

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN
DISTRICT CHANDAULI

Prepared by

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
CHANDAULI

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PCS

Additional District Magistrate

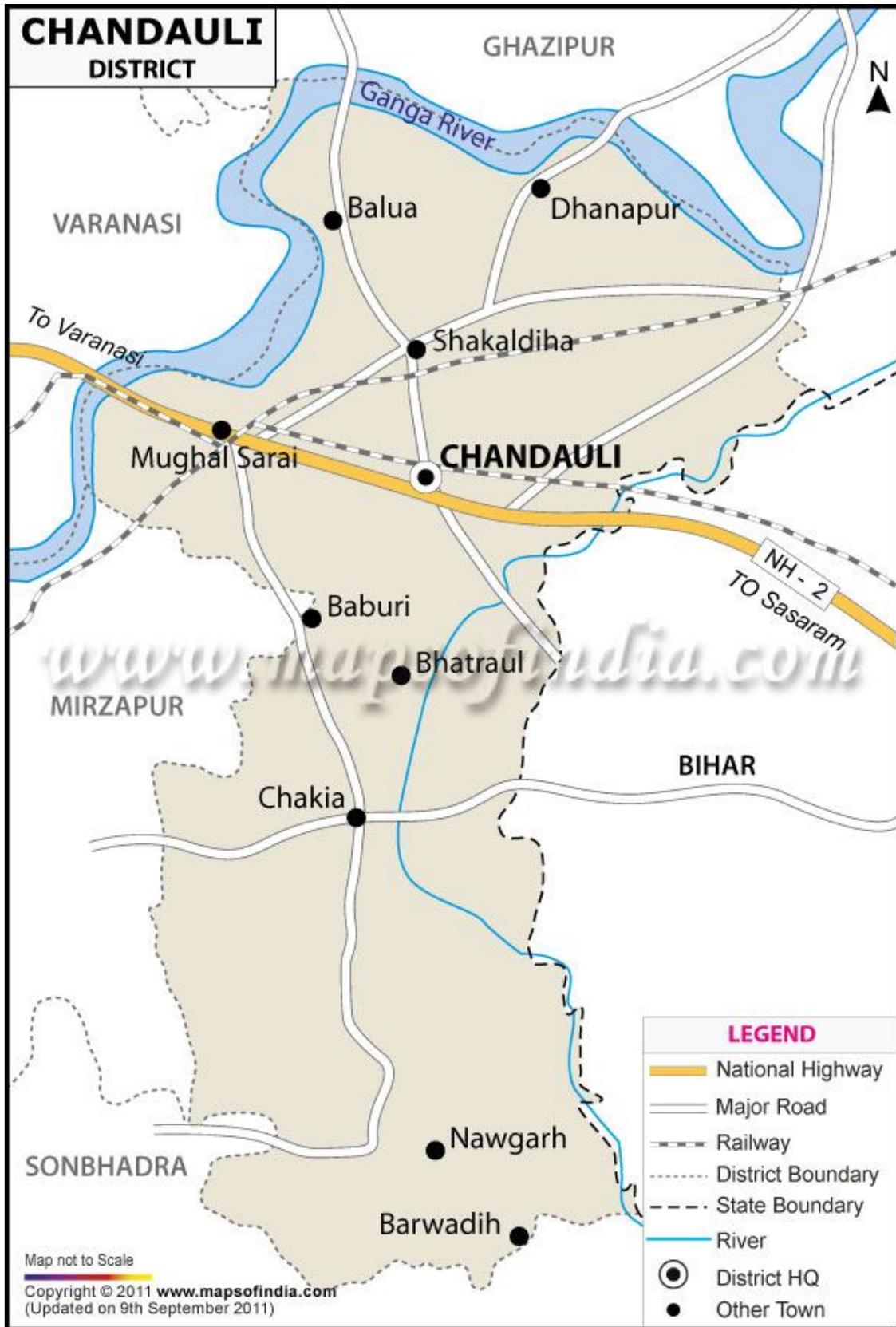
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A **disaster** is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. In contemporary academia, disasters are seen as the consequence of inappropriately managed risk. These risks are the product of a combination of both hazards and vulnerability. Hazards that strike in areas with low vulnerability will never become disasters, as in the case of uninhabited regions. The disaster can be defined in the following words

A disaster / critical incident is any event or situation that threatens public order involving people and/or their homes, businesses, or community. While we often think of floods, earthquakes or civil disturbances as constituting disasters, the true definition of a disaster / critical incident includes any situation which requires swift and decisive action involving multiple components in response to and occurring outside of the normal course of routine business activities. The scope of disaster therefore includes all the critical incidents such as natural disasters, civil disturbances, major accidents, and terrorist acts.

A natural hazard is a natural process or phenomenon that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

Various phenomena like earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, blizzards, tsunamis, and cyclones are all natural hazards that kill thousands of people and destroy billions of dollars of habitat and property each year. However, the rapid growth of the world's population and its increased concentration often in hazardous environments has escalated both the frequency and severity of disasters. With the tropical climate and unstable land forms, coupled with deforestation, unplanned growth proliferation, non-engineered constructions which make the disaster-prone areas more vulnerable, tardy communication, and poor or no budgetary allocation for disaster prevention, developing countries suffer more or less chronically from natural disasters.

Human-instigated disasters are the consequence of technological hazards. Examples include stampedes, fires, transport accidents, industrial accidents, oil spills and nuclear explosions/radiation. War and deliberate attacks may also be put in this category. As with natural hazards, man-made hazards are events that have not happened—for instance, terrorism. Man-made disasters are examples of specific cases where man-made hazards have become reality in an event.

DISTRICT DISASTER/ EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The District Disaster/ Emergency Management Plan discuss the multi-agency preparedness and response plan for dealing with all types of emergencies: natural disasters and man-made events. Important elements of the DDMP include planning, emergency response, hazard-specific measures, and inventory of resources. Whether it is a small law and order

disturbance or a big natural disaster, the collective resources of the city must be harnessed to address and mitigate the problem in the most efficient way. The DDMP is therefore based on active participation of government agencies, private sector and NGOs.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVE OF DDMP :-

Pre-disaster planning is an integral part of preparedness and leads towards a holistic approach to disaster management. A Disaster Management Plan focussing on hazard, risk, vulnerability and resource assessment improves the level of response following a calamity on the one hand and provides insights to link it with development initiatives, on the other. The district administration is the focal point for implementation of all government plans and activities. Therefore, planning at the district level is crucial for efficient management of all disasters. The goal of disaster management planning is the establishment of an City Disaster/Emergency Management Plan. Developing the concept of an IEMS requires all the responder agencies, private sector organizations, and NGOs to cooperate to reduce the consequences of natural, technological, and man-made disasters. Response is the central focus during a disaster, but an integrated approach to planning will initiate mitigation activities to prevent or reduce the degree of risk, and to develop preparedness activities to increase response and recovery capabilities. The district police, state fire services and civil defence routinely respond to emergency situations, but there are a number of incidents, which have an overwhelming impact on the resources and expertise of these responder agencies. Response to these situations requires intervention of a number of government departments, and private and public sector agencies, in addition to the first responders. The process of joint planning and response encompasses a number of steps and various terms may be used interchangeably by the responder agencies. Consequently, part of the planning process must include developing standard terminology

Along with the mandate given in the DM Act 2005 and the NPDM 2009, the national plan has incorporated the national commitment towards the Sendai Framework. Accordingly, the broad objectives of the DDMP for Chandauli District can be enlisted as :

- 1) Improve the understanding of disaster risk, hazards, and vulnerabilities specifically Flood, Draught, Cold winds
- 2) Strengthen disaster specifically Flood, Draught, Cold winds risk governance at all levels from local to centre
- 3) Invest in disaster risk specifically Flood, Draught, Cold winds reduction for resilience through structural, non-structural and financial measures, as well as comprehensive capacity development
- 4) Enhance disaster specifically Flood, Draught, Cold winds preparedness for effective response
- 5) Promote “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
- 6) Prevent disasters specifically Flood, Draught, Cold winds and achieve substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, health, and assets (economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental)

- 7) Increase resilience and prevent the emergence of new disaster risks and reduce the existing risks specifically Flood, Draught, Cold winds disasters
- 8) Promote the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures to prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerabilities to disaster specifically Flood, Draught, Cold winds
- 9) Empower both local authorities and communities as partners to reduce and manage disaster risks specifically Flood, Draught, Cold winds
- 10) Strengthen scientific and technical capabilities in all aspects of disaster management specifically Flood, Draught, Cold winds
- 11) Capacity development at all levels to effectively respond to multiple hazards and for community-based disaster management specifically for Flood, Draught, Cold winds
- 12) Provide clarity on roles and responsibilities of different persons and Departments involved in different aspects of disaster management
- 13) Promote the culture of disaster risk prevention and mitigation at all levels
- 14) Facilitate the mainstreaming of disaster management concerns into the developmental planning and processes

AUTHORITY FOR DDMP PLAN

As per provisions in Chapter-IV of the DM Act, each State Government shall establish a District Disaster Management Authority for every district in the State with such name as may be specified in that notification. The DDMA will be headed by the District Collector, Deputy Commissioner, or District Magistrate as the case may be, with the elected representative of the local authority as the Co-Chairperson. The State Government shall appoint an officer not below the rank of Additional Collector or Additional District Magistrate or Additional Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of the district to be the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority. The DDMA will act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM at the District level and take all necessary measures for the purposes of DM in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA. It will, inter alia, prepare the DM plan for the District and monitor the implementation of the all relevant national, state, and district policies and plans. The DDMA will also ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response measures laid down by the NDMA and the SDMA are followed by all the district-level offices of the various departments of the State Government.

ROLE OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATE IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

District magistrate plays a significant and pivotal role in disaster DDMP. He plays important role in planning, implementation and coordination. Some of the important task and duties of District Magistrate can be listed as:

- Preparation of the Disaster Management Action Plan for the district with the assistance of the Disaster Management Committee and other experts.
- To implement the disaster management action plan.

- Setting up the district control room and making it function effective.
- Earmarking and entrusting responsibility to the various departments.
- Coordination with all the line departments of the state, Central and other agencies.
- To liaise with the state government periodically about the disaster and the action taken.
- Before the disaster make the district machinery to equip and to be prepared, carry out rehearsal and dovetail development in the mitigation .
- Setting up relief camps and transit camps.
- Organising training and conducting mockdrills and rehearsals.
- Maintaining the supply of essential commodities and control prices.
- Giving timely adequate and right information to the people /media ,govt etc.
- Dovetail development in disaster mitigation .
- Take proactive action in disaster mitigation .
- Co-ordinating with Ngo's. Enhancing the vulnerable communities coping mechanism through community based disaster management program.
- Exercising emergency powers to issue directives to all the departments and to provide emergency response service Preparing memoranda for getting resources for relief .

STAKEHOLDERS

The District Magistrate (D.M.), being the chief administrator of the district, is primarily responsible for preparedness and response. In Chandauli district, the Additional District Magistrate supports the District Magistrate in responding to any critical incident and managing all the crisis situations. It is necessary for the District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate to be committed to the process of preparedness and response.

- District / Additional District Magistrate's Office
- Revenue Department
- Chandauli District Police
- U.P. Fire Services
- Chandauli Civil Defense
- Nagar Palika & Panchayats
- Directorate of Factories
- Health Department
- Industry Associations
- NGOs Supportive Departments / Agencies / Organizations
- UP State Electricity Board
- Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
- Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation
- Cannal department
- Irrigation Department
- Forest Department

Standard Terminology

- **Disaster Risk Reduction:** Technical ,Social or economic actions or measures used to reduce direct ,indirect and intangible disaster losses .The expression disaster risk reduction is now widely used as a term that encompasses the two aspects of a disaster reduction strategy: mitigation and preparedness.
- **Mitigation:** Activities to eliminate hazards and lessen their impact if an incident occurs.
- **Preparedness:** Actions and initiatives developed prior to an incident. It includes risk assessment, coordination, training, and exercising.
- **Response:** Conducting emergency operations to save lives and property by positioning emergency equipment and supplies, evacuating potential victims, providing food, water, shelter, and medical care to those in need, and restoring critical public services.
- **Response Planning:** A framework for systematic, coordinated and effective response to reduce the impact of a natural hazard or a man-made event through participation of multiple government agencies, private sector and NGOs.
- **Recovery:** Rebuilding communities so individuals, businesses, and governments can function on their own, return to normal life, and protect against future hazards.

DISTRICT PROFILE OF CHANDAULI DISTRICT

Socio Economic Profile of the District

Tehsils Chandauli Sakaldeeha Chakiya Mughalsarai Blocks Barahani Chandauli Niyamtabad Chahaniya Sakaldeeha Dhanapur Chakiya Shahabganj Naugarh

Population Census – 2011- 1017905 (Male) 934851 (Female) Total- 1952756

Population Density – 2011 647 in Square Km

Sex Ratio – 2011 918 Female per 1000 Male

Literacy Rate 60.2 %

Nagar Palika/Nagar Panchayat 1. Nagar Palika Parishad Mughalsarai 2. Nagar Panchayat Chandauli 3. Nagar Panchayat Shaiyadraja 4. Nagar Panchayat Chakiya .

Main Water Resources of the district

Rivers

1. Ganga 2. Karmanasha 3. Chandraprabha and others

Dams

1. Naugarh 2. Mushakhard 3. Chandraprabha 4. Latifshah 5. Bhaisoda

Canals

1. Chandraprabha 2. Mushakhad 3. Narayanpur Lift Canal

Crops

1. Paddy 2. Wheat

Waterfalls

1. Rajdari 2. Devdari 3. Aurvatar 4. Karmasha Waterfall and others

Lakes

1. Chandraprabha 2. Bhaisoda 3. Naugarh 4. Mushakhard 5. Latifshah and others

The core sector of economy in the district continues to be agriculture. The three main cropping seasons in the district are Kharif, Rabi and Zaid. Sugarcane is the main cash crop and is grown in large parts of the district. The other crops raised in the district include wheat,

paddy, maize, pulses and oilseeds. Main fruits grown are mango and guava. Land development is one of the important activities that increase agricultural productivity. This activity includes reclamation of waterlogged area, flood prone area and salt affected soil. The various land development activities that can be taken up to improve the quality of the land are on farm development work like land leveling and bunding, land reclamation, watershed development and incorporation of organic manure (including vermicompost) and alternate land use system. Regular electricity, transport, skilled labour, and market need to be provided for the development of the district.

EMERGING CONCERNS

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 and the National Policy, 2009 marks the institutionalization of paradigm shift in disaster management in India, from a relief-centric approach to one of proactive prevention, mitigation and preparedness. The Policy notes that while it is not possible to avoid natural hazards, adequate mitigation and disaster risk reduction measures can prevent the hazards becoming major disasters. Disaster risk arises when hazards interact with physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities. Induced a great pressure on existing services and facilities like schools, colleges, health centre, etc. There is an acute shortage of open spaces in high density built up areas, especially inner city. small-scale industries, nursing homes, commercial offices are functioning in the area allocated for residential land used to chaos and reduce the effective road area. Plan will further increase the traffic load on the existing over strained transport network. The outskirts land should be identified and developed for shifting of cattle colonies. Unorganised weekly markets can be put up, needs to be identified and provisions for different facilities such as parking community toilets etc. should be made.

URBAN VULNERABILITY

The rising population of the city has created serious congestion. Chandauli is not a much congested cities where more than 60 per cent of families live in one room tenement and there is a serious shortage of houses to provide accommodation for the population of the city. There is great disparity in the density pattern of the city. There are certain areas such as old city. These represent the most dense settlements in the city, with more than a million people occupying them. There are not enough houses to accommodate shelterless immigrants. The municipal authority also does not have the resources to meet the rising demands of civic utilities and community facilities. As a result, the ever-increasing number of slum dwellers does not have facility of housing, latrines and drinking water. They have to share common latrines and generally use open drains or grounds in the vicinity of their hutments for their conveniences, which produces most unhygienic conditions in slums and surrounding areas. It has also resulted into unauthorized encroachment of vacant spaces in the city, creating serious urban pathologies. Poverty, disparity and unemployment, which characterize communities in the city, aggravate sectarian animosities and violence. Once these disturbances take place, it is difficult to control them due to lack of access to congested and overcrowded inner parts of the city.

FLOODS

The Ganga, Chandrabha, Garai & Karmnasa flows along the District and hence it is liable to flooding. However, the risk of flooding to the city is very high in some tehsils specially Sakaldiha & Mughalsarai . Sakaldiha & Mughalsarai tehsil low-lying areas get flooded during the monsoon due to poor drainage in the city. The river may also flood the upper and lower parts of the district. The district must therefore be prepared to deal with the risk of flooding. Problems associated with urban floods range from relatively localised incidents to major incidents, resulting in inundation of some or large parts urban areas for several hours to many days. The impact can vary from being limited to widespread. It may result in temporary relocation of people, dispersal of animals, damage to civic amenities, deterioration of water quality and risk of epidemics.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

There are seven major industrial units like ice factory oil depots of oil marketing companies & railway that have potential to cause a chemical disaster in and around Chandauli. These are: Industrial Accidents/ Hazards : Each of these units has an on-site emergency plan. However, these units are required to coordinate with the district administration for off-site emergency response. In addition to these major units, there are a number of small agro based in the city, which are exposed to fire hazard. Since these industrial establishments are very close to residential settlements in the city, these hazards may have serious consequences for human lives, business and property.

TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

Chandauli is well connected with national highway network. The network comprises of NH2 highway connecting Delhi to Kolkata. The industrial growth and increase in trading activities has enormously increased the traffic load on these highways, and possibility of major road accidents. A road accident may disrupt traffic, and may create a chaotic situation in extremely congested urban areas. Chandauli is also well-connected with other parts of the country by rail. The city is served by North-Central Railway, connecting it with the metropolitan cities like Calcutta and Delhi on the one hand, and Mumbai and Lucknow on the other. The volume of traffic movement on rail lines is high, and there are a number of cases of train accidents, necessitating the intervention of district administration for rescue, evacuation and medical treatment of injured passengers. Chandauli has no airport.

EARTHQUAKES

According to the Vulnerability Atlas of India, Chandauli district lies in moderate earthquake risk zone. It may experience damage of MSK VII category. Though the earthquake risk for the district is moderate, most of the houses in Chandauli have not incorporated building by-laws, and do not have adequate structural strength to withstand even a moderate earthquake. So the earthquake will adversely affect a large number of houses and business. It will disrupt the normal urban life and traffic for a considerable length, with a serious impact on business and livelihood.

