



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN-2019-20



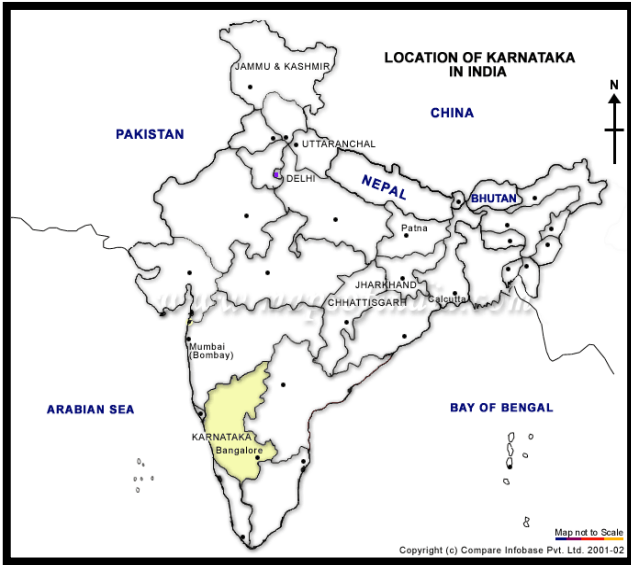
DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (DDMA), VIJAYAPURA

***Shri. Y S PATIL* I.A.S**

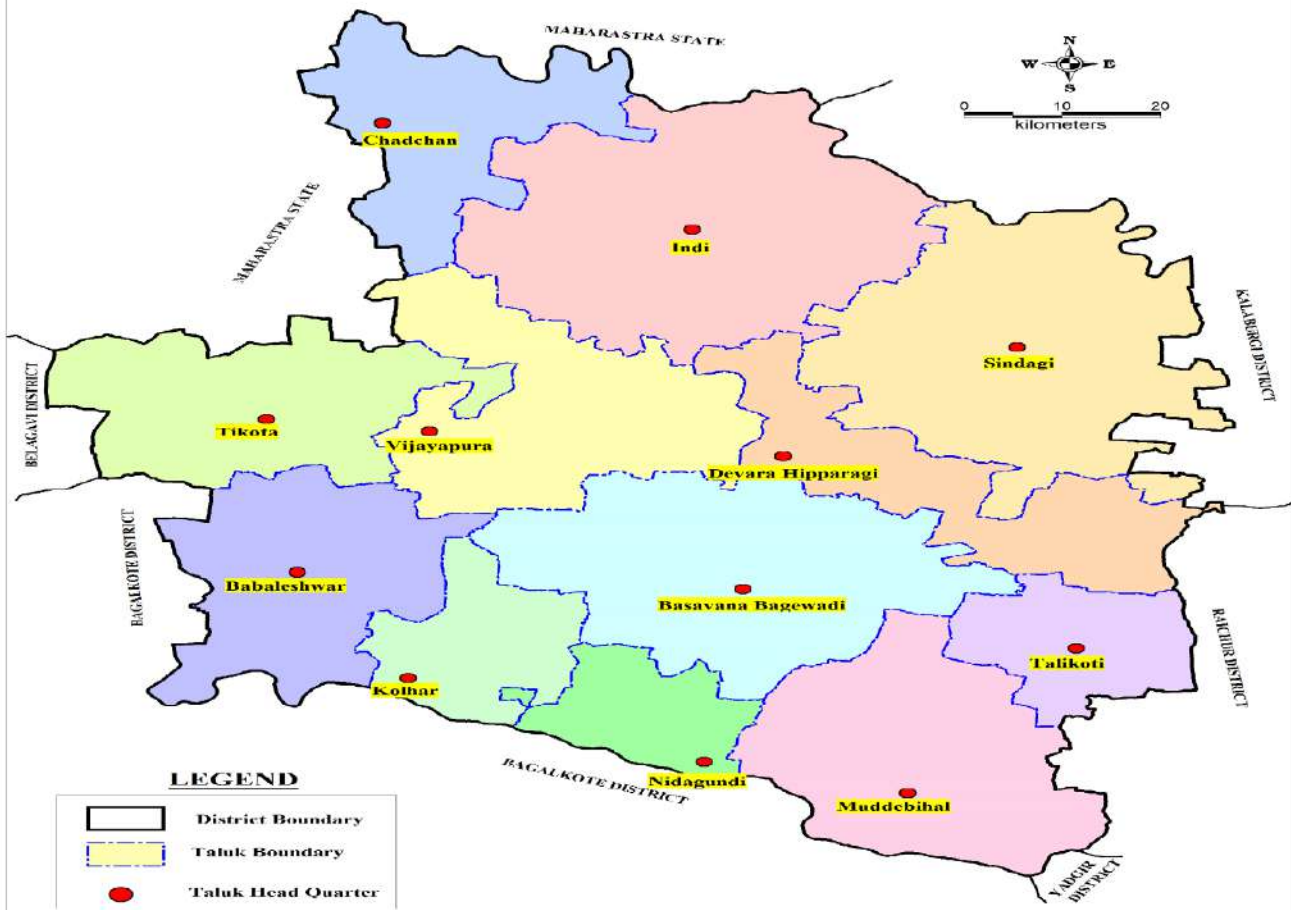
**DEPUTY COMMISSIONER & DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT, VIJAYAPURA – 586101 Karnataka**

**Phone: 08352-250021
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DISTRICT MAP:



VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT



PREFACE

Y S PATIL (IAS)

Deputy Commissioner & District Magistrate
&
Chairman District Disaster Management Authority
(DDMA), Vijayapura, Karnataka.



Vijayapura, Date: 17/06/2019

Immediate response and relief measures are the most important aspects of Disaster Management. While disasters constitute series of sudden events and the response to them cannot be a completely planned activity, it is extremely important for administration to be in full readiness to respond quickly when such events arise. As a step to achieve this, the District Disaster Management Authority of Vijayapura (DDMA) is bringing out the Disaster Management Plan for the year 2019-20. We hope that the DDMP would be of immense use for all the stakeholders for promoting collaborating efforts to reduce the Disaster risk in the district.

This plan has been prepared in coordination with all the agencies critical for disaster relief like Revenue, Police, Zilla Panchayat, PWD, Fire, Health Dept., etc. It outlines the action that needs to be taken in the unfortunate event of disaster, along with the set of procedures to be followed based on norms and guidelines issued both from Government of India & Government of Karnataka, NDMA and SDMA from time to time. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) under the guidance of SDMA is incorporated within this Plan. Further, specific issues related with Disaster Management information along with mock drill guidelines are also included in this Plan.

The support extended by State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) and its full time members and other members, is praiseworthy in bringing out this manual.

I would like to appreciate the effort put in by the officers from different departments in the district for their dedication in bringing out this manual within a short period.

(Y S PATIL) I.A.S

Deputy Commissioner & District Magistrate & Chairman,
District Disaster Management Authority,
Vijayapura, Karnataka

Sl No	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO
CHAPTER	PREVIEW	Page
I	INTRODUCTION	1-8
II	DISTRICT PROFILE	9-21
III	HAZARD VULNERABILITY CAPACITY AND RISK ASSESMENT	22-32
IV	GIS AND PREPARATION OF BASIC MAPS	33-35
V	INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM	36-45
VI	MITIGATION PLAN	46-60
VII	RESPONSE PLAN	61-66
VIII	COMMUNICATION PLAN	67-82
IX	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP) FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AND OFFICER	83-88
X	BUDGET AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS	89-90
XI	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (sops) FOR OFFICERS	91-98
XII	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR DEPARTMENT	99-100
XIII	CONTACT PERSONS AND ADDRESSES	101-108

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Rationale/Justification for DDMP:

The DDMP will be developed in the following manner:

Assimilating the lessons learnt from past disasters in the District, particularly series of droughts and floods in the District.

Reviewing the practices adopted in other Districts and States, trying to understand the various systems of preparedness, responses and recovery that have been implemented in various places.

Analysing and prioritizing the common elements of the response and recovery processes in order to have a well-thought and planned response and recovery mechanism for the District. The plan proposed is both flexible and adaptable to take into account past experiences, best practices and make it suitable to the socio-economic and cultural variables of the vulnerable people keeping in mind that they are the prime stakeholders.

Incorporating the disaster management, mainly the element of risk reduction, as the central component of all the developmental plans and investment.

1.2 Aims:

- The national vision is to build a safer and disaster resilient condition by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster and technology driven strategy.
- This will be achieved through a culture of prevention, mitigation and preparedness to reduce the impact of disasters on people.
- The entire process will centre stage the community and will be provided momentum and sustenance through the collective efforts of all government agencies supported by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

1.3 Objectives:

- Identify Vulnerability of different parts of the district with different forms of disasters.
- Measure to be adopted for prevention & mitigation of disasters.
- Manner in which mitigation measures shall be integrated.
- Capacity building & preparedness measures to be carried out.
- Role & responsibilities of different departments & ministries to be executed.
 - To implement the Sendai framework to be taken into consideration while making the DDMP Plan
 - The concern departmental wise plan has to be made and taken into consideration.

1.4 Role of District Administration and organizations:

- The purpose of preparing District Disaster Management Action Plan (DDMAP) is -
- To ascertain the status of existing resources and facilities available with the various agencies involved in the management of disaster in the district.
- Assess their adequacies and short falls if any in providing a multi disaster response.
- Suggest institutional strengthening, technology support, up gradation of information system and data management for improving the quality of administrative responses to disaster at the district level and finally.
- To evolve DDMAP as an effective managerial tool.

