	620	1,506
Unliquidated	4,060	4,344
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	2,200	1,500
Expenditures	2,182	2,151
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	6,880	7,350
Expenditures	2,802	3,657
Unliquidated	4,078	3,693
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	500	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	7,380	7,350