COLD WAVE AND FROST

Cold wave and frost is a seasonal and localized hazard that occurs in some parts of the Chandauli district, which experience severe winter. Prolonged frost conditions and cold wave can damage certain frost sensitive plants causing crops loss. The susceptibility to frost varies widely across crops. The extent of damage caused by cold wave depends on temperature, length of exposure, humidity levels, and the speed at which freezing temperature is reached. It is difficult to predict a definite temperature level up to which crops can tolerate cold wave/frost because many other factors also affect it. Cold wave can cause death and injury to human beings, livestock and wildlife. Higher caloric intake is needed for all animals, including humans to withstand exposure to cold and poor nutritional status can prove deadly in extreme cold conditions. If a cold wave is accompanied by heavy and persistent snow, grazing animals may be unable to get the requisite food. They may die of hypothermia from prolonged exposure or starvation.

FIRE

Fires can start due to human activities or from natural causes. Forest fires can start from either natural causes or human activity or from a combination of both. The most common fires are the residential and non-residential structural fires caused usually by human activities. Most industrial and chemical fires are triggered by human activity. They are sometimes caused by human errors, faulty designs, or mechanical failures. Fire can also be the secondary effect of a disaster like earthquake. Secondary fires after a disaster like earthquakes constitute a substantial and heavy risk. Damage to natural gas systems during an earthquake can lead to major fires and explosions. Damages to electrical systems during a disaster can ignite major fires. The growth of fire-services in the country has been on an ad-hoc basis and needs to be professionalized. Varying risk scenarios need different types of equipment.

DROUGHT

There is no globally adopted operational definition for drought applicable to all contexts. This is the primary reason why policy makers, resource planners, and other decision-makers as well as administrators have considerable difficulty recognizing and planning for drought than they do for other disasters. Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2015 notes that agricultural drought is probably the most “socially constructed” of all disaster risks (UNISDR 2015c) and warns that due to global climate change, its frequency is expected to vary much. To determine the beginning of drought, operational definitions specify the degree of departure from the long-term (usually at least 30 years) average of precipitation or some other climatic variable.

Recurrent drought results in widespread adverse impact on people’s livelihoods and young children’s nutrition status. Drought is not uncommon in Chandauli district. Droughts cause severe distress in the affected areas. Drought is a phenomenon that is widely considered as a ‘creeping disaster’ whose onset, end, and severity are difficult to determine. Unlike the suddenly occurring disasters, a drought may develop very slowly over several months affecting very large geographical area without causing little or no structural damage. The impacts depend on natural conditions, socio-economic situation, and the kind of land and water resources as well as the use patterns in the affected region.

Mostly, the occurrence of droughts is a result of natural climate variability in all the drought-prone regions and it usually exhibits a certain pattern of occurrence. While droughts are quite frequent in arid and semi-arid regions, it can occur even in humid regions blessed with abundant rainfall with lower frequency. The capacity to cope depends largely on the technical, institutional, political, and social mechanisms to manage the water resources anticipating the severity of the drought. Effective mitigation measures must prevent a drought turning into a famine due to water and food shortages.

Chapter 3

Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Management

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

In our federal system of governance, in the aftermath of a disaster, the primary responsibility for undertaking the rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures rests with the concerned State Governments. The role of the Central Government is supportive, in terms of physical and financial resources and complementary in sectors such as transport, early warning systems, etc. Chapter-1 provided an overview of the institutional arrangements covering all aspects of disaster management. There are specific tasks, roles and responsibilities in the domain of response, which as mentioned before, is the most critical and time-sensitive aspect of disaster management. This section summarizes the function and responsibilities of various departments and agencies that have a key role to play in disaster response as per current guidelines for DDMP. The plan will be updated periodically to reflect any changes in the key roles envisaged to particular department or agencies. No single agency or department can handle a disaster situation of any scale alone. Different departments have to work together to manage the disaster with an objective to reduce its impact. Section 37(a) of the DM Act, 2005 mandates that Departments / Ministries of Central Government prepare disaster management plans keeping mitigation, preparedness and response elements into consideration. Sections 22(2), 24, 30 and 34 of the DM Act, 2005 have clearly laid down various duties relating to DM to be performed by various agencies.

The institutional arrangements for the response system consist of the following elements:

The Disaster Management Act 2005, lays down a three tier institutional structure for disaster management at the national, state and district levels in the form of NDMA, SDMA and DDMA. National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has further specified the roles and responsibilities of various organizations for disaster response.

District Level District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) Section 30(2)(xvi) of the Disaster Management Act stipulates that the DDMA under the chair of the Collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be and the co-chair of the elected representative of the local authority, shall 'coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster'. The Collector/District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner, as the head of administration at the district, shall be the focal point in the command and control for disaster response at the district level, in accordance with the policies/guidelines/instructions from the

national and state levels. Depending on the nature of disaster and response he will be the Incident Commander himself or delegate the responsibility to some other officer. All the Departments/Agencies of the Central and State Governments in the District/City involved in response and relief will work in accordance with the directions of the Incident Commander. The lower administrative units of Districts viz; Subdivisions under the administrative control of a Sub-divisional Magistrate/Officer and Blocks and Tehsils under the administrative control of the Block Development Officers/Tehsildars will coordinate the functioning of the various departments in their respective jurisdiction. The Incident Command Teams at Subdivision and Block levels under SDO/SDM or BDO/Tehsildar as the case be will be responsible for all response and relief works.

- a) Nodal Central Ministries with disaster-specific responsibilities for national-level coordination of the response and mobilization of all the necessary resources
- b) Central agencies with disaster-specific responsibilities for Early Warning Systems and alerts
- c) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)
- d) State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)

There will be Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) known as EOC under the 2 under the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). It will be connected to the following control rooms:

- All agencies designated to provide early warning information about hazard events
- State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC)
- District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC)
- NDRF
- Integrated Defence Staff (IDS)
- MEA
- CAPFs

EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRES

Emergency Operation Centres/Control rooms is set up at **district level** acquainted with requisite facilities. The EOCs/Control Rooms already in existence at this level will be suitably upgraded.

OBJECTIVES OF THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTRE

The EOCs/Control Rooms at District levels will be the nerve centres for coordination and management of disasters. The objectives of the EOCs shall be to provide centralized direction and control of any or all of the following functions:

- Receive and process disaster alerts and warnings from nodal agencies and other sources and communicate the same to all designated authorities.
- Monitor emergency operations
- Facilitate Coordination among primary and secondary ESF Ministry /Departments.

- Requisitioning additional resources during the disaster phase
- Issuing disaster/incident specific information and instructions specific to all concerned;
- Consolidation, analysis, and dissemination of damage, loss and needs assessment data;
- Forwarding of consolidated reports to all designated authorities.

LOCATION OF EOC

The EOC will be set up at a suitable location and the building should be disaster resistant so as to withstand the impact of disasters and remain functional during the emergency phase. Communication Network of EOCs Under the National Communication Plan being implemented by the Government of India, the EOCs at all the three levels shall have a fail proof communication network with triple redundancy of NICNET of NIC, POLNET of Police and SPACENET of ISRO in addition to the terrestrial and satellite based communication to ensure voice, data and video transfer. Under the network, the EOCs/Control Rooms of all the States will be directly connected with the NEOC/ Control Room of MHA at the National level. The district EOCs/ Control Rooms will be connected with the respective State EOCs/Control Room. All these control rooms will function on 24x7 basis and will be functional round the year. Suitable personnel will be selected and imparted training in the operation of Control Rooms will be posted to man these EOCs/Control Rooms.

DISTRICT LEVEL PREPAREDNESS FOR RESPONSE VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Chandauli district will make its vulnerability assessment and identify potential hazards. While making such assessment, the risk involved and capacity to respond will be taken into account. The local community will be informed about their vulnerability to potential hazard/disasters through the representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Self-Government and NGOs. Early Warning Nodal Agencies for Early Warning Following are the Nodal agencies in the Government of India mandated for early warning of different natural hazards:

- Disasters Agencies Cyclone - Indian Meteorological Department
- Tsunami - Indian National Centre for Oceanic Information Services
- Floods - Central Water Commission
- Landslides - Geological Survey of India
- Avalanches- Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment
- Heat & Cold Waves- Indian Meteorological Department

These agencies shall be responsible for keeping track of developments in respect of specific hazards assigned to them and inform the designated authorities/agencies at National,

State and District levels about the impending disasters. All these agencies have developed guidelines for early warning of disasters.

FLOOD

Central Water Commission has developed a network of flood forecasting stations and issues Daily Flood Bulletins to all designated Authorities/Agencies of the Central Government and State Governments/ district Administration during the South East Monsoon season for all the major river basins in the following categories:

- Category IV: Low Flood (Water level between Warning Level and Danger Level)
- Category III: Moderate Flood (Water Level below 0.50m. less than HFL and above Danger Level)
- Category II: High Flood (Water Level less than Highest Flood Level but still within 0.50m. of the HFL)
- Category I: Unprecedented Flood (Water Level equal and above Highest Flood Level (HFL))

EARTHQUAKE

Early warning or prediction of earthquake is not possible. However it is possible to detection and monitor the earthquakes and the after shocks. IMD is the nodal agency of Government of India responsible for monitoring seismic activity in and around the country. IMD is responsible for quickly estimating the earthquake source parameters immediately on occurrence of an earthquake and disseminate the information to all the user agencies including the concerned State and Central Government agencies responsible for carrying out relief and rehabilitation measures. IMD shall also transmit earthquake information to public information channels, press, media etc. and posts in its Website. IMD is also responsible for monitoring under- sea earthquakes which could generate tsunamis on the Indian coastal regions. IMD shall disseminate to all concerned user agencies including the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad for issue of tsunami Alerts and Warnings. IMD operates an Earthquake Operational Centre on a 24X7 basis with the operational responsibility of keeping a round-the-clock watch of seismic activity in and around the country. The Centre shall retrieve waveform data from remote field stations either in real time or through VSAT / dial up communication facilities, data analyses and quick dissemination of earthquake information to various user agencies including State and Central Government departments dealing with relief and rehabilitation measures. The earthquake information is transmitted to public information channels, press, media etc. and posted on IMD's Website.

RESPONSE MEASURES

Response measures are those taken immediately after receiving early warning from the relevant authority or in anticipation of an impending disaster, or immediately after the occurrence of an event without any warning. The primary goal of response to a disaster is saving lives, protecting property, environment, and meeting basic needs of human and other living beings after the disaster.

Its focus is on rescuing those affected and those likely to be affected by the disaster. The UNISDR defines response as “the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.”

Preparedness, as defined by UNISDR, consist of “the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.” Based on the preparedness, the response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent that a disastrous event is imminent and lasts until the disaster is declared to be over. It is conducted during periods of high stress in highly time-constrained situations with limited information and resources. It is considered as the most visible phase amongst various phases of disaster management. Response includes not only those activities that directly address the immediate needs, such as search and rescue, first aid and temporary shelters, but also rapid mobilization of various systems necessary to coordinate and support the efforts. For effective response, all the stakeholders need to have a clear vision about hazards, its consequences, clarity on plans of action and must be well versed with their roles and responsibilities. Any emergency requires a quick response to save lives, contain the damage and prevent any secondary disasters. In most cases, first responders such as members of Incident Response Teams (IRT) of district, block, or other agencies (medical fire, police, civil supplies, municipalities) manage emergencies immediately at the local level. If an emergency escalates beyond their capabilities, the local administration must seek assistance from the district administration or the State Government. If State Government considers it necessary, it can seek central assistance. The CCS deals with issues related to defence of the country, law and order, and internal security, policy matters concerning foreign affairs that have internal or external security implications, and economic and political issues impinging on national security. CCS will be involved in the decisionmaking

if the disaster has serious security implications. The NEC will coordinate response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster where central assistance is needed. The NEC may give directions to the relevant Ministries/Departments of the GoI, the State Governments, and the State Authorities regarding measures to be taken by them in response to any specific threatening disaster situation or disaster as per needs of the State.

This Trigger Mechanism prescribes the manner in which the disaster response system shall be automatically activated after receiving early warning signals of a disaster happening or likely to happen or on receipt of information of an incident. Activities envisaged in this SOP under the response Phase shall be initiated simultaneously without loss of time to minimize the loss and damage and mitigate the impact of disaster. The objective of having a trigger mechanism for natural disasters is to have a suo- motto activation mechanism for spontaneous response to set in motion command, control and management of the situation. There shall be two types of situation with different trigger mechanisms for natural disasters:

- (i) Situation I – Where Early Warning signals are available
- (ii) Situation II- Where Disaster occurs without early warning

Where Early Warning signals are available At the National Level Nodal Agencies have been designated for generating/forecasting of events of natural disasters. Onset of disaster shall be indicated through forecasting by the Nodal Agencies in respect of their respective hazards to NEOC, MHA as per laid down protocol. Based on the forecasts from Nodal Agencies, NEOC, MHA shall be the sole authority responsible to issue Watch, Alerts and Warning to SEOC, DEOC, State & District level designated authorities. As soon as the Watch/Alerts/warning has been issued by the NEOC to the SEOC, DEOC and other designated authorities, SEOC and DEOC shall be fully activated. SEOC and DEOC shall activate State/District /Sub-Division/Block level administrative machinery to respond to the situation with available manpower and resources. First and foremost task shall be informing the community likely to be affected by the disaster through a warning system and undertake evacuation. There shall be only one responsible agency/officer designated and authorized to issue the warning in respect of a disaster at State and District levels to avoid miscommunication and as also indiscriminate warning may result in non-responsiveness of the people. Dissemination of warning to common people may range from alarms (fires), sirens (industrial disaster), to public announcement system like radio, television, loud speakers, hoisting of flags (cyclones, floods, and landslides). Once the warning is issued it shall be followed-up by subsequent warnings and De-warning in order to keep the people informed of the latest situation. While warning is issued warning messages shall be user friendly: The warning protocols shall be designed in simple and local languages easily understandable to a common man. DDMA shall take pre-emptive measures of evacuation. A comprehensive Standing Order, listing all necessary pre-emptive measures based on the warning, will be prepared at the district and the State level. Thereafter, follow up action shall be undertaken by all concerned at all levels as envisaged under Response Phase. Standing Order will be reviewed annually and widely circulated among all concerned. The evacuation drill with community participation at the Sub-Divisional and district levels before onset of the monsoon and cyclone period will be carried out. Where Disaster occurs without early warning In disaster situations where no early warning signals are available, the primary objective of the trigger mechanism shall be to mount immediate rescue and relief operations and set the process in as quickly as possible. The following procedure shall be followed in such situations:

1. The field functionary at ground zero shall inform the DEOC, District Magistrate of the incident.
2. DEOC shall be fully activated for managing the incident.
3. DEOC/District Magistrate shall inform the SEOC/ SDMA, SEC and seeks assistance if required.
4. SEC is activated and NEOC is informed. FIR is submitted to NEOC
5. Quick Response Teams (QRTs), Search and Rescue Teams, medical and Para-medical teams shall be deployed
6. District Magistrate shall review the situation and activate coordination, command and control
7. Incident Command Teams shall be deployed
8. Meeting of DDMA shall be convened to review situations.
9. Team for rapid assessment of damage shall be deployed.

10. Line Departments/agencies shall begin work for restoration of power, tele-communication, surface transport etc.
11. Arrangements shall be made for supply of food material, drinking water etc.
12. Thereafter, follow up action shall be undertaken by all concerned at all levels as envisaged under Response and Relief Phases.

RESPONSE TO NATURAL DISASTERS DISTRICT LEVEL

Following shall be the sequence of action at the District level. DOEC shall discharge the following functions:

1. On receipt of information either from NEOC/SEOC or from Early Warning agencies or field functionaries from Sub-divisions, Blocks, Tehsils or any other reliable sources, District Emergency Operation Centre shall be activated fully as per laid down protocol.
2. DEOC shall issue alerts/warning to all designated authorities at the District level.
3. DEOC shall send First Information Report to SEOC and NEOC, MHA and thereafter Daily Situation Report till situation normalizes.
4. DEOC shall collect all relevant information and appraise the status to the designated decision making authorities.
5. DEOC shall maintain all records and documents related to the response
6. It shall activate ESFs of District if the situation so warrants.

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (DDMA)

1. DDMA shall assess the situation and give directions to the concerned Line Departments/Agencies at the District level regarding measures to be taken by them in response to any specific threatening disaster situation or disaster.
2. DDMA shall take such other action as may be necessary for coordinated response to natural disasters. These may include the following:
 - a. Assessing situations based on reports received from various sources and giving directions to different agencies for immediate response, relief and restoration of critical infrastructure
 - b. Reviewing the resources and capacities of different agencies to deal with the situations and giving directions for pooling available manpower, equipments and resources available with different agencies for speedy and effective response
 - c. Requisitioning assistance from NDRF/ Armed Forces/ other specialized agencies, if necessary
 - d. Coordinating with civil society and Non-Governmental Organizations for supplementing the efforts of government agencies.

e. Monitoring and reviewing the situations on a regular basis.

First Information Report DEOC shall send First Information Report immediately to SEOC, NEOC and all designated authorities/agencies. FIR shall invariably give an account of the severity of the disaster, damage & loss caused, locally available capacities, priority. The FIR shall briefly summarize,

- (i) Severity of the disaster
- (ii) Actions being taken locally
- (iii) Local coping capacities (including locally available resources)
- (iv) Immediate priorities for external relief required and approximate quantities for the same
- (v) Best logistic means for delivering relief
- (vi) Forecast of possible future developments including new risks.

