

National School Safety Programme



Safe School Safe Children



“A centrally sponsored demonstration project covering 8600 schools to be implemented by National Disaster Management Authority in partnership with Ministry of Human Resource Development”



Empowering lives,
Resilient nations.

This brochure has been prepared for the NDMA under the
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सत्यमेव जयते

Background

In developing countries like India, schools are often located in vulnerable areas and unprepared to respond to emergencies. In recent years, schools in India have witnessed many catastrophic incidents: a fire led to the deaths of over 400 people —about half of them students— at a school's prize giving ceremony in Dabwali Haryana in 1995; In 2001 a total of 31 teachers died and 95 were injured; 971 students perished and 1,051 were injured in the Bhuj Earthquake, Gujarat. Formal education was disrupted due to widespread damage to physical infrastructure. Many of the buildings collapsed and many other were declared unfit for use. Many of these buildings had been poorly constructed, lacked earthquake resistant features and were badly maintained. A fire at the Lord Krishna School in Kumbakonam, Tamilnadu took the lives of 94 children in 2004; thousands of students and teachers were killed, injured or otherwise affected in the 2004 South Asia Tsunami; and 15 children and 3 teachers died in a boat accident during a school picnic at Kerala in 2007.

Education, public awareness and proper training for enhancing the capacity is the cornerstone of approaches aimed at reducing vulnerabilities to natural hazards. The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, highlights knowledge and education as one of the five main priorities of action. Attention should be accorded and support given to efforts targeting school children and youth with the aim of making people more aware of the threat of hazards and of the need and possibility to become better prepared before disasters strike.

Towards this end, Government of India has approved a National School Safety Programme - a Demonstration Project to be implemented by National Disaster Management Authority

(NDMA) in partnership with Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) , State/ UT Governments, National and International Agencies in 43 districts of 22 States /UTs of the country falling in seismic zone IV & V .

Vision

1. To promote a culture of disaster preparedness in the school

Objective

- To initiate policy level changes for ensuring safe school environment.
- To sensitize children and the school community on disaster preparedness and safety measures.
- To motivate direct participation of key stakeholders in activities that would help building towards a disaster resilient community.
- To promote capacity building of officials, teachers and students.
- To carry out Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities in schools and associated environment.
- To implement non-structural mitigation measures in select schools.
- To carry out demonstrative structural retrofitting in select schools.

Project Intervention Strategies

A. National Level

1. Formulation of selection criteria for schools.
2. Development of draft National School Safety Policy.
3. Development of model school DM plan template, including format for Mock drill.
4. Development of training modules for training of state level master trainers.
5. Development of model templates for IEC material.
6. Development of non-structural mitigation guidelines/checklist for Rapid Visual Survey (RVS).
7. Development of retrofitting guidelines.
8. Development of financial guidelines for release and utilization of funds to States/ UTs.
9. Release of fund to States/UTs with indicative activity plan.
10. Monitoring at national level.

B. State/UT level

1. Identification of 200 schools in each of the 43 selected districts.
2. Developing implementation modalities for NSSP at State and district level.
3. Translation (if required) and printing of IEC material in local language and circulation to schools.
4. Conducting training, mock drills and awareness programmes in 200 selected schools of the districts.
5. Implementing Non-structural mitigation measures, conducting RVS as per prescribed checklist.
6. Review and approval of School DM Plans.
7. Carrying out demonstrative retrofitting as per guidelines being framed by NDMA.
8. Monitoring at the state Level through State Executive Committee (SEC).

9. Release of fund to Districts.
10. Distribution of School Disaster preparedness kits.

Project Deliverable

A. Formulation of draft National School Safety Policy

The key activities would be;

1. Formulating blueprint of draft National School Safety Policy
2. Stakeholders consultations (through regional workshops)
3. Holding of National Workshop to deliberate upon the draft policy and finalize the recommendations.
4. Formulation of draft National School Safety Policy.

