EDN-H(21) B(15) 10/2010-DM-Vol.-V                    Top Priority

Directorate of Higher Education
Himachal Pradesh

Dated Shimla-171001.-        the        August 2020

स्रोत:

From:           The Director of Higher Education
                Himachal Pradesh

**01 SEP 2020**

                All the Deputy Directors of Higher Education,
                in Himachal Pradesh.

Subject:-       Wide Publicity of Instructions Given by the Hon'ble Prime Minister
                On Disaster Management – Regarding.

Sir,

                Enclosed please find herewith a copy of letter No.Rev (DMC) (F)-A-
2/2019-PM 10 PA, dated 28ᵗʰ July 2020 received from the Principal Secretary (Revenue-DM) to
the Government of Himachal Pradesh regarding the subject cited above . In this regard you are
directed to go through these provisions/ announcements and ensure   wide publicity of
instructions given by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on Disaster Management  in  your District in
consultation with the concerned DDMA ( District Disaster Management Authority ).  The action
taken report may be submitted , along with relevant documents, photos  and videos to this
office  within a week itself.

Encl: as above

### Please treat it as most important and Time Bound.

( Dr. Amarjeet  K. Sharma )
Director of Higher Education
Himachal Pradesh

End: l.          Even-      Dated      Shimla-171001      the      August      2020

Copy for information to:-
1 The Principal Secretary (Rev-DM) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh  Shimla-171002.
2 The  Secretary (Education) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh Shimla-171002.
3 The Incharge I.T. Cell , Directorate of Higher Education H.P. to upload this letter in Website.

Director of Higher Education
Himachal Pradesh.

No. Rev (DMC) (F) -4-2/2019-PM10PA
Department of Revenue (DM Cell)
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

From

The Principal Secretary (Rev-DM) to the
Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-2

To

1. All the ACS/Pr. Secretaries/ Secretaries to the Govt of
   Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-2
2. All the Head of Departments, Himachal Pradesh.
3. All the Managing Director/Secretaries, Corporations/ Boards
   Himachal Pradesh
4. All the Deputy Commissioners-cum-Chairpersons, DDMA
   (All District in the Himachal Pradesh)
5. All the Educational Institute (Govt./Pvt.), Himachal Pradesh.
6. All the Training Institute, Himachal Pradesh.

Dated Shimla-2, the 28th July, 2020

**Subject:** **Wide Publicity of Instructions given by the Hon'ble Prime
Minister on Disaster Management-regarding.**

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the subject cited above and to enclose herewith
a copy of D O No 1-61/2020-PP (pt.ii) dated 15.07.2020 received from the
National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Home
Affair, Government of India and to say that it was decided in the "Review
Meeting" held on 30th June 2020 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Home
Minster that instruction given by Hon'ble Prime Minster on disaster
management on various occasion must reach all people and officers working
at the field level.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister has given various instructions for
disaster management which delineated the framework for simple and
practical roadmap for achieving sustainable development through disaster
risk reduction. These instructions issued on various occasion focus on
collaborative short- and long-term mitigation and reduction measures to
diminish adverse impact of natural disasters. These instructions are
important for the growth and development of the nation and to envisage
the concerns of three international policies (Sendai Framework for Disaster
Risk Reduction 2015-2030, Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030 &
Paris Agreement on Climate Change).

-1-

One of the important announcements made by Hon'ble Prime Minster was on issues related to disaster risk reduction are 10-point agenda outlined on his inaugural speech in Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction-2016 (AMCDRR). This agenda became the guiding factor for all Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities and programme. NDMA has finalized the National Disaster Management Plan-2019 NDMP) giving special emphasis on the 10-Point agenda and it is expected from the State Government and its line departments to prepare their Disaster Management Plans (DMPs) in accordance with NDMP-2019 so that agenda is duly incorporated in their respective DMP. NDMA has identified some of the key action points pertaining to the department concerned. A copy of PM-10 Point agenda and presentation in respect to this prepared by NDMA are enclosed as Annexure-I & II respectively.

Another important announcement was made at the time of launch of the Vulnerability Atlas on 2nd March 2019 by Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC). This Atlas provides some ready information, at macro-level, for use of the authorities involved in the tasks of disaster mitigation, preparedness, and preventive action for housing stock of the district for the most susceptible hazards such as earthquake, flood, landslide and thunderstorms. (copy enclosed as Annexure-III)

You are therefore, requested to go through these provisions and ensure implementation of the same in your respective jurisdictions, so that each Department/District/Corporation/Boards may take specific practical measures in order to translate the policy pronouncements into concrete action points that can significantly reduce the impact of disasters. A report in this regard may also be sent to this department at the earliest, please.