DAILY SITUATION REPORT

A standardized form for reporting of situation report on daily basis has been prepared for the District levels. This format will be used uniformly for all the areas . Air dropping of food in inaccessible areas Airdropping of food and essential commodities shall be undertaken in the inaccessible areas. The district authorities will liaise with Air Force Authorities and the NEC, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for requisitioning the helicopters. The agencies for preparing food packets for airdropping and items as well quantity to be included in the food packets will be communicated by the district administration in advance. Rapid Damage Assessment Rescue & relief operations shall be based on ground assessment of damage and losses. Preliminary assessment shall be carried out immediately within 24 hours for planning the response. Teams shall be constituted of officials drawn from various sectors to make assessment on the basis of on the spot visits, aerial surveys and information collected from primary and secondary sources. A suggestive list of Assessment Tools and Checklists are at Annexure – II. Disposal of dead bodies The District authorities shall earmark authorities responsible for disposal of bodies in event of mass casualties. The process of identification and handing over to next of kin shall be followed. Mass burial/disposal of bodies shall be done as a last resort. Local religious & cultural practices shall be honoured while disposing dead bodies. Disposal of carcasses The District authorities shall earmark authorities responsible for disposal of carcasses in event of mass destruction. The process to be followed for mass disposal of carcasses shall be decided by Department of Animal Husbandry. Information and Media Management During disaster situations, the dissemination of accurate information through electronic and print media is very important. Regular press briefings shall be made by District Magistrate/Collector or his authorized representative at pre-designated time as a single source of information from Government. Relief In the aftermath of disasters the affected people must be looked after for their safety, security and the well being and provided food, water, shelter, clothing, medical care etc. so as to ensure that the affected people live with dignity. State Governments shall be responsible for providing prompt and adequate relief assistance to the victims of disasters. The minimum standards of relief shall be laid down by the NDMA and by the SDMAs in terms of sections 12 and 19 respectively. Food and Nutrition People affected by

disasters may be deprived of food and therefore food aid shall be provided to sustain life. The following measures shall be taken:

1. Where necessary free distributions of food shall be made to those who need the food most.
2. The food distribution will be discontinued as soon as possible.
3. Wherever possible dry rations shall be provided for home cooking.
4. Community Kitchen for mass feeding shall be organised only for an initial short period following a major disaster particularly where affected people do not have the means to cook.
5. While providing food assistance, local food practices shall be kept in mind and commodities being provided must be carefully chosen, in consultation with the affected population.
6. Foods must be of good quality, safe to consume, and appropriate and acceptable to recipients.
7. Rations for general food distributions shall be adopted to bridge the gap between the affected population's requirements and their own food resources
8. Food distributed should be of appropriate quality and fit for human consumption
9. Food should be stored, prepared and consumed in a safe and appropriate manner at both household and community levels
10. Food should be distributed in a responsive, transparent, equitable manner
11. NGOs, CBOs and other social organizations should be involved for supplementing the efforts of the Government.
11. The nutritional needs of the population should be met and malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies of identified at risk groups addressed. Water supply is invariably affected in natural disasters. Safe drinking water might not be available particularly in hydro-meteorological disasters.

The following measures shall be taken by the district administration:

1. The District Authorities shall identify alternative sources of water and make necessary arrangements for supply to the affected population.
2. The District Authorities shall ensure that affected people have adequate facilities and supplies to collect, store and use sufficient quantities of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.
3. It shall be ensured that drinking water supplied conforms to the prescribed quality standards
4. It shall be ensured that water made available for personal and domestic hygiene should not cause any risk to health.

Health During post disaster phase many factors increase the risk of diseases and epidemics. These include poverty, insecurity, overcrowding, inadequate quantity and quality of water, poor environmental and sanitary conditions, inadequate shelter and food supply.

MEDICAL RESPONSE

Medical response has to be quick and effective. The execution of medical response plans and deployment of medical resources warrant special attention at the State and District level in most of the situations. The following measures shall be taken by the States/Districts:

1. A mechanism for quick identification of factors affecting the health of the affected people shall be established for surveillance and reporting.

2. An assessment of the health and nutritional status of the affected population shall be done by experts with experience of emergencies and, if possible, local knowledge. Mental Health Services Disasters cause tremendous mental trauma to the survivors. Psychosocial support and mental health services should be made available immediately in the aftermath of disaster so as to reduce the stress and trauma of the affected community and facilitate speedy recovery. The following measures shall be undertaken by Districts :

1. A Nodal Mental Health Officer shall be designated for each affected District.
2. Rapid needs assessment of psycho-social support shall be carried out by the Nodal Officer/ Health Department.
3. Trained man power for psycho-social and mental health services shall be mobilized and deputed for psycho-social first aid and transfer of critically ill persons to referral hospitals.
4. Psycho-social first aid shall be given to the affected community/ population by the trained community level workers and relief and rescue workers.
5. Psycho-social first aid givers shall be sensitized to local, cultural, traditional and ethical values and practices.
6. Psycho-social support and mental health Services shall be arranged in relief camps set-up in the post disaster phase.
7. Where large number of disaster victims have to be provided psychosocial support a referral system for long term treatment shall be followed.
8. The services of NGOs and CBOs may be requisitioned for providing psycho- social support and mental health services to the survivors of the disasters.
9. Community practices such as mass prayers, religious discourse etc. should be organized with four preventive and promotive mental health services.

CLOTHING AND UTENSILS

During disasters, people lose their clothings and utensils. The following measures shall be taken by District authorities:

1. The people affected by the disaster shall be provided with sufficient clothings, blankets etc. to ensure their dignity, safety and well-being.
2. Each disaster-affected household shall be provided with cooking and eating utensils.

SHELTER

In a major disaster a large number of people are rendered homeless. In such situations shelter becomes a critical factor for survival of the affected people in the initial stages of a disaster. Further, shelter becomes essential for safety and security and for protection from the adverse climatic conditions. Shelter is also important for human dignity and for sustaining family and community life in difficult circumstances. The following measures shall be taken by State/District authorities for providing shelter to the affected people:

1. Disaster affected people who have lost their dwelling units or where such units have been rendered damaged/useless shall be provided sufficient covered space for shelter.
2. Disaster affected households shall be provided access to appropriate means artificial lighting to ensure personal security.
3. Disaster-affected households shall be provided with necessary tools, equipment and materials for repair, reconstruction and maintenance for safe use of their shelter.

RELIEF CAMP

The following steps shall be taken for setting up relief camps in the affected areas:

1. Adequate numbers of buildings or open space shall be identified where relief camps can be set up during emergency.
2. The use of premises of educational institutions for setting up relief camps shall be discouraged.
3. One member of the Incident Command Team of the district trained in running and management of relief camps will be deputed for management of relief camps.
4. The requirements for operation of relief camps shall be worked out in detail in advance.
5. Agencies to supply the necessary stores will be identified in the predisaster phase.
6. The temporary relief camps will have adequate provision of drinking water and bathing, sanitation and essential health-care facilities.
7. Adequate security arrangements shall be made by local police
8. Adequate lighting arrangements shall be made in the Camp Area including at water points, toilets and other common areas.
9. Wherever feasible, special task forces from amongst the disaster affected families will be set up to explore the possibility of provision of food through community kitchens, provision of education through the restoration of schools and anganwadis.
10. Efficient governance systems like entitlement cards, identification cards, bank accounts for cash transfers etc shall be developed.

Sanitation and Hygiene Sanitation services are crucial to prevent an outbreak of epidemics in post disaster phase. Therefore a constant monitoring of any such possibilities will be necessary. It should be ensured that disaster affected households have access to sufficient hygiene measures. Soap, detergents, sanitary napkins and other sanitary items should be made available to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being. In the relief camps, toilets should be sited, designed, constructed and maintained in such a way as to be comfortable, hygienic and safe to use. Provision of Intermediate Shelters In the case of devastating disasters, where extreme weather conditions can be life-threatening or when the period of stay in

temporary shelters is likely to be long and uncertain, the construction of intermediate shelters with suitable sanitary facilities will be undertaken to ensure a reasonable quality of life to the affected people. Such shelters shall be designed to be cost effective and as per local needs. Management of Relief Supplies Speedy supplies of relief materials shall be ensured in relief operations. A supply chain management system shall be developed. Standard Protocols shall be put in place for ensuring the procurement, packaging, transportation, storage and distribution of relief items. A mechanism shall be developed for receiving donations in cash or kind and their distribution. Transparency in Relief DDMA's shall take all appropriate measures for transparency in the relief operations. Affected people shall be apprised of the nature and quantum of relief admissible to them. Proper formats will be developed to acknowledge the receipt of relief materials and their further distribution.

RAPID ASSESSMENT

Disaster brings in its wake damages to life, property, infrastructure, economy and environment. For adequate and effective response to disasters it is of paramount importance to assess the extent of physical harm to assets, property and infrastructure which render them less valuable or less effective. The objective of Rapid Assessment is to determine the precise nature and extent of damage so that Rescue and Relief measures are undertaken in the affected people. The following are the major components to be included in the rapid damage assessment:

- (i) Geographical area impacted
- (ii) Structural damage to buildings, Housing stocks,
- (iii) Damage to roads & bridges, public buildings shops, workshops, stalls etc.
- (iv) Damage to water supply lines, electricity supply lines, public utilities
- (v) Damage to agricultural crops, livestock, etc.

Tools for Rapid Assessment Aerial surveys Photographs, video graph/film of the affected area Satellite imagery Field reports TV/Press coverage Visual Inspection Checklist Camera Laptop Notebook GIS Map GPS

Prevention and Mitigation Measures

PREVENTION

Mission To work towards making the country’s most vulnerable communities safer from Geological, climate related and other hazards, through preparedness and mitigation.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- To work towards reducing death and suffering—particularly among children— due to natural hazards in the most vulnerable communities through preparedness and mitigation.
- To reduce disaster losses by helping vulnerable communities recognize their risk and the methods to manage it.
- To identify and promote strategies, potential practices and programs that support comprehensive school safety.
- To educate communities and organize various kinds of awareness raising and training programmes regarding natural hazards and possible preparedness measures.
- To promote disaster safety in communities by developing awareness generation materials.
- To assist in building a safer and disaster resilient India by partnering with the Government in developing holistic, pro-active, multi-disaster and technology driven strategies for disaster risk reduction through collective efforts of all Government Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations.

PREVENTION MEASURES

A Special Projects Proposed For Preventing The Disaster

S.No	Project	Preventing Disaster
1	District Boilers and factories	No Industries
2	Indian Oil Corporation	No Depots

3 Airport authority of India No Airports

Specific Projects for Vulnerable Group (If Any)

Sl.No	Project	Vulnerable Group
1	Nil	Nil
2.	Nil	Nil

MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN DEVELOPMENT PLAN & PROGRAMS. –

To Develop Synchronization Between Different Centre/ State Sector Scheme And Flagship Programmes

- The District has not received Grants related to Disaster Risk Reduction Plan

LIST OF ON-GOING & PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS - ADDRESSING DISASTER PREVENTION BOTH DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY (IF IT IS)

- NIL

BUILDING CODES IN CHANDALI DISTRICT –

The National Building Code of India (NBC), a comprehensive building Code, is a national instrument providing guidelines for regulating the building construction activities across the country. It serves as a Model Code for adoption by all agencies involved in building construction works be they Public Works Departments, other government construction departments, local bodies or private construction agencies. The Code mainly contains administrative regulations, development control rules and general building requirements; fire safety requirements; stipulations regarding materials, structural design and construction (including safety); and building and plumbing services. Considering a series of further developments in the field of building construction including the lessons learnt in the aftermath of number of natural calamities like devastating earthquakes and super cyclones witnessed by the country, a Project for comprehensive revision of NBC was taken up under the aegis of National Building Code Sectional Committee, CED 46 of BIS and its 18 expert Panels; involving as many as 400 experts. As a culmination of the Project, the revised NBC has now been brought out as National Building Code of India 2005 (NBC 2005).

- A series of reforms in building permit process
- Provisions to ensure and certification of safety of buildings against natural disaster by engineer and structural engineer

- Provision for two stage permit for high rise and special buildings • Provision for periodic renewal certificate of occupied buildings from structural, fire and electrical safety point of view
- Provision for empowering engineers and architects for sanctioning plans of residential buildings up to 500 m²
- Inclusion of detailed town planning norms for various amenities such as educational facilities, medical facilities, distribution services, police, home guards and fire services
- Revision of parking requirements for metro and mega cities
- Updation of special requirements for low income housing for urban areas
- Inclusion of special requirements for low income housing rural habitat planning
Inclusion of guidelines for development planning for hilly areas
- Revision of the provisions for buildings and facilities for physically challenged
- Fire safety norms completely revamped through detailed provisions on Fire Prevention, Life Safety and Fire Protection
- Inclusion of new categories of starred hotels, heritage structures and archaeological monuments for fire safety provisions
- Substitution of halon based fire/extinguishers fire fighting system
- Promotion to new/innovative building materials/technologies
- Inclusion of latest provisions for earthquake resistant design and construction
- Inclusion of details on multi-disaster prone districts
- Inclusion of new chapter on design and construction using bamboo
- Chapter on prefabricated and composite construction for speedier construction
- Updation of provision of safety in construction
- Complete revision of provision on building and plumbing services in line with applicable international practices
- Provisions on rain water harvesting

FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT

Flood plain management is the operation of a community program of corrective and preventative measures for reducing flood damage. These measures take a variety of forms and generally include zoning, subdivision, or building requirements, and special purpose floodplain ordinances. Mitigation practices, such as flood proofing or retrofitting a flood prone building, are equally beneficial to reducing flood damages to the community. Floodplain management is a continuous process of making decisions about whether and how floodplain lands and waters are to be used. It encompasses the choices made by owners of floodplain homes and businesses, decisions made by officials at all levels of government, development plans made by owners of commercial flood prone land, and the judgment of farmers with pastures and fields stretching to the riverbanks. The process also focuses the attention of decision makers on the relationship between human use and the conservation of natural resources.

1. To provide transport and temporary shelters to victims and under take maintenance of affected roads.
2. Measures to repair or reconstruct flood affected structures such as roads, culverts and buildings.

MITIGATION MEASURES

NATURAL DISASTER MITIGATION

Type of Hazard	Pre Disaster Responsibility of District administration	Post Disaster Responsibility of District Administration
Floods	<p>Identification of flood prone areas Identification of concentration of human population in vulnerable flood prone areas Collecting of daily information on the flood scenario of the district Proper storage of food and dry food to ensure immediate relief to the people at the time of a disaster Assessment of the availability of equipments that will be needed at the time of floods Collection of data like amount of rainfall and water level on an everyday basis Creating an awareness to the public the relation between deforestation and man- made disaster Creating of water shed to prevent floods and ensure supply of water during dry season Preparing of alternate route maps Discourage settlements near river banks as they are more susceptible to floods insurance of dwelling houses to reduce economic impact on the people Checking encroachment of human settlement near river banks . Emergency Phase just after occurrence of Disaster</p>	<p>Inflow in each river is recorded every hour and conveyed through wireless system. Flood discharge warning is issued 72 hrs before the actual release. The warning is broadcast through AIR, Doordarshan and Newspapers. In the sensitive villages and areas along the bank warning is issued through loudspeaker or drummer's announcements. Availability of Boats and rescue personnel Location of Evacuation centres / control rooms Location of Helipads in Mysore District Police, Fire, Medical facilities, Water tankers Maintenance of law and order Evacuation of people Recovery of dead bodies and their disposal Medical care for the injured Supply of food and water and restoration of water supply lines Restoring transport routes Supply of water, medicines ,electricity and veterinary aid at the shelter Immediate actions to prevent to prevent spread of epidemics, etc</p>

DROUGHT

Chandauli district receives an average annual precipitation for about 1904. m.m. the annual average evaporation is about 1670.9 mm. The major portion of the district land is rain fed and dependent on the monsoon

Type of Hazard	Mitigation Measures
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rapid deployment of team to provide alternate drinking water sources or tankers in critical areas ❖ Setting up food and fodder banks ❖ Changing cropping pattern (food and fodder) and restricting the acreage of commercial crops ❖ Employment generation activity with emphasis on watershed development and tree planting Emergency measures ❖ If the drought is severe establishment of rehabilitation camps and community kitchens will be necessary. Ideal places are schools and anganawadi canter in the region. Provision of drinking water and sanitation for the camps is essential. ❖ Water tanks to critical areas from the nearest source at the earliest. ❖ Establishment of fodder banks for the cattle ❖ Establishment of health services and prevention of epidemics

Festival Related Accidents:-

No such incidents happened in past in Chandauli district.

Type of accident	Causes	Mitigation Measures to be taken by District Administration
Festival Related Accidents	Due to Careless, short circuit or negligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking previous experience into account or lacunae can be rectified. • Ground management rehearsal to be done by the Dist. Administration. Adequate communication facilities including Do's and Don'ts to people coming for festivals to be ensured. • Tent materials should be fire proof. • Adequate steps to be taken to ensure that is no Electrical short circuit. • Adequate escape routes should be provided. • Adequate medical facilities to be arranged. • Effective barricading to be done. • Quick and safe disposal of the Garbage, solid waste materials etc. Special arrangement for tracing out missing persons and children to through control room and public announcements.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special protection to be given to women, children, aged and handicapped people. • Movement of anti social elements to be checked by the police. • In case of failure of electricity, there should be a provision of alternative arrangements of generator system. Mobile vans with wireless communication to be provided. • Adequate medical facilities to be provided. • VVIPs coming to places where crowds assemble, could also add to the burden to the District Administration, which should be anticipated and prepared for.
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RESPONSE PLAN FOR FESTIVAL RELATED ACCIDENTS

On receiving information regarding a festival related accident, the Agency shall take immediate steps to direct concerned units to carry out evacuation of the people assembled

- The Police and Home guards along with voluntary organizations shall play a major role here. These nits shall base on the contingency plan, arrange for unaffected crowd to disperse
- It is very necessary to ensure that nobody panics.
- The other agencies such as Fire agency, the hospital staff, and cranes if necessary shall move in only after the area is cleared by the police for relief operations.
- The police shall look out for anti social elements and ensure law and order
- In case of failure of electricity, the electricity department shall make temporary arrangements for providing electricity
- In case of epidemics, mobilization of paramedics and volunteers from different organizations is must. The District administration should arrange for proper sanitation facilities in such cases. The first task should be to stop the spread of the disease

Chapter 5

Preparedness Measures

Preparedness, as defined by UNISDR, consist of “the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.” Based on the preparedness, the response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent that a disastrous event is imminent and lasts until the disaster is declared to be over. It is conducted during periods of high stress in highly time-constrained situations with limited information and resources. It is considered as the most visible phase amongst various phases of disaster management. Response includes not only those activities that directly address the immediate needs, such as search and rescue, first aid and temporary shelters, but also rapid mobilization of various systems necessary to coordinate and support the efforts. For effective response, all the stakeholders need to have a clear vision about hazards, its consequences, clarity on plans of action and must be well versed with their roles and responsibilities.

PREPAREDNESS METHODOLOGY

Instead of waiting for a disaster to occur and then to manage it, this concept envisages to make people part of the management process. The plan contains a series of measures for preparedness in schools, colleges, hospitals, and all other vital institutions and ultimately the community itself. In a disaster management cycle, preparedness shall be the first step. People of a given area have to be guided to prepare their own coping mechanism. For this the district shall plan various activities and reach out to the local level. The DDMA shall suggest apt and proper methodology for preparedness on regular basis.

