

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4182**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 19<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2025/ SRAVANA 28, 1947 (SAKA)**

**TEN-POINT AGENDA ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

**†4182. SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:**

**Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Government has proposed any Ten-point Agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR);**
- (b) if so, the main issues mentioned in the said agenda;**
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps towards implementing the said agenda points; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)**

**(a) & (b): Hon'ble Prime Minister has enunciated ten-point agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) during the 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:**

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

**(c) & (d) Since the enunciation of Prime Minister's ten-point agenda, the Government has taken many steps towards its implementation. Steps taken by the Government for implementation and follow-up on Prime Minister's ten-point agenda are annexed.**

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**Annexure to (c) & (d) of LSUQ 4182 for answer on 19.08.2025**

**Major steps taken towards the implementation of Prime Minister's ten-point agenda on DRR:**

**1) All development sectors must imbibe the principles of disaster risk management.**

**i. National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) has been aligned with the ten-point agenda to bring together all the sectors, ministries and departments at Central and State level as well as district level functionaries and defines their respective roles and responsibilities in disaster risk reduction.**

**ii. In order to ensure that development sectors imbibe the principles of disaster risk management, NDMA has been supporting the development of sector specific standards, codes and guidelines. NDMA has developed the standardization and upgradation of codes and bye-laws of Seismic design of pipelines, performance-based design and seismic design and detailing of new structures for steel buildings.**

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**iii. The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister at the United Nations Climate Action Summit, in New York on 23rd September, 2019. So far, 50 countries and 8 other organizations have endorsed its charter and joined as Members.**

**2) Risk coverage must include all, starting from poor households to SMEs to multi-national corporations to nation states.**

**NDMA is working with Institutions like Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re) and Insurance Institute of India (III) as well as with multilateral institutions like Asian Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Food Programme (WFP) for designing insurance products.**

**3) Women's leadership and greater involvement should be central to disaster risk management.**

**Annexure to (c) & (d) of LSUQ 4182 for answer on 19.08.2025**

- i. Participation of women in disaster risk management is increased through imparting training to women as Aapda Mitra Volunteers, maintenance and management of Cyclone Shelter Management & Maintenance Committees (CSMMC) in the country through 50% women participation. Out of 95,888 trained Aapda Mitra volunteer, 18,986 are female.**
  
  - ii. Mahila Contingent from Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are also trained and deployed for National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for disaster management.**
- 4) Invest in risk mapping globally to improve global understanding of Nature and disaster risks.**
- i. NDMA has developed a web-based Dynamic Composite Risk Atlas and Decision Support System (Web-DCRA & DSS tool) for cyclone risk mitigation and response planning. The tool has been successfully used in recent cyclones such as Biparjoy (June, 2023) and Cyclone Michaung (December, 2023).**

**Annexure to (c) & (d) of LSUQ 4182 for answer on 19.08.2025**

- ii. Flood Hazard Atlas have been developed by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for flood prone states of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Assam and Uttar Pradesh and for comparatively less flood affected states such as Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra.**
  
- iii. Building Material & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) has developed a digital atlas that captures the vulnerability of various parts of the country to different hazards. All States and UTs have been sensitized to use this information in project preparation.**
  
- iv. NRSC has prepared a comprehensive dataset of 28,043 glacial lakes in the Indian Himalayan Region and National Centre for Seismology has prepared a seismic micro- zonation of Delhi and has supported seismic micro-zonation of several other cities.**
  
- 5) Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts.**

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- i. India Meteorological Department (IMD) uses a suite of quality observations from Satellites, Radars and Conventional & Automatic Weather Stations for monitoring of cyclones developing over the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. It includes INSAT 3D, 3DR and SCATSAT satellites, Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) along the coast and coastal Automated Weather Stations (AWS), High wind speed recorders, Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs), Meteorological buoys and ships.**
  
  - ii. Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based Integrated Alert System (SACHET) has been launched to disseminate alerts by State Governments / UT administration. This system has been successfully used in recent disasters. More than 8000 crore SMS alerts have been disseminated so far using CAP.**
  
  - iii. Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) Number (112) launched to leverage technology for a swift response to distress calls related to disaster thus mitigating loss of life and property.**
- 6) Develop a network of universities to work on disaster-related issues.**
- Indian Universities and Institutions Network (IUINDRR) has been established, under the aegis of National Institute of Disaster**



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**Management (NIDM), to highlight the role of education, research and training in disaster resilience and to develop model curricula for DRR with its integration at various levels. The IUINDRR provides a platform for interface between academia and policy. It also provides a platform for collaborative development of knowledge products on disaster risk reduction. So far, 327 Universities and Institutes have joined the network.**

- 7) Utilise the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies for disaster risk reduction.**

**A number of new mobile Applications such as Damini, Mausam, Sachet etc. have been developed for timely dissemination of early warnings and alerts to the common people.**

- 8) Build on local capacity and initiative to enhance disaster risk reduction.**

- i. Aapda Mitra Scheme, having an outlay of Rs. 369.40 Crore, has been launched to train 1,00,000 community volunteers in disaster rescue in 350 multi-hazards disaster prone districts, covering all States/UTs. So far, 95,888 Aapda Mitra volunteers have been trained.**

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- ii. Central Government has also launched 'Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme' (YAMS) in the year 2024 -25 to train 237326 volunteers from National Cadet Corps(NCC), National Service Scheme(NSS), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and Bharat Scouts and Guides (BS&G) in disaster response covering 315 districts in the country which are prone to landslide, cyclone, earthquake and floods.**
  
  - iii. NDRF regularly conducts Mock Exercises in all 36 States / UTs on community disaster awareness in Floods, Cyclones, Earthquake, Landslide & Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) in vulnerable areas with various stakeholders of Disaster Management / Response. NDRF also conducts School Safety Programme (SSP) to impart training on disaster response to children in vulnerable schools in all 36 States/UTs of India.**
- 9) Make use of every opportunity to learn from disasters and, to achieve that, there must be studies on the lessons after every disaster.**
- i. Field visits to document the lessons learned such as Chooralmala (Wayanad) landslide (2024); Biparjoy cyclone (June 2023); Balasore train tragedy (2023); Silchar (Assam) flood (2022); Good Practices in COVID response (2022); Gaja cyclone (September 2019); Tamil Nadu Floods (September 2017) have been carried out.**

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- ii. NDMA has issued thirty-eight (38) guidelines for management of hazard specific disaster on various thematic and cross-cutting issues.**
  
- 10) Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters.**
  - i. Government has advanced regional cooperation on disaster risk management through active engagement under multiple regional organizations, such as Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical & Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). Through these organizations, Government has conducted joint exercises as well as facilitated sharing of good practices in disaster management.**
  
  - ii. The Government has been providing Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Support to disaster hit countries. Under the spirit of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam', Government of India has extended immediate help to Turkiye and Syria, hit by massive earthquake in February, 2023 and to Myanmar hit by earthquake in July, 2025 by dispatching NDRF and medical teams along with relief materials.**