1.5 Mandate under chapter IV of the Disaster management plan

As per Section 31 of DDM Act, 2005

District Plan:

- 1) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the state.**
- 2) The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.**
- 3) The District Plan shall include-**
 - (a) The area in the district vulnerable to different forms of disaster;**
 - (b) the measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the Department of the Government at the district level and local authorities in the district;**
 - (c) the capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the Department of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;**
 - (d) the response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster, providing for-**
 - (i) allocation of responsibilities to the Department of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;**
 - (ii) prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;**
 - (iii) procurement of essential resources;**
 - (iv) establishment of communication links; and**
 - (v) The dissemination of information to the public.**
 - (e) such other matters as may be required by the State Authority**
- 4) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.**
- 5) The copies of the District Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Department of the Government in the District.**
- 6) The District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government**

1.7 Stakeholders and their responsibilities

Sl. No	Department Nodal Officers	Contact No.	Responsibilities
1	District Disaster Management Authority	9448140021	To look upon the coordination and cooperation of the all the existing department and giving specific instructions to the concern department. He should also mobilize, direct, and co-ordinate the emergency management staffs during emergency.
2	District Emergency Operating Center	08352250021(1077)	The authority would function as the link between the affected area and the District Disaster Manager based at the main ECR located in the Deputy Commissioner office at Vijaypur District.
3	State Disaster Management Authority	08022340676	In pursuant with section 14(1) of DM Act 2005, the State has established Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority (KSDMA). The Honorable Chief Minister of Karnataka is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the KSDMA and 8 Cabinet Ministers are members to the Authority.
4	Disaster Management Department	8123457544	Prompt and effective response to a major emergency or disaster, and emergency relief and recovery, in consonance with the District Disaster Management Plan.
5	National Disaster Response Force	9490196470	The Disaster Management Act has statutory provisions for constitution of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for the purpose of specialized response to natural and man-made disasters. Accordingly, in 2006 NDRF was constituted with 8 Battalions. At present, NDRF has a strength of 12 Battalions with each Battalion consisting of 1149 personnel. In the beginning, the personnel of NDRF were deployed for routine law and order duties also. In a meeting of the NDMA with the Prime Minister on October 25, 2007, the need of NDRF being made a dedicated force was highlighted and accepted. This led to the notification of NDRF Rules on February 14th, 2008, making NDRF a dedicated force for disaster response related duties, under the unified command of DG NDRF.
6	Police	08352-250152 9480804201	It is observed that the police are the first agency to reach the site during any emergency. The local police initiate the emergency action even before the declaration of emergency and setting up of the ECR at Deputy Commissioner Office, Vijayapur. Even though the main function of the Police is to maintain law and order, it is observed that most of the rescue and relief operation are initiated by the police before arrival of full-fledged rescue teams.

7	Fire and Emergency Department	08352-270160, 08352-270101	The Divisional fire Officer/Station Officer will place himself in the main Emergency Control Centre and maintain continuous contact on VHF with the Station Officer at the site. Depending on the need, the Divisional Fire Officer will place himself at the site and maintain contact with the Deputy Commissioner in the Main Emergency Control Centre. The Station Officer/ Sub-Officer/Asst. Sub-Officer of the fire station closest to the scene of disaster will direct fire-fighting operations at the site and keep the Divisional fire officer/station officer informed of the developments at the site.
8	Civil Defence	9886274177	The Civil Defence Organization is a second line of Defence and a social /welfare service agency, which during wartime and disasters provides succor to the community. In wartime services like air-raid warning, black out, rescue, firefighting, -aid, relief work , etc. are taken up by the Civil Defence corps.
9	Home Guards	08552-265829 886274177	Home Guards are Voluntary organisation. Home Guards perform duties in emergency and on the demand of the Police department for maintenance of law & order and other departments for Watch & Ward duty. They also work in the Civil Defence Organisation.
10	Health Department	9449843162	The Department of Health and Family Welfare Services implements various National and State Health programs of Public Health importance and also provides comprehensive Health Care Services to the people of the State through various types of Health and Medical Institutions.
11	Public Works Department	9448102921	Public Works Department is responsible for road works including maintenance on National Highways, State Highways and Major District Roads and construction & maintenance of Government Buildings. It also undertakes construction on behalf of other department under the Deposit Contribution Works. At the Secretariat the Department is headed by a Principal Secretary and a Secretary, PWD.
12	Dy. Director of Factories and Boilers	9845315933	Factory Inspectorate plays an important role during any industrial and transportation disaster in which there is large-scale release of hazardous chemicals. In case of such disaster, the Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories or Sr. Inspector of Factories would position themselves in the ECR and help the District Administration by providing expert advice for minimizing the effect of such a disaster.

13	Irrigation	9845034877	At the time of emergency All Ground water and Surface water Schemes (both flow & lift) are having Cultivable Command Area (Atchakat) up to 2000 hectares individually are considered as Minor Irrigation Schemes. The Minor Irrigation Schemes provide the farmers with controlled and timely irrigation, augmenting increase in agricultural production, thereby, meeting the growing requirement of population to large extent.
14	HESCOM	9448370248	Provide necessary arrangements and make to facilitate the available resources to the area of emergency. Deploy necessary man force to control the situation.
15	Regional Transport Office	9449864028	The transportation department plays an important role during any type of disaster as it would involve large-scale evacuation of people in the affected area. RTO/ARTO would be based at ECR and assist the District Administration in mitigating the emergency.
16	Food and Civil Supplies	9916145677	The DD FOOD/AD FOOD would be based in the Emergency Control Room and assist the District Administration in running the safe shelters and relief centres set up during the disaster. Main functions: - Will be overall in-charge or Relief and Rehabilitation activities. Identify the rehabilitation centre in advance and establish them in shortest possible time. Arrange for orderly transportation of population from the emergency zone and adjacent villages in case evacuation has been ordered by Deputy Commissioner.
17	Information officer	08352250695	Information officers work in a variety of industries including education institutes and government departments. They perform a multitude of duties to provide information services internally to the organisation, externally to the public, or to both. Public information officers (PIOs) are the Communications coordinators or spokespersons of certain governmental organizations (i.e. city, county, school district, and state government and police/fire departments).
18	Animal Husbandry	9606175110	Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services heads the District level administration. District and Taluk level administration functions under the concerned District ZP's.
19	Forest	08352-276165, 9448907414	At the emergency of forest fire the natural regeneration is lost and the forests are deprived of rich humus. Wild animals particularly herbivores and reptiles are the worst sufferers for want of green foliage's while innumerable soil flora and fauna will be destroyed, hence preventive and fire control measures have been given much importance in the habitat development.

20	Municipal Council	08352278539	Council roles and responsibilities. The council is the governing body of the municipal corporation and the custodian of its powers, both legislative and administrative. A councillor's job is to work with other council members to set the overall direction of the municipality through their role as emergency facilitator.
21	Panchayat Raj Engg Department	9480857000	Declaration of emergency after confirming the magnitude of the disaster. Activate the Emergency Control Room at Deputy Commissioner's office and make it functional. Co-ordinate and establish contact with all agency involved in the emergency actions. Ensure setting up of Local Emergency Control Room close to the scene of accident or at Taluk Headquarters where the disaster has struck. Ensure actions have been initiated to contain the emergency. Have overall supervision of all the emergency relief operations. Initiate evacuation of people from affected area with the assistance of police, fire and other agencies. Depending on type of emergency, mobilize additional resources like heavy lifting gears line cranes, bulldozers for rescue and mitigation operation. Set-up safe shelters for evacuated people and ensure they are provided with food and medical attention as the need be. Monitor progress or disaster especially in case of natural disasters like cyclone or floods by getting information from various agencies involved.
22	Education	9448999331	The school setting has its known district structure of task forces. These can vary depending on the management structure of school (e.g. Government, Aided, and Public etc), the location, capacity to house students (e.g. in-house boarding/day scholars) and school infrastructure (e.g. transportation facilities, sports and recreation facilities etc).
23	Sr. Environment	9632983527	The representative of the Pollution Control Board would be based in the Emergency Control Room during any disaster and ensure the environmental damage is kept minimum. Main functions: - Mobilize all possible resources at his disposal and keep the laboratory functioning for analysis of pollutants and emissions. Rush the team to the affected area for collection of samples and analyse the same. Keep the Emergency Control Room informed about the possible effect on human life as well as environment and corrective actions taken to minimize the same.

24	National Disaster Management Authority	011-26701728	Lay down policies on disaster management ; Approve the National Plan; Approve plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in accordance with the National Plan; Lay down guidelines to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up the State Plan; Lay down guidelines to be followed by the different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India for the Purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects; Recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation; Provide such support to other countries affected by major disasters as may be determined by the Central Government; Take such other measures for the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with threatening disaster situations or disasters as it may consider necessary.
25	Army/ Air Force		Though the government is aware of the urgent need for better disaster response mechanism, the overall trend has indicated that the level of preparedness at both the centre as well as the states is inadequate. However, when any disaster breaks, it is the Armed forces under the Ministry of Defence that is called upon to intervene as an 'aid to civil authority. Response to a disaster is a set of inter-related activities, which requires database, logistics, technological needs, self-reliance, communication infrastructure, emergency preparedness and forecasting. Advance study in the field of disaster management will give a better understanding of responding effectively to disasters. A centre of excellence for disaster management in the military must be set up under the aegis of HQ, IDS
27	Karnataka State Pollution Control Board	9945568959	It may be noted that depending on the type of emergency and also availability of staff and resources, functions of various agencies may vary. At times, each person may be required to assume additional responsibilities in addition to their normal duties. This would be the prerogative of Deputy Commissioner to assign the additional responsibilities to the members of the emergency organization.

