



# **PRIME MINISTER'S AGENDA 10:**

**India's Disaster Risk Management  
Roadmap to Climate Resilient and  
Sustainable Development**

**India is signatory to SFDRR, Paris Climate  
Agreement and SDGs**

**India's Prime Minister Agenda 10 was delivered  
at 7<sup>th</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference in his  
Inaugural speech of the Prime Minister  
Conference (first after Sendai Framework) in  
November, 2016**



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

## ***Explanation***

Development and Disasters are two sides of a coin. While a planned development can reduce the risks of disasters, the absence of proper planning can aggravate them. It is, therefore, essential to imbibe disaster risk reduction approach in all development schemes. Development should focus on reducing disaster risks and not create them

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

### ***Explanation***

Disasters result in loss of lives and damages to properties and assets. Those who survive face the challenges of their rehabilitation. This applies to all from poor households to SMEs to multi-nationals.

It is necessary to think big and innovatively to widen the risk insurance cover. Some bold steps have been taken to ensure financial inclusion and risk insurance for the poorest.

Government has some schemes having risk coverage in consideration which include Jan Dhan Yojana, Suraksha Bima Yojana, Fasal Bima Yojana (crop insurance) etc.

There is a need for:

- 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

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

#### ***Explanation***

It is necessary to encourage greater involvement and leadership of women in disaster risk management to support special needs of women affected by disasters. Women are generally seen as vulnerable to disasters. But women can play an important role in disaster risk reduction at the household, society, community and beyond. We need large number of women volunteers, engineers, masons and building artisans to participate in post-disaster reconstruction and promote women self-help groups which can assist in livelihood recovery. There is a need to include women in NDRF and SDRF, and to train elected women representatives at the local level under development.

## **4. Invest in risk mapping globally to improve global understanding of Nature and disaster risks**

### ***Explanation***

Disasters know no boundary. Many natural hazards impact across countries, so there is a need for better understanding of such risks at global level. With a shared understanding of the nature and severity of disaster risks globally, their impacts can be mitigated with better planning and preparedness. This requires undertaking multi-hazard risk assessments and developing maps for all major hazards in a standardized format to facilitate disaster risk reduction

## **5. Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts**

### ***Explanation***

Efforts must be made to leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of our disaster risk management efforts. This requires use of technology in resource planning, e.g., India Disaster Resources Network (IDRN), creation of e-platform to map expertise and resources on highly specialized aspects of disaster response and to increase the efficacy of early warning systems for all major hazards through the application of technology

## **6. Develop a network of universities to work on disaster-related issues**

### ***Explanation***

It will be helpful to develop a network of universities and academic institutions to work on disaster-related aspects. As part of this network, different universities could specialize in multi-disciplinary research on disaster issues most relevant to them

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

### ***Explanation***

Utilize the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies to develop a social media strategy for Disaster Risk Management in the country. Social media is transforming disaster response. It is helping response agencies in quickly organizing themselves and enabling citizens to connect more easily with authorities

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

### ***Explanation***

Disaster management must build on local capabilities and initiatives. The task of disaster risk management, particularly in rapidly growing economies, is so huge that formal institutions of the state can at best be instrumental in creating the enabling conditions. Specific actions have to be designed and implemented locally. Such efforts reduce risk and create opportunities for local development and sustainable livelihoods. Localization of disaster risk reduction will also ensure that good use is made of the traditional best practices and indigenous knowledge

**9. Make use of every opportunity to learn from disasters and, to achieve that, there must be studies on the lessons after every disaster**

***Explanation***

Ensure that the opportunity to learn from a disaster is not wasted. After every disaster there is a need to undertake research studies to understand the best practices and learn lessons to improve the policy and disaster governance

# 10. Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters

## *Explanation*

Disasters' impacts are huge and so are the needs to be prepared for and respond strategically. Across the globe, countries face disasters similar in nature and sometimes across the countries. It requires coordinated and unified response by affected countries. Pre-disaster planning and preparedness can result in effective and timely response, hence it is important to bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters. International forums and protocols should be used in addressing disaster risks for effective and coordinated response



