

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1652
ANSWERED ON 03/08/2026**

URBAN FLOOD RISK MITIGATION PROGRAMME

1652. SHRI GOLLA BABURAO:

Will the Minister of *Housing and Urban Affairs* be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government supplementing urban floods through Urban Flood Risk Mitigation Programme (UFRMP) in various cities, including Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh under Phase-II of the programme;
- (b) if so, details of interventions going to be undertaken under UFRMP Phase-II;
- (c) financial assistance being provided to Visakhapatnam under National Disaster Mitigation Fund; and
- (d) details of projects identified, approved, undertaken and status of completion of each of the approved project in Visakhapatnam?

ANSWER

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

(a): Management of urban flooding falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities, 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 National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the nodal authority for implementation of the Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP). NDMA has informed that the second phase of the Urban Flood Risk Management Program (UFRMP - II) with a total outlay of ₹2,444.42 crore covers eleven cities namely, Guwahati, Patna, Kanpur, Thiruvananthapuram, Vishakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Jaipur, Indore, Lucknow and Raipur with an allocation of ₹222.22 crore to each city (₹200 crore from National Disaster Management Fund (90%) and ₹22.22 crore from State share (10%)).

(b): The Urban Flood Risk Management Programme Phase (UFRMP) I and Phase II outline a comprehensive set of structural and non-structural actions as under:

- (i) Restoration of Natural Drainage Systems - Protection and revival of natural drains and drainage systems (UFRMP structural interventions); Deepening and rejuvenation of natural drainage channels; Rejuvenation of rivers and removal of encroachments.

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(ii) Nature-Based Solutions - Green roofs, bio-swales, rain gardens, permeable pavements to improve infiltration and reduce runoff; Detention and retention ponds, wetland restoration, riparian zone development.

(iii) Drainage Modernization - Comprehensive drainage mapping, stormwater master planning, and floodplain management plans mandatory for funded cities; Upgradation and expansion of storm water drains.

(iv) Technology & Monitoring - Installation of sensors, Automatic Water Level Recorder (AWLRs), CCTVs, real-time monitoring tools.

(v) Policy and Community Measures - Building code amendments, storm water harvesting mandates, land-use regulations; Community awareness and capacity-building initiatives in all cities.

(c): The total NDMF share under UFRMP-II for the Visakhapatnam is ₹200 crore.

(d): As informed by the NDMA, the project components of the Visakhapatnam Urban Floods Management Programme includes Structural Interventions with a total cost of ₹154.00 crore and Non-Structural Interventions with total cost of ₹ 68 crore. Structural interventions include Development/upgradation of stormwater management system; Rejuvenation of water bodies [Cascading of lakes as Nature-based Solution]; Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SuDS); Rain Water Harvesting (RWH); Bio Swales [as Nature-based Solution] (Pilot). Non-structural interventions include Development of Green Spaces, Green Roofs, Urban Vanams as Nature-based Solution (NbS); Development of GIS and IT-based Flood Monitoring, Early Warning and Decision Support System for the city; Capacity Building and Training programs for the key officials/staff on Urban Flooding; Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) at flood-prone areas; Hazard Risk, Vulnerability & Capacity Assessment (HRVCA) for Urban Flooding [including Flood Simulation]; Preparation of city and ward level Disaster Management Plans [including Development of City Specific Flood Response Plan & Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)]; Setting up Urban Flood Management Cell, as part of City Operations Centre (COC) and DM Cell and; Framing / Amendment of Bylaws