1.8 How to implement the plan:

Under the supervision and direction of District Commissioner 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. The outright avoidance and adverse impacts of hazards for related disasters need public awareness: The extent of common knowledge about disaster risks, the factors that lead to disasters and the actions that can be taken individually and collectively to reduce exposure and vulnerability to hazards. Coordinate with all line departments involved.

As per Section (27) meetings: The district authority shall meet as and when necessary and at such time and place as the Chairperson may think fit.

1.9 Approval Mechanism of the plan: Authority for implementation at District level-

As per Section 31(2) of the Disaster Management Act 2005, there shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the state. The DDMP has been prepared by the district disaster management authority. Also, as per section 31(6) of the disaster management act 2005, the district authority shall send a copy of the district plan to the state authority which shall forward it to the state government. The approved draft plan has been sent to Karnataka state disaster management authority for final approval.

1.10 Plan Review and Updating:

As per **Section 31(4)** the district plan shall be reviewed and updated annually. Also, As per Section 31(7) the district authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

As per **Section 31(5)** the district plan copies of the District Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Department of the Government in the district.

As per **Section 31 (6)** the district authority shall send a copy of the district plan to the state authority which shall forward it to the state government.

As per **Section 31 (7)** the district authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

Chapter 2 District Profile

2.1 Overview of the District:

An official Census 2011 detail of Vijayapur, a district of Karnataka has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Karnataka. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Vijaypur District of Karnataka.

Vijayapur is called in Kannada as Vijapur, shortened form of the Sanskrit term “Vijayapura” meaning “City of victory”. It is not known when exactly the place was named “Vijayapura” and which victory it was intended to perpetuate. The town might have got its name after the victory pillar installed during 7th Century to commemorate victory on the eastern side of Ark-Killa. In an inscription found on the wall near Ibrahim Roza, Vijaypur is called “Vidyapur”- “The city of learning”. In an Old Persian manuscript map, Vijaypur is called Darul-Zafar meaning ‘abode of victory’. But the place has retained the original name of Vijaypur or Vijapur in Kannada. Vijaypur district can be truly proud of a glorious past – a past which can be traced back to the very remote and prehistoric times, information that can be had from the treasure-home of legends – monuments, tradition and historic places like Kaladagi, Dhulkhed find a mention in Ramayana as being located in Dandakaranya. Bijjala of the Kalachuri dynasty, who was the commander-in-chief under Talia-III of the Chalukya king, rebelled against the authority of Chalukyas and assumed royal titles and established the Kalachuri rule. Bijjala was killed in an open insurrection and his eldest son Raya Murari Somadeva ascended the throne (1167 – 1175 A.D.). Bijjala’s Prime Minister, Basaveshwara, hailed from Bagevadi of this district. Basaveshwara’s association with this kingdom is of a special interest in that, he was a saint layman and a great social reformer. At the same time, the great Vijayanagara Empire was established in the south with Harihara Raya (1335 -1350 A.D.) as its first ruler. Ala-ud-din, Hassan Gangu Bahamani, the chief of Vijaypur, rebelled against the Mughal emperor in 1347 A.D. and founded the Bahamani kingdom in Gulbarga. This kingdom was divided into four provinces and Vijaypur was included in Gulbarga province. The Bahamani Prime Minister Khawaja Mohammed Gavan introduced many reforms and constituted the territory into eight provinces. After the death of Mohammed Gavan, the faction fight and the struggle for supremacy led the kingdom into 5 separate Sultanates. Adil Shahi rule started in Vijaypur in 1489 A.D. and lasted for nearly two centuries. During the period of Ali-Adil-Shah I (1557-1580 A.D.) the confederation of the kings of Vijaypur, Ahmednagar, Golkonda and Bidar attacked Vijayanagar and defeated the king Rama Raya in the famous battle of Talikota or Rakkasathangadi. In pursuance of the recommendations by the Revenue Commissioner of the southern division of Bombay Province, for administrative convenience a new collectorate comprising of eight taluks and one sub taluk was formed in December 1864 with headquarters at Kaladgi. In 1868, Hippargi was named Sindagi and Managoli as Bagevadi. The headquarters of the district shifted from Kaladgi to Vijaypur in 1885 and from then onwards the district came to be known as Vijaypur district. There were several exchanges from time to time from Vijaypur and other adjoining districts. Jamakhandi and Mudhol which were parts of princely states were reconstituted as separate taluks, after their merger with Union of India in 1948. The district which formed a part of the Bombay Province came to be integrated with Mysore state i.e. Karnataka as a result of reorganization of states in November 1956.

REVENUE SET-UP:

Vijayapura District comprises of 12 Taluks, divided into two Sub- Divisions i.e. Vijayapura and Indi. Vijayapura Sub Division comprises of eight taluks and Indi Sub Division comprises of four taluks. There are 660 villages with 415 inhabitations, having population of 21,75,070 as per 2011 Census. The normal rainfall of the Dist. is 648.60 mm.

The Revenue set-up is organized as below-

Sl.No	Sub-Division	Taluka	No of Hoblis	No of Villages
1	Vijayapur	Vijayapur	02	40
		Babaleshwar	02	52
		Tikota	01	32
		B.bagewadi	03	47
		Nidagundi	01	42
		Kolhar	01	28
		Muddebihal	03	101
		Talikoti	01	58
2	Indi	Indi	02	44
		Chadachan	01	42
		Sindagi	02	94
		Devarhipparagi	01	42
Total	12		20	622

2.1.1 Location:

Taluks/ GPs

SlNo	Name of the Sub-Division	Name of the Taluk	Number s of GPs
1	Vijayapura	Vijayapur,Bagewadi,Mudhebihal,Kolar,Talikoti,Nidagundi,Bableswhar, Tikota	213
2	Indi	Indi, Sindagi, D Hippargi, Chadchan	

2.1.2 District Disaster Management Authority

Name/ Address with Contact Numbers (Members)	Role in DDMA	Responsibilities
Mr Y.S.PATIL (IAS)	DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROFESSIONAL	It shall, inter alia prepare the District DM plan for the district and monitor the Implementation of the State Policy, the State Plan and the District Plan.

2.1.3 District Crisis Management Committee

Name of Individual/Authority	Designation	Affiliation/Address/ Contact No.	Role	Responsibilities
Shri Y S PATIL (IAS)	Deputy Commissioner Chairman	08352-250021	DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY	Individuals assigned to these functions are expected to co-ordinate their actions with the Deputy commissioner, who is the District Disaster Manager, will co-ordinate the overall action with all other agencies involved including the State Administration.
PRASANNA.H KAS	Head Quarters Assistant to Deputy Commissioner Emergency Officer	08352-250479 9902422711	Head Quarters Assistant to Deputy Commissioner Emergency Officer	It may be noted that depending on the type of emergency and also availability of staff and resources, functions of various Agencies may vary. At times, each person may be required to assume additional responsibilities in addition to their normal duties. This would be the prerogative of Deputy Commissioner to assign the additional responsibilities to the members of the emergency organization.
Mr. PRAKASHA NIKKAM, IPS	Superintendent of Police Member	08352-250152 9480804201	Internal security and maintenance of law and order	It is the police with first agency to reach the site during any emergency. The local police initiate the emergency action even before the declaration of emergency and setting up of the ECR at Deputy Commissioner Office, Vijayapura. Even though the main function of the Police is to maintain law and order, it is observed that most of the rescue and relief operation are initiated by the police before arrival of full-fledged rescue teams.
Col. Kumbar	District Commandant, Home guards and Civil Defence Member	08352-260269	Provide man force during emergency	Assist the Police or Fire personnel in carrying out their duties. Carry out rescue and evacuation operation in close association with other emergency agencies. Evacuated areas would need to be guarded against looting
Mr Ranganath	Divisional Fire Officer Member	08352-270160,	Mobilize the services of the home guards for firefighting through the police. He will advise the Deputy Commissioner on the extent of evacuation necessary. Preserve valuable evidences, which may be useful for investigation later on. Ensure availability of water and make arrangement for private water tanker carriers. When the emergency is over, carry out joint	Initiate rescue and firefighting operation with available means. Ensure that all fire fighters use proper personnel protective equipment while fighting a fire or controlling gas leak. Help the District Administration in evacuation of people from affected zones using escape routes decided in advance depending on the wind direction. Continuously evaluate the situation and decide the necessity to call in additional Fire Engines from neighboring taluks/district.

