GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 378

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 22ND JULY, 2025/ /ASHADHA 31, 1947 (SAKA)

NATIONAL CYCLONE RISK MITIGATION PROJECT

378. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the specific components and objectives of the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) Phase-II as implemented in West Bengal, including the types of infrastructure developed and the total funds allocated and utilized for these purposes so far;

(b) the current status and outcomes of the Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS) established under NCRMP Phase II in West Bengal, detailing its operational effectiveness and coverage;

(c) the role and contributions of the 2nd Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) stationed at Haringhata, Nadia district, in disaster preparedness and response within West Bengal, including information on their manpower, specialized training, equipment, and notable operations conducted during recent years; and

(d) the coordination mechanisms between the NCRMP initiatives and the 2nd Battalion NDRF at Haringhata to enhance disaster resilience and response capabilities in the State?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a) & (b) The objective of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) was to minimize vulnerability to cyclones and making people and infrastructure disaster resilient in harmony with the conservation of the

coastal eco-system in the cyclone hazard prone States. It was implemented in the 8 coastal States, including West Bengal in two phases. Under Phase-I, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha were covered and under Phase-II, six States viz. Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal were covered.

NCRMP was having following components:

Component A: Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS) - ensuring last mile connectivity

Component B: Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure (CRMI) - Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters, Evacuation/approach Roads/Bridges, Saline Embankment & Underground Cabling

Component C: Technical Assistance for Capacity Building on Disaster Risk Management

Component D: Project Management and Monitoring

So far as State of West Bengal is concerned, the components including the types of infrastructure developed under NCRMP, implemented in West Bengal under Phase-II are given below:-

Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructures (CRMIs) (Sub-components / Unit)	
Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (No.)	146 Nos.
Under Ground Cabling (Km)	472.46(Kms)

Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS) was not one of the components of NCRMP Phase II for the State of West Bengal. A total of Rs. 745.78 Crore was allocated for West Bengal, out of which Rs. 730.54 was utilized by the State under the NCRMP Phase II.

The NCRMP project has been closed in March, 2023.

(c) & (d): The 2nd Battalion of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) stationed at Haringhata has West Bengal and Sikkim as its primary area of responsibility. It is having a sanctioned strength of 1149 personnel with 18 Self-contained specialized Search & Rescue (SAR) teams. All teams are well equipped with Flood Water Rescue equipment. 2nd Battalion, NDRF has conducted 56 familiarization exercises during last three years in West Bengal. The notable operations conducted by them includes operation during Cyclone Yass, 2021, Cyclone Jawad, 2021, Cyclone Sitrang, 2022, Cyclone, Asani, 2022, Sikkim Flash flood, 2023, Cyclone Mocha, 2023, Cyclone Dana, 2024, Cyclone Re-mal, 2024 and West Bengal Floods, 2024.

The responsibility for maintenance and sustainability of physical infrastructure created under NCRMP rests with the State Government

concerned. 2nd Battalion NDRF maintains close coordination with West Bengal and Sikkim State Disaster Management Authorities for pre-positioning and deployment during disasters and emergent situations.

The Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters developed under NCRMP, coupled with timely intervention of NDRF in assisting the State Government during cyclone and other disasters have proved to be effective for disaster resilience and response capabilities of the State.

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