

कार्यालय, आयुक्त उच्च शिक्षा, म०प्र० शासन,  
सतपुड़ा भवन भोपाल

क्रमांक: 905 / 770 / आउशि / शा-1 / 2020,  
प्रति,

भोपाल, दिनांक 16 / 10 / 20

1. कुलसचिव  
समस्त विश्वविद्यालय,  
मध्य प्रदेश।
2. समस्त क्षेत्रीय अतिरिक्त संचालक  
उच्च शिक्षा मध्यप्रदेश।
3. समस्त प्राचार्य,  
शासकीय महाविद्यालय,  
मध्य प्रदेश।

विषय:—माननीय प्रधानमंत्रीजी के आपदा न्यूनीकरण संबंधी (10 सूत्रीय एजेन्डा बिन्दु) पर कार्यवाही बाबत।

सन्दर्भ:—अवर सचिव म.प्र. शासन उच्च शिक्षा विभाग मंत्रालय शाखा-2 से प्राप्त पत्र क्रमांक 762 / 920 / 2018 / 38-2 भोपाल दिनांक 19.08.2020.

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उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत संदर्भित प्राप्त पत्र एवं सहपत्रों की छायाप्रतियाँ आपकी ओर संलग्न कर प्रेषित है, जिसमें बिन्दु कं.(vi) उल्लेखनीय है। जिसके अनुसार कृपया उक्त पत्र में दिये निर्देशानुसार मध्य प्रदेश राज्य आपदा समस्याओं( प्राकृतिक/कृत्रिम आपदा) के निराकरण संबंधी क्रियाकलापों के सुचारु क्रियान्वयन हेतु नियमानुसार कार्यवाही करना सुनिश्चित करें।

संलग्न:—उपरोक्तानुसार,

(अपर आयुक्त, उच्च शिक्षा द्वारा अनुमोदित)

*(कल्पना श्रीवास्तव)*  
16/10/2020

सहायक संचालक  
उच्च शिक्षा मध्य प्रदेश

पू. क्रमांक: 906 / 770 / आउशि / शा-1 / 2020,  
प्रतिलिपि:—

भोपाल, दिनांक 16 / 10 / 20

1. अवर सचिव म.प्र. शासन उच्च शिक्षा विभाग मंत्रालय शाखा-2 से प्राप्त पत्र क्रमांक 762 / 920 / 2018 / 38-2 भोपाल दिनांक 19.08.2020 के संदर्भ में सूचनार्थ।

*(कल्पना श्रीवास्तव)*  
16/10/2020

सहायक संचालक  
उच्च शिक्षा मध्य प्रदेश

मध्यप्रदेश शासन  
उच्च शिक्षा विभाग  
मंत्रालय

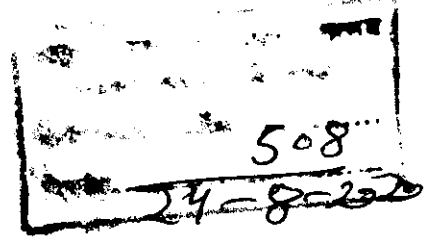
क्रमांक : 762 /920/2018/38-2

भोपाल दिनांक: 19 /08/2020

प्रति,

आयुक्त  
उच्च शिक्षा  
भोपाल ।

पं०५० 770/शा-1/20  
02-9-20



विषय- माननीय प्रधानमंत्रीजी के आपदा न्यूनीकरण संबंधी (10 सूत्रीय एजेन्डा बिन्दु) पर कार्यवाही बाबत।

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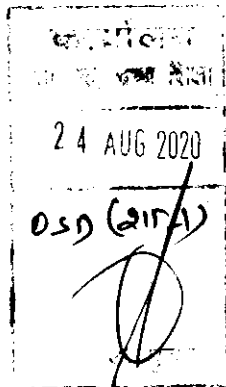
उपरोक्त विषय के संबंध में मध्यप्रदेश राज्य आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण गृह विभाग से प्राप्त पत्र क्रमांक/5452/2016/2018/दो/सी-2/434 दिनांक 05/08/2020 मूलतः आवश्यक कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्न-उपरोक्तानुसार।

