Natural Disaster Nat-Cat Panorama

Prof. Santosh Kumar National Institute of Disaster Management III, Mumbai 20.03.2012

Reality Check

- India's exposure to hazard is very high
- High exposure does not always mean high vulnerability but slow capacity development process is inadequate to cope with the risks
- And, hence vulnerability is very high and the frequency of catastrophic events have gone up in last two decades.
- Risk is dynamic. With increasing human population and risk friendly or mitigation blind development infrastructure making situation worse

Disaster Impact

- More than 360 natural disasters have been recorded over the past 35 years and the reported event frequency has been increasing over the period.
- Within the last five years of the 21st century, various natural disasters claimed nearly 30 thousand lives and 247,480 thousand got affected.
- The reported direct losses on public and private economic infrastructure in India have amounted to around \$30 billion over the past 35 years.

Financing Emergency Relief

- Calamity Relief Fund with the state / district
- National Calamity Contingency Fund- fredral
- Bilateral support
- PM Relief Fund
- CM Relief Fund
- Funds Raised by the Community
- UN and Other INGO support

Disaster Funding in India

- The responsibility for disaster funding in the aftermath of a natural catastrophe has been shared by the state and central governments.
- While the affected state manages the relief work and reconstruction efforts, the central government provides financial support
- The current funding is a reactive responsive to each event. However, Act 2005 has made provision of exante funding as Mitigation fund but yet to be formulated.

CRF actual expenditure 2001-07

Year

2000 -2001

2001 - 2002

2002 -2003

2003-2004

2004 -2005

2005 -2006

2006 -2007

Total

Rs. in Crores

3878.45

5012.1

4168.18

4658.16

5568.14

8572.46

7899.45

39766.94

Details of releases from National

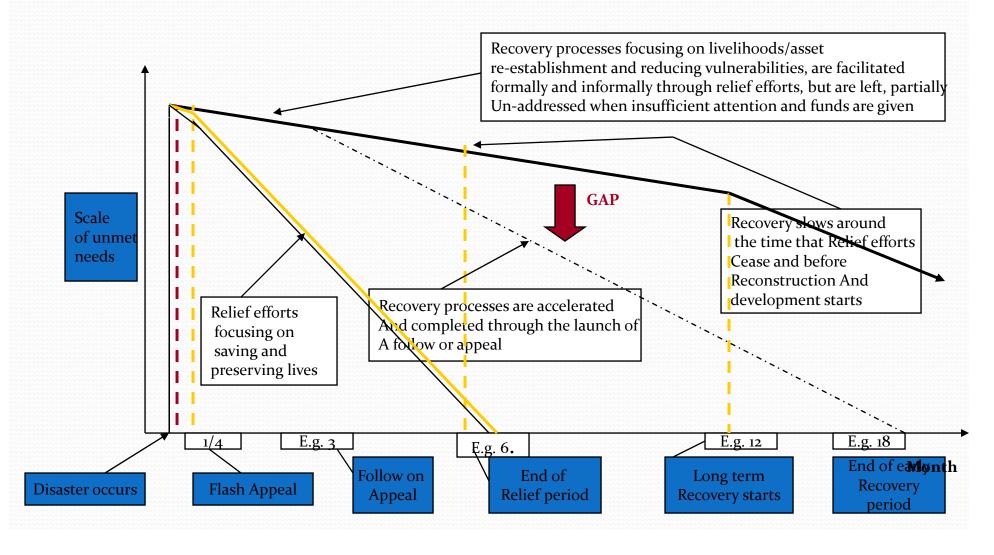
Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
YEAR	Rs. In Crore
ICAK	RS. III CIOTE
A A-14 A-1	1101 111 01010

924.21

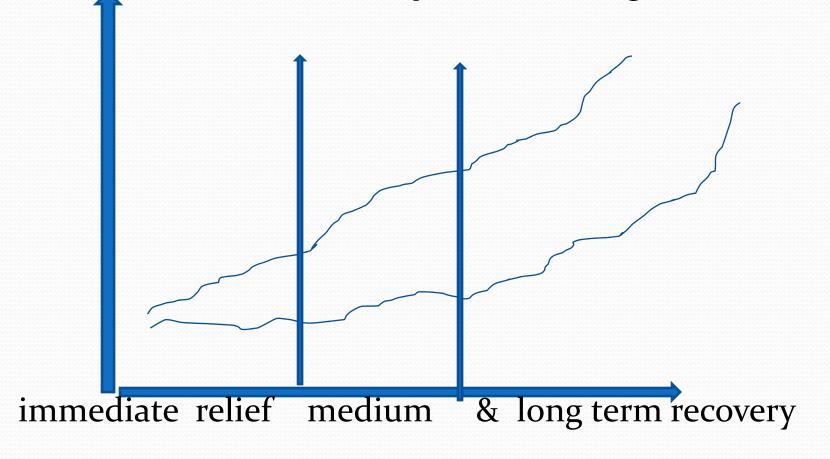
Total 13370 .88

Phases of Recovery



Funding gap

• from immediate recovery, relief to long term recovery



Some additionalties

- Loan waive off in the drought prone areas of Rs. 65000 crore
- Grant in Aid
- Bilateral support
- PM Relief Fund
- CM Relief Fund
- Diversion of development Fund
- Funds Raised by the Community
- UN and Other INGO support

Comprehensive Risk Management

RISK ASSE SSME NT • RI S K A N A N YS IS

INSTI TUTI ONS BUILD ING EME
RGE
NCY
PREP
ARE
DNE
SS

RISK FINAN CING AND TRANS FER

Policy Issues

- Do we have Insurance as an alternative
- Status of ex-ante alternative
- Govt role in Making Cat- Insurance as mandatory
- Monitoring of compensation
- In what condition Insurance claim will become operative
- The cost of premium to the poor and the most vulnerables.
- Monitoring & institutional mechanism for Cat- net

Market Readiness

- Consumer friendly products in the absence of Mitigation
- Readiness of the insurance companies
- Issues of Re-Insurance
- Penetration of Insurance
- Mechanism foe incentivizing Insurance
- Challenges of payment of claims in time
- Multiple hazard base products