SENSITIZATION/AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

The District administration must reach out to the local residents and general public of the district with various level sensitization programmes. Sensitization programmes shall be conducted for schools, hospitals, colleges, communities, policy makers and all other specific sectors including rickshaw pullers. Awareness on multi hazards and dos and don'ts to solve it are most import and basic for a human being to save him/herself. Disaster strikes everywhere everyone irrespective of land, caste, creed, colour, people, and gender. The basic information

shall be given in forms of booklets reading materials, audiovisual material etc. The broad objectives of such programmes shall be as follows:

- To bring awareness about disasters among the inmates of all institutions and residents of all communities in District Chandauli.
- To pave way for strict enforcement of building rules in construction departments and contractors.
- Preparation of Building Evacuation Plans and training the general public on basics of self defence thereby building capacities of school authorities and saving lives in the event of an Earthquake or Fire accidents or any other disaster.
- To sensitize officers from the District Administration, Education Department, District Disaster Management Authority, Police, Hospitals, UP Fire Service and all other parallel agencies.
- Different methods and techniques shall be utilized to spread awareness on disaster in the district. Some sample techniques and methods are listed below:
 - ❖ Public meetings and loud speaker announcements
 - ❖ Group meetings of RWAs and other logical units
 - ❖ Wall painting in the communities
 - ❖ Distribution of reading materials to the general public
 - ❖ Distribution of posters and other Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials to children and community people
 - ❖ Street plays, documentaries and films on the subject
 - ❖ Use of electronic media, especially cable channels
 - ❖ Quiz-painting competitions, special types of books, etc for students
 - ❖ Any other means the DDMA feels apt and proper

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

A series of training programmes shall be organized for specialized groups like, district DMTs, sub division and community level office bearers, teachers and principals, doctors and engineers, architects and masons and builders and contractors etc. All walks of people shall be trained. This can even be on construction of buildings and other structures earth quake resistant. District Chandauli shall identify sensitization as one of the best tools to create awareness programme and preparation of Community Based Disaster Management planning. In this respect the DDMA shall organize a series of programmes for the community people, Resident Welfare Organizations and NGOs. There are organizations like , NYK, NCC, NSS etc, which have thousands of volunteers from each nook and corners of the district. The district must train their volunteers and the wardens of these bodies in the district, thus people from various corners will be trained and sensitized in disaster management and this can make a magnifying result. For better sustainability of disaster management, the DDMA shall think of training CD , Homeguards , NYK, NCC and NSS volunteers at the cost of the district administration and they shall be given certificate of training, identity cards as disaster managers. The DDMA can take appropriate decision for paying any honorariums for their services. Training programmes shall be organized with RWAs and NGOs in the district or they

shall be funded for organizing such programmes. Corporate sponsors shall be contacted to hold such massive training programmes.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

It is a known fact that the entire District of Chandauli falls under Zone III; highly prone to multi hazards like earthquake. In addition, fire is a major concern for the District as fire incidents have risen steeply in the last couple of decades. The vulnerability of the district increases in fire accidents since most of the areas are thickly populated. The first responder of any disaster anywhere is none other than the local people who are the victims too. Once a disaster has been occurred, many agencies like NGOs, Military and Para Military Agencies as well as the Government Agencies approach the area. But it takes time to start rescue and relief operations by these agencies due to poor accessibility and approachability to the disaster site and ignorance to the geographical situation of the affected area. Taking all these in to stoke, the district shall organize various planning exercises with the local bodies. Each pocket and block has at least one RWA or Community Development Organizations. The strategy of planning shall be as follows:

- The territory of each RWA can be taken as logical unit for planning
- Where there is no RWA, similar local bodies or NGOs can be taken as logical units
- Where there is more than one RWA the Registered RWA/first formed RWA/that, which has more public coverage and support, shall be taken in to consideration.
- Every school in the district, irrespective of size, shall be a logical unit
- Every Hospital with more than 10 bed shall have Disaster management plans
- All Cinema Halls, Clubs, religious centres etc where gatherings are possible, shall have Disaster management plans
- Every Government office/building/department shall have separate disaster management plans
- Every Merchant Traders Associations (MTA), shopping centres and district centres
- All industries in the district, irrespective of size and nature.

The predominant objectives of the initiative shall be:

- ❖ To create awareness on disasters and disaster management among community leaders and general public.
- ❖ To prepare Disaster Management plan for each logical unit with Hazard and Resource Maps.
- ❖ To form Disaster Management Committees (DMC) and Task Forces within the logical unit, to manage disasters and train them specifically.
- ❖ To exercise Mock Drills in each Community in a regular interval of time including evacuation exercises. Each logical unit shall collect the template/modal plan document from the EOC at the district administration and after preparation a copy of the same shall be submitted to the EOC and the other shall be with the logical unit. This plan document shall be updated at least bi annually and the update information shall be given

to the EOC in writing. The district EOC shall help the logical unit in conducting the planning exercises as and when they request the same.

DISASTER RESOURCE INVENTORY

In a scenario of total damage due to disasters like earthquake or tornado, all communication system disrupts and disaster managers become armless in fighting the calamity. To overcome such obstacle, Government of India has developed disaster management portals which facilitate the disaster managers and administrators to track down resource stocks in the country or at least in the neighbouring area. This Website, called www.idrn.gov.nic.in, basically intended to gather data from the government resources. Data are collected from local units and line departments and uploaded by the District Administration after verification and scrutiny. Each government department in the district shall take part in updating this portal regularly. They shall give information on fresh procurement of equipments, manpower and technologies to the Emergency Operation Centre, Chandauli in the prescribed format at least biannually.

ENFORCING EXISTING CODES AND LAWS

Lists of codes are already in place to monitor the construction practices in the district. Bureau of India Standards, national Building codes of India and subsequent amendments in various acts provides sufficient legal protection to the enforcing agencies for safe construction practices. In District Chandauli the major government bodies undertaking construction and grant permission to the private players' viz. Nagar Nigam, PWD and Irrigation and Flood Control Department shall ensure that structural safety measures are followed well. In District Chandauli the following general structural safety codes shall be followed strictly:

- IS: 456:2000 “Code of Practice for Plain and Reinforce Concrete”
- IS: 800-1984 “Code of Practice for General Construction in Steel”
- IS: 801-1975 “Code of Practice for Use of Cold Formed Light Gauge Steel Structural members in General Building Construction”
- IS: 875 (Part-2): 1987- “Design Loads (other than Earth Quake) for Building and Structures, Part 2 Imposed Loads.
- IS: 875 (Part-3): 1987- “Design Loads (other than Earth Quake) for Building and Structures, Part 3 Wind Loads.
- IS: 875 (Part-4): 1987- “Design Loads (other than Earth Quake) for Building and Structures, Part 4 Snow Loads.
- IS: 875 (Part-5): 1987- “Design Loads (other than Earth Quake) for Building and Structures, Part 5 Special Loads and Load Combination.
- IS: 883:1966 “Code of Practice for Design of Structural Timber in Building”
- IS 1904:1987 “Code of Practice for Structural Safety of Buildings: Foundation”
- IS: 1905:1987 “Code of Practice for Structural Safety of Buildings: Masonry Walls
- IS: 2911 (Part 1) section 1: 1979 “Code of Practice for Design and Construction of Pile Foundation Section 1 Part 1: Section 2 Based Cast-in-situ Piles Part 1: Section 3 Driven Pre Cast Concrete Piles Part 1: Section 4 Based Pre Cast Concrete Piles Part 2: Timber Piles

Part 3: Under Reamed Piles Part 4: Load Test on Piles Besides the DDMA shall take appropriate decisions to enforce Codes for Earth Quake Protection, Wind Storm protection, etc

STRUCTURAL MITIGATION MEASURES

It is immensely pivotal for the planning community to respond towards disaster management positively. Urban disaster management is intimately connected to the wholesome process of urban development and therefore needs a sincere incorporation in the development planning itself. The industrial relocation/location, unauthorized-regularization issue, slumming, over densification and continuous influx of population to Chandauli are some of the open concerns and that besides a planning challenge it is a concern for disaster management. The district shall take steps for structural mitigation of disaster management. The departments that are associated with development of residential and commercial plots shall strict the NOC norms. The Building codes shall be strictly enforced in the district. Only seismically oriented engineers, contractors and masons shall be given certificates for multi story constructions and real estates. Simultaneously retrofitting is to be promoted with the expert advice. The possible two structural measures for disaster protection are Retrofitting of the existing building and Earth Quake Resistant new construction.

RETROFITTING

For an existing building, Retrofitting or Seismic Strengthening is the only solution to make it disaster resistant. In district Central, all lifeline buildings such as major hospitals, Schools with large space for storage, district administration offices and other vital installations shall be retrofitted in the first phase. In the second phase all other significant buildings shall be given priority for seismic strengthening. Before carrying retrofitting, a panel of experts shall be approached for assessing the structure and to suggest the type of retrofitting required.

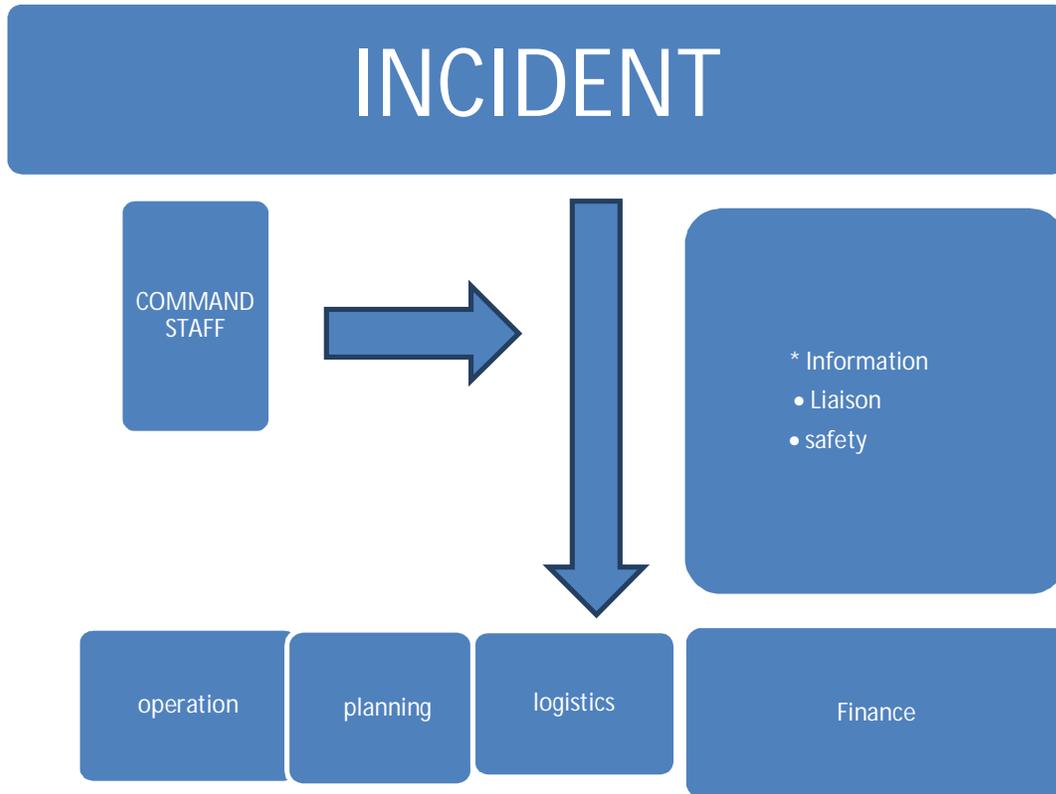
EARTH QUAKE RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

Promotion of Earth quake Resistant construction mainly includes construction safety, quality control and inspection. In the previous decades, there were no specific guidelines on EQ resistant constructions and seismic strengthening. Due to the very fact, most of the buildings till 1990s were built without any safety measures. But in the present scenario, there are building byelaws and guidelines. Civic Bodies like Nagar Palika, and PWD in the district shall try to enforce these laws. All construction except load bearing buildings up to 3 storeys shall be carried out under the supervision of the Construction Engineer on Record or Construction Management Agency on Record for various seismic zones. They shall be given a certificate based on the norms on completion of the construction. All the constructions for high-rise buildings higher than seven story's, public buildings, and special structures shall be carried out under quality inspection programme prepared and implemented under the Quality Auditor on Record or Quality auditor agency on Record in Seismic Zones III and IV. DDMA Chandauli shall look in to this aspect and ensure that such prerequisites are completed and observed by the concerned agencies and construction engineers. Illegal constructions, Encroachments, unapproved additions, alterations etc of residential buildings and conversion of residential

building in to commercial purpose etc shall be checked by the District Administration with strict measures. These unauthorized activities may lead to disasters in that particular area.

INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM

The following figure depicts the incident response system:



The IRS shall be immediately activated in the district to ensure an immediate response to get a control over the incident. Following the guidelines of IRS the following arrangement has been made

ELDERLY PEOPLE/CHILDREN:

Elderly and Children in the community might need special attention during the flooding period and for evacuation. For this purpose, the special need of each elderly person and child will be collected during the situational analysis steps and recorded in a HH data base.

S.No	Specialization of Elderly people/ Children	Designation
1	Vehicles. Ambulance, Foldable stretcher	Police,
2	Vehicles. Ambulance, Foldable stretcher	Homeguards

SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM

The District Magistrate of Chandauli District is designating team during Incidents

Sl.No	Official Designation	Office No	Mobile No
1	Police	100	
2	Fire	101	
3	Ambulance	108	

Overall responsibility- DM

FIRST AID AND TRAUMA COUNCELLING CENTRE

S.No.	Name of the Hospital	No Location with phone No	Nodal Officer / Alternative Nodal Officer	TEL No	Total Bed s	Arrangement of beds during emergency /disaster
1.						

SHELTER AND RESCUE TEAM OF THE DSITRICT

- The City Nagar Palika Chandauli
- All Taluk Municipal Council of the Chandauli District
- Police Force
- Department of Health, Dept of Disbaled and elderly services
- Fire Service Chandauli

WATER AND SANITATION TEAM

- The City Nagar Panchayat Chandauli
- DUDA
- Zilla Panchayath, Chandauli
- Rural water Supply Chandauli

RELIEF MANAGEMENT TEAM

- The Revenue Department Chandauli
- The City Nagar Panchayat Chandauli
- DUDA
- Zilla Panchayath, Chandauli

EVACUATION TEAM IN THE DISTRICT IN THE HARDOI DISTRICT

- Revenue Department , Chandauli
- Police
- Commandent of Home Guards
- RTO, Chandauli
- Deaprtment of Fire

DAMAGE AND LOSS ASSESSMENT IN THE DISTRICT IN THE CHANDAULI DISTRICT

• The Revenue Departmnet Chandauli District is Incharge of Damage and Loss Assesment along with support of PWD, Irrigation and other Agencies

COMMUNICATION AND NETWORK OF CHANDAULI DISTRICT

Sl.No	Official Designation
1.	Police Control Room
2.	D.C. Office Control room
3.	District Information Officer
4.	B.S.N.L authorities
5.	Local TV channels

OPERATIONAL CHECK-UP OF WARNING SYSTEMS

• Operational check up of warning system is done twice a year at the time of conduct of mock drill on January/February and July/August

OPERATIONAL CHECK-UP FOR EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE

• This is done twice /thrice a year at the time of conduct of District/ Sub-Division level mock drill.

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION FOR SHORT TERM RELIEF FOR HUMANS DURING DISASTER

The district authority has to set up temporary shelter (Ganji Kendra) where food, water, medical and staying facilities provided for affected peoples

S No	Type of Disaster List	Name of the place	List of the Temporary shelter (Ganji Kendra)	Food /water Storage Capacity	Medicines Storage	Logistics
	Flood		Identified	Will be made available	Will be made available	Will be made available

LIVESTOCK RESTORATION FOR SHORT TERM RELIEF FOR LIVESTOCK (CATTLE AND OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

The district authority has to set up temporary shelter. Where fodder, grass, water, medical aid to provide for domestic animals belongs to effected area .

S No	Type of Disaster List	Name of the place	shelter for live stock	Grass / Fodder/ /water Storage Capacity	Veterinary Doctors	Logistics
	Flood	Identified	Will be made available	Will be made available	Available	Will be made available

5.4.6 Seasonal Inspection Of Facilities And Critical Infrastructure

Sl.No	Name and address of the Volunteer organization	Mobile Number

NGOS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDER'S COORDINATION

SEASONAL PREPAREDNESS FOR SEASONAL DISASTERS LIKE FLOOD

- Community awareness, education Awareness programme at community level is conducted every month under the supervision of SDMs/ DDM

COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS COMMUNITY WARNING SYSTEM

- Group of community at each village/ward level has been identified by the Chandauli District administration .

COMMUNITY AWARENESS EDUCATION

- Community awareness, education Awareness programme at community level is conducted once/ twice under the supervision District Disaster management Team

PROCUREMENT LIST OF IMPORTANT OFFICERS/ NODAL OFFICER / PERSONS/ AGENCIES WITH THEIR ASSIGNMENT

Suppliers of the relief items List of suppliers of the identified relief and other essential items are maintained in the office of the SDMs (Disaster Management Cell) with their contact number and instruction to the suppliers to cause supply the stores immediately

S. no	Name of the suppliers/ traders with contact number	Essential commodities (flood/dry food for infants and adults water cooking gas fuel utensils etc)	Critical item tent /stretch blanket Polythiene Rope etc)	Approx quantity stock	Re mark
		Food & Civil supplies Dept.			

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, NETWORKING AND SHARING

1. Police Department
2. Fire department
3. Revenue Department

Chapter 6 Capacity Building and Training measures

Capacity development covers strengthening of institutions, mechanisms, and capacities at all levels of all stakeholders. The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) defines 'Capacity Development' for DRR as follows:

“The process by which people, organisations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capability over time to achieve social and economic goals, including through

improvement of knowledge, skills, systems, and institutions – within a wider social and cultural enabling environment.” (UNISDR, 2009)

It is an important component of investing in disaster risk reduction. In the domain of disaster risk management, the Sendai Framework emphasizes the need for enhancing the technical, financial, and administrative capabilities of institutions, governments, and communities to deal with the identified risks at different levels. The framework calls for reinforcing the capacity to implement, and enforce risk reduction measures. Capacity development commonly refers to a process that is driven from the inside and starts from existing capacity assets. The framework underlines the need for capacity development of women in disaster management and building their ability to participate effectively in managing disaster risk.

Investing in capacity development for DRR will be a continuing process to enhance the capability of individuals, agencies, and communities to improve the performance of their DM functions. The process of capacity building will include elements of human resource development, i.e., individual training, organizational development such as improving the functioning of groups, and the strengthening of organizations, regulations, and institutions. Involving stakeholders through participatory approaches is essential to establish ownership and commitment. The sustainability of capacity development initiatives increases in direct relation to the level of participation and ownership of the internal partners. In order for capacity development for disaster risk reduction to be effective, it must be clear in its purpose.

As capacity development entails activities on various levels, i.e. legal and institutional frameworks, systems of organisations, organisation and human and material resources, it is necessary to address challenges on all of them by implementing a mix of activities, on short and long term. The reason for this is that changes at one level often require changes at other levels too, as the levels are interdependent. Therefore, the focus of many capacity development efforts for DRR must go beyond human resource development and pay enough attention to organisational and institutional issues.

Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non structural measures are essential to enhance the resilience to disasters. Investing in capacity development is the cost-effective way to save lives, prevent or reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation. Capacity development must address the challenge of putting in place appropriate institutional framework, management systems and allocation of resources for efficient prevention and handling of disasters.

The capacity development covers all aspects of disaster management. The key aspects and broad thematic areas for capacity development applicable to these dimensions of DM are summarized in table

Key Aspect	Thematic Areas
<p>Prevention or mitigation for disaster risk reduction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hazards, Risk, and Vulnerability Assessment * Human resource development * Institutional strengthening * Launching demonstration projects * Safety education in educational institutions * Improve the awareness and preparedness of stakeholders at all levels * Documenting lessons from previous disasters and ensuring their wide dissemination * Preparing DM plans, regular updating, and mock drills * Institutional arrangements, policies, legal support, and regulatory framework * Developing appropriate risk transfer instruments by collaborating with insurance companies and financial Institutions * Strengthening early warning systems * Mainstreaming of disaster risk assessment, mapping and management into development plans and programs * Revision of building codes and standards for rehabilitation reconstruction practices both for urban and rural areas * Retrofitting techniques * Rapid visual surveys for safety evaluation of buildings * Training and skill development for masons and other artisans * Reinforce systems to implement, monitor, and enforce regulations for DRR to promote disaster-resistant built environment * Promoting community-based DM taking into account specific needs, regional diversities and multi-hazard vulnerabilities * Design and implement social safety-net mechanisms, including community-based systems * Disaster resilience of health care systems by integrating disaster risk management into primary, secondary and tertiary health care * Business resilience, and protection of livelihoods and productive assets throughout the supply chains, ensure continuity of services and integrate disaster risk management into business models and practices * Preparedness and response plans at all levels * Community-based DRR and DM
<p>Effective preparedness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Emergency response capabilities – EOCs, infrastructure, equipment upgrades and adoption of best available technologies * Strengthening of the Fire and Emergency Service through revamping, institutional reforms, and modernization * Comprehensive revamping of Fire and Emergency Services with

<p>and response</p>	<p>institutional reforms and modernization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Adoption and adaptation of emerging global good practices * Rigorous training and HRD of first responders * Early warnings, maps/ satellite data/ effective dissemination of information * Table-top exercises, simulations, and mock drills to improve operational readiness of the plans * Rescue equipment at all levels * Systems to provide basic services in emergencies * Housing and Temporary shelters * Medical care for casualties, health care and sanitation * Power and fuel supply management * Transportation systems and network * Logistics and supply chain management * Media relations * Managing the dead, disposal of animal carcasses, and debris * Collection and management of data * Legal services/ support
<p>Recovery and Build Back Better</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Post-Disaster Needs Assessment systems and expertise * Credible damage assessment mechanisms and expertise * Planning capabilities to ensuring coherence of BBB with overall development efforts and goals * Studies and research for incorporating resilience into BBB models * Studies on past disasters and recovery to draw useful lessons

Capacity Development of Local Bodies – Rural and Urban

The capacities of Panchayats and ULBs have to be developed in the sphere of disaster management. Without adequate capacity development, the local bodies cannot contribute effectively to disaster management or in ensuring the proper implementation of DM plans. Capacity development is also necessary for true empowerment of the bodies of local self-governance. The elected leaders and officials of Panchayats and ULBs should be trained to competently handle different types of crises, contribute to disaster preparedness, make proper

use of available warnings, organize operations such as search, rescue, relief, medical assistance, and carry out damage assessment. They should also have sound understanding of the needs of proper post-disaster rehabilitation.

Training Communities

Enhancing the capacity of communities, as they are the first responders to disasters, is a significant part of the capacity development process. The Sendai Framework notes the need to build the knowledge of civil society, communities, and volunteers on disaster risk reduction. Capacity building has to include awareness, sensitisation, orientation, and developing skills of communities and community leaders. Assistance from NDRF, , civil society organisations, local community-based organizations, and Self-Help Groups will be encouraged. The overall responsibility to give impetus to leadership and motivation will rest with local authorities, PRIs and ULBs under the overall guidance of State and District authorities.

The following table depicts capacity building framework

Task	Activities
Deploying good resources, advanced technology and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Identifying existing ones * Identification of gap between existing ones and those required on the basis of hazard risk and vulnerability and lessons learnt from recent past disasters * Procurements of additional equipment with advanced Technologies
Resource Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Maintaining the resource network * Monitoring and maintaining the resource data * Regular updating the resource data
Communication	Developing fail-safe communications with advance Technology
Disaster Information System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Interface with the National Emergency Communication Network (NECN) and HRVA * Facilitate access to Central Ministries/ Dept./ States and other authorised users * Examine integration of national HRVA data base with the IDRN for effective resource management
Early Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Improve the last mile connectivity * Up-grade technical infrastructure and systems
Strengthening training institutes for disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Research and extension support grants * Create/ strengthen state level DM institutes
Strengthening of Emergency Operation Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Review functioning * Improve capabilities based on experience after each disaster event * Deploy best of ICT * Conduct capacity audits of EOCs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Set up State and district level EOCs with adequate trained manpower * Regular reviews and improvement of SOPs, protocols, etc. * Mobile control rooms
Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services	Revamping with institutional reforms, modernization, and changes in legal framework
Mainstreaming of DM into local governance	Conduct trainings and workshops on incorporating DM plans into local Governance
Strengthening Community skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Training on CBDR and preparedness at local levels * Address gender issues, and special needs of children, disabled, aged, etc. holistically in the DM context * Promote private sector and civil society involvement * Promote PPPs
Use of media for disaster management	Trainings and Workshops
Human Resource Development	Organize relevant training programs & refresher courses
To enhance DM and DRR capacities at local levels	Conduct trainings in disaster management at district level
Developing the technical capacities and professional disciplines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Technical and professional programs relevant to various specialized aspects of DM * Develop ToTs * Research in key areas of DM
Promoting disaster management education and research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Incorporate subjects of relevance to DM in curriculum * Introduced specialized programs, degrees, courses and diplomas * Promote relevant research projects, programs within institutes and through research grants
Sensitization and education for political leaders	* Educate political leadership and elected representatives on risk sensitive planning, disaster prevention, and mitigation

Chapter 7
Reponse and Relief Measures

REPONSE AND RELIEF MEASURES

Response measures are those taken immediately after receiving early warning from the relevant authority or in anticipation of an impending disaster, or immediately after the occurrence of an event without any warning. The primary goal of response to a disaster is saving lives, protecting property, environment, and meeting basic needs of human and other living beings after the disaster.

Its focus is on rescuing those affected and those likely to be affected by the disaster. The UNISDR defines response as “the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.”

RESPONSE PLAN (multi Hazard) preparedness and assessment Disaster Response plans are useful in pre-disaster situations, when warnings have to be issued. The plan again serves as guidance to officials and precious time is saved which might otherwise be lost in consultations with senior officers and getting formal approval from authorities. The response plan contains two approaches:

1. Short-term Plan and
 2. Long-term Plan.
 - a. Short term Plan - Short-term plan comprising relief to be provided immediately following a disaster based on Norms of relief if applicable. Setting up of shelter places and immediate restoration of power supply, water supply, clearance of roads etc. Coordination with various agencies, NGOs , National and International.
 - b. Long term Plan: Long Term plan comprises of reconstruction of earthquake proof buildings, rehabilitation of people in safe areas. Enforcement of DM Act 2005 , involvement of community participation
- 7.2 Early Warning System In Chandauli District WIRE LESS BASED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

The district administration-DDMA - Chandauli - has to take pre-action on these two approaches to tackle a disaster scenario.

SHORT TERM RESPONSE PLAN

Short-term response plan contains the actions to be taken immediately after a disaster. Once an information has been reached the district EOC or any of the Disaster Managers in the district either from authentic or unauthentic sources, it has to be verified soon for authenticity. Once the information is found correct, it has to be reported to the Incident Commander via fast communication system. The Incident Commander shall take the following actions:

- Disseminate warning/alert to the potential victims
- Disseminate information to vertical and horizontal EOCs
- Disseminate information to vertical and horizontal Administrators and DMTs
- Declare Disaster based on the severity/vulnerability

RESCUE OPERATIONS

Immediately after a disaster the District Magistrate shall act as incident commander and take over disaster management. He/she shall coordinate the rescue operations with the help of the Working Group for relief and rehabilitation and the Emergency Support Functions. Along with the rescue operations the Incident Commander shall do the following measures:

- Activate the Incident Command System
- Call meeting of Crisis Management Group

- Coordinate the ESFs in disaster management
- Set up Site/Onsite Operation Centres and activate relief camps.
- Collect preliminary assessment report from the onsite EOCs
- Activate the pre-contract vendors and collect relief materials for distribution
- Brief the situation to the Higher authority as well as to the press/media people
- Ensure basic logistic arrangements for disaster managers and the Operation Centres.
- Mobilize resources/ call assistance from various stakeholders. Besides there are large number of activities to be under taken by the Incident Commander in consultation with the Crisis Management Group which are listed in the Disaster Management Act.

RELIEF OPERATIONS

Once the rescue phase is over, the district administration shall provide immediate relief assistance either in cash or in kind to the victims of the disaster. The DDMA Chandauli shall enter in to pre-contract well in advance and procure materials required for life saving. The office of District Magistrate is responsible for providing relief to the victims of natural & man made disasters like fire, flood, drought, earthquakes, riots, terrorist attacks, accidents etc.

REHABILITATION

In short term response rehabilitation is the final step. The incident Command System shall be deactivated as the rehabilitation phase is over. Thereafter the normal administration shall take up the remaining reconstruction works in the disaster-affected areas. These activities shall be performed by the Working Group for relief and rehabilitation under the direction of the DDMA.

LONG TERM RESPONSE PLAN

The long-term response plans are related with Recovery and Reconstruction activities on one side and institutionalizing disaster management in district administration on the other side. The former one is given in detail in the coming chapter. There are Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for the Emergency Support Functions. In long term measures the following actions shall be undertaken duly.

- ❖ Constitution of Emergency Support Functions, Disaster Management Teams, Quick Response Teams, Field Response Teams ⊕ Refresher trainings for all such teams in a regular interval of time and exercise of Mock Drills
- ❖ Continuous awareness/sensitization programmes for the stakeholders and the general Public.
- ❖ Getting pre-contract with vendors and merchant establishments to procure relief materials in times of disaster Most of the Line Departments in the District, Autonomous Bodies and Organizations are part of the Emergency Support Functions. The action plans for ESFs for disaster management are discussed below. The DDMA shall ensure that these actions plans are updated bi annually and practiced through mock drills in the district.

ACTION PLAN FOR POLICE DEPARTMENT RESPONSE ACTIVATION

- ❖ The Nodal Officer from Chandauli Police will activate the Quick Response teams.
- ❖ The Quick Response Teams will be deployed at the Onsite EOCs.
- ❖ As per the information from IMTs, more officers may be sent at site.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN:

- If felt, cordoning of area to restrict movement of onlookers, vehicular and pedestrian traffic should be done.
- Quick assessment of law and order situation in affected areas. ∞ Prepare updates on the law and order situation every 2-3 hours and brief the Incident Commander.
- Arrangements for controlling situations like rioting and looting.
- QRTs will guard property and valuables in affected areas.
- Control and monitor traffic movement.
- QRTs will provide diversion of traffic on alternate routes as and when it is necessary.
- The QRTs will also provide information about traffic flow along various corridors, especially heavy traffic or congested roads.
- QRTs will communicate to police control rooms, details on the field activities including deployment and reinforcement of staff and resources and communicate nature of additional requirements.

EQUIPMENT'S TO BE BROUGHT

- Search Lights
- Electric Generators
- Crane- Heavy Duty, Fork Type
- Recovery Van
- Stretchers
- First Aid Kits
- Vehicles: Mini Buses, heavy truck, light ambulance vans, mobilization trucks
- Water tanker.
- Any other

ACTION PLAN FOR UP FIRE SERVICE RESPONSE ACTIVATION

As soon as the Nodal Officer gets information about the disaster, he should reach the EOC.

- ✓ The Quick Response Teams will be deployed at the Onsite EOCs.
- ✓ As per the information from IMT, more officers may be sent at site.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- At the site, QRTs should contact the local volunteers and local people to gather information about vulnerable areas so that search and rescue operation can take place through a proper channel in heavily dense areas, large buildings, community centres, hotels, hospitals, public buildings and any other area having large gathering.
- Locate the damaged and collapsed structures and rescue the population buried and trapped in rubble.
- The injured people should be taken out of damaged buildings etc with utmost care.
- Special care to women and children groups should be given as they are expected to be more affected and helpless in case of any emergency situation
- Coordinate with the Transportation ESF if a large number of medical professionals need to be sent to the affected sites and/or a large number of victims need to be transported to health facilities.

EQUIPMENT'S TO BE BROUGHT

- Water Tenders
- Ladder Platforms
- Haz Mat Van
- Concrete Cutter
- Other equipments necessary for Search and Rescue Operations, depends upon need.

ACTION PLAN FOR / HOME GUARDS

RESPONSE ACTIVATION

- ✓ As soon as the Nodal Officer gets information about the disaster, reach the EOC.
- ✓ The Quick Response Teams will be deployed at the three sites. ∅ As per the information received from IMT, more officers may be sent at site.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- Support and coordinate with the Incident Command System of Chandauli for Law and Order, Search and Rescue and Medical Response and Trauma Counselling functions.
- Locate the damaged and collapsed structures and rescue the population buried and trapped in rubble.
- The injured people should be taken out of damaged buildings etc with utmost care.
- Special care to women and children groups should be given as they are expected to be more affected and helpless in case of any emergency situation.
- In case of fire, the CD team members should do fire fighting.

- First Aid should be provided along with the members of ESF on Medical Response

DEMONSTRATE SEARCH AND RESCUE

EQUIPMENTS TO BE BROUGHT

1. Extension Ladders
2. Sledge Hammers
3. Lifting Tackles
4. Stretchers
5. Tarpaulins
6. Any other

ACTION PLAN FOR HYDEL RESPONSE ACTIVATION

- Get the power ESF activated.
- Nodal Officer of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies
- As per the information from IMTs, the nodal officer of primary agency will activate the District Quick Response Teams at field level.
- The Quick response teams will be deployed at the affected site.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- Team Leader will dispatch emergency repair teams equipped with tools, tents etc
- Coordination with for any local failures.

EQUIPMENTS TO BE BROUGHT

All Equipments required to restore failure in network at stations should be available.

ACTION PLAN FOR RESPONSE ACTIVATION

As soon as the Nodal Officer gets information about the disaster reach the EOC. The Quick Response Teams will be deployed at the three sites. As per the information received from IMT, more officers may be sent at site.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- TL will dispatch emergency repair teams equipped with tools, tents and food.
- Assist hospitals in establishing an emergency supply by assembling generators and other emergency equipments, if necessary.
- The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for other key public and private water systems.

- The members of QRTs will make arrangements for temporary electricity supplies for transit camps, feeding centres, relief camps and Onsite EOC, District EOC and on access roads to the same.
- The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material go downs.
- Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various electrical receiving centres and sub-centres.
- Report about all the activities to the head office.

EQUIPMENTS

All material required for restoration of supply available with the company in Field Offices/Stores.

ACTION PLAN FOR BSNL

The BSNL is primarily responsible for restoration of communication facilities. The BSNL should ensure the smooth flow of information that can cater to the outreach in a time-sensitive manner at state level in response efforts.

RESPONSE ACTIVATION

Soon after receiving information about disaster (from any source), Nodal Officer will contact State/District Emergency Operations Centre. The Nodal Officer from BSNL will activate the Quick Response Teams. The Quick Response Teams will be deployed at the three incident sites. As per the information from Incident Management Team, more teams may be deployed at affected sites.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- Communicate situation to support agencies (Tata, Airtel, Hutch, Idea, NIC, and HAM etc.) and request for detailed information on the status of equipment and infrastructure damage in the affected area(s).
- Launch assessment mission to understand better the nature of damage to telecom services and network.
- Ensure possible arrangements for establishing reliable and appropriate network.
- Work out a plan of action for private telecom companies and convene a meeting to discuss and finalize the modalities.
- Compile and communicate Action Taken Report to District and State Authorities.
- New numbers and details of contact persons to be communicated to Emergency Operations Centre (District/State).
- Mobile exchanges should be deployed as alternative mode of communication for authorities and general public.
- Establish telephone facilities for the public and information on this should be announced through media.

- Monitor the situation and arrange for emergency staff required to operate systems established.
- Inform district/state authorities on debris clearance of the work required
- Initiate temporary rehabilitation work required.
- Launch rehabilitation work and arrange for repairs and relocation, if required.
- Make available various types of equipment/material/ technical manpower and services, if requested.

EQUIPMENTS TO BE BROUGHT

- Emergency Communication Van with GSM and CDMA services
- Other necessary equipments to restore communication network / set-up alternative emergency communication

ACTION PLAN FOR PRIVATE MOBILE OPERATORS

BSNL is primarily responsible for restoration of communication facilities. The private operators should ensure the smooth flow of information that can cater to the outreach in a time sensitive manner at state level in response efforts.

RESPONSE ACTIVATION

Soon after receiving information about the calamity (from any source), Nodal Officer will contact Team Leader from BSNL. The Nodal Officer will activate the Quick Response Teams the Quick Response Teams will be deployed at the three incident sites. As per the information from Incident Management Team, more teams may be deployed at affected sites.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- Communicate situation to BSNL and arrange for detailed information on the status of equipment and infrastructure damage in the affected area(s).
- Launch assessment mission to understand better the nature of damage to telecom services and network.
- Ensure possible arrangements for establishing reliable and appropriate network.
- Work out a plan of action for restoration and convene a meeting to discuss and finalize the modalities.
- Compile and communicate Action Taken Report to BSNL.
- New numbers and details of contact persons to be communicated to Emergency Operations Centre (District/State).
- Mobile exchanges should be deployed as alternative mode of communication for authorities and general public.
- Establish telephone facilities for the public and information on this should be announced through media.
- Monitor the situation and arrange for emergency staff required to operate systems established. ☐ Inform district/state authorities on debris clearance of the work required

- Initiate temporary rehabilitation work required.
- Launch rehabilitation work and arrange for repairs and relocation, if required.
- Make available various types of equipment/material/ technical manpower and services, if requested.