			inspection of affected areas along with site controller and Technical experts to ensure the emergency is under control.	
Dr. S L LAKKANAVAR	District Health Officer Member	9448112949	Alert all government and private hospitals to meet any emergency and line of treatment to be followed. Alert blood banks to maximize their stock. Mobilize all the available ambulances and assist in shifting the injured/affected persons requiring the additional attention to hospitals.	On receiving the information about the emergency DHO will mobilize all the available medical & paramedical Staff for handling emergency. Rush medical teams from the nearby hospitals to the scene of the disaster or safe shelters nearby. Set up first aid centre at the affected area and rescue shelters.
Dr S M MANNAN	Deputy Chief Controller of Explosives Member	08242441588		With an overall objective of ensuring safety and security of public and property from fire and explosion, the Organisation as a statutory authority is entrusted with the administration of Explosives Act, 1884, Petroleum Act, 1934; Inflammable Substances Act, 1952 and the following Rules framed under these Acts
JAGADESH	Regional Environmental Officer Member	99455-68959		The assessment of the disaster and environmental impact assessment has to be done in prior to the analyse the situation.
Mr. Harsha Shetty	Commissioner CMC Member	9886745505		<u>City Municipal Commissioner and the Chief Officers of the respective Town Municipalities have been asked to clean the drains, manage solid and water wastes, supply of water, provide sanitary facilities and all the civic facilities needed for effective management of urban disasters.</u>
Mr. Manjunath	Regional transport Officer Member	08352-276218 9449864028		Deploy required number of buses with drivers to evacuate people to safe shelters. Mobilize various earth moving equipment and other heavy machinery from different sources required for rescue operation.
Mr Kulkarni KBJNL	Executive Engineer, Public Health Engg. Dept Member	8762343753	Provide the mobile crane/heavy earthmoving equipment for the purpose of salvage operation. Provide necessary assistance as required and directed by Deputy Commissioner/Superintendent of Police.	Help the police to divert traffic away from the scene of accident along with all the major roads. Ensure diversion routes are in good condition and traffic do not get jammed. Exhibit proper diversion signs conspicuously at suitable places.
S. NADAF	Information and Publicity Officer Member	9449926128	The Department's Head office is located at Bangalore. Its jurisdiction covers the entire State and it functions through district level offices in all the 30 districts	The Department of Information and Public Relations acts as a bridge between the people and the Government. The prime task of the Department is to disseminate information about different schemes, programmes, achievements of the Government to the people, using a plethora of mass media and non-conventional media.

			across the State. It has an office at New Delhi which is called Karnataka Information centre.	
Mr.Shivakumar	Joint Director of Agriculture Member Factories Member sec	08352-251825 8277930601	Keep records and tracking of information flow and report submission	Taking into account the damage happened at the time of disaster and find remedial solution for the calamity
Dr. Venugopal	D.D., Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	9448952503	To provide fodder and veterinary services for livestock	The Deputy Director and Assistant Director of veterinary Department are asked to keep the medicines ready to protect the animals against contagious diseases and medicines supplied to the field functionaries for routine treatment.
S.M.WALI	Executive Engineer Member	9480310649	EE has to monitor the administration for the Division as well as Sub-divisional offices, responsible to make payments towards contractors, undergo estimation for coming projects, float tenders etc. But most of PWD n CPWD has the same tasks for the EE but may differ as per nature of job, projects, and requirements.	Well, in CPWD EE holds the post to ensure all the technical aspects for the ongoing projects under his/her custody for the constructional works either Elect or Civil. Here also to inform, PWD is under the state territory

2.2 Demographic Details:

Household Details:

Sl.No.	Name of the Taluk/GPs	No. of APL HH			No. of BPL HH		
		ST	SC	GEN	ST	SC	GEN
1	B BAGEWADI	1067	10861	7	34	170	0
2	VIJAYPUR	597	17033	289	21	443	7
3	INDI	365	14004	35	9	298	2
4	MUDEBIHAL	654	7297	44	14	127	0
5	SINDAG	241	8137	19	2	193	1

2.2.1 Population in lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the District HQ/Taluk/Municipality	SC		ST		OBC		GEN		TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Vijayapur	2.26	2.16	0.19	0.19	2.02	1.92	7.86	6.57	12.33	10.84

(CENSUS REPORT 2011)

2.2.2 Type of Workers

Type of Workers								
Sl.No.	Skilled Workers		Semi-Skilled Workers		Unskilled Workers		Total Workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2	760083	508406	167639	71705	530911	718698	580111	347611

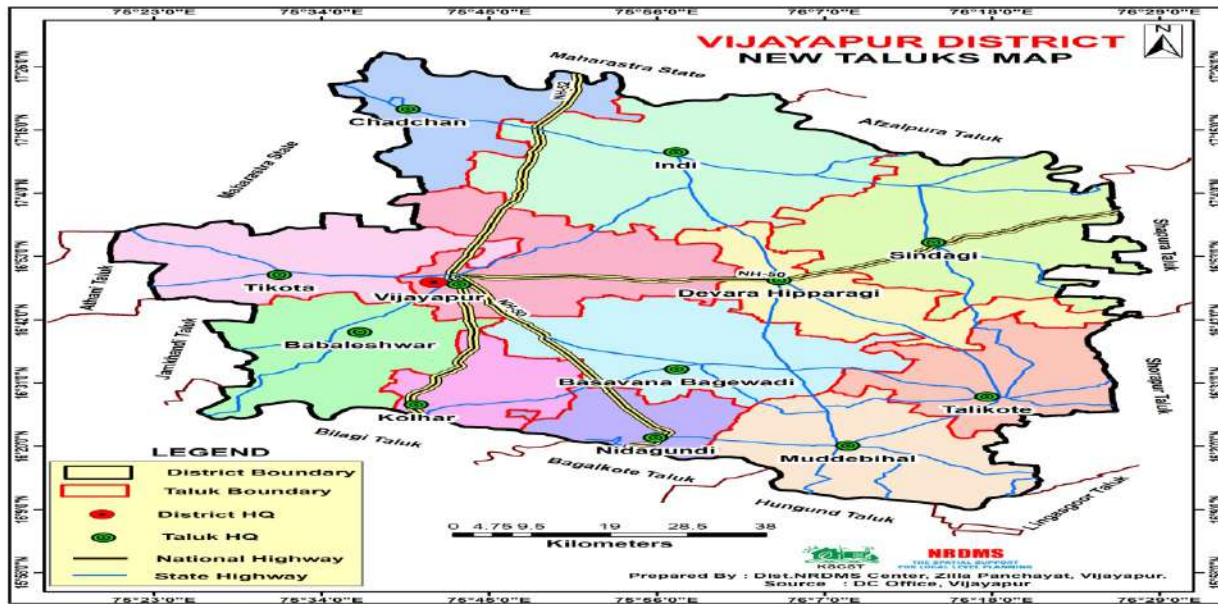
(CENSUS REPORT 2011)

2.2.3 Literacy Rate in Percentage:

Category							
SC		ST		OBC		GEN	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
17.21	10.02	12.48	9.21	18.03	16.13	27.21	21.05

(CENSUS REPORT 2011)

2.4 Topographic Map with main features



2.4.1 Climate and Rainfall:

Sl.No	Month	Average Rainfall (in mm)	Actual Rainfall (in mm)
1	There are 34 rain gauge stations in Vijayapur District. The average annual rainfall for the district is 553 mm with 37.2 rainy days. The monsoon generally breaks in the district during June and lasts till October. The highest mean monthly rainfall is 149 mm in the month of September.	553 mm	657mm

2.5 Land use pattern: (No. of HH)

Sl.No.	Name of the taluk/ municipal	Big Farmers	Marginal farmers	Small farmers	Agricultural labourers
1	VIJAYPUR	2753 HOLDER 39831 AREA	10188 6267	24856 36570	76933
2	INDI	2028 H 111722 A	9984 6482	23958 34493	71774
3	SINDAGI	2181 H 30378 A	6435 4253	21878 32754	81102
4	MUDEBIHAL	1563 H 22494 A	5869 3761	14558 22092	47923
5	BEGEWADI	2018 H 27974 A	7529 4859	19635 30134	68417

2.6 Forests

SL. No	Name of the Taluk	Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassified Forests
1	Vijayapur	1695.12 Ha	2387.46 Ha	602.38 Ha

2.7 Rainfall: Rain Recording Stations:

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	No. of GPs	Rain Recording stations	Telephone Numbers of the Rain recording stations
1	Vijayapur	99	33	080-22235725, 22235733, 22235737

2.7.1 Month wise Highest and lowest Temperature recorded in the District

Sl.No.	Name of the District HQ/Taluk/Municipality	Month	Maximum Temperature (in Centigrade)	Minimum Temperature(in Centigrade)
1	VIJAYPUR SINDAGI	APRIL	44	21

2.8 Livelihood Details:

Name of the Taluk/Municipality	Total house holds	Agriculture	Agricultural labour	Other labour	Petty Business	Service holder	Other (specify)
VIJAYPUR	25379	351600	262217	288526	178412	12471	214780

2.10 Crop Pattern:

Sl.No.	Name of the Taluk	Type of Crops	Area Cultivated in (Hect.)
1	VIJAYPUR	CEREALS AND MILLETS	408801
2	VIJAYPUR	PULSES	333925
3	VIJAYPUR	OIL SEEDS	210784
4	VIJAYPUR	COMMERCIAL CROPS	48113
5	VIJAYPUR	HORTICULTURE CROPS	33724

2.11 List of Embankment:

Sl.No.	Name of the Embankments	Type of Embankments	Length of Embankments
1	BHUTNAL,BEGAM TALAB,MAKANAPUR	TALABS,LAKE	246 Mtrs

2.12 River Carrying Capacity:

Sl.No.	Name of the Taluk/GPs	Gauge Station	Zero level in (Mts.)	Danger Level (in Mts.)
1	KRISHNA	ALMATTI	500.00 Mtrs	518.00Mtrs

2.13 Availability of Irrigation Facility:

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk/GPs	Name of the Project	Ayacut in Hect.
1	Dam across the river Krishna, near Almatti Village in Bagewadi taluka of Vijayapur district. Another dam across the river Krishna, Siddapur village in Muddebihal taluk of Vijayapur district.	a)Dam across the river Krishna, near Almatti village in Bagewadi taluka of Vijayapur district with a rigid crest level of 509.02 M (1670.00 ft) and radial type crest gates of size 15.00 M X 15.24 M for storing water up to RL 512.20 M (1680 ft) b)Another dam across the river Krishna , Siddapura village in Muddebihal taluka Vijayapur district.	For providing irrigation to an extent of 0.16 lakh ha. A Left Bank Canal from it for providing irrigation under I-Stage for 4.25 lakh ha. and the utilisation will be 3368 M.cum (119 TMC).