(वीरन सिंह भलावी)  
17.8.2020

अवर सचिव,

मध्यप्रदेश शासन, उच्च शिक्षा विभाग



शुभप्रसाद  
2/9/20 20



920/20/38-2  
17-8-20

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मध्यप्रदेश राज्य आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण  
गृह विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश शासन,  
फोन न. 0755-2446136, 2446138

क्र. / 5452 / 2016 / 2018 / दो / सी-2 / ..... 434

भोपाल, दिनांक 05/08/2020

प्रति,

अपर मुख्य सचिव / प्रमुख सचिव / सचिव,  
मध्यप्रदेश शासन,

उच्च शिक्षा विभाग

- विषय :- माननीय प्रधानमंत्रीजी के आपदा न्यूनीकरण संबंधी (10 सूत्रीय एजेन्डा बिन्दु) पर कार्यवाही बाबत।
- संदर्भ:- प्राधिकरण का पत्र क्रमांक 5452/2016/2018/दो/सी-2/57 भोपाल, दिनांक 07.05.2018

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कृपया उपरोक्त विषयांकित संदर्भित पत्र माध्यम से आपदा न्यूनीकरण हेतु माननीय प्रधानमंत्रीजी के 10 सूत्रीय एजेन्डा बिन्दुओं से अवगत कराया गया था।

02. उक्त एजेन्डा बिन्दुओं के अंतर्गत लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति हेतु आपके विभाग से प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम एवं समय-सीमा की जानकारी मय विभागीय नोडल अधिकारी सहित चाही गई थी, जो आज दिनांक तक अप्राप्त है।
03. विदित हो कि आपदा न्यूनीकरण हेतु प्रत्येक विभाग/संस्था द्वारा नीतिगत घोषणाओं के परिपेक्ष्य में लक्ष्यपूर्ती हेतु व्यवहारिक कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन किया जाना है।
04. भारत सरकार, गृह मंत्रालय से प्राप्त पत्र मय एजेन्डा बिन्दु तथा सुझाई गई विस्तृत कार्यवाही पुनः संलग्न प्रेषित है।

अनुरोध है कि भारत सरकार, गृह मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण द्वारा चाही गई जानकारी (एजेन्डावार प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम एवं समय-सीमा) को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर यथाशीघ्र उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें।

(मो. शाहीद अब्सार)  
सचिव (ग्रह) एवं समन्वयक

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7-8-20  
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Soc(2)  
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**Annexure - I**

**1. Ten point Agenda outlined by Hon'ble PM during AMCDRR held from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 for renewing efforts towards disaster risk reduction:**

- (i) All development sectors must imbibe the principles of disaster risk management.
- (ii) Work towards risk coverage for all – starting from poor households to small and medium enterprises to multi-national corporations to nation states.
- (iii) Encourage greater involvement and leadership of women in disaster risk management.
- (iv) Invest in risk mapping globally.
- (v) Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of our disaster risk management efforts.
- (vi) Develop a network of universities to work on disaster issues.
- (vii) Utilize the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies.
- (viii) Build on local capacity and initiative.
- (ix) Ensure that the opportunity to learn from a disaster is not wasted.
- (x) Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters.

**2. Announcement made by Hon'ble Prime Minister at the time of launch of the Vulnerability Atlas on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2019 by Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC).**

- (i) Everyone concerned with building construction (real estate, road construction, laying gas pipelines etc.) industry to use this atlas for reducing the vulnerability and
- (ii) While carrying development – State and Central Government development works need to take into consideration the Vulnerability Atlas and the Tenders may be prepared accordingly.

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

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, 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 as large 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 Dhan Yojana* has brought millions of people into the banking system. The *Suraksha Bima Yojana* provides risk insurance to millions who need it the most. The newly launched *Fasal Bima Yojana* (crop insurance) will provide risk cover to millions of farmers. These are the basic building blocks of resilience at the household level.

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**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-related aspects 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 universities 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

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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.