EQUIPMENTS TO BE BROUGHT

- Emergency Communication Van with GSM and CDMA services
- Other necessary equipment to restore communication network / set-up alternative emergency communication

ACTION PLAN FOR NAGAR PALIKA

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- Nagar Nigam will bring debris of heavy RCC structures (having beams/columns) and put dummies beneath the debris. This will facilitate demonstration of search & rescue operations. Soon after search and rescue team leave the site, Nagar Nigam will mobilize equipments for debris clearance
- Nagar Palika will assume main role in Equipment support, debris and road clearance, on receiving the intimation of the disaster from State EOC.
- Nagar Palika will coordinate with the supporting agency's officers to mobilize equipments from the ware houses
- The respective supporting agencies will contact their respective personal to move the equipments to central warehouse
- The equipments like JCB, concrete cutters identified as per the need will be transported to the site.
- On receiving intimation on the intensity of the damages of structure, the nodal officer will make an assessment on of the damages of roads and structures reported at the site and surrounding areas
- The Supporting Agencies nodal officers will call for personal to immediately start debris clearance operation to enable movement to the affected site.
- A review of the current situation is taken up by the nodal agency to update the support agencies to delegate their respective personnel to take precautionary measure to plan de routes for the transportation ESF's to be operational
- All supporting agencies will inspect the road/rail network and structures within the disaster site and surrounding.
- Nagar Palika will also ensure proper corpse disposal and post mortem by coordinating with ESF on medical response. ∞ Assessment of damage (locations, no. of structures damaged, severity of damage)
- The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.
- Enlisting the types of equipment as compiled from resource inventory required for conducting the debris clearance
- The QRTs will report the situation and the progress in response activities to the respective EOCs.

- Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims.
- Undertake repair of all paved and unpaved road surfaces including edge metalling, pothole patching and any failure of surface, foundations in the affected areas by maintenance engineer's staff and keep monitoring their conditions.
- Ensure a critical number of medical professionals to reach the site including specialists from outside the state.
- If temporary living arrangements are being made from the affected populace, the Nagar Palika must ensure high standards of sanitation in settlements in order to prevent the multiplicity of the disaster.
- It should also ensure the provision of medicine and other medical facilities required at the disaster site and the hospital health centres catering to disaster victims.
- In case of orthopaedic care required in disasters like earthquakes the immediate response would have to be complimented by a follow up treatment schedule for a majority of the patients in/ near their place of residence.
- Nagar Palika should ensure setting up of temporary information centres at Nagar Palika hospitals with the help of ESF on help lines and warning dissemination.
- Nagar Palika will coordinate, direct, and integrate state level response to provide Equipments support, relief camps establishment, and sanitation health assistances.
- Mobilizes different modes of transportation e.g. trucks, etc to be put on stand-by.
- Assist timely re-establishment of the critical transportation links.
- Establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material go downs and relief camps.
- Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various receiving centres and sub-centres.

EQUIPMENTS TO BE BROUGHT

- JCB, concrete breakers, cranes, Grader, Bulldozers, Gas Cutter, Jack Hammer, Tipper, Folkanes, Dumper, Aerometric Hammer for debris/road clearance, supporting rescue operations.
- Vehicles (Trucks)
- Earth movers, rescue equipments
- Mobile medical vans
- Other disaster management related equipments.

ACTION PLAN FOR PWD

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- The above agencies will bring debris of heavy RCC structures (having beams/columns) and put dummies beneath the debris. This will facilitate demonstration of search & rescue operations. Soon after search and rescue team leave the site, will mobilize equipments for debris clearance
- Assume role in Equipment support, debris and road clearance, on receiving the intimation of the disaster from State EOC/Nodal Officer of Nagar Palika.
- Coordinate with the Nagar Palika officers to mobilize equipments from the ware houses
- Contact respective personal to move the equipments to central warehouse
- The equipments like JCB, concrete cutters identified as per the need will be transported to the site.
- On receiving intimation on the intensity of the damages of structure, the nodal officer will make an assessment on of the damages of roads and structures reported at the site and surrounding areas
- The nodal officers will call for personal to immediately start debris clearance operation to enable movement to the affected site.
- A review of the current situation should be taken up by the nodal agency to update the support agencies to delegate their respective personnel to take precautionary measure to plan deroutes for the transportation ESF's to be operational
- All supporting agencies will inspect the road/rail network and structures within the disaster site and surrounding.
- Ensure proper corpse disposal and post mortem by coordinating with ESF on medical response.
- Assessment of damage (locations, no. of structures damaged, severity of damage)
- The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.
- Enlisting the types of equipment as compiled from resource inventory required for conducting the debris clearance
- The QRTs will report the situation and the progress in response activities to the respective EOCs.
- Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims.
- Undertake repair of all paved and unpaved road surfaces including edge metalling, pothole patching and any failure of surface, foundations in the affected areas by maintenance engineer's staff and keep monitoring their conditions.
- Ensure a critical number of medical professionals to reach the site including specialists from outside the state.
- If temporary living arrangements are being made from the affected populace, the agencies must ensure high standards of sanitation in settlements in order to prevent the multiplicity of the disaster.
- Coordinate, direct, and integrate response to provide Equipments support, relief camps establishment, and sanitation health assistances.
- Mobilizes different modes of transportation e.g. Trucks, etc to be put on stand-by.
- Assist timely re-establishment of the critical transportation links.
- Establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material go downs and relief camps.

- Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various receiving centres and sub-centres.

EQUIPMENTS TO BE BROUGHT

- JCB, concrete breakers, cranes, Grader, Bulldozers, Gas Cutter, Jack Hammer, Tipper, Folkanes, Dumper, Aeromatic Hammer for debris / road clearance, supporting rescue operations.
- Vehicles (Trucks), Earth movers, rescue equipments, Mobile medical vans
- Other disaster management related equipments.

ACTION PLAN FOR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

RESPONSE ACTIVATION

Nodal Officer will call nodal officers of supporting agencies. In coordination with the transportation ESF, it will ensure a critical number of medical professionals to reach the sites including specialists. If temporary living arrangements are being made from the affected populace, must ensure high standards of sanitation in settlements in order to prevent the multiplicity of the disaster. Also ensure the provision of medicine and other medical facilities required at the disaster site and the hospital health centres catering to disaster victims. In case of orthopaedic care required, immediate response would have to be complimented by a follow up treatment schedule for a majority of the patients' in/ near their place of residence. Trained professionals should be mobilized by psychosocial support. Ensure setting up of temporary information centres at hospitals with the help of ESF on help lines and warning dissemination. Coordinate, direct, and integrate state level response to provide medical and sanitation health assistances.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- Ready all hospitals (including private hospitals) for managing large no. of casualties and severely injured population. ∞
- Sufficient stock of required medicines, vaccines, drugs, plasters, syringes, etc.
- Provide systematic approach to patient care (Mass Casualty Management)
- Triage done to determine who needs to be taken to a medical facility on a priority basis and who can be treated on-site. (IMA, Department of Health)
- First-aid provided as required (IMA, Fire Services, CD, Red Cross, St. Johns)
- Patients Stabilized before transport (Department of Health)
- Patients transported to nearest available medical facility having the required facilities (IMA, CD,)
- Trauma counselling provided to the victims and their relatives at the site and in the hospital
- In the hospital emergency department, triage carried out again to prioritize treatment, and appropriate care provided
- Maintain patient tracking system to keep record of all patients treated

- Deploy mobile hospitals as needed
- Arrange for additional blood supply; organize blood donation camp for additional blood requirement.
- Provide for sending additional medical personnel equipped with food, bedding, and tents.
- Send vehicles and any additional medical equipment.
- QRTs will report the situation and the progress on action taken by the team to the respective EOCs
- QRT's Quickly assess type of injuries, no. of people affected, and possible medical needs
- QRTs will ensure timely response to the needs of the affected victims.
- Establish health facility and treatment centres at disaster sites.
- The district civil surgeon with district/State control room should coordinate the provision of medical services.
- Procedures should be clarified between
 - Peripheral hospitals
 - Private hospitals
 - Blood banks
 - General hospitals and
 - Health services established at transit camps, relief camps and affected villages.
- QRTs should maintain check posts and surveillance at each railway junction, ST depots and all entry and exit points from the affected area, especially during the threat or existence of an epidemic.

EQUIPMENTS TO BE BROUGHT

- Mobile medical vans (Clinics) with paramedical staff as well Mobile radiology units, pathology test arrangements.
- Vehicles for carrying severely injured ∞ Stretchers, life saving drugs, blood etc.
- Other resources required during emergency for setting up medical camps

ACTION PLAN FOR IMA

RESPONSE ACTIVATION

- Upon receipt of notification about disaster, nodal officer will activate quick response teams.
- The quick response teams will be deployed at the three sites Actions to be taken
- Provide ambulance service.
- Provide first aid at site

- Alert hospitals to put their disaster management action plan into operation i.e. to evacuate wards, create additional bed facilities, arrangement for additional blood and medicines.
- Transport casualty. If necessary contact UPSRTC for providing buses from nearest depot.
- Provide feedback to command posts on development.

ACTION PLAN FOR RED CROSS SOCIETY /AMBULANCE BRIGADE

RESPONSE ACTIVATION

- Upon receipt of notification about disaster, nodal officer will activate quick response teams.
- The quick response teams will be deployed at the three sites Actions to be taken
- Establish camps to provide first aid and minor medical services to affected populace.
- Mobilize stretchers
- Organize blood donation camps and encourage people to donate blood.
- Arrange for safe collection, storage, testing and supply of blood to needy populace.
- Provide ambulance service

ACTION PLAN FOR JAL PALIKA

RESPONSE ACTIVATION

- Upon receipt of notification about disaster, Jal Palika nodal officer will activate quick response teams.
- The quick response teams will be deployed at the three sites

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- Quick assessment of water line damage and contamination.
- Supply of water tankers to disaster affected communities.
- Deploy response teams to repair and restore water supply lines that may be damages after disaster.
- Quick assessment of water contamination levels and taking steps to restore clean drinking water.
- Provide information to IMT, district EOC and state EOC about extent of damage.

EQUIPMENTS/MATERIALS TO BE BROUGHT TO SITE

Water tankers

ACTION PLAN FOR DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

RESPONSE ACTIVATION

- Team leader of ESF will activate Quick Response Team
- QRTs will be deployed at all three sites Actions to be taken
- QRT to report situation and progress of action to the EOC
- Coordinate with Team leader for water supply
- Provide arrangements for transportation means across river Ganga in case bridge network fails

ACTION PLAN FOR DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

RESPONSE ACTIVATION

- Team Leader will activate ESF on receiving information of the disaster from State EOC
- Team leader will inform Nodal Officers of support agencies about the event and ESF activation

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- Coordinate with ESFs related to transportation, debris and road clearance to ensure quality supply chain management and relief materials
- QRTs to report to site of relief camps
- QRTs responsible for management and distribution of food and relief items to affected victims
- QRTs responsible for reporting progress of action taken to EOC
- Preparing take-home food packets for families
- Ensuring support to local administration

EQUIPMENTS/MATERIALS TO BE BROUGHT TO SITE

- ❖ Food packets

ACTION PLAN FOR DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

RESPONSE ACTIVATION

- Team Leader will activate ESF on receiving information of the disaster from State EOC
- Team leader will inform Nodal Officers of support agencies about the event and ESF activation Actions to be taken
- Team leader communicates situation to support agencies and requests for detailed information on the status of transportation infrastructure in the affected area(s)

Chapter 8

Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Measure

Disaster recovery process is not a set of orderly actions triggered by the impact of a disaster upon a community. It will consist of several related activities such as the following:

- Damage assessments
- Debris clearance, removal and its environmentally safe disposal
- Restoration and even upgrading utilities including communication networks
- Re-establishment of major transport linkages
- Temporary housing
- Detailed building inspections
- Redevelopment planning

- Environmental assessments
- Demolition
- Reconstruction
- Integrating DRR into various development initiatives
- Financial management
- Economic impact analyses

The major steps/ processes of the recovery process and the processes involved are summarized in Table

Major steps	Process
Post-Disaster Needs Assessment and Credible Damage Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary assessment reports • Compilation and transmittal of damage and loss data • Disaster damage assessments led by government and assisted by humanitarian response agencies, and the initial damage surveys leading to a comprehensive assessment • Quantitative and qualitative baseline for damage, loss, and needs across sectors, blocks (taluka) and districts • Results monitoring and evaluation plan for recovery program • Select the most appropriate and achievable processes and methodology for conducting early and credible damage and needs assessments
Developing a vision for Build-Back Better (BBB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level meetings as well as broad-based, wider consultations with experts, civil society, and key stakeholders • Build consensus among the range of stakeholders within and outside Government
Ensure coherence of BBB with the development programs and goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions at top level to align the recovery vision with the government's broader, longer term development goals and growth and poverty reduction strategies
Incorporating resilience and BBB in recovery vision	Consultations and background studies on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster resistant physical recovery • Options for fast economic recovery • Gender and equity concerns • Vulnerability reduction • Natural resource conservation and environmental protection • Social recovery
Balancing recovery across sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance public and private sectors BBB programs • Promote norms for non-discriminatory and equitable asset disbursement among individuals and communities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize infrastructure reconstruction • Address the recovery of the lives and livelihoods of disaster-affected Communities • Show sensitivity to the needs of the affected population with regard to public expectations from recovery
Prioritising sectors for recovery	Determine relative importance of various sectors such as housing, water and sanitation, governance, transport, power, communications, infrastructure, environment, livelihoods, tourism, social protection, health, and education.

EARLY, MID AND LONG-TERM RECOVERY

According to UNISDR (2009), recovery is “the restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.” UNISDR notes that recovery programmes, coupled with the heightened public awareness and engagement after a disaster, provide a valuable opportunity to develop and implement disaster risk reduction measures and to apply the BBB principle. It is an important component of risk reduction strategy and if implemented systematically, the recovery process prevents the affected community from sliding into further poverty and deprivation. While the Disaster Management Act 2005 mandates the government to carry out rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, it does not explicitly refer to ‘recovery’ as a component to be used as a part of disaster management strategy. However, the National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 recognizes ‘recovery’ as one of the six elements within the disaster management continuum where it is linked to physical, social and economic assets within the overall context of ‘safe development’.

The disaster recovery programmes usually proceed in three distinct stages to facilitate a sequenced, prioritized, and flexible multi-sectoral approach. Three recovery stages, in which appropriate policies and programmes tend to be planned and implemented are:

- a) Early,
- b) Mid-Term, and
- c) Long-Term,

which are described briefly in Table .

Recovery Stage	Duration	Brief Description
Early	3 – 18 Months	Cash for work, resumption of markets, commerce and trade, restoration of social services, transitional and temporary shelters
Mid-Term	Up to 5 Years (concurrent with early recovery)	Recovery plans for assets and livelihoods, reconstruction plans for housing, infrastructure, public buildings and cultural heritage buildings
Long-Term	Within 10 Years	Implemented alongwith developmental plans:

		infrastructure strengthening, environmental, urban and regional planning
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The salient provisions of the recovery framework include the following:

1. Institutional arrangements: Ensuring institutional mechanisms at the national, state, district, and local (urban and rural) levels that clearly defines roles and responsibilities in recovery
2. Coordination: There is considerable interdependence between stakeholders – government, international agencies, private sector, civil society organizations – in realizing the objectives of recovery and inter-agency coordination is extremely important
3. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP): Participation of the private sector has to be leveraged for larger public good and the Public-Private Partnerships is one effective way to facilitate the private sector involvement in recovery
4. Information and Communication Technology (ICT): Effective use of ICT in recovery programme, disseminating messages among all stakeholders, and providing information on all aspects of recovery programme
5. Decision Support System (DSS): Setting up an adequate DSS that includes Management Information System (MIS), databases, deployment of spatial data management technologies
6. Pool of Expertise: Pooling of professional skills and expertise in diverse areas
7. Community Participation: Ensuring the pro-active involvement of communities, proper community outreach, empowerment, and gender equity in programme formulation and implementation
8. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): M&E is an important component required for promoting transparency in the recovery processes and it should include technical and social audits.

RECONSTRUCTION

Long term recovery efforts must focus on redeveloping and restoring the socio-economic viability of the disaster area(s). The reconstruction phase requires a substantial commitment of time and resources by the Governments (State and Central) and other agencies. It is important to note that much of this commitment would be beyond the scope of traditional emergency management programmes. The reconstruction challenge involved would most often be the result of a catastrophic event that has caused substantial damage over a very large area and/or affected a very large population. These reconstruction efforts include:

- Reconstruction of public infrastructures and social services damaged by the disaster, which can be completed over the long-term
- Re-establishment of adequate housing to replace that has been destroyed
- Restoration of jobs/ livelihood that was lost
- Restoration of the economic base of the disaster areas

Recovery efforts require the coordination at several levels of government and the stakeholder institutions having specific responsibilities for central, state, private sector, voluntary organizations, and international aid agencies.

REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation, an integral part of disaster recovery; other being reconstruction, could be defined as an overall dynamic and intermediate strategy of institutional reform and reinforcement, reconstruction and improvement of infrastructure and services; aimed towards support to the initiatives and actions of the affected populations in the political, economic and social domains, as well as reiteration of sustainable development. Generally, rehabilitation package includes total reconstruction of damaged physical and psychological infrastructure, as well as economic and social rehabilitation of the people in the affected region. The rehabilitation is classified into the following:

- Physical
- Social
- Economic and
- Psychological

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

Physical rehabilitation is a very important facet of rehabilitation. It includes:

- Reconstruction of physical infrastructure such as houses, buildings, railways, roads, communication network, water supply, electricity, and so on
- Short-term and long-term strategies towards watershed management, canal irrigation, social forestry, crop stabilization, alternative cropping techniques, job creation, employment generation and environmental protection
- Rehabilitation of agriculture, artisan work and animal husbandry
- Adequate provision for subsidies, farm implements, acquisition of land for relocation sites, adherence to land-use planning, flood plain zoning, retrofitting or strengthening of undamaged houses, and construction of model houses

RELOCATION

Relocation is a very sensitive part of the physical rehabilitation process and it must be ensured that need based considerations and not extraneous factors should drive the relocation policy. The local authorities, in consultation with the affected population and under the guidance of the State Government shall determine relocation needs taking into account criteria relevant to the nature of the calamity and the extent of damage. Relocation efforts should invariably include activities like:

- Avoid secondary displacement as far as possible
- Gain consent of the affected communities
- Clearly define land acquisition process
- Take into consideration urban/ rural land use planning before moving ahead
- Provide customized relocation packages

Decentralize powers for undertaking the relocation process

- As far as possible, ensure relocation site is near to their agricultural lands and/or sources of livelihood, as applicable
- Ensure provision of livelihood rehabilitation measures for relocated communities, wherever necessary, to the extent possible

SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Social rehabilitation is also an important part of disaster rehabilitation. The vulnerable groups such as the artisans, elderly, orphans, single women and young children would need special social support to survive the impact of disasters. The rehabilitation plan must have

components that do not lose sight of the fact that the victims have to undergo the entire process of re-socialization and adjustments in a completely unfamiliar social milieu. Thus, this type of rehabilitation would include various activities such as:

REVIVAL OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Educational facilities may suffer greatly in a major disaster placing considerable stress on children. Therefore, the following steps will be helpful in helping children to recover and cope with the situation:

- Give regular counselling to teachers and children
- Encourage children to attend the schools regularly
- Provide writing material, and work books to children
- Make children participate in all activities pertaining to resurrection of normalcy in the school
- Try to inculcate conducive attitudes to enable the students to play a positive role in selfdevelopment
- Establish village level education committees
- Identify local groups that could conduct smooth functioning of education activities

REHABILITATION OF THE ELDERLY, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The elderly, women, and children are more vulnerable after a major disaster. Hence the following measures will help in their rehabilitation:

- Identify familiar environs to rehabilitate elderly, women and children
- Make efforts to attach destitute, widows and orphans with their extended family, if that is not possible then identify foster families
- Organize regular counselling to strengthen the mental health of women and children
- Initiate various training programmes to make the women economically self-sufficient
- Give due attention to health, nutrition and hygiene in the long-term rehabilitation package for women and children
- Activate/reactivate the *anganwadis* (day-care centres), and old-age homes within the shortest possible time
- Set up at least one multi-purpose community centre per village
- Make efforts to build residential female children homes at the block level
- Set up vocational training camps to improve the skills of orphans and children
- Promote self-help groups

Reconstruction and rehabilitation projects, after a major disaster, are usually highly resource intensive. Such projects are typically financed through the State exchequer. Recently, large funds have been raised from multilateral/ bilateral funding agencies/ international agencies in close coordination with the national Governments. The State Government, through the relevant ministry of the Central Government, shall finalize the fund mobilization strategy, incorporating appropriate conditions governing flow of funds, its disbursement, and usage as per norms decided by the Central Government. This will include:

1. Estimation of funds required based on the detailed damage assessment reports and consolidation of the same under sectoral and regional heads
2. Contracting with funding agencies and evolving detailed operating procedures for fund flow and corresponding covenants

Chapter 9

Financial Resources for Implementation of DDMP

The financial aspects of Disaster Risk Management entail various factors ranging from development planning to immediate relief post disaster, followed by investments made for reconstruction. As per the prevailing practice, the funds for preparedness, mitigation and reconstruction are allocated by the Government as a part of budgetary allocations.

The state government is primarily responsible for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a natural disaster. At times, its efforts need to be strengthened and supplemented with Central assistance. Providing financial assistance for

disaster preparedness, restoration, reconstruction and mitigation in the event of a natural disaster are not part of National Disaster Response Fund's mandate. In the event of a calamity of a severe nature, where the requirement of funds for relief operations is beyond the funds available in the State's State Disaster Response Fund account, additional Central assistance is provided from National Disaster Response Fund, after following the laid down procedure.

Chapter 10

Procedure and methodology for monitoring, evaluation/updation and maintenance of DDMP

PREPARATION AND UPDATION OF DDMP

District Disaster Management Plan for the Chandauli shall be a public document. It is neither a confidential document nor restricted to any particular section or department of administration. The underlying principal of disaster management is that it has to be part of all departments and none can fold fingers against it.

The District Disaster Management Plan is the sum and substance of the Horizontal and the Vertical disaster management plans in the district. Horizontal plans included plans prepared by line departments such as Chandauli Police, UP Fire Service, Nagar Nigam, Irrigation and Flood Control, , Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Public Works Departments etc where as the Vertical plan includes Sub Divisional Plans, Community Plans, School/Hospital plans and all other logical units' plan at the lower level and State disaster management plans and National disaster management plans at the higher level.

- ❖ Preparation of plan is the ultimate responsibility of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) or the person / sub committee appointed by the DDMA in the district. The first draft plan is to be discussed in the DDMA and later the Chairman of the DDMA shall ratify it.
- ❖ The same procedure is to be followed in updating of the plan document. The District plan is to be updated biannually by the District Disaster anagement Authority or the sub committee appointed by the DDMA. In order to update the document, all Vertical and Horizontal plans shall be collected and incorporated to the District Plan.
- ❖ After each biannual updation of the DDMP, version number shall be given serially. A copy of the updated document shall be circulated to each stakeholder of disaster management in district Chandauli.

REGULAR UPDATION OF DDMP

Besides the above said procedure of updation of the DDMP, a regular data collection system shall be set up at district EOC. This is just to be ready to face any situation, though the Plan Document has not been updated since last few couple of months. The EOC incharge, under the supervision of the DDMA Chairman shall enter the collected data to an online system or shall be documented properly.

POST DISASTER EVALUATION MECHANISM

Disasters are always unexpected. Each disaster causes huge loss of human lives, livestocks and property as well. It is said that, every disaster repeats after a particular interval. Also lessons learnt from a particular disaster will help to plan for another potential hazard.

The DDMA Chairman shall make special arrangements to collect data on a particular disaster irrespective of size and vulnerability. This post disaster evaluation mechanism shall be set up with qualified professionals and researchers and the collected data shall be thoroughly crosschecked and documented in the EOC for further reference.

MEDIA MANAGEMENT

Media Management is one of the core issues related to disaster management. Usually, in case of disaster, hundreds of media crew reaches the site even before the outside disaster management agencies and them asses the situation. The report they release on air is contradicting and creates panic. In order to control the situation certain arrangements shall be

made by the district. As a disaster is noticed the Incident Commander shall do the following measures to control the media:

- Along with information dissemination to the vertical and horizontal agencies, press people also shall be called and given preliminary data based on assessment. This shall reduce the guesswork of the media people.
- Only the state owned electronic, print media should be taken to the site. More people mean more confusion and hazard in disaster management.
- In every one hour or so the Incident commander shall give press release in order to control false information to the outside world.
- No media shall be allowed to air or print pictures of dead bodies with worst condition. There is a tendency to do so by the media to make sensitivity

In a disaster situation, only the incident commander or his assignee in district level will face the media and brief, No other parallel agency or ESF or voluntary agency involved in the disaster management shall give any sort of press briefings.

Chapter 11

Coordination Mechanism for implementation of DDMP

There will be coordination at each and every step to overcome the situation of the pre disaster , during disaster and post disaster. The steps can be segmented as

1. Analysis of the pre disaster status
2. Analysis of the resources available
3. Receiving of the alert signal
4. EOC in function
5. Deployment of duties of concerned personals at their respective duties
6. Coordination among each other

The various annexure shows the coordination mechanism for implementation of DDMP.

Chapter 12

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) and Check list

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR FIRE ,EARTHQUAKE AND BUILDING COLLAPSE

A disaster causes immense loss to human lives in a massive scale. If a formalised and timely response would not take place death toll can increase immensely. Therefore Emergency Response Plan consisting several Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) related to Communication, Search and Rescue, evacuation, law and order, medical response and Trauma Counseling, electricity, warning and transport etc. All of these emergency functions consist of emergency plans that would be activated at the time of emergency. The ESF Plan document outlines the objective, scope, organisation setup and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for

each ESF that is to be followed by the respective ESF agencies when the Incident commander will activate the response plan. Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) provides a basic concept of the operations and responsibilities of Disaster Management Team, Nodal and Secondary agencies. Now days, there has been increase in the cases of building collapse in Chandauli. Keeping this in mind, District Disaster Management Authority feels the need of specific SOP for building collapse. The success of ESF will be of critical importance and would reflect in the lives saved in the golden hour. Below a table of major ESFs has been given which will be activated and responded at state/district level during structural & building collapsed situation.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR BUILDING COLLAPSE

Immediate actions by major ESFs during building collapse ESF. Function Nodal Agency Support Agency Immediate actions to be taken by ESFs.

ESF 1 LAW & ORDER

Police ,Home Guards, Volunteers Cordon off the affected area to facilitate the Search and Rescue Operations. Mob management. Traffic management for facilitating the free movement of vehicles to the affected area. (Especially Emergency Vehicles). Maintenance of law and order in the site. Important warning dissemination. The Volunteers will also assist the UP Police in maintenance of law and order at the site.

ESF 2 SEARCH & RESCUE

Fire Services Police, , NCC, NDRF, local representative, Evacuate the persons from the debris. The Volunteers will assist the UP Fire Service Personnel in Search and Rescue Operations.

ESF 3 MEDICAL RESPONSE/TRAUMA

Health Services , Nagar Nigam, , , Red Cross Hospitals, NGO representatives Set up a emergency first aid & triage centre on the site Transport the casualties to the hospitals. Hospital management as per the SOP of hospital. Medical support to Response Personnel's. Medical Support at temporary shelters C.D. assist the Medical team in providing first aid and transportation of casualties

ESF 4 EQUIPMENT SUPPORT & DEBRIS CLEARANCE

Nagar Palika PWD, Jal nigam, VDA Private builders Provide immediate equipments support for debris Clearances Manpower for debris Clarence. Coordinate with supporting agencies for required Machineries.

ESF 5 ELECTRICITY

hydel Disconnect the power supply from the local station. Restore supply after complete operation/ necessary instruction. Will establish temporary power supply to the incident site.

ESF 6 RELIEF & REHABILITATION, HELP LINES, INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Revenue Department NGO Representatives, Community representatives The incident command post will be set up at the incident site. Accommodation arrangements will be made for the various ESF functions. If required temporary shelter arrangements will be made. Damage assessment will be conducted along with the officials & local representative. Coordination of food relief activities as per need. Overall coordination with all the ESF and update report to state level officers. Media management

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR EARTHQUAKE

Introduction

An earthquake is a violent shaking of the earth's crust due to breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth surface. Earthquake is a common form of natural disaster which can take place any moment and at any place without any warning and can bring any scale of damage. In past 20 years losses from all natural disaster have been estimated at 3 million deaths, hundreds of billions of dollars and disruption of the lives of 15% of the World's population and earthquake are the greatest contributor. Short time after Disaster : In most of the disaster like flood, cyclone etc we have enough time to organize ourselves to face disaster due to highly developed warning and monitoring system but in case of earthquake we have very little or virtually no time for evacuation and to take preventive measures for occurrence of such disaster Immediate actions by major

ESFS DURING EARTHQUAKE:

1. COMMUNICATION

Primary Agencies : BSNL

Supporting Agencies : NIC, Private telecommunication and Mobile phone operators,
HAM Radio Immediate Actions :

1. The Team Leader (TL) will activate ESF immediately and intimate to his supporting officers
2. He will establish a contact with EOC for First Information Report
3. He will decide upon the extent of damage to telecom services and network and will provide possible arrangements to establish reliable networks
4. In a high intensity Earthquake, the communication systems of the affected installation may get severely damaged and be rendered useless. In such case communication coordinator would be responsible to provide emergency communication system to the incident site. It shall comprise of wireless (available within the District Administration), mobile phones and land lines available with the industries.
5. Coordinator will establish an all call system on telephonic network for notification of emergency in the areas likely to be affected

6. Prepare a standard message format (in Hindi and English) for use in radio/television broadcast or outdoor notification through megaphone to facilitate and reduce time necessary to alert the public of a problem and inform them of the protective actions to be taken.

7. Establish a warning system for different levels of emergency

8. Team Leader should send Quick Response Team(QRT) at the incident site with required equipments and resources

9. The Team Leader will inform to IC about the restoration of telecom services and will communicate new phone numbers

10. HAM radio operators would be informed about the current requirement and coordination mechanism

11. The Team Leader monitors the situation and arranges staff required to operate established systems

2. Evacuation Primary Agency : Police Supporting Agencies : Revenue, Fire department, Nagar Nigam, , Home Guard Department, NCC, NSS, NYKS, NGOs

a. Identification of people to be evacuated Team Leader will take decision based on the prevailing conditions about which areas requires immediate evacuation

b. Evacuation of general public → On the directions of Incident Commander (IC), the ESF Team Leader will perform evacuation. He will instruct the team to initiate evacuation of the areas expected to be exposed to more threat in future → The QRT shall move along with adequate material and resources to carry out evacuation. People will be directed to move towards safer areas identified by technical experts → The team leader will designate in-charge of relief centers and keep in touch with them for regular head count and care of evacuees → Police, Fire, , Home Guard and other government employees may have to go door to door to ensure that residents have been alerted about the emergency

c. Evacuation routes and assembly points → In the planning process routes shall be defined well in advance. These routes should be clearly spelt out in warning signals as also the location of the shelters to where people proceed and gather → Designated evacuation routes should be major roads preferably → Police and fire dept. should be prepared to control roads and traffic on evacuation routes. Coordinating ESFs : Law and Order, Search and Rescue, Food and Shelter

3. SEARCH AND RESCUE, FIRE FIGHTING

Primary Agency : Fire Service, Army Supporting Agencies : , Home Guard, Police department

Immediate Tasks: The Team Leader will activate the ESF and give instructions to the QRTs to reach at incident site to person rescue operations

1. The team leader will coordinate with Incident Commander to judge the situation

2. The team leader will coordinate in deputing rescue team to enter in worst affected areas.

3. The team leader will coordinate with technical experts, safety coordinators and material coordinator for quick response incase of any requirement in conducting rescue operations
Coordinating ESFs : Law and Order, Relief, Evacuation

4. Law and Order Primary Agency : Police Department (Police and Traffic Police) Supporting Agencies : , Home Guard Immediate Actions of Police: Deploying a quick response teams (QRTs) to maintain law and order at the incident site

1. The QRTs deployed at the site will be equipped and will coordinate with following activities

2. Quick Assessment of law and order situation in affected areas

3. Cordon off the site to restrict movement of curious onlookers, vehicles and pedestrians

4. Control and monitor traffic movements

5. Support and coordinate with local administration

6. Prepare updates on the law and order situation in every 2 hours and brief the authorities

7. Ensure law and order at assembly points and evacuation points

8. Control situation of looting and cordon off affected areas

9. Provide traffic diversions to ease movement of response vehicles to incident site

10. Gather and disseminate information about the traffic flow on alternate routes for decongestion

11. Ensuring law and order in relief camps and rehabilitation centers

12. Communicate with PCR on regular basis regarding field activities including deployment of manpower and resources

13. To advice home-guards and to remain alert for responding to call from Police

14. To contact nearby hospitals for making emergency arrangements for receiving injured persons Immediate actions of Traffic Police:

1. To coordinate and communicate with concerned functionaries

2. To detail traffic staff to reach the place of occurrence

3. To give directions whenever necessary to ensure free passage for fire brigade ambulance, police vehicles and vehicles of other respondents

4. SP (traffic) to coordinate with the UPSRTC and other private transporters for additional vehicles . Coordinating ESFs: Communication, Search and Rescue, Transport, Help lines and Warning Dissemination and Relief Supply etc.

5. Medical Response and Trauma Counselling

Primary Agency : Directorate of Health Service

Secondary Agencies: All major hospitals, Nagar Nigam-Health department, and Home Guards, IMA representatives, NCC, NSS, NYKS and NGOs

Immediate Actions :

1. Ensure the adequate number of medical professional to reach at the site including specialist in handling fractures etc.
2. Team Leader with the respective medical superintendents of major hospitals should also responsible to prepare a mass casualty plan before hand for accommodating the expected demand
3. Ensure high sanitation standards at resettlement site to reduce epidemic outbreak
4. Providing adequate treatments to the victims of explosions
5. Trained profession should be mobilized by psychological support
6. Ensure setting up of temporary information center at hospitals with the help of communication ESF
7. Send vehicle and additional equipments Coordinating ESFs: Search and Rescue, Evacuation, Communication 6-Water Supply Primary Agency Jal Nigam Supporting Agencies: Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Nagar Palika, Railways, Private companies

Immediate Tasks :

1. The team leader will ensure that Quick Response Teams are on the site along with the required resources
 2. He shall be ensuring uninterrupted supply of water for meeting arising requirements
 3. He shall coordinate with the transport coordinator for replenishing the water supply
 4. Carry out the task of repairing all damages to water supply system
 5. Arranging alternate storage of potable water at temporary shelters
 6. Ensure restoration of potable water as per standards and procedures laid down under 'Standards for Potable Water'
 7. Plan for emergency accommodation of water supply in or near temporary shelters
 8. Establish temporary sanitation facilities at the shelters
 9. Ensure cleanliness of sanitation facilities, relief shelters and local commandant post
- Coordinating ESFs: Shelter, Relief, Evacuation, Medical, Search and Rescue

7. Relief (Food and Shelter) Supply

A. Food Supply Primary Agency: Food and Civil Supplies Department Supporting Agencies : Indian Red Cross Society, NGOs, NYKS,NCC, NSS and Education department

Immediate Tasks:

1. The team leader(TL) will activate ESF on receiving the information about the incident and will also inform to the supporting agencies
2. Food coordinator would gather information about the locations of shelters and number of persons housed in each of these shelters.
3. The TL will guide QRTs to reach at rehabilitation centers to provide food packages
4. The TL will keep on coordinating about the distribution of food items to the evacuees and will give appraisal to the IC
5. In case of shortage of food items the TL will arrange more food packages and will ensure continuous supply Coordinating ESFs: Evacuation, Shelter, Water and Sanitation and Medical response

B Shelter Arrangements Primary Agency : Revenue Department Supporting Agencies : Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan, NGOs, Education Deptt, NSS, NCC Immediate Actions :

1. The team leader (TL) would be the in-charge of rehabilitation centers who will ensure number of people evacuated , care of evacuees and availability of essential supplies
2. Those who will reach to the relief centers would also like to know about their missing members. TL will response to their queries and also pass on the message to the evacuation and rescue related coordinators
3. The Quick Response Team(QRT) will help them in arranging temporary shelters, food and sanitary facilities
4. Medical facilities will also be provided to the victims and injured people

8. Equipment Support, Debris and Road Clearance

Primary Agency : Municipal Corporation

Supporting Agencies : Public Works Department (PWD), Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Cantonment Board),Military Engineering Services (MES), Chandauli and Jal Nigam, and and other private construction agencies

Task Involved :

1. Team leader (TL) will activate the ESF on receiving the information of the disaster from State EOC.

2. TL would inform Nodal Officers of support agencies about the event and ESF activation.
3. TL will coordinate with the supporting agency to mobilize equipments from the ware houses through IDRN database
4. The respective supporting agencies will contact their respective personal to move the equipments to central warehouse
5. The equipments like JCB, concrete cutters identified as per the need will be transported to the site.
6. As per the information the nodal officer of Debris road clearance will make an assessment on of the damages of roads and built structures at the site and surrounding areas
7. The nodal officers of Supporting Agencies will immediately start debris clearance operation to enable movement to the affected site.
8. Review of the current situation is taken up by the nodal agency to update the support agencies and to delegate their respective personnel to take precautionary measure to plan de-routes for the transportation ESF's to be operational
9. All supporting agencies will inspect the road and rail network and structures within the disaster site and surrounding.
10. TL will also ensure proper corpse disposal and post mortem by coordinating with ESF on medical response.
11. There would be few equipments requiring refueling and minor maintenance for uninterrupted operation. Therefore on-scene services should be arranged so that operation can be continued without any problem.