B. Capacity building in 200 schools of 43 districts each in 22 States/UTs

Reducing structural vulnerability of the school buildings which is often the root cause of death and injury of school children, is a resource intensive solution and would require time. Therefore, as a risk reduction effort, it is of high importance to prepare Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans at individual school level to ensure that the children are in a better position to respond effectively or to tackle any emergency within the school environment. The School Disaster Management Plans are to be further supported with constitution of disaster management teams, training of the disaster management teams on basic life supporting skills and development of a school level emergency kit. Existence of such kits at the school level will be of great help during any post disaster search and rescue operation within the school premise or in the nearby area.

The key activities under Capacity Building would be:-

1. Development of a Standard Teachers' Training Module on School Safety at National level.
2. Training of Master Trainers (10 Master trainers per State)
3. Training of Trainers Programme (15 trainers per district).
4. Training of teachers (500 teachers, officials etc per district)
5. Preparation of School DM Plans in 200 schools in targeted Districts
6. Review and approval of School DM Plans prepared by schools
7. Distribution of School Disaster Preparedness Kits to 200 schools in targeted district
8. Conduct Mock drills in 200 schools in targeted districts.

C. IEC Activities

The school community (including teachers and administrative staffs) would be sensitized on issues of disaster preparedness and safety measures. The key stakeholders and the larger community members would be motivated to participate in disaster risk reduction activities and to enhance disaster resilience. Various awareness and knowledge sharing programmes will be carried out across the targeted districts to educate the school children, teachers and government officials about basic preparedness measures to be adopted to reduce the risk posed by natural and human induced hazards. District Information System for Education (DISE), already existing at the district level, would be used in getting all school related information. Key activities under IEC would be:

1. Development of IEC materials and other learning aids (Booklets) for school children and school authorities in local language
2. Development of IEC Material-Audio Visual.

3. Translation, printing, dissemination of IEC Material
4. Sensitization Programmes at State level and District Level
5. Preparation of District level implementation plan (indicating both time and resource requirement) for awareness creation
6. Selection of other stakeholders who can partner with Administration in creating awareness amongst children. Local NGOs and CBOs can get actively involved in this initiative and can join hands with district administration to carry it forward
7. Conducting sensitization programmes, awareness programmes across the district for the District Education Officers, Block Education Officers, senior teachers, NDRF/SDRF, civil defence volunteers, NSS and NYKS volunteers and other stakeholders who will be further involved in creating awareness among general public.
8. Other district level events can also be organized like painting competitions for school children, quiz etc.

D. Non-structural measures

The rapid visual survey of 200 schools in each of the 43 districts of 22 States/UTs will be done by trained technical persons. Based on the assessment report, non-structural mitigation measures will be taken up in these schools. The key activities under Non-structural Measures would be:

1. Preparation of a standard Checklist to assess the existing non-structural risks in the school buildings.
2. Training of at least 2 engineers from each targeted Districts (43 Districts in all) who are technically qualified to carry out assessment of the safety of the existing structures.
3. Carrying out of rapid visual screening of 200 selected school buildings in each of the targeted districts.

4. Implementation of various non-structural disaster risk mitigation measures in the selected schools.
5. Sensitization programme for the students, teachers and associated community on the importance of non-structural retrofitting.

E. Demonstrative Retrofitting of one school each in 22 States/UTs

One school in each of the 22 targeted States/UTs will be selected for structural retrofitting. The structural safety of the school building identified by the district administration would be assessed by trained engineers from the district public works department or hazard safety cell. Based on the assessment report, structural retrofitting requirements would be identified and the actual retrofitting will be carried out as per the guidelines being framed on the subject by NDMA. This retrofitted school could also be used as a relief shelter by the district administration while ensuring that loss of instructional time in a post disaster situation is kept to minimum. The key activities under retrofitting would be:

1. Preparation of standard Check-list to assess the existing structural risks in the school buildings to be provided to state/district administration for reference. The standard check-list can then further be modified at the local level as per the requirement.
2. Preparation of Retrofitting Guidelines at the national level.
3. Preparation of phase-wise execution plan for carrying out the retrofitting of school buildings.
4. Retrofitting of one school building in one district in each in 22 targeted States/UTs.
5. Sensitization programme for the students, teachers and surrounding community on the importance of structural retrofitting.
6. Constitution of district level monitoring sub-committee for supervising and executing the tasks. (This committee will be looking after the retrofitting component) This committee will be constituted under the guidance of the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate.
7. Systematic documentation of the key activities and processes adopted for future learning and application.

