

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Disaster Management Support
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	386-015
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,200,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,000,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's program to reduce vulnerability to disasters in high-risk areas has the following component:

- Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$2,200,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF).

To increase community preparedness to mitigate and manage disasters:

USAID will provide financial support to the United Nations Development Program's (prime) Disaster Risk Management activity. The activity mainstreams disaster risk management at all levels by focusing on strengthening governmental and local institutional capacities to provide multi-hazard risk management and sustainable recovery plans at the community and district levels in hazard prone states.

USAID's Indian Earthquake Safety Initiative will strengthen capacities to mitigate future earthquake disasters in New Delhi by assisting local authorities to improve the seismic safety of lifeline buildings such as hospitals, schools, fire stations, and water treatment plants. Analysis and design for seismic retrofit of at least five buildings will be completed, while awareness and non-structural earthquake safety programs are undertaken. This program is being implemented by Geohazards International (prime) in partnership with the Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society (sub).

Under a Small Grants Program, USAID will provide subgrants to organizations for innovative, cutting-edge, catalytic initiatives that can be used as models for replication by other organizations or expanded to new sites in disaster prone areas. Activities will include building code applications, promotion of insurance as risk transfer, water harvesting and watershed management, and curriculum development and enhancement for engineering and architectural schools.

The use of enhanced climate forecast applications has the potential to improve India's capacity for forecasting and early warning of hydro-meteorological disasters resulting from extreme climate events, such as floods and cyclones. USAID will promote exchanges of information and collaboration in the use of climate forecasts for risk reduction and disaster preparedness. Collaborating agencies include: the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (prime) and the U.S. Geological Survey (prime); and Indian governmental agencies, such as the India Meteorological Department, various other national and state-level agencies, and academic institutions actively working in the field of hydro-meteorology.

To improve the capacity of partners to meet the critical needs of vulnerable groups:

USAID will provide funding to the U.S. Forest Service (prime) to work with the Government of India (GOI) Ministry of Home Affairs to incorporate elements of the Incident Command System (ICS) into disaster response systems at central, state, and local levels. Officials involved in disaster response will be trained in ICS and participate in disaster simulation exercises.

USAID will provide technical assistance to the GOI for the physical improvement of Emergency Operations Centers at national and state levels. Activities will include study tours to the U.S. for training staff who will maintain and operate these centers. Principal implementing partner is the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (prime).

USAID will work with the GOI to train appropriate entities, e.g., fire brigades, to serve as regional hubs for search and rescue and emergency first response. Activities will provide technical assistance, training, and equipment. These units will serve as models for further expansion of the GOI's capabilities throughout India.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$2,000,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF).

To increase community preparedness to mitigate and manage disasters, USAID plans to continue implementation of the activities described above. To improve the capacity of partners to meet the critical needs of vulnerable groups, USAID plans to expand activities to include simulation exercises for human-caused disasters.

Performance and Results: By the end of this Strategic Objective, disaster management systems at the national and state levels of government will be more responsive and coordinated. The number of private and public partner agencies that have field-tested mitigation and response activities will increase.

During FY 2004, USAID moved closer to establishing the Incident Command System as “the” system of disaster response in India. Planned course adaptation and training continued at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration. USAID conducted seven courses for 71 key Indian officials, doubling the 2004 target of training 35 officials. Faculty core trainers further trained state and district level officials, bringing the total number of Indian officials trained in at least seven courses to 150. Under forecasting and early warning systems, U.S. Government (USG) and GOI entities collaboratively developed a framework and action plan for an improved forecasting and early warning system for floods, cyclones, and other extreme weather events in India. Five sub-projects with objectives, deliverables, work plans, timelines, identification of counterpart agencies (GOI and USG), and mechanisms for collaboration were defined. Through multi-stakeholder partnerships in five USAID-funded states, over 8,579 disaster management committees were formed at municipal, district, block, community, and village levels, and 2,867 disaster management plans were prepared and are being tested through simulation exercises. Over 1,500 disaster team members and other volunteers were trained in first aid, and 162 masons were trained in disaster resistant construction.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

	DA	ESF
386-015 Disaster Management Support		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	2,490	3,850
Expenditures	60	0
Unliquidated	2,430	3,850
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	2,190	2,000
Expenditures	560	1,506
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	4,680	5,850
Expenditures	620	1,506
Unliquidated	4,060	4,344
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	2,200	1,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	2,200	1,500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	2,000	2,000
Future Obligations	3,320	3,150
Est. Total Cost	12,200	12,500