Coordinating ESFs: Search and Rescue, Medical, Evacuation, Help lines and warning dissemination, Food and Shelter

9. HELP LINES , INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Primary Agency : Revenue Department

Supporting Agencies : NIC, BSNL, Publicity and Information department, Press trust of India, Important Media channels and newspapers, AIR, Doordarshan and Press Information Bureau

Tasks Involved :

1. Coordinator will transfer an adequate information to the large number of reporters arriving on scene and attempting to interview response teams and officers so that unwanted rumors can be reduced
2. Designate one specific individual and an alternate press officer to join the team of press officers

3. Coordinator should try to communicate the timely and right information so that confusions and rumors can be reduced
4. Compile the list of telephone numbers of local radio, televisions and other related personnel who can help in air announcements
5. Provide the desired support to the press officers with secretariat support, photocopy machines, and means of communications with overall command of the response operations
6. Establish a firm policy among all local officials and response personnel as to who should speak or should not speak to media personnel
7. Ensure that key emergency response personnel understand the need to relay up-to-date “status report” to press on a regular basis Coordinating ESFs: Search and Rescue, Evacuation, Relief and Shelter, Transport, law and Order and Medical Response etc.

10. ELECTRICITY

Primary Agency : HYDEL

Supporting Agencies: Revenue

Task Involved : Team leader will activate the Emergency Support Function(ESF) by informing his headquarter team and field team Informing nodal and supporting agencies about the incident

a. Notification and shutdown of electricity utilities Earthquake or terrorist attacks may cause breaking of power supply line and electrocution hazard to those who might get contacted with any downed lines. To avoid such cases, it is desired to shutdown electric power system rapidly in the area and near by areas. As per the instruction given by IC, coordinator should instruct to concerned officers of /HYDEL to shut down the power supply immediately. Provisioning Backup Power during Emergency Once power system is closed down, but power would still be required for response teams, EOC, water supply stations, temporary houses and temporary hospitals. Therefore electricity coordinator will be responsible for providing back-up or alternate source of uninterrupted power supply for smooth operations Coordinating ESFs: Road and Debris Clearance, Incident Command Post, Relief and Shelter, Medical response etc.

11. TRANSPORT

Primary Agency : Department of Transport

Supporting Agencies :Transport Corporation/UPSRTC, Nagar Nigam

Immediate Tasks :

1. Direct the local transport coordinator to direct the fleet(drivers)and coordinate the transport activities during emergency
2. Closely liaison with the communication and evacuation coordinators

3. On the basis of instructions delivered by IC, he will effect the warning/ Instructions/ notification /operation

4. Arrange for the fleet of vehicles at a pre-designated location so that they can transport the affected population of safer areas(relief centre)

5. Transporting people from vulnerable areas to safer areas

6. Also transporting required equipments, materials and personnel etc.

Coordinating ESFs: Medical Response, Law and Order, Debris and Clearance,Evacuation, Search and Rescue

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR FIRE

Chandauli is vulnerable to one another disaster that is fire especially in summer's .In rural areas (stove is the main cause) and in urban areas (generally electrical short circuit related) fire are very common. Disaster related to fire can be prevented in first few minutes of incidents after it generally become out of control of common man and coordinated effort of all the ESF is required in that case.

MANAGEMENT OF FIRE AND ROLE OF ESF'S:

When operating at emergency incident condition may develop that would necessitate an immediate evacuation of the fire building along with stopping the fire with the support of police department. Once the fire stop main work start with search and rescue of burnt body who could not be evacuated with support of volunteers providing first aid with support of ESF Medical and Trauma and in the end comes the assessment of damage and identifying the cause of fire whether that is short circuit or any other reason with support of /HYDEL .Thus the details role of all the ESF involved in management of fire are as follow:

Stopping fire: This will be primarily done by Fire department and most important for fire management.

Search and rescue:

Primary agency: Fire Services

Nodal Officer: Police, , NCC, NDRF, local representative

Role:

→ Evacuate the persons from the debris.

→ The Volunteers will assist the UP Fire Service Personnel in Search and Rescue Operations.

Evacuation:

Primary agency: Police Department

Nodal Officer: Police, Fire Services, , NCC, Army

Role:

1. On the directions of Incident Commander (IC), the ESF Team Leader will perform evacuation. He will instruct the team to initiate evacuation of the areas expected to be exposed to more threat in future
2. The QRT shall move along with adequate material and resources to carry out evacuation. People will be directed to move towards safer areas identified by technical experts
3. The team leader will designate in-charge of relief centers and keep in touch with them for regular head count and care of evacuees
4. Police, Fire, , Home Guard and other government employees may have to go door to door to ensure that residents have been alerted about the emergency

MEDICAL RESPONSE/TRAUMA:

Primary agency: Health Service

Supporting Agency: Nagar Nigam , Red Cross, Hospitals, NGO representatives

Role:

1. Set up a emergency first aid & triage centre on the site
2. Transport the casualties to the hospitals.
3. Hospital management as per the SOP of hospital.
4. Medical support to Response Personnel's.
5. Medical Support at temporary shelters
6. C.D. assist the Medical team in providing first aid and transportation of casualties

Electricity:

Primary Agency: HYDEL

Supporting agency: Revenue department

Role:

1. Disconnect the power supply from the local station.
2. Restore supply after complete operation/ necessary instruction.
3. Will establish temporary power supply to the incident site.
4. Assessing the causes of fire if that found to be related to electrical.

MEDIA WATCH

The role of media is very important in case of Disaster management. These people should not be allowed to misquote the situation by exaggerating the figure of loss of life and property. It should be the duty of local administration to issue a press briefing on daily bases mentioning facts and figures. In the absence of such briefing the media persons will give the figure on its own or from unauthorized means which may create the confusion throughout the outside world.

DONATION AND RELIEF MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

PURPOSE

Donation management is necessary to control the flow of goods and services into disaster areas. This active function will help in coordinating with the volunteer organizations, international donor agencies and other stakeholders to expedite the delivery of volunteer goods, services and funds. Transparency: It is essential to make the process of identification of receipts and distribution of relief as transparent and public as possible. The criteria adopted for relief distribution should be clearly told to the recipients of relief supply, otherwise confusion may develop.

Primary Agency: Revenue Department/DDMA

Secondary Agencies: International, National and Local NGOs, Community representatives

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR DONATION MANAGEMENT

1. EOC will activate the donation management Cell and toll free numbers. These toll free numbers will help people/donors to know what donation they would like to make.
2. Team leader activates the secondary agencies and quick response teams and will direct them to reach at donation management cell for finalizing the plan of action
3. Identify the minimum standards on guidelines on specific types of items, emergency tool kits, developing a donation needs lists for volunteer agencies, equipment damage assessment, onsite operations check lists, planning check lists, deactivation checklists, list of public and private agencies etc for donation management purpose which will help in reducing collecting unnecessary goods and services.
4. Team leader will identify collection and sorting points and depute necessary number of field teams for collecting funds, services and goods
5. Quick Response Teams in direction to their field team leader collect information about the agencies willing to assist. Response team will also prepare inventory indicating the type of services and assistance they may provide and send regular reports to the disaster management cell.

6. Separate points would be identified to collect the goods from local communities and other donors. Field team also sorts the goods details and will send regular reports to the donation management cell.

7. Team leader- Headquarter will compile the inventory and revise the plan of action. He may conduct meetings with the volunteer organisations to discuss their roles in providing goods and services to the affected site. Conclusion: However, sometimes it is possible that during earthquake, fire may happen or after building collapse fire happen due to shot circuit in that case all the ESF will work in coordinated way .

SOP FOR COMMUNITY TASK FORCES

Community or the local functionary is the most important mechanism in disaster management. Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) is the latest methodology that is successfully experimented in India. CBDM is basically concerned all about with community disaster awareness initiatives, which is a comprehensive method to inform and train the local residents about how to prepare to cope up with natural as well as human induced disasters.

COMMUNITY TASK FORCES

A perfect community based disaster management will be possible only with the help of community task forces. Community Task Forces (CTF) are the voluntary service group constituted out of the local able-bodies males and females for community disaster management through preparedness, mitigation and relief/resuce as well. The CTFs will help in preparation of plan documents, which is a must in CBDM. These CTFs will be trained by the DDMA in such a way that they could be volunteers in case of any emergency, other wise catalyst in creating awareness among the public in disaster management. The CBDM Plan shall be prepared through Participatory Learning Appraisal (PLA) methods. Each Community Task Force member has to perform his or her own duties and responsibilities. They are as follows:

CTF 1 Warning and Communication

Group Pre-Disaster

- Ensure that communication equipments are in working order
- Ensure an emergency contact directory with all relevant numbers
- Carry a hazard map demarcating the most vulnerable/safe areas and households

On receipt of warning

- Assemble in a central location and listen to radio together to determine the situation
- Pay attention to local warnings and their interpretation
- Crosscheck the warning received on radio, with the nearest control room
- Disseminate the warning using megaphones/mikes sirens etc., door-to-door During disaster
- Remain in the safe shelters and provide the evacuees with regular updates After a Disaster

- Get the de-warning from District Control Room and announce the same
- Disseminate precautionary information on post disaster health hazards and remedies
- Give immediate assessment to the authority on damage, massive casualty etc
- Guide the search and rescue team with geographic information and high damage

7.2.3 CTF 2 Evacuation and Temporary Shelter Management Group

Pre-Disaster

- Monitor the infrastructure needs of the Community such as roads, school etc.
- Co-ordinate with the local authority to identify/location for setting relief camps.
- Check for plaster cracks and damp patches in safe shelters that require repairs
- Stock dry food and other safe food stocks, fuels, etc.
- Ensure that the shelters are easily approachable.
- Ensure that the shelters are cleaned regularly

On Receipt of Warning

- Evacuate people from their homes and clear the area as soon as possible
- Move stocks of dry food, fuel and medicines to the shelters
- Organise space to house evacuee family
- Help the old, disabled, pregnant women, children etc to settle in the shelter
- Ensure that strict sanitary practices are adhered to in the shelter
- Register the evacuees and give them identification slips/cards During disaster
- If caught inside withstand with their backs against a strong indoor wall
- If outside during disaster, run to an open space away from trees, buildings etc
- If in a moving vehicle, stop and stay inside

Post Disaster

- To ensure that evacuees are fed and housed until the de-warning is received
- Organise tents and materials for construction of temporary shelters
- Collect stocks of food, clothing, and fuel etc.
- Clean and disinfect the shelter all throughout the stay and before leaving
- Help NGOs and their engineers in conducting meeting and rehabilitation activity
- Monitor the rehabilitation and reconstruction process of the community

CTF 3 Damage Assessment Group

Pre-Disaster

- Carry a hazard map demarcating the most vulnerable/safe areas and households
- Prepare and store sufficient number of assessment formats required During disaster
- Remain in the safe shelters and provide the evacuees with regular updates

- Call emergency meeting of the group and assign duties and area of assessment
- After a Disaster
- Give immediate assessment to the authorities on damage, missing, casualty etc
 - Give detailed report of assessment to the authority.
 - Guide the search and rescue team with geographic information

CTF 4 Search And Rescue Group

Pre-Disaster

- Familiarize themselves with existing response mechanisms of the government
- Arrange for the necessary S&R equipment from Govt and Pvt Agencies
- Use the equipment properly and maintain it well
- Have a detailed map of the Community indicating vulnerable areas/safe areas
- Organize themselves into pairs (buddy system)
- Prepare back up teams ready for rotation of personnel

On Receipt Warning

- Organise a meeting of the S&R members
- Contact the administration for detailed information
- Identify the vulnerable areas in which their help is required and decide the action plan
- Gather the equipment required
- Assist the evacuation team in moving people to the safe shelter
- Co-ordinate with the First Aid team to provide primary health care
- Shift the seriously injured persons to hospital/PHC Post Disaster
- Conduct a general hazard assessment to determine the possible hazards
- Make a quick head count and maintain a list of missing persons
- Clear debris and fallen trees in order to reach trapped victim.
- Communicate with the sub-division and District levels on additional assistance
- Coordinate closely with the first aid team for primary health care to rescued victims
- Coordinate with the evacuation team to shift rescued persons to open space/tents

CTF 5 First Aid and Trauma Counselling Group

Pre-Disaster

- Maintain a list of pregnant women, infants, disabled, sick, old etc
- Keep First Aid kits ready and ensure that expired drugs are replaced with new ones
- Distribute basic medicines and demonstrate their use
- To keep stretchers/local alternative ready to carry injured people

On receipt of Warning

- Ensure that contents of all First Aid kits are satisfactory.

- Move into the safe shelter.
- If caught inside, stand with their backs against a strong in door wall (in EQ)
- If outside during the earthquake, run to an open space (in EQ)
- If in a moving vehicle, will stop and stay inside (in EQ) Post-Disaster
- Attend to the injured people
- Counsel the traumatized people
- Listen to and calm the victims affectionately and patiently
- Help doctors and paramedics shift the ill and the injured to hospitals
- Isolate the cases with infectious diseases and prevent them from spreading
- Provide preventive medication if there is danger of cholera, dysentery etc
- Inform the relief group about medical supplies that are running low.

CTF 6 Relief Co-Ordination Group

Pre-disaster

- Familiarize with damage and needs assessment formats
- Assess the estimated need of relief materials
- Mobilize stocks of food grains and medicines from government, NGOs, etc.
- Stocks materials like ropes, bamboos, tarpaulin etc in the safe shelter identified
- Keep a record of the stock available and maintain and dispatch them as required
- Always be impartial and sincere to the duty the victims
- Be transparent in the accounting and stocks by giving timely correct information.

On receipt of Warning

- Coordinate with the evacuation and temporary shelter management team to move stocks of food, water and so on to the safe shelter
- Move to the safe shelter
- If caught inside, will stand with their backs against a strong indoor wall (in EQ)
- If outside, run to an open space away from trees, buildings and electric lines (in EQ)
- In a moving vehicle, will stop and stay inside (in EQ)

Post Disaster

- Conduct a complete damage and need assessment
- Based on a preliminary need assessment as follows, communicate preferences to the District Control Room The size, scope of the relief items required Likely duration of the distribution of relief material The estimated number of people affected Local capacity, resources and external help The immediate needs of the victims
- Communicate the assessment findings to other Task Force groups and local authorities
- Establish a distribution centre or community kitchen begin distribution
- Ensure that food and other materials are distributed in an equitable manner

- Prioritise the elderly persons, pregnant women, children etc.
- Maintain a list of the households receiving assistance
- Make a physical inventory of stocks when external assistance arrives
- Work closely with the communication group to stay in touch with control room
- Organise a meeting to evaluate the experience, internalise learning
- Keep the undistributed relief material in a safe place/go down and preserve it

CTF 7 WATER AND SANITATION GROUP

Pre-Disaster Preparedness Activities

- Ensure sufficient supplies of chlorine tablets etc. for disinfecting drinking water
- Ensure sufficient stocks of lime powder for disinfecting large water bodies
- Ensure that sufficient water is stored in proper tanks and jerry cans in safe shelters
- Ensure that there is list of contact persons at Jal Sansthan for assistance
- Raise prior awareness amongst the community about how to treat water sources
- Set a minimum standard in advance for distribution of water in emergency
- Ensure sufficient number of raised platforms, deep tube wells etc constructed
- Stock long steel rods, kerosene and fuel wood to dispose corpus and carcasses
- Help of the local administration to construct temporary sanitary facilities
- Identify the tractors and lab ours required for sanitation purposes
- Contact Jal nigram for assistance in acquiring diesel engines and generators

On Receipt of Warning

- Assess the drinking water supply and available water resources
- Organise for alternate power supply by procuring generators/diesel engines
- Ensure that the sanitation facilities at the safe shelter are in working order
- Move into the safe shelter for ones own safety

Post Disaster

- Make immediate repairs of broken or burst pipes
- Coordinate with Jal Nigram/Nagar Nigram for procurement of water tankers if required
- Disinfect large water bodies with lime powder
- Coordinate with the Sanitary Inspectors for taking drinking water samples
- Ensure that water is distributed in an equitable manner
- Ensure that sufficient water is available in bathing units and toilets at relief camps
- Demarcate areas for safe excreta disposal around the relief camp
- Guide the local authorities to construct latrines away from groundwater sources.
- Coordinate with the local authority to construct sufficient bathing cubicles for females
- Spray bleaching powder and other disinfectants to prevent infectious disease

- Ensure that solid waste is put in refuse containers or buried in a refuse pit
- Ensure that there are no medical wastes such as needles, drugs etc. lying around
- Co-ordinate with the first aid team to inoculate against water borne diseases
- Construct temporary soak pits for onsite disposal of wastewater
- Co-ordinate with the search and rescue team for disposal of carcasses. Ensure that dead bodies are registered and cremated after legal/religious formalities

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES – DEPARTMENT WISE (Insert all Micro plans)
Revenue Department

Normal Time Activities	Pre Disaster Activities	Post Disaster Activities
1) Creating Awareness to Minimise the Loss of property / lives	1) Sensitization 2) Evacuation 3) Preparedness,	Providing basic needs to victims, Maintenance of law and order, Overall supervision

Police Department

Normal Time Activities	Pre Disaster Activities	Post Disaster Activities
1) Creating Awareness to Minimise the Loss of property / lives	1) Sensitization 2) Evacuation 3) Preparedness,	1) Co-ordination with other Stakeholder 2) Evacuation of Victim 3) Free Passage of Emergency vehicle (Fire force, Ambulance Etc) 4) Traffic Clearance 5) Maintaining Law & Order, 6) Public Announcement.

Fire

Normal Time Activities	Pre Disaster Activities	Post Disaster Activities
1) Creating Awareness to Minimise the Loss of property	1) Sensitization 2) Evacuation 3) Preparedness,	1) Co-ordination with other Stakeholder

/ lives		2) Evacuation of Victim 3) Free Passage of Emergency vehicle (Fire force, Ambulance Etc) 4) Traffic Clearance 5) Maintaining Law & Order, 6) Public Announcement.
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4 . Health:- Keeping ready ambulance, emergency medicine, tents etc.,

5.P.W.D:- Keeping ready materials required for road clearance