Financial outlay

It is a 100% centrally Sponsored Scheme with a total outlay of Rs.48.47 Crore.

Component	Total(in Crore)
Formulation of draft National School Safety Policy	Rs.0.32
Capacity Building (200 schools in each of the 43 districts)	Rs.14.86
Information, Education and Communication	Rs.8.05
Non-structural Mitigation Measures	Rs.15.58
Demonstrative Retrofitting	Rs.6.60*
Project Management and Implementation Support	Rs.3.06
Total	Rs.48.47

*Cost of demonstrative retrofitting component may vary depending on location, size, building, typology and age of selected school buildings.

Project Deliverable Management & Implementation Support

This component provides support for project management through financial operating costs for Project Management Unit at NDMA, HR support at State/district level, office equipment, training and exposure visits. This will also cover engagement of Technical Support Staff/HR support at various levels during implementation of the project.

Time frame of the project

The targeted duration for completion of the project is 24 months from the date of approval of the project. The project is to be completed by June 2013.

Implementation & Monitoring Mechanism

A. Implementation:

To implement individual component of the project, following subgroups are constituted in NDMA;

1. Policy development,
2. IEC material development,
3. CBT initiatives
4. Mitigation initiatives
5. Financial Guidelines

These sub-groups are working under respective divisions of NDMA namely Policy & Plan, Awareness, CB&T (Capacity Building and Training), Mitigation and Finance division.

B. Monitoring

Joint Secretary (Policy and Plan), NDMA will be the nodal officer for the Project. A committee with the following composition will monitor the implementation of the programme at the national level:

1. Ms. Sujata Saunik, Joint Secretary (PP), NDMA- Chairperson.
2. Sh.Sanjay Agarwal, Director, Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. Sh. Virender Singh, Deputy Secretary MHRD-Member.
4. Sh.Shatrughan Lal, Consultant (PAMD), Planning Commission-Member.
5. Prof. Santosh Kumar, NIDM, - Member.
6. Director Finance-NDMA.-Member.
7. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh, Joint Advisor, NDMA - Member

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List of States & districts

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts (Seismic zone)
1.	Jammu-Kashmir	Leh (IV), Kupwara (V)
2.	Haryana	Gurgaon (IV), Faridabad (IV)
3.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills (V), Ribhoi (V)
4.	Manipur	Chandel (V), Imphal East (V)
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra(V), Kullu (V)
6.	Gujarat	Kutch(V), Jamnagar (IV)
7.	Assam	Kamrup Metro (V), Tinsukia (V)
8.	Nagaland	Mokokchung (V), Kohima (V)
9.	Punjab	Amritsar (IV), Ludhiana(IV)
10.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (IV)
11.	Rajasthan	Alwar (IV), Bikaner (IV)
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang (V), Lohit (V)
13.	Sikkim	East (IV), South (IV)
14.	Delhi	West Delhi (IV), South- West Delhi (IV)
15.	Tripura	North (V), West (V)
16.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar (V), Rudra Prayag (V)
17.	Bihar	Madhubani (V), Araria (V)
18.	Mizoram	Aizawl (V), Serchhip (V)
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	Andamans (V), Nicobars (V)
20.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar (IV), Darjeeling (IV)
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad (IV), Lakhimpur Kheri (IV)
22.	Maharashtra	Pune (IV), Satara (IV)