**UN WORLD CONFERENCE  
ON  
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION  
2015 SENDAI, JAPAN**



**Sendai Airport-2011**

**Sendai Airport-2011**



# **World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction**

The **World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** is a series of United Nations conferences focusing on disaster and Climate Risk Management in the context of Sustainable Development

## **1994 First World Conference on Natural Disasters in Yokohama, Japan**

-adopted the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action, endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 1994

## **2005 Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe Japan.**

This conference took on particular poignancy, as it came almost 10 years to the day after the Great Hanshin earthquake in Kobe and less than a month after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami

# Hyogo Framework for Action

Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters was an outcome of the 2005 conference. The Hyogo Framework (HFA) was the first plan to explain, describe and detail the work required from all different sectors and actors to reduce disaster losses.

# 2015 Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in Sendai

Sendai is the largest city of Miyagi Prefecture in north-eastern Japan. It has a prominent status as it was hit by the Great East Japan earthquake, 130 kilometers from the epicenter. The conference included discussion of the aftermath of the Japanese response to the 2011 disaster and how Japan early warning system can save lives when earthquake and tsunamis strike

The conference adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.



# **Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**

## **Scope and purpose**

The framework apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

## **Expected outcome**

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

## **Goal**

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

# THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK OUTLINES SEVEN GLOBAL TARGETS TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2030:

## SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS

- A. Reduce global disaster mortality



- B. Reduce the number of affected people globally



- C. Reduce direct economic loss in relation to GDP



- D. Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services



- E. Increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies



- F. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries



- G. Increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems



## SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES

# Targets

**Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005- 2015**

**Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005- 2015**

**Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030**

**Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing**

**Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020**

**Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by**

**Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030**

# Priorities for Action

## Priority 1

### Understanding Disaster Risk

**Disaster risk management needs to be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment**

# Priority 2

## Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is vital to the management of disaster risk reduction in all sectors and ensuring the coherence of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide, encourage and incentivize the public and private sectors to take action and address disaster risk.

## Priority 3

# Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation

## Priority 4

# Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to «Build Back Better» through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases



**UN CLIMATE  
CHANGE  
CONFERENCE  
UK 2021**

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

**31 OCT - 12 NOV 2021  
GLASGOW  
COP26**

# COP26 GOALS

## 1. **Secure global net zero by mid-century and keep 1.5 degrees within reach**

Countries are being asked to come forward with ambitious 2030 emissions reductions targets that align with reaching net zero by the middle of the century.

To deliver on these stretching targets, countries will need to:

- accelerate the phase-out of coal
- curtail deforestation
- speed up the switch to electric vehicles
- encourage investment in renewables.

## 2. **Adapt to protect communities and natural habitats**

The climate is already changing and it will continue to change even as we reduce emissions, with devastating effects.

At COP26 encourage countries affected by climate change to:

- protect and restore ecosystems
- build defences, warning systems and resilient infrastructure and agriculture to avoid loss of homes, livelihoods and even lives

### **3. Mobilise finance**

- To deliver on our first two goals, developed countries must make good on their promise to mobilise at least \$100bn in climate finance per year by 2020.
- International financial institutions must play their part and we need work towards unleashing the trillions in private and public sector finance required to secure global net zero.

### **4. Work together to deliver**

- Finalise the Paris Rulebook (the detailed rules that make the Paris Agreement operational)
- Accelerate action to tackle the climate crisis through collaboration between governments, businesses and civil society.

# PM Speech at COP26 on 1<sup>st</sup> Nov 2021

“ Prime Minister Narendra Modi spoke at the COP26 global climate summit in Glasgow on Monday, emphasising India's commitment to combat climate change.”

“PM Modi made many big pledges during his National Statement at the COP26 Summit, including **attaining net-zero carbon emissions by 2070 and promoting renewable energy sources.**”

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# Thanks

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