

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) was framed and issued, for the first time, in the year 2016. The plan was revised in the year 2019 in consultation with all stakeholders. The revised NDMP brings together all sectors, ministries and departments at the Central and State level as well as district level functionaries and defines their respective roles and responsibilities in disaster risk reduction.

The NDMP has the following main pillars:

- Conforming to the national legal mandates—the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) 2009
- Participating proactively for realising the global goals as per agreements to which India is signatory—Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Conference of Parties (COP21), Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- Prime Minister's Ten Point Agenda for DRR articulating contemporary national priorities
- Social inclusion as a ubiquitous and cross-cutting principle

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction is an integral feature of the NDMP.

Hon'ble Prime Minister enunciated 'Ten Point Agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction' during Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) held in New Delhi in November 2016. The all-inclusive agenda presents a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction and addresses a whole range of issues, from community preparedness to use of technology and international cooperation. Prime Minister's Ten-Point Agenda on DRR is as under:

- (i) All development sectors must imbibe the principles of disaster risk management.
- (ii) Risk coverage must include all, starting from poor households to SMEs to multi-national corporations to nation states.
- (iii) Women's leadership and greater involvement should be central to disaster risk management.
- (iv) Invest in risk mapping globally to improve global understanding of Nature and disaster risks.
- (v) Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts.
- (vi) Develop a network of universities to work on disaster-related issues.
- (vii) Utilise the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies for disaster risk reduction.
- (viii) Build on local capacity and initiative to enhance disaster risk reduction.
- (ix) Make use of every opportunity to learn from disasters and, to achieve that, there must be studies on the lessons after every disaster.
- (x) Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters.

This was stated by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri Nityanand Rai in a written reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha.

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