Yours faithfully

27/7/20

(D.C. Rana)
Director-Special Secretary (Rev-DM) to
the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Endst. No: As above          Dated, Shimla-2 the 28th July 2020
Copy for information to:-

1. Sh. G.V.V Sarma (IAS), Member Secretary, NDMANDMA Bhawan, A-1 Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi-110029 for information.
2. The Special Pvt, Secretary to the Chief Secretary, Himachal Pradesh for information.

Director-Special Secretary (Rev-DM) to
the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

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# Prime Minister's Ten-Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction

The Prime Minister, ShriNarendraModi, enunciated a Ten-Point Agenda in his inaugural speech at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016, held in New Delhi during November 2016 (AMCDRR), which has also been incorporated in the NDMP. The ten key elements consist of the following:

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

Given below is a description of the Ten Point of Agenda for DRR:

**First,** all development sectors must imbibe the principles of disaster risk management. This will ensure that all development projects - airports, roads, canals, hospitals, schools, bridges – are built to appropriate standards and contribute to the resilience of communities they seek to serve. Over the next couple of decades, most of the new infrastructure in the world will come up in Asia. This points to the need for ensuring that all the infrastructure development conforms to the best available standards of disaster safety. Such an approach is a smart strategy, which will pay off in the long term. It is necessary that all the public investments must incorporate disaster risk considerations. In India, the 'housing for all' programme and 'smart cities' initiatives represent such opportunities. India will work with other partner countries and stakeholders to build a coalition or mechanism for promoting disaster resilient infrastructure in the region. This will help generate new knowledge for hazard risk assessment, disaster resilient technologies and mechanisms for integrating risk reduction in infrastructure financing.

**Second**, it is necessary to work towards risk coverage for all – starting from poor households, it must cover small and medium enterprises as well aslarge multi-national corporations. Currently, in most countries of the region, penetration of insurance is limited only to a narrow section, mostly in the middle and upper-middle income groups. It is necessary to think big and innovatively to widen the risk insurance cover. States have an important role in not just regulating but also encouraging coverage for those who need it the most. Some bold steps have been taken to ensure financial inclusion and risk insurance for the poorest. The *Jan DhanYojana* has brought millions of people into the banking system. The SurakshaBimaYojana provides risk insurance to millions who need it the most. The newly launched *FasalBimaYojana* (crop insurance) will provide risk cover to millions of farmers. These are the basic building blocks of resilience at the household level.

**Third,** it is necessary to encourage greater involvement and leadership of women in disaster risk management. Women are disproportionately affected by disasters. They also have unique strengths and insights. India must train a large number of women volunteers to support special needs of women affected by disasters. There is also need for women engineers, masons and building artisans to participate in post-disaster reconstruction and promote women self-help groups which can assist in livelihood recovery.

**Fourth,**it is necessary to invest in mapping risks globally. For mapping risks related to hazards such as earthquakes, there are widely accepted standards and parameters. Based on these, India has mapped seismic zones, with five as highest seismic risk and two as low risk. For disaster risk related to other hazards such as chemical hazards, forest fires, cyclones, different types of floods, India needs to adopt globally accepted standards and categories. This will help India to ensure that there is a shared understanding of the nature and severity of disaster risks and compare with that in other parts of the world.

**Fifth,**efforts must be made to leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of our disaster risk management efforts. An e-platform that brings together organizations and individuals and helps them map and exchange expertise, technology and resources would go a long way in maximizing the collective impact.

**Sixth,** it will be helpful to develop a network of universities to work on disaster-relatedaspects since universities have social responsibilities too. Over the first five years of the Sendai Framework, an effort can be made to develop a global network of universities working together on problems of disaster risk management. As part of this network, different universites could specialize in multi-disciplinary research on disaster issues most relevant to them. Universities

located in coastal areas could specialize in managing risks from coastal hazards, and the ones located in the hill cities could focus on mountain hazards.

**Seventh,** utilize the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies. Social media is transforming disaster response. It is helping response agencies in quickly organizing themselves and enabling citizens to connect more easily with authorities. In disaster after disaster, affected people are using social media to help each other. Those responsible for disaster management must recognize the potential of social media and develop applications relevant to various aspects of disaster risk management.

**Eighth,** 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. Over the last two decades, most community-based efforts have been confined to disaster preparedness and contingency planning for the short term. It is necessary to expand the scope of community-based efforts and support communities to identify local risk reduction measures and implement them. 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. Response agencies need to interact with their communities and make them familiar with the essential drill of disaster response. For example, if a local fire service visits one school in its area every week, it would sensitize thousands of children over a period of one year.

