



## Progress made on prime minister's 10 point agenda for disaster risk reduction in Haryana

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### Abstract

Based on the priorities of Sendai declaration, Hon'ble Prime Minister during his address at the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in November, 2016, outlined a 10-point agenda for renewing efforts towards Disaster Risk Reduction and to achieve the goals of Sendai declaration by 2030. The present paper highlighting the initiatives taken by the Government of Haryana on the agenda points provided by Hon'ble PM for disaster risk reduction.

**Keywords:** disaster risk reduction, Sendai

### Introduction

Haryana state is located in North West part of India. It lies in great Ganga Satluj plains which are known for their fertility. State is benefitted by proximity to national capital. More than 65% area of state lies in National Capital Region (NCR). State is rich in both, agriculture as well as in industries. State is on second berth in terms of per capita income in country. State has a total area of 44212 square km, of which one third is prone to desertification and nearly 25% is prone to flooding. State has a rapidly growing economy which has its own problems like ill planned urbanization, haphazard industrialization and population pressure. These problems make people of state more vulnerable to different natural and manmade calamities.

Haryana state is in consonance with the approaches promoted globally by the United Nations, in particular, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted at the Third UN World Conference on March 18, 2015 as the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. Progress made by the State on PM 10 point agenda for disaster risk reduction is as follows: -

### Discussion on Agendas

#### Agenda No. 1: All development sectors must imbibe the principles of disaster risk management.

Seeking the inspiration from the agenda, the developmental departments in Haryana like Town & Country planning, Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) and Public Works Department (Building & Roads) and other developmental sectors are ensuring the implementation of National Building Code in order to come up with Disaster Resilient Structures keeping in view the risks and hazards of the particular areas.

In order to streamline the provisions of Building Rules and to facilitate citizens, the Building State would like to open a centre for research in the field of Disaster Management on the issues like Hazard and vulnerability assessment, Risk analysis and further advance technologies

#### Agenda No. 2: Work towards risk coverage for all-starting from poor households to SMEs to multi-national corporations to Nation States.

State has taken steps towards risk coverage. In this context, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana has been launched in the State which provides a considerable financial help in case of damage to crops due to natural calamities, pests and diseases.

Table 1

Sum Insured in Rs.	
Kharif	Rabi
Paddy - 62500 per ha.	Wheat - 55000 per ha.
Bajra - 27500 Per ha.	Musard - 27500 per ha.
Maize - 25000 per ha.	Barley - 25000 per ha.
Cotton - 60000 per ha	Gram - 25000 per ha

Table 2

No. of farmers Covered	
Kharif	Rabi
7.26 Lakh	5.94 Lakh

Source: 7<sup>th</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference

State is also in the way of developing an online portal for this scheme for bringing the transparency in the implementation of the scheme.

#### Agenda No. 3: Encourage the Greater Involvement and Leadership of Women in Disaster Risk Management

Trainings are being providing to the women volunteers, Anganwadi workers, Asha workers and Self-Help Groups to support special needs of women affected by disasters and making them team members of various teams of first responders in Village, School, College and other safety initiatives.

#### Agenda No. 4: Invest in Risk Mapping Globally

Haryana is vulnerable to Floods & Earthquake. State has a comprehensive Flood Control Program in place which

includes investment in flood reduction infrastructure, capacity building and flood preparedness. State Government has undertaken Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment (HVRA) of the State as part of preparation of State, District, City, Village and Departmental Disaster Management Plans. For mapping risks related to hazards such as earthquakes, State has widely accepted standards and parameters. State has requested Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India to prepare micro zonation of earthquake of the State. Simultaneously, State is also considering micro zonation of the vulnerable areas with the help of different institutes IIT's/ NIT's/ Local Engineering reputed institutions etc.

#### **Agenda No. 5: Leverage Technology to Enhance the Efficiency of Our Disaster Risk Management Efforts**

State has an e-platform that brings together organizations and individuals and helps them map and exchange expertise, technology and resources. GIS Resource Inventory of Critical Resources (government) covering almost all the fields like Police, Medical, and Transportation etc., to minimize the response time in case of disaster have been created. It can also be used in normal time for better response and ease of access. Private resources are now been including too in the next phase. Spotting of disaster response resource inventories in GIS enabled environment in the State has become one of our priorities State would like to open a centre for research in the field of Disaster Management on the issues like Hazard and vulnerability assessment, Risk analysis and further advance technologies

#### **Agenda No. 6: Develop a Network of Universities to Work on Disaster issues**

As part of this network, different universities could specialize in multi-disciplinary research on disaster issues most relevant to them. State would like to open a centre for research in the field of Disaster Management on the issues like Hazard and vulnerability assessment, Risk analysis and further advance technologies. In this regard, State seeks financial assistance from NDMA, MHA and Ministry of Human Resources, Govt. of India. State is also constituting an Advisory Committee comprising of experts from different universities and agencies.

