

6th International Conference on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

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Context

The Prime Minister has recently addressed the **6th edition of the International Conference on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure**.

Key Highlights

- **CDRI** is a global partnership of worldwide Governments, UN organisations and programmes, multilateral development banks and financing mechanisms, the private sector, instructional and knowledge establishments.
- CDRI was released by the Prime Minister for the duration of the **United Nations Climate Action Summit in 2019**, at New York.
- **Members:** 31 Countries, 6 International Organizations and a couple of private sector organisations.
- **Secretariat:** New Delhi
- **Theme for 6th ICDRI:** Investing recently for a more resilient future.

What is Disaster Resilient Infrastructure?

- **Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (DRI)** refers to the layout and creation of infrastructure systems that can face up to, adapt to, and swiftly get over challenges.

- This resilience guarantees uninterrupted important services even during calamities.
- As urbanization and national growth accelerated, infrastructure, such as power, water, and transportation was more important.

Need for the DRI

- Disasters exacerbated by climate change are diminishing infrastructure investments internationally.
- Flash floods in megacities like New York and Seoul claimed many lives and crippled urban infrastructure systems.
- Earthquakes in Morocco and Turkey are not only devastating for infrastructure, but also for lives and livelihoods.
- A cloudburst brought about glacial lake overflow in Sikkim claiming many lives, inflicting a huge damage to the important infrastructure including roads connecting the mountain state of India.
- **Resilience during Disasters:** These consecutive catastrophe occasions serve as a stark reminder of the critical importance of designing and making an investment in infrastructure that is resilient at some stage in unpredictable failures.
- **Future Outlook:** It is now expected that by 2030, without high investments in urban cities globally in opposition to capacity threats, natural calamities should inflict an annual financial burden of about US\$314 billion on cities.
- Therefore, transitioning to **Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (DRI)** and flexible city strategies is crucial for improving the life of people.
 - With the growing threats of climate change intensifying natural disasters, the shift towards DRI isn't just strategic—it's crucial for financial stability and human rights.
- **Pathways to Make Infrastructure Disaster Resilient**
 - At the center of Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (DRI) is information of evolving dangers, like moving cyclonic patterns due to global warming.
 - This knowledge enables setting up suitable building blocks and design standards, critical components that pave the way for incorporated resilience across various sectors.
 - Tailored infrastructure layout, along with the ones attentive to flood dangers or preparatory sports like pre-monsoon drain cleansing, solidifies a system's catastrophe resilience.
 - Regular infrastructure threat assessments are pivotal to discover vulnerabilities in major sectors like transport, electricity, and telecommunications.
 - These assessments, bolstered through chance mitigation strategies, shield against capacity damages.
 - Localized reviews in towns and cities similarly contribute essential statistics for holistic planning.
- **India's Pathway to DRI**
 - India's direction to resilience encompasses improving disaster danger comprehension across numerous landscapes, strengthened by geographic

Information systems (GIS) mapping and revolutionary technology.

- Effective DRI necessitates the confluence of records-driven infrastructure making plans, strong chance-informed investments, and propagation of early caution structures.
- Further, significant to attaining DRI is the collaboration between all governance tiers, academia, private organisations, infrastructure specialists and local groups.
- For instance, the successful implementation of the Integrated Flood Risk Management Plan (IFRMP) in Assam's River Basins (Beki, Buridehing, and Jiadhal) targeted a multi-disciplinary method related to key stakeholders.
- The undertaking decreased flood and river erosion risks for about 100,000 human beings alongside the Beki and Buridehing rivers, and 10,000 may have access to updated flood shelters.

Conclusion

- Building a disaster-resilient infrastructure is a complicated challenge, requiring a blend of strategic planning, innovation, finance, and most importantly, a collective method.
- Nations need to champion these components, ensuring they are not only prepared for future calamities however also poised for sustainable growth.

Source:*The Indian Express*

UPSC Mains Practice Question

Q.What do you understand about disaster-resilient infrastructure? Highlight the role that can be played by the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) in this regard. (250 words)