Prime Minister’s Ten-Point Agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction
Context

• Presented at AMCDRR
• National as well as International dimensions
• All of society approach – State Govt., Central Government departments, Academia, Civil Service Organizations, Private Sector
Purpose

• Concrete ideas for implementing Sendai
• Sense of urgency
• Priority issues
Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Public Expenditure, particularly in infrastructure development

“...All development projects – airports, roads, canals, hospitals, schools, bridges – are built to appropriate standards...”
Key Actions

• For key sectors with highest concentration of risk identify concrete measures for disaster risk reduction

• **Mainstream DRR in flagship schemes of Government of India**

• Establish a mechanism to ensure that standards for disaster resilience are periodically upgraded and disseminated
Risk Coverage for All, particularly for the poorest

“...starting from poor households to small and medium scale enterprises to...”
Key Actions

• Development of disaster insurance mechanisms for home-owners in disaster prone area
• Development of parametric insurance for weather and climate related disasters
• Develop insurance products to cover major infrastructure projects

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2. Risk Coverage for All
Greater Involvement and Leadership of Women in Disaster Risk Management

“...women are disproportionately affected by disasters. They also have unique strengths and insights...”
Key Actions

- Include women among the new units of NDRF and SDRF under development
- Sizeable representation of women in development of volunteer schemes such as ‘Aapda-Mitra’
- Prioritize training and sensitization of elected women representatives at the local level
Invest in Mapping Disaster Risk, covering all hazards.

“...we [need] to have a common understanding of the nature and severity of disaster risks in different parts of the world.”
Key Actions

• Undertake a national level disaster risk assessment along with an online platform
• Undertake state level multi-hazard risk assessments in all states
• Develop maps for all major hazards in a standardized format to facilitate disaster risk reduction
• Develop standards/guidelines for different types of risk assessments

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4. Invest in Mapping Disaster Risk
Leverage Technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts.

“...map and exchange expertise, technology and resources to maximize our collective impact.”
Key Actions

• Assess the efficacy of India Disaster Resources Network (IDRN) and revive it with modifications

• Develop an e-platform to map expertise and resources on highly specialized aspects of disaster response

• Increase the efficacy of early warning systems for all major hazards through the application of technology
Develop a network of Universities to work on disaster issues

“...different universities could specialize in multi-disciplinary research on disaster issues most relevant to them.”
Key Actions

Thematically focused network of universities and technical institutions (e.g. on earthquake risk management, landslide risk management, coastal hazards)
Make Use Of Social Media and Mobile Technologies

“...we must recognize the potential of social media and develop applications for all aspects of disaster risk management.”
Key Actions

- **Develop a social media strategy for Disaster Risk Management in the country**
- **Capacity Development of State level Officials in DRM**
- **Develop partnership with the CSR arms of key social media platforms**

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7. Make Use of Social Media and Mobile Technologies
Invest in local capacity, not only for response but also for disaster risk reduction.

“...We need to expand the scope of community based efforts and support communities to identify local risk reduction measures and implement them.”
Key Actions

- Initiate a national programme on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction on the lines of erstwhile GOI–UNDP programme
- Take stock of on-going community based programmes led by CSOs and explore opportunities for up-scaling good practices
Systematize Post-Disaster Recovery based on lessons learned from past disasters

“Post-disaster recovery is an opportunity to not just ‘Build Back Better’ [physically] but also in terms of improved institutional systems for managing risk.”
Key Actions

- Develop national guidelines for Post-Disaster Recovery / ‘Build Back Better’
- Operationalize the use of PDNA methodology adapted to Indian context
- Systematically document post-disaster recovery work and lessons learned

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9. Systematize Post-Disaster Recovery based on lessons learned from past disasters
Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters

“...In international response [our] collective strength could be enhanced if we worked under a common umbrella.”
Key Actions

- Take steps to become a certified member of INSARAG in order to be able to participate in international USAR operations
- Engage with international mechanisms such as South–south cooperation mechanisms to support post-disaster recovery
International
“India will work with other partner countries and stakeholders to build a coalition or centre for promoting disaster resilient infrastructure...”
Key Actions

• Lead the formation of global coalition on disaster resilient infrastructure.

• Develop the scope of work and functions of the coalition
  • Risk assessments in infrastructure
  • Standards of design / regulation
  • Financing to incentivise resilience
  • Reconstruction of infrastructure
Post-Disaster Recovery

“India will work with partner countries and multi-lateral development agencies to establish a facility for technical support to post-disaster reconstruction of houses.”
Key Actions

• Establish a knowledge facility for post-disaster reconstruction of housing:
  • Repository of good practices, guidelines, manuals, etc.
  • Suite of training programmes on recovery
  • Roster of national regional and international experts on housing reconstruction
  • Reserve fund to support demonstration activities
Success Factors

“We have to wholeheartedly embrace the spirit of Sendai which calls for an all-of-society approach to disaster risk management.”
Key Points

• Participation of all stakeholders – Government, Private Sector, Academia, Multi-lateral institutions
• Tangible, measurable outcomes
• Well defined time-frames
• Linkages across each of the ten points
• Dedicated capacity to monitor implementation
• Communication Strategy