#### **Agenda No. 7: Utilise 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. In this context, State is formally utilizing these technologies to spread the awareness regarding Disaster Management and sharing expertise amongst the researchers, academicians and practitioners. To monitor flood situation during 2016-17 State had collaborated with different organizations and institutions through a Whatsapp group of experts and to monitor rainfall and flow of water of the rivers. The group included all the stakeholders, i.e. Hon'ble Chief Minister, Revenue & Finance Minister, Agriculture Minister, Irrigation Minister, Chief Secretary, Administrative Secretaries, Divisional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, field level functionaries, NGO's, Central

Government institutions like CWC, IMD and NDMA, disaster management officials of Armed Forces and officials of surrounding states/UTs like Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Because of active flood management measures, administration would be able to manage cloud burst like situation when around 365 mm rainfall occurred in short span of five hours in Yamunanagar district by releasing advance warnings and evacuation in 2016. Timely airlift saved eight lives of persons stranded on Yamuna Island on 27.07.2016 – this was possible due to faster communication enabled by social media apps. IMD is providing real time data on Earthquake to all the stakeholders of the State through SMS.

#### **Agenda No. 8: Build on Local Capacity and Initiative**

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. In this context, the State Disaster Management Plan and District Disaster Management Plan for all the districts have been prepared and implemented. State have prepared around 5100 government school safety plans, with Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability & Capacity Analysis; trainings on Disaster Management and preparation of different teams of school children and teachers as first responders. The same methodology has been adopted preparing 70 College and 650 Village Disaster Management Plans. The specific sectoral plans like Bus Stands and Railway Stations Disaster Management Plans for all the districts have been prepared. State are now preparing the Disaster Management Plans of Mini Secretariats, Judicial Complexes and Civil Hospitals consisting of HRVC, formation of Emergency Response teams (by designation) and trainings of the teams on specific subjects.

State have worked with Department of Sports & Youth Affairs to train the students of schools especially sports persons, NSS/NCC scouts and NYK volunteers at divisional level, in First-aid, Search & Rescue, Evacuation, Fire Safety and Camp Management who live around vulnerable areas such as Bus Stands, Railway Stations, Flood prone and Industrial areas etc., to make them capable enough as first responders. The Disaster Management Initiatives for Legal Services have been conducted to spread the awareness about legal aspect of Disaster

Management Act and its implementation. State is in the way of establishing dedicating State Disaster Response Force. An amount of Rs 13 Crore is being spent on purchasing of disaster response equipments for Haryana SDRF. We have also trained 33 Civil Defense Officer in advance level training in coordination with NDRF, DRDO and AIIMS. Haryana is become the first State who had organised a one day inter departmental training workshop on monitoring of drought as per revised Manual on Drought Management,2016 in coordination with Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Government of India on 22nd May, 2017.

#### **Agenda No. 9: Opportunity to Learn From A Disaster Must Not Be Wasted.**

State have documented the case studies of past disaster events like Samjhauta Express Fire Tragedy, Dabwali Fire Incident

and Charkhi Dadri Air Accident. The lessons learnt from these disasters are also applied in the training of officers/officials of Govt. of Haryana. State is working for building an e-platform that brings together Centre and States, communities and individuals, scientific institutions and disaster management units and helps them map and exchange best practices, expertise, technology and resources.

#### **Agenda No. 10: Bring About Greater Cohesion in International Response to Disasters**

State is also in consent that the collective strength and solidarity of disaster responders from all over the world could be enhanced if they work under a common umbrella. State will provide its full cooperation to the Central Government in this initiative.

#### **Conclusion**

Trainings are being providing to the women volunteers, Anganwadi workers, Asha workers and Self-Help Groups to support special needs of women affected by disasters and making them team members of various teams of first responders in Village, School, College and other safety initiatives. State have documented the case studies of past disaster events like Samjhauta Express Fire Tragedy, Dabwali Fire Incident and Charkhi Dadri Air Accident.

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