2.14 Minor Irrigation Projects:

Sl.No.	Name of the Taluk/GPs	Particulars	Numbers
1	Bableshwar	TUBACHI – BABALESHWAR LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME: The lift irrigation scheme is proposed to irrigate 52,700 ha areas of Vijayapur, Athani & Jamakhandi of Vijayapura, Belagavi & Bagalkot District by utilising the 6.30 TMC of water from Krishna River during Kharif season.	1

2.15 Irrigation Facilities and Sources:

Sl.No	Name of the Taluk/GPs	Ponds	Dug Wells	LI points	Drifts/ Shallow TW	River	Creeks	Canal
1	Vijayapur	3	1865			3	0	4

2.16 Educational Information

Sl.No	Name of the District HQ/Taluk/Municipality	Schools		PU Colleges		Degree Colleges		Universities	
		govt	private	govt	private	govt	private	govt	private
1	Vijayapur	849		59		09	50	1	2

2.17 Health Information

Sl.No	Name of the District HQ/Taluk/Municipality	CHC	PHC	Civil Hospital	Spy. Hospital	
					Govt	Private
1	VIJAYPUR	9	52	1	4	6

2.18 Religious details

Sl.No	Name of the District HQ/Taluk/Municipality	Hindu	Muslim	Christians	Buddhists	Jains	Etc
1	VIJAYPUR	1786830	369588	2433	374	8665	8884

2.19 Industries:

Sl.No	Name of the Taluk/GPs	Name of the Industries	Govern ment/ Private	Type of industry	Manpo wer employe	Infrastru cture availabl	Investm ent	Producti on	Insured or not
1	VIJAYPUR	WINE	2	WINE	50	20ACRE	25 LAKH	2000LTR S	NO
		GINNING	4	COTTON	200	50 ACRE	50 LAKH	2000 TONNE	NO
2	INDI	ELETRICAL APPLIANCES	9	WIRING,SW ITCHES,BOARDS	500	25 ACRE	25	-	NO
		SUGAR	1	SUGAR	500	50	100 CR	5000 0TONNE	NO
3	SINDAGI	JAGGERY	3	SUGARCANE	100	20 ACRE	10	1000 TONNE	NO
4	B BAGEWADI	SUGAR	1	SUGAR	500	50	100	10000 TONNE	NO

2.20 Financial Institutions:

Sl.No.	Name of the Taluk/GPs	Name of the Institution	Address	Telephone Number
	VIJAYPUR	KSFC	IBRAHIMPUR RAILWAY GATE VIJAYPUR	08352-268740

2.21 Transportation Facilities:

Sl.No	Name of the District HQ/Taluk/GPs	Transportation (Y/N)	No. of Bus	No. of Trekker	No. of Tractor	No. of Jeeps	No. of Two Wheelers
1	Vijayapur	Y	3571	1345	2178	1089	1,17,548

2.22 Rivers and Dams

Sl.No.	Name of the river/creek	Name of the Place	Danger level
1	KRISHNA,BHIMA,DON	VIJAYPUR	518 MTRS

2.24 Power stations and Electric installations

Sl.No	Name of Taluk/Municipality	Hydro-Power	Solar Energy	Wind Energy	Electric installations	THERMAL
1	KUDAGI THERMAL POWER					1
2	ALMATTI	1				
3	VIJAYPUR			250		
4	VIJAYPUR		4			

2.25 Road Connectivity

Sl. No	Name of the District HQ/Taluk/Municipality	National Highway	State Highway	Dist. Roads	Forest Road	Village Roads	Panchayat Samiti Roads	R.L.E.G. P. Road	Urban Road
1	VIJAYPUR	263 KMS	806 KMS	2468 KMS	—	4857 KMS	6439 KMS	260 KMS	471 KMS

2.26 Transportation (Water/ Railway/Air)

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk/Municipality	Waterways	Railways	Air ports	Helipad
1	VIJAYPUR	NIL	130BG 20STATIONS	NIL	7

2.28 Storage facilities with capacity

Sl.No	Name of the District HQ/Taluk/Municipality	Type of storage structure	Location	Capacity	Contact Person	(Address and Phone no.)	Remarks
1	VIJAYPUR	FOOD GRAINS	VIJAYPUR YOGAPUR	2.10 LAKH TONNES	HUNDEKAR	9448729988	YES

2.29 Public Distribution System

Sl. No	Name of the District Hq/Taluk/Municipality	No. of PDS retailer counters	Name of the POS retailers	Location	Area Coverage / No. of Cards	Remarks
1	VIJAYPUR	239	230	VIJAYPUR	190154	
2	B BAGEWADI	123	116	B BAGEWADI	81015	
3	INDI	159	154	INDI	111866	
4	MUDEBIHAL	145	131	MUDEBIHAL	65624	
5	SINDAGI	168	167	SINDAGI	103447	

2.30 Police Station

Sl.No	Name of the District HQ/Taluk/Municipality	Police Station	Staff Available
1	VIJAYPUR	15	995

2.32 Post Offices

Sl.No	Name of the District HQ/Taluk/Municipality	Post Offices	No. of Staff Available
	VIJAYPUR	419	650

2.33 Fire Station Information

Sl.No.	Name of the District HQ/Taluk/Municipality	Number of the fire station	Telephone Number	Disposition of Vehicle & Pumps	Disposition of Man Power
1.	VIJAYPUR	6	08352-227468	16	28

2.34 Earth moving and Road cleaning equipment:

Type of Equipment	Contact Person and address	Telephone Offices/ Res.	Remarks
Necessary Tools Available	Jagadish CORPORATION VIJAYPUR	08352-225671	

2.30 NGO's

Sl.No	Name of the District HQ/Taluk/Municipality	Number of NGOs and CBOs	Area of Operatio n	No. of Volunteers	Other Resources	Contact Address
1	Vijaypur District	129	District	246	Materials for rescue operations	08352244 021

2.32 Communication Network

Sl. No	Name of the District HQ/Taluk/ Municipality	VH F	Satellite Phones	HAM Radio Operators	Radio Stations	Communit y radio stations	Mobile Towers	Broad- band Coverage	Wireless Communic ation
1	VIJAYPUR		150	20	1	1	48	-----	-----

Chapter 3 Hazard Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Assessment (HVCRA)

Hazard Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk assessment is carried out by using various Participatory Risk Appraisal Tools such as Resource mapping, Seasonality chart, vulnerability mapping etc. Following is the minimum information required.

3.1 History of Disaster in the District/Taluk/GPs:

Bhima river belt was flooded Thrice in the past during 2015-16 , 2016-17 and 2017-18, which was due to release of excess water from Maharashtra State dams like Ujjani and Veerbhatkar due to heavy rains, villages in Indi and Sindagi have been affected.

Due to excess release of water from Koyna dam the water level of Alamatti dam increased. Excess release of water from Alamatti dam caused floods in Muddebihal B. Bagewadi and Vijaypur. Heavy rainfall in the catchment areas of Don River on 22/6/2015 night caused heavy flood in Don River. The flood water entered many villages and damaged public and private properties and also casualties of human life and livestock. Due to filling up of silt in the Don River course area water level raised causing heavy losses.

3.2 Seasonality Hazards

3.2.1 Water and Climate related Disasters

1. FLOOD MANAGEMENT

A flood causes extensive damage to human Lives, Livestock and infrastructure. Flood results in rendering many people homeless leading to devastation and total chaos disrupting communication and means of transportation.

Preventive steps:

Certain advance measures are taken to prevent extensive damages caused by floods.

Embankments

Flood ways and diversions of rivers.

Protection of river banks.

Community-cum-shelter buildings.

Desiltation of river coast

2. EMERGENCY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN:

It is imperative that rescue and evaluation operations are taken up by administration without any loss of time. People living in low-lying areas are informed to evacuate the place and are shifted to a safe environment. Relief centres are to be set up to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter and water to the persons shifted. For shifting people and animals rafts and boats are to be kept ready and services of ex-service men and sports persons who are good swimmers are employed for relief measures.

Members of the flood relief committee will work in accordance with the action plan and press into service the NGO's and other youth who are trained to meet the emergency.

At the village level, the panchayat members and the volunteers are requested to identify members of the families especially children and ensure that evacuation is done in-groups, which will make the task of re-location easier.

Storage of adequate stock of food grains, rafts, boats and other equipment for shifting of affected persons and animals. Alternate shelters are made by communities headed by co-ordinator to ensure that proper medical facilities are provided to the affected families.

In case of deaths, proper documentation to be made after identifying the deceased and necessary steps to be taken to dispose the corpse to prevent health hazards.

NGO's and other volunteers need to set up kitchens in the shelters for providing food to the evacuees. Necessary food grains to be provided by the district administration.

Adequate quantity of drinking water to be supplied by the local administration to the evacuees and where necessary transport facilities to be provided for providing water.

Each relief centre to be provided with adequate number of trained personnel from health department. Temporary health centres to be set up with sufficient quantity of medicines and beds.

Local doctors from the nearby towns to be requisitioned to attend to emergencies.

Core committee members to set up relief centres in each village and work round the clock to co-ordinate with the medical team and relief workers.

Wireless communication is to be kept functioning round the clock. All core committee members to be provided with wireless handsets for co-ordination.

3. TASK FORCE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT DURING FLOODS:-

Assistant commissioner

(To communicate with core committee, supervise and co-ordinate between departments)

AEE,PWD	Dy.SP/CPI	Tahasildar	Taluk medical officer	AEE, ZP	Animal husbandry & veterinary services
To provide transport and temporary shelters to victims and undertake maintenance of affected roads.	To maintain law and order and provide assistance to victims.	To provide food, drinking water and milk	To co-ordinate with PHCs and provide medical relief in temporary medical camps.	To provide temporary alternate accommodation to the victims	To provide fodder and veterinary services and shelter homes for livestock.

Officers from other departments would be co-opted as per emergency need

4. DROUGHT MONITORING:

Since the District is prone to frequent droughts, emphasis is laid on monitoring the situation during droughts. Identification of drought-prone villages and taluks has been done and contingent plans have been worked out to meet any unforeseen situation.

The following steps have been taken on a regular basis by the District Administration and Panchayat Offices to combat the menace of drought.

Water supply through tanker to the affected area

Digging of bore wells and acquire of private bore well for regular water supply

Providing hand pumps and motor pumps wherever required.

Repair of existing hand pumps and motor pumps, digging of wells, De-silting of wells, tank beds.

Providing pipelines for supply of water, Providing water storage facilities at all block levels.

Since water contamination and water borne diseases can cause health hazards precautions are taken to ensure that drinking water is properly purified before consumption. The District Health officials and the ZP Department monitor supply of drinking water and ensure that there is no scope for water contamination.

5. PROVIDING FOOD AND FODDER DURING DROUGHT:

Since drought has a cyclic effect there is a drain on resources such as food, water, employment, etc., as there is inadequate soil moisture there is shortage of food and fodder.

The focus during drought would be on the following vital areas:

Water conservation, Supply of essential commodities, Employment generation, Early warning systems.

Health care, Water supply to remote areas by tankers, Emphasis on the poorer classes of society.

Priority to drinking water over irrigation, Training to NGO's Volunteers and youth.

The following Action Plan has been formulated by the District Administration to deal with the situation of drought. Contingency plan prepared in co-ordination with the Water Supply Department, ZP, TP, Municipal Corporations, Irrigation Department and Health Department to ensure availability of adequate quantity of drinking water.

Food: Department of Food and Civil Supplies is in readiness to face any situation of drought and has maintained stock register of availability of food grains.

Health: Department of Health has trained personnel on its rolls to deal with situation of drought and forms an important organ of the Core Committee.

Fodder: An adequate step taken to ensure that fodder for cattle is stored in case of impending drought.

Veterinary Facilities: Veterinary Department has been instructed to store adequate stock of medicines to save lives of cattle and livestock.

6. TASK FORCE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT DURING DROUGHT

Assistant Commissioner

(To communicate with core committee, supervise and co-ordinate between departments)

AEE, PWD	AEE, ZP	Tahasildar	Taluk Medical Officer	AEE, MI	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services
To generate employment to the needy victims	To provide drinking water to affected areas	To provide food, drinking water and milk	To co-ordinate with PHCs and provide medical relief and set up medical camps if necessary	To generate employment to the needy victims	To provide fodder and veterinary services for livestock.

Officers from other departments would be co-opted as per emergency need

3.2.2 Geological Related Disasters

1. EARTHQUAKE MANAGEMENT

The recent devastation in Gujarat has been an eye-opener as regards the magnitude of loss of human life and property. Hence, the District Administration has geared up the various Departments to effectively meet the challenge of an earthquake. Since, earthquakes strike without forewarning and generally any measurement on the Richter scale is usually a post-operative measure, prevention in respect of earthquakes is imperative.

The main hurdles as regards planning are as follows:

Structural planning of individual buildings, Communication lines, Electricity and water supply.

Health hazards, Loss of life, property and employment.

Preventive steps are required in the following areas:

Public structures, Dams, Roads, Maintenance of health and prevention of epidemics.

Since, earthquakes are natural calamities dissemination of proper information, creating awareness, stocking of proper machinery and equipment are the prerequisites to tackle such a grave situation.

2. ACCURANCE OF EARTHQUAKE:

SI No	Taluka	Village	Date of Earthquake	Richter Scale
1	Bagewadi	Talewad	23.01.2010 to 03.02.2011 (25 times)	Among 25 earthquakes 8 times it was 1.9 to 3.1 , 6 are 1.5 to 2.00 range , 10 Earthquakes are 2.00 to 3.00 and 1 is 3 to 3.1 scale
2	Bagewadi	Kalgurki		
3	Bagewadi	Malaghan		
4	Bagewadi	Hunashyal		
5	Bagewadi	Muttaladinni		
Source: KSNDMC Earthquake Guidelines note				
2018-19 Earthquake is not affected.				

3. GENERALSTEPS TO BE TAKEN FOR MAINTAINING CALM INCASE OF EARTHQUAKE

Public to be educated to remain calm and not to panic.

Not to enter or exit from buildings when tremors are felt.

If indoors, take protection/shelter under a heavy object, which can sustain weight of heavy objects.

Ex. A heavy desk, a study table, a strong cot etc.

Protect the head with covering such as books, pillows, blankets etc.

If outdoors to stay away from buildings, walls, trees, etc. as they are likely to collapse or get uprooted.

If driving, it is safe to stop the movement & stay inside the vehicle, as it is likely to provide protection from falling objects.

4. ACTION PLAN DURING EARTHQUAKES:

Inform the core committee members to swing into action. Summon the fire brigade.

Inform Road Transport Authorities to stop movement of vehicle.

Mobilize volunteers, youth, sportsmen, social service workers, Ex-servicemen, Medical personnel.

Make shift and swift arrangements for temporary shelters to displaced persons.

Providing water and food to the affected area.

5. REHABILITATION OF EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS:-

The first and foremost requirement consequent upon the earthquake would be an alternate shelter that is capable of withstanding the next tremor.

District Administration has to take steps along with the public works department to ensure that any new constructions that are taken up are capable of withstanding quakes according to the standard requirement. Wherever possible old and dilapidated buildings are subjected to inspection by the Public Works Department and necessary reinforcements provided.

Road and Rail network are kept under close watch to ensure that people do not panic and desert their dwellings.

Control rooms with wireless, transportation and adequate food supplies to be set up at places affected by tremors to keep in constant touch with the District Administration.

First Aid and Medical facilities to be provided on forefront.

Services of Jawans, NCC cadets, Scouts and Guides and other voluntary organizations like Lions club, Rotary club, Youth Association, Citizen forum etc., to be sought.

6. TASK FORCE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT DURING EARTHQUAKES:

Assistant Commissioner

(To communicate with core committee, supervise and co-ordinate between Depts)

AEE, PWD	Dy. SP/CPI	Tahasildar	Taluk Medical Officer	AEE, ZP	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services
To provide transport to evacuees and undertake repairs to roads and buildings.	To maintain law and order and provide free passage to evacuees	To provide food, drinking water and milk	To co-ordinate with PHCs and provide medical relief.	To provide clean drinking water	To provide fodder and veterinary services.

Officers from other departments would be co-opted as per emergency need.

3.2.3 Industrial, Chemical and Nuclear Biological related Disaster

BIOLOGICAL DISASTERS AND EPIDEMICS:

Disasters caused by living organisms such as bacteria, virus, fungus, etc. are termed as biological disasters. These organisms may cause epidemics. Since, epidemics are major health hazards it is necessary to have trained persons to handle disasters of such nature. Proper training in first aid, hygiene and treatment is essential to deal with biological disasters. To treat effective cases of epidemics public awareness and education, before and after the epidemic, is vital.

Studies have related that the following are major problems faced before and during the outbreak of epidemics.

- Inadequate medical and health facilities.
- Inadequate supply of pure water.
- Lack of medical and health assistance.
- Absence of effective control of common diseases.
- Unsanitary conditions.
- Malnutrition.
- Vulnerability of women's and children's

STEPS FOR EFFECTIVELY TACKLING BIOLOGICAL DISASTERS:

- Setting up emergency health service.
- Preparing a contingency plan.
- Training of personnel to deal with such emergencies.
- Awareness camps for epidemic prone areas.
- Local health authorities have been instructed to be in preparedness with ready medicines and other infrastructure to deal effectively with outbreak of any epidemic in the district.
- Early detection of the epidemic and regular follow-up of the residual measures.

TASK FORCE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT DURING BIOLOGICAL DISASTERS AND EPIDEMICS:**Assistant commissioner**

(To communicate with core committee, supervise and co-ordinate between Departments)

AEE, PWD	Tahasildar	Taluk Medical Officer	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services
To provide temporary accommodation to the affected persons where for necessary	To provide food, drinking water and milk and supervise medical facilities	To co-ordinate with PHCs and provide medical relief and set up medical camps, if necessary	To provide fodder and veterinary services for live stock

Officers from other departments would be co-opted as per emergency need

4. FOOD POISONING:

Food poisoning is a phenomenon where a large number of people could get affected after consuming contaminated food. This happens mostly during religious and social functions during which food is prepared in make shift kitchen on mass scale. This calls for immediate action by the district administration to provide medical attention, to identify the source of poisoning and take corrective actions.

5. VETERINARY DEPARTMENT:

Livestock population in Vijayapura District largely comprises of cattle, Buffaloes, Sheep rearing being a traditional activity is taken up by shepherds, which is mostly migratory in nature. The livestock and poultry population is furnished.

Livestock population in Vijayapura District,

Sl. No	Particulars	No.
1	Cattle	253272
2	Buffaloes	156347
3	Sheep's	298681
4	Goats	361483
5	Pigs	3088
6	Dogs	47967
7	Poultry	262890
	Total live stock	13,83,728

Veterinary Institutions located throughout the district. Particulars are furnished below:

Sl. No	Institutions	No's Available
1	Veterinary Hospitals	10
2	Veterinary Dispensaries	60
3	Primary Veterinary Centres	50
4	Key village scheme & Sub Centres	06
5	Mobile Vet. Centres	05
6	Special livestock breeding programmer	01
7	Sheep & Wool extension centres	03

CATTLE DISEASE:

In the event of an outbreak of cattle diseases like foot and mouth disease, large population of cattle can get affected. Such emergencies will require help of veterinary doctors and possible disposal of large quantity of milk, milk products and meat.

3.2.4 Accident and Other related disaster

1. ACCIDENT RELATED DISASTERS

ROAD ACCIDENT:

Road Accident is a major killer and takes place without warning. Rate on road accidents, reported indicate that 70% of road accidents, are because of negligence of drivers. Some other reasons are poor road condition, heavy traffic; poor vehicle maintenance possible impacts of accident of individuals are loss of life, Trauma Care & burns.

MITIGATION MEASURES:

- The provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and other related legislation's and regulations are strictly enforced.
- Adequate Highway and traffic Aid post will be created.
- Trauma Care Centres shall be established at the distance of every 100 km's on the National and State Highways.
- Speed monitoring equipment and computerization of movement of vehicles with adequate checkpoints on the National Highway will be introduced.
- Fixation of timings to the passenger vehicles to avoid traffic jams. Identify and designate routes and fixing the time for transportation of hazardous chemicals and other materials.
- Prohibit the parking of vehicles on National Highway and State Highway.
- Excavation on roads will be protected well particularly during the night with barricades fluorescent signs and red lights.
- PWD and National Highway department should concentrate on removal of bottlenecks on National and State Highway.
- Efforts will be made to provide road dividers on National and State Highway on priority basis.
- Arrangements will be made for adequate embankments/reflector/proper signs on curves.
- Arrangements will be made information signs boards giving the location of the nearest village Police Station, Hospital, Ghats Traffic Position, Petrol pump, etc. at every traffic aid post.
- All two-wheeler riders including pillion riders must always wear the right kind of helmet.
- Overtaking in vehicles is regulated.
- Frequently accidents occurring spots will be identified and precautionary measures will be taken. Lanes will be marked for pedestrians/Cyclists.
- Since accidents generally result in injuries, burns or loss of life providing emergency medical facilities is of utmost importance. Relief teams comprising medical personnel and transport authorities have to be rushed to the spot, provide first aid and shifting the injured to the nearest hospital.
- Upon arrival at the accident spot the team should immediately provide first aid to the victims and look for persons trapped inside the vehicle. Assistance of the local police should be sought to disperse any crowds that may hinder the effective relief measures. If the magnitude of the accident is high help of local NGOs and volunteers may be taken.
- In case of major building collapse the major role is to be played by the Fire Department with the assistance of the Police and Health Authorities.
- Shifting of victims to the nearby hospital should be done after providing necessary first aid. Necessary equipment to remove debris should be kept readily available to save victims who may be buried inside. Volunteers and NGOs must be trained properly to handle such cases so that emergency relief is carried out smoothly.

- Fire disasters occur mainly due to carelessness or mischief by miscreants. Preventive measures such as avoiding storage of large quantities of combustible materials in one place, firefighting equipment in petrol filling stations, textile, plastic, paper and wood industries should be insisted upon during inspection by the concerned authorities. Personnel of the fire brigade are well equipped to handle any fire hazards and regular drills and training sessions are held.

2. TASK FORCE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT DURING ACCIDENTS, BUILDING AND FIRE DISASTERS:

Assistant Commissioner

(To communicate with core committee, supervise and co-ordinate between Departments)

R.T.O	Dy. SP/CPI	Tahasildar	Taluk medical Officer	Fire Officer
To provide necessary details about the vehicle and transport if necessary	To maintain law and order and inform the kith and kin of victims.	To supervise medical facilities and arrange for food and water	To co-ordinate with PHCs and provide First Aid and medical relief.	To provide fire engines and personnel

Officers from other departments would be co-opted as per emergency need

3. DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE FOREST AREAS:

Fire plays a very critical role in the habitat management. One of the main factors that have accelerated the degradation of forest cover is the occurrence of fire which has almost become an annual feature. The glaziers, firewood and MFP collectors and tourists tend to set fire deliberately or by accident. Smugglers and poachers also set fire to the forest to divert the attention of field staff. Due to the forest fire the natural regeneration is lost and the forests are deprived of rich humus. Wild animals particularly herbivores and reptiles are the worst sufferers for want of green foliage's while innumerable soil flora and fauna will be destroyed, which play a very important role in maintaining the ecological balance by decomposing and releasing energy from dead plant and animals. Hence preventive and fire control measures have been given much importance in the habitat development.

5. EXISTING PRACTICES TO TACKLE THE FOREST FIRES:

Prior to the fire season the fire lines of 3.2 m. width are created to stop the fire from entering from one block to another, these fire lines are created near roads, around plantations, along forest boundaries, D'lines and strips within forest areas.

Forest camps are established at sensitive points and forest staffs stay round the clock & rush to the spot in groups as soon as they get the fire occurrence information over wireless and extinguish the fire. There are instances of artificial fire setting by the encroachers for their self needs. With that tree grown would be destroyed. In order to avoid forest fire at the periphery of the Reserve forest D-line of 10 metre width will have to be fenced well in advance during December, January of every year.

3.3 Risk Assessment, Vulnerability Analysis: Infrastructure Vulnerability against Hazards

There are instances of many man-made disasters such as strikes and incidents of fire and burning of buses and vehicles at the time of strikes, Road accidents are common. A few rail accidents have taken places.

Name of the district	Type of hazard	Time of occurrence	Potential impact	Vulnerable area
VIJAYAPURA	Floods	June – August	Loss of crops, damage to infrastructure such as roads, houses, bridges, etc.	Along the river courses, entire district.
	Heavy rainfall	June – August	Loss of crops.	Entire district.
	Drought	June – September	Burning of crops, scarcity of drinking water, fodder, etc.	Entire district.
	Land slides	-	-	-
	Fire accident	Jan - May, any time	Loss of life and property	Entire district especially during festivals/Jathre, etc.
	Earth quake	Any time	Loss of life and damage to dam, property, houses, buildings, etc.	Entire district.
	Chemical disasters	Any time	Loss of life and damage, property, houses, buildings, etc.	Petroleum tanks, chlorine.
	Cyclonic indirect effect	June – Aug	Heavy rainfall, life, loss of crops, property Etc...	Entire district.

3.4 Proneness to Various Types of Disasters

OCCURRENCE OF DISASTERS IN THE PAST:

Disasters	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Earthquake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Floods	0	0	0	0	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyclones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Droughts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes
Epidemics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial fire accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Road/rail accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	0	0
Boat capsized	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mine accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heat/cold wave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes
Avalanches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building collapse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bomb blasts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pests	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
River bank erosion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Disasters	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Earthquake	0	0	0	0	0
Floods	0	0	0		Yes
Cyclones	0	0	0		0
Droughts	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes
Epidemics	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial fire accidents	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Road/rail accidents	0	0	0	0	0

Disasters	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Boat capsize	0	0	0	0	0
Mine accidents	0	0	0	0	0
Heat/cold wave	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Avalanches	0	0	0	0	0
Building collapse	0	0	0	0	0
Bomb blasts	0	0	0	0	0
Pests	0	0	0	0	0
River bank erosion	0	0	0	0	0

CAPACITY ANALYSIS:

The existing capacity in terms of human resource, materials and machines necessary for disaster preparedness before, during and after the disasters are listed below;

Storage of food: -

All the Gram Panchayat offices are being used as storage points when need arises. Secretaries of Gram Panchayats and Asst. Directors and Deputy Directors are the contact persons. Adequate quantity rice/Ragi has been kept for distribution to the victims in the godowns. These locations could also be used as storage points for medicines, blankets etc.

IMPORTANT DEPARTMENTS AND ORGANISATIONS

All the departments working under the D.C. such as S.P., A.C., Tahsildar, S.E/E.Es of PWD/Irrigation, Commandant, Home Guards/Fire Force Officer, DHO, Municipal Commissioner/Chief Officers, etc., are connected with telephone (both external and internal), VHF's will be installed. All the line departments are directed to keep themselves ready as per the guidelines mentioned in this plan. NGOs and private sector agencies including private firms and industries are asked prepare them with disaster management plans. The resources available with different agencies are identified.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE PREPAREDNESS:

The following steps have been taken to combat any eventualities during and after the disaster situations.

DC will be overall in charge of the disaster management in the district and could delegate any of the powers to other officers in the district.

Control Room is functioning round the clock in the DC office, SP's office, Tahsildar's office with adequate facilities staff exclusive members assigned with the job.

The respective Taluk Tahsildars are working as taluk level incident commanders for managing the disasters.

Superintending Engineer of Irrigation department will be assigned the overall responsibility of flood management and rainfall data management.

SE, PWD has been assigned the overall responsibility of setting up of site operations centre during the disaster situation and provide all the necessary facilities.

Transport Department/KSRTC is in charge of providing the vehicles necessary for managing the response activities.

DHO is in charge of providing the necessary medical facilities such as Medicine, Ambulances, Statures at medical relief camps, mobile medical teams ready for the purpose.

SC, MESCOM/KPTCL is in charge of providing electricity supply during disaster situations.

Food and Civil supplies officers have been directed by the DC to store adequate foodstuff at vulnerable areas and strategic points.

SP has been directed by the DC to set up and monitor the wireless stations and make arrangements to seek army assistance if required.

The SE/PWD; SE, Irrigation have been instructed to carry out the repair works of dams, canals, river embankments, bridges, old and unsafe buildings immediately and before the rainy season ever year.

City Municipal Commissioner and the Chief Officers of the respective Town Municipalities have been asked to clean the drains, manage solid and water wastes, supply of water, provide sanitary facilities and all the civic facilities needed for effective management of urban disasters.

Some NGOs in the district working at the levels of taluks and villages are asked to collaborate with local administrations to carry out the relief, rescue operations and rehabilitation activities.

HAM radio sets with operators are instructed to be ready.

The Deputy Director and Assistant Director of Veterinary Department are asked to keep the medicines ready to protect the animals against contagious diseases and medicines supplied to the field functionaries for routine treatment.

Review of pre-disaster arrangements has been carried out and contingency plan for the district has been provided to all the heads of the departments in the district.

The resources available in the district with both private and Government have been compiled.

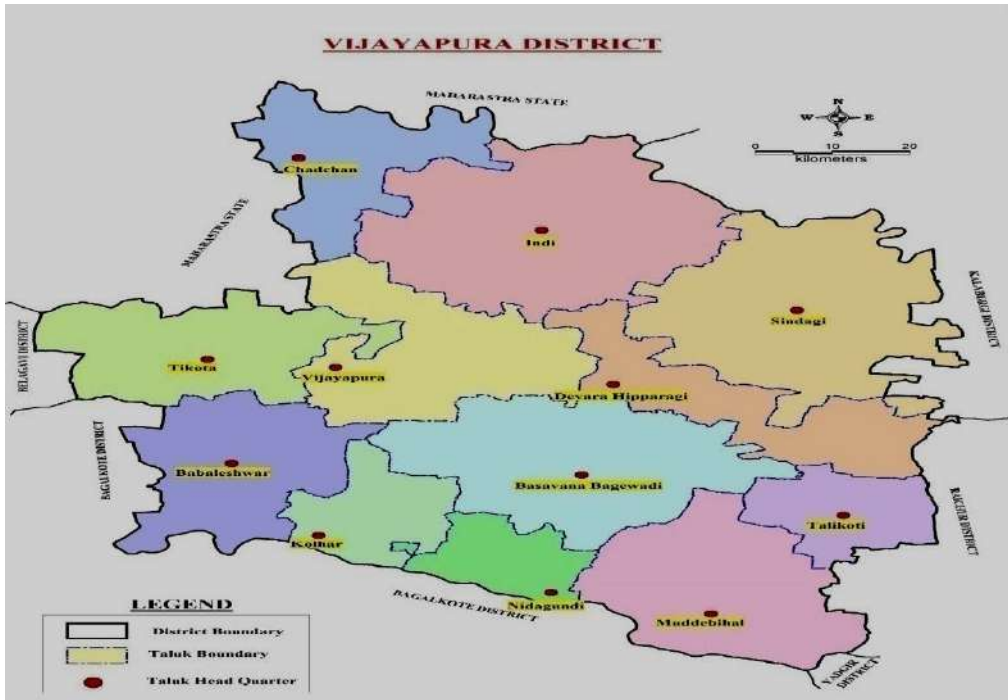
The list of vital installations such as Dam, transformers, telecommunication centres, wireless relay stations etc., have been provided with protection and security and the same will be intensified during disaster.

Resource	Capability			Availability		
	Group of villages level	Taluk level	District level	Group of villages level	Taluk level	District level
Police	0	742	536	0	735	425
Fire Brigade	0	3	1	0	3	1
Home Guards	125	150	50	100	80	40
Power supply	--	--	--	--	--	--
Defence	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water supply	112	13	1	112	13	1
Civil Supply and Food	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering service	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health service	--	12	--	--	12	--
NGOs	--	--	--	--	--	--
Private Hospitals	--	12	--	--	08	--
Road network	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railways	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colleges student Volunteers	--	--	--	--	--	--
Airways	--	--	--	--	--	--
Safe shelters	--	--	--	--	--	--
CBOs	--	13	--	--	06	--

Chapter 4 GIS and Preparation of Basic Maps

4.1 Use the GIS, RS and GPS technology for preparing the following;

4.1.1 Maps showing boundaries of Taluks, GPs etc



4.1.3 Maps showing Educational Institutes, Health Institutes, Public Infrastructure, etc.

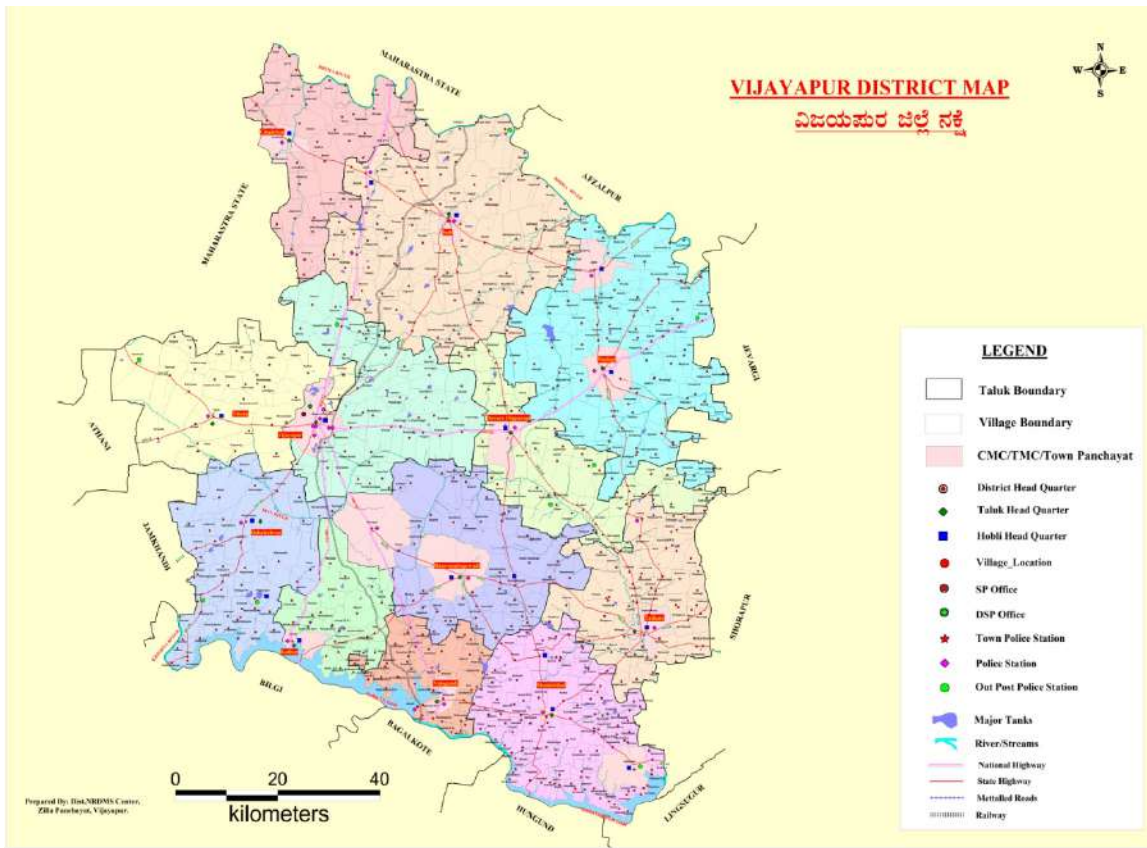
