

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2594
ANSWERED ON 24/03/2025

URBAN FLOOD MITIGATION AND CLIMATE ACTION PLANS

2594. DR. FAUZIA KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the increasing incidents of urban flooding in Indian cities;
- (b) if so, the key steps being taken to enhance city-level disaster preparedness and infrastructure resilience, particularly in vulnerable cities;
- (c) the steps being taken to augment flood-resilient infrastructure in affected and vulnerable cities and towns;
- (d) the details of financial and technical support provided for flood mitigation; and
- (e) whether urban flood management strategies are designed to promote the development of climate-resilient cities in alignment with national Climate Action Plans?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI TOKHAN SAHU)**

(a) to (e): Management of urban flooding falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities at city level, who are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage system. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has published the following documents/advisory guidelines for improving urban drainage and flood management, viz.:

i. Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014:

[https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)

ii. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding

https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/SOP%20Urban%20flooding_5%20May%202017.pdf

iii. River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines in 2021 to enable cities in the development of conjunctive water management approaches including nature-based solution

<https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/RCUP%20Guidelines.pdf>

iv. Guidance Document on Creation of Rain Water Harvesting Parks

<https://mohua.gov.in/pdf/6566e1048ab41guidance-document-on-rainwater-harvesting-parks-final.pdf>

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), storm water drainage is an admissible component which involves construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding. Under AMRUT, 840 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹3016 crore have been approved. As reported by the States, 799 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹2,365 crore have been completed, which has resulted in elimination of 3,708 water logging points.

Under AMRUT 2.0, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of the main components. The admissible elements under this include harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/ effluent). Under AMRUT 2.0, 3,032 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,210 crore have been approved so far.

MoHUA is also implementing a Sub-Scheme on “Formulation of Geographic Information System (GIS) based Master Plan for AMRUT Cities” under AMRUT. Under this sub-scheme, geo database is created as per the Design and Standards documents published by MoHUA. Further, under AMRUT 2.0, Sub Scheme on Formulation of GIS based Master Plans has been launched for Class-II towns with the population 50,000 - 99,999. Under this Sub-scheme, the geo database is created through Very High-Resolution Satellite Image or Drone Technology as per Design & Standards documents published by MoHUA. MoHUA has signed Memorandum of Understandings for creation of geo database through satellite images with National Remote Sensing Centre and through Drone technology with Survey of India. The State Government can use the geo-spatial data for management of urban floods also.

To give further boost to the urban infrastructure sector, in the Budget 2025-26, Government has announced setting up of an Urban Challenge Fund of ₹1 lakh crore for augmentation/ upgradation/ retrofitting and improving infrastructure in urban areas through bankable projects, which may include projects in the sector of storm water drainage. This fund finances up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 per cent of the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and Public Private Partnership.