**Ninth,** ensure that the opportunity to learn from a disaster is not wasted. After every disaster there are studies and reports on lessons learnt that are rarely applied. Often the same mistakes are repeated. It is necessary to have a vibrant and visual system of learning. The United Nations could start an international competition of documentary films that record disaster events, their scale, and relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery afterwards. Post-disaster recovery is an opportunity to not just 'build back better' in terms of physical infrastructure, but also in terms of improved institutional systems for managing risk. For this, it is necessary to put in place systems that can quickly provide risk assessments. India must work with partner countries and multilateral development agencies to establish a facility for technical support to post-disaster reconstruction of houses.

The **tenth** and last, it is necessary to bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters. In the aftermath of a disaster, disaster responders pour in from all over the world. This collective strength and solidarity could be enhanced further if the activities are organised under a common umbrella. The United Nations could think of a common logo and branding under which all those who are helping with relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction operate.

## Details about Vulnerability Atlas and its usage for disaster management activities.

The Vulnerability Atlas created by Building Materials and technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) was updated in 2019. It was released by the Hon. Prime Minister on 2nd March, 2019 at New Delhi. This atlas gives the latest information regarding vulnerability of housing stock to earthquakes, cyclones, floods, landslides and thunderstorms.

The State Governments have the basic mandate for management of disasters and the executive actions are taken at the district levels with the District Collector playing the pivotal role. This Atlas provides some ready information, though at macro-level, for use of the authorities involved in the tasks of disaster mitigation, preparedness and preventive actions. A glance at the hazard maps will bring to the notice of the district authorities, the location and percent areas of the districts most susceptible to hazard occurrence, the probable maximum hazard intensities, the type of housing and its vulnerability and risk to the hazards.

Knowing the extent of the problem of future disasters, the district authorities can formulate development plans for (a) preventive actions like hazard resistant construction, retrofitting and upgrading/retrofitting of existing buildings, (b) mitigating the intensity and extent of the disasters, (c) early warning system installation and drills for its use, (d) instituting a hierarchical structure for preparedness down to the village level, (e) training of manpower in various tasks in the emergency (f) implementation of land zoning regulations in flood plains and coastal areas, and building bylaws with disaster resistant features in various towns and cities, etc. (g) supporting land use zoning and urban planning (h) integration of DRR with development and (i) supporting in locating industries and other development projects.

Similarly, various Ministries can use this atlas to make all the structures under their jurisdiction disaster resilient, infrastructure constructed and maintained by them hazard resistant and people/economic activities less susceptible. It is urged by the Hon. Prime Minister that all the construction and building related tenders may utilise this vulnerability atlas as a guiding factor, to arrive at the cost which will include Disaster Resilience.

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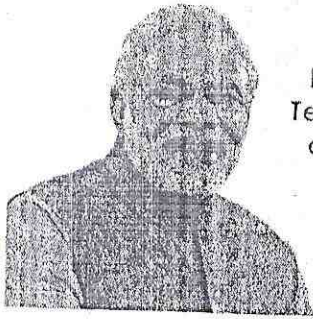
Prime Minister's Ten-Point Agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction

1

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

2

- Concrete ideas for implementing Sendai
- Sense of urgency
- Priority issues

3

**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..."

4

- 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

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Public Expenditure

5

**Risk Coverage for All, particularly for the poorest**

"...starting from poor households to small and medium scale enterprises to..."

6

1

**Slide 7**

## 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

National & Sub National
**2.** Risk Coverage for All

**Slide 8**

## Greater Involvement and Leadership of Women
in Disaster Risk Management

"...women are disproportionately affected by disasters. They also have unique strengths and insights..."

**Slide 9**

## 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

National & Sub National
**3.** Greater Involvement and Leadership of Women

**Slide 10**

## 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."

**Slide 11**

## 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

National & Sub National
**4.** Invest in Mapping Disaster Risk

**Slide 12**

5

**Leverage Technology** to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts

"...map and exchange expertise, technology and resources to maximize our collective impact."

**Slide 19**

Key Action

- 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

National & Sub-National
**8.** Invest in local capacity

19

**Slide 20**

9

**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.'

20

**Slide 21**

Key Action

- 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

National & Sub-National
**9.** Systematize Post-Disaster Recovery based on lessons learned from past disasters

21

**Slide 22**

**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.

22

**Slide 23**

Key Action

- 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

National & Sub-National
**10.** Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters

23

**Slide 24**

International

24

4

**Slide 25**

International

Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

*"India will work with other partner countries and stakeholders to build a coalition or centre for promoting disaster resilient infrastructure."*

25

**Slide 26**

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

International
1 Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

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**Slide 27**

International

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."*

27

**Slide 28**

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

International
9 Post-Disaster Recovery

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**Slide 29**

Success Factors

*"We have to wholeheartedly embrace the spirit of Sendai which calls for an all-of-society approach to disaster risk management."*

29

**Slide 30**

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

Success Factors

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