

## Unit 2. National Disaster Management Plan 2016



National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), 2016 is the first ever national plan prepared in the country for disaster management. With National Disaster Management Plan 2016 India has aligned our National Plan with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, to which India is a signatory.

### National Disaster Management Plan 2016: The history



- National Disaster Management Act, 2005 – Provided the legal basis for disaster management.

- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) – Coordinates activities of disaster management.
- National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), 2009 – Institutional mechanisms.
- National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), 2016 – Aligned with Sendai Framework

## **Which authority prepared the National Disaster Management Plan 2016?**

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

## **National Disaster Management Plan 2016: The Salient Features**



- National Disaster Management Plan aims to make India disaster resilient and significantly reduce the loss of lives and assets.
- National Disaster Management Plan based on the four priority themes of the Sendai Framework namely: understanding disaster risk, improving disaster risk governance, investing in disaster risk reduction (through structural and non-structural measures) and disaster preparedness, early warning and building back better in the aftermath of a disaster.
- NDMP covers all phases of disaster management: prevention, mitigation, response and recovery.
- NDMP spells out roles and responsibilities of all levels of Government right up to Panchayat and Urban Local Body level in a matrix format.
- It provides for horizontal and vertical integration among all the agencies and departments of the Government.
- The plan also spells out the roles and responsibilities of all levels of Government right up to Panchayat and Urban Local Body level in a matrix format.

- The plan has a regional approach, which will be beneficial not only for disaster management but also for development planning.
- It is designed in such a way that it can be implemented in a scalable manner in all phases of disaster management.
- It also identifies major activities such as early warning, information dissemination, medical care, fuel, transportation, search and rescue, evacuation, etc. to serve as a checklist for agencies responding to a disaster. It also provides a generalized framework for recovery and offers flexibility to assess a situation and build back better.
- To prepare communities to cope with disasters, NDMP emphasizes on a greater need for Information, Education and Communication activities.



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