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Q18

Describe various measures taken in India for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) before and after signing 'Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-2030)'. How is this framework different from 'Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005'? (250 Words, 15 Marks).

UPSC Civil Services Mains 2018 · GS III · 15 marks · Disaster Management

Disaster and disaster management.

Core demand of the question

- Describe India's Disaster Risk Reduction measures before and after the Sendai Framework (2015-2030)
- Show how Sendai differs from the [Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005](#)

Revision summary

The [DM Act](#), NDMA, NDRF, and 2009 policy were India's Hyogo-era shift from relief to planned disaster management.

After Sendai, the 2016 national plan, the PM's 10-point agenda, and Build Back Better aligned India to global targets.

Hyogo stressed national systems and five priorities of action.

Sendai adds seven measurable targets, four priorities, wider hazards, and recovery that reduces future risk.

Local maps, mitigation money, and inclusion will decide if the paper frameworks save lives.

Flow diagram

Hyogo 2005 -> Institutions NDMA DM Act

Sendai 2015 -> Seven countable targets

Sendai 2015 -> Four priorities BBB

Institutions NDMA DM Act -> Indian DRR

Seven countable targets -> Indian DRR

Four priorities BBB -> Indian DRR

Conclusion

- Put **district and city risk maps** in land-use permission, or Sendai stays a central document.
- Fund **mitigation** (embankments that do not fail, heat action, seismic housing) as seriously as NDRF aircraft.
- Count **Sendai targets** in State budgets and in [Finance Commission](#) disaster windows.

- Include women and informal workers in drills; the dead in a heat wave are not only a meteorology problem.

Before Sendai, India had already built NDMA, NDRF, and a 2005 law under the Hyogo push from relief to preparedness. After 2015 it aligned the national plan, PM agenda, and recovery slogan with Sendai's targets and four priorities. Sendai differs from Hyogo by counting lives, losses, and warning systems, and by tying DRR to development and Build Back Better, not only to new institutions.

Facts & figures

Disaster Management Act, 2005

Creates NDMA, State and district authorities, and a legal frame for prevention, mitigation, and response.

Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005

UN 2005-2015 DRR framework focused on making disaster risk a national priority and on strengthening institutions.

Sendai Framework, 2015-2030

Successor UN framework with seven global targets and four priorities, including Build Back Better.

NDMP 2016

National Disaster Management Plan recast to follow Sendai and to assign roles across ministries.

PM 10-point agenda on DRR

Indian political checklist after Sendai, including risk-sensitive investment and regional cooperation, presented around AMCDRR 2016.

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