

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1335
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2021

Threat due to climate change

1335. SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) policies to combat the unprecedented environment disasters as predicted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report; and
- (b) measures taken to build infrastructure to mitigate upcoming disasters due to rising global temperatures such as landslides, floods as experienced in various States this year?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

- (a) and (b) As per report titled “Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis” released by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in August 2021, climate change is affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe with human influence contributing to many observed changes in weather and climate extremes such as heatwaves, heavy precipitation, droughts, and tropical cyclones.

The National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 seeks to build a safe and disaster resilient India by mainstreaming disaster management into the developmental planning process and establishing institutional and techno-legal frameworks to create an enabling regulatory environment and a compliance regime.

India with its continuous efforts has significantly improved its preparedness to deal with natural calamities. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 articulates the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. There are institutional mechanisms at the National, State and district level in the country to develop appropriate preparedness and prompt response mechanism for effective management of natural disasters. Central Government has established a robust early warning system and has significantly enhanced accuracy of weather forecasts.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) spearhead and implement holistic and integrated approach to Disaster Management in India. NDMA has issued guidelines for the preparation of District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs). In addition, the National Disaster Management Plan prepared by NDMA in 2019 and the respective State Disaster

Management Plans provide the overall framework and guidance for the preparation of DDMP. Further, the relief, recovery, and rehabilitation related to disasters in India are governed inter alia by the relevant provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and the guidelines, directives, and orders of the NDMA and the SDMA.

The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) launched in 2019 is headquartered in India. It aims to promote resilience of new and existing infrastructure systems to climate and disaster risks through updating and enhancing information on the exposure of infrastructure systems, and model climate related hazards such as droughts, heatwaves and wildfires, enabling near time response.