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**Action Points based on PM Ten Point agenda, as addressed in the NDMP 2019:**

Some suggested action points pertaining to the Ten Point Agenda outlined by Hon'ble Prime Minister during Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) 2016, are as under:

**PM Ten Point Agenda –**

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

*PM Ten Point Agenda included in the Template for DM Plan shared with Ministries / Departments, where they have been advised to align their Plan with national priorities, national commitments to international commitments and priorities of NDMP with specific mention of PM's Ten-Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction.*

S. No.	Agenda Points of PM Ten Point Agenda	Suggested Actions
1	Agenda – 1: All development sectors	Ministries / Departments of Govt and all States/UTs to act as per various national guidelines issued by



	must imbibe the principles of disaster risk management	NDMA and roles and responsibilities assigned to them in NDMP 2019 towards disaster risk reduction and management.
2	<b>Agenda – 2:</b> Risk coverage must include all, starting from poor households to SMEs to multi-national corporations to nation states	Disaster Management Plans of Ministries / Departments and States to focus on all sectors of people and institutions and act as per roles and responsibilities assigned in NDMP for different disasters. Involvement of SMEs, Private sector, Public Private Partnership, involvement of Corporate sector in capacity building and resource development, knowledge management etc. should be focused on.
3	<b>Agenda – 3:</b> Women’s leadership and greater involvement should be central to disaster risk management	<p>In order to promote greater involvement and leadership of women in disaster risk management, special emphasis to be laid by Ministries / Departments and States to make an inclusive Plan with special emphasis on issues concerning women.</p> <p>There is a need to promote women's leadership and active participation in disaster risk reduction as indicated in objectives of NDMP 2019.</p> <p>The Plan also emphasises that as the disaster impacts are not gender neutral, hence adequate attention must be paid to promote gender justice and equity in post disaster recovery programs.</p> <p>Role of women during reconstruction and recovery programmes after disasters are to be given due consideration. Owner Driven Reconstruction (ODR) is one way where women can take leadership role in monitoring implementation of safe housing technology.</p> <p>Women can also be empowered by creating their Self Help Groups for livelihood opportunities. It needs to go beyond traditional income generating activities and aim at enhancing skills as masons, carpenters, trading of local products, developing local shops for housing, sanitation and other materials, etc.</p> <p>In the NDMP, States have been given responsibilities for empowering women, especially regarding their leadership in DRR.</p>

4.	<b>Agenda – 4:</b> Invest in risk mapping globally to improve global understanding of Nature and disaster risks	Understanding Risk is one of the six thematic areas in NDMP for all disasters, which includes risk mapping / zonation etc.
5.	<b>Agenda – 5:</b> Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts	<p>Effective use of science, technology and traditional knowledge in all aspects of DRR.</p> <p>Institutional arrangements and capacity development (institutional, human, community, technology, etc.) for DRR in mainstreaming DRR and creating the enabling environment for it emerging from the global practices.</p> <p>Deploying advanced technology and equipment to be included in the Capacity Building Themes for DRR.</p> <p>Use of ICT and advance technologies for EWS</p>
6.	<b>Agenda – 6:</b> Develop a network of universities to work on disaster-related issues	Academic and technical institutions / Universities to be given the responsibilities of documentation, training, research etc. in the field of DRR concerning various disasters.
7.	<b>Agenda – 7:</b> Utilise the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies for disaster risk reduction	Extensive IEC campaigns to create awareness through print, electronic and social media
8.	<b>Agenda – 8:</b> Build on local capacity and initiative to enhance disaster risk reduction	<p>NDMP Vision to be followed for this – Make India disaster resilient across all sectors, achieve substantial and inclusive disaster risk reduction by building local capacities starting with the poor and decreasing significantly the loss of lives, livelihoods, and assets in different forms including economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental while enhancing the ability to cope with disasters at all levels.</p> <p>‘Strengthen disaster risk governance at all levels from local to centre’ and ‘Empower both local authorities and communities as partners to reduce and manage disaster risks’.</p>

(10)

		Emphasis on building and strengthening local capacities with a focus on local issues, resources and people.
9.	<b>Agenda – 9:</b> Make use of every opportunity to learn from disasters and, to achieve that, there must be studies on the lessons after every disaster	In the NDMP 2019, central and state agencies have been advised for Documentation of lessons learnt, best practices, success stories.
10.	<b>Agenda – 10:</b> Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters	Participation in international efforts and fostering partnerships