

## **National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP – 2019)**

The hazard and vulnerability profile of India is now well known. India's proneness to multiple disasters caused by natural and human induced factors aggravated by climate change impacts pose many threats and challenges for communities and agencies involved in management of disasters. With the enactment of Disaster Management Act 2005 and adoption of National Policy on Disaster Management 2009, Government of India has established improved institutional arrangements and DRR mechanisms to deal with any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) provides a framework and direction to the government agencies for all phases of disaster management cycle. The NDMP is a “dynamic document” in the sense that it will be periodically improved keeping up with the emerging global best practices and knowledge base in disaster management. It is in accordance with the provisions of the DM Act 2005, the guidance given in the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) 2009, and the established national practices.

The NDMP recognizes the need to minimize, if not eliminate, any ambiguity in the responsibility framework. It, therefore, specifies who is responsible for what at different stages of managing disasters. It is meant to be implemented in a flexible and scalable manner in all phases of disaster management:

- a) Mitigation (prevention and risk reduction),
- b) Preparedness,
- c) Response and
- d) Recovery (immediate restoration and build -back better)

The NDMP, in a sense, has five main pillars:

- I. Conforming to the national legal mandates—the DM Act 2005 and the NPDM 2009
- II. Participating proactively to realising the global goals as per agreements to which India is signatory—Sendai Framework for DRR, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Conference of Parties (COP21) Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- III. Prime Minister’s Ten Point Agenda for DRR articulating contemporary national priorities
- IV. Social inclusion as a ubiquitous and cross-cutting principle
- V. Mainstreaming DRR as an integral feature

The priorities of the Sendai Framework and those related to DRR in SDGs and Paris Agreement have been integrated into the planning framework for Disaster Risk Reduction under the following Thematic Areas for Disaster Risk Reduction:

1. Understanding Risk
2. Inter-Agency Coordination
3. Investing in DRR – Structural Measures
4. Investing in DRR – Non-Structural Measures
5. Capacity Development and
6. Climate Change Risk Management

### **Salient Points of National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)**

- The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMA) of country was first prepared in 2016 and later revised in 2019.
- This Plan covers all aspects of disaster risk reduction and management.
- This is an Inclusive Plan focusing on more vulnerable groups like women, children, SC/ST, elderly and persons with disabilities.
- The Plan addresses mitigation, risk reduction, preparedness and response aspects for seventeen disasters.
- Mainstreaming and coherence between SFDRR, SDGs and COP 21 are other cross-cutting issues included in the Plan.
- Capacity Development, Disaster Risk Governance and International Cooperation are other important topics covered in the Plan.
- Another major feature added is the inclusion of time frames and providing an indicative grouping of various elements of the plan into the time frames.

### **National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP): New Features and Improvements**

In the revision of National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP 2019) there are **many improvements over NDMP 2016** with **new disasters, new thematic areas, new issues and new structure etc.** Some of the important improvements/modifications include –

1. **New Chapters addressing new issues:** NDMP 2019 has included some important issues and dedicated chapter have been included on the same. These are
  - I. Coherence and Mutual Reinforcement for DRR of Post-2015 Global Frameworks – Sendai, SDG and COP21
  - II. Social Inclusion
  - III. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction

2. In addition, **some existing chapters have been modified** to make them more contextual. These are
  - I. Chapter on Introduction has been renamed as Preliminaries
  - II. Chapter on Hazard Risk and Vulnerability is now Hazard, Risks and Challenges
  - III. Chapter on Reducing Risk; Enhancing Resilience (with DRR matrix) has been divided in two chapters as Building Disaster Resilience – An Overview (as a prelude to next chapter) and Building Disaster Resilience – The Responsibility Framework (with DRR matrix)
3. In NDMP 2016 all disasters and related issues were addressed under 5 thematic areas - Understanding Risk, Inter-Agency Coordination, Investing in DRR – Structural Measures, Investing in DRR – Non-Structural Measures and Capacity Development. The revised NDMP has included **one more thematic area Climate Change Risk Management** – except for Seismic, Chemical (Industrial), Nuclear & Radiological, Fires.
4. NDMP 2016 had addressed 11 disasters whereas the revised NDMP 2019 has **7 new disasters** making it to **total of 17 disasters**. New disasters include:
  - I. Thunderstorm, Lightning, Dust, Squall and Strong Winds
  - II. Hailstorm, Cloudburst
  - III. Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF )
  - IV. Heat Wave Risk Reduction
  - V. Biological and Public Health Emergencies (BPHE )
  - VI. Forest Fire Risk Reduction
5. The revised NDMP also has a new feature of dividing actions to be taken by Central and State level agencies in a given **Time Frame** in order to synchronise it with Sendai Framework. These time frames are as below:
  - I. Recurring / Regular
  - II. Short Term (2022)
  - III. Medium Term (2027)
  - IV. Long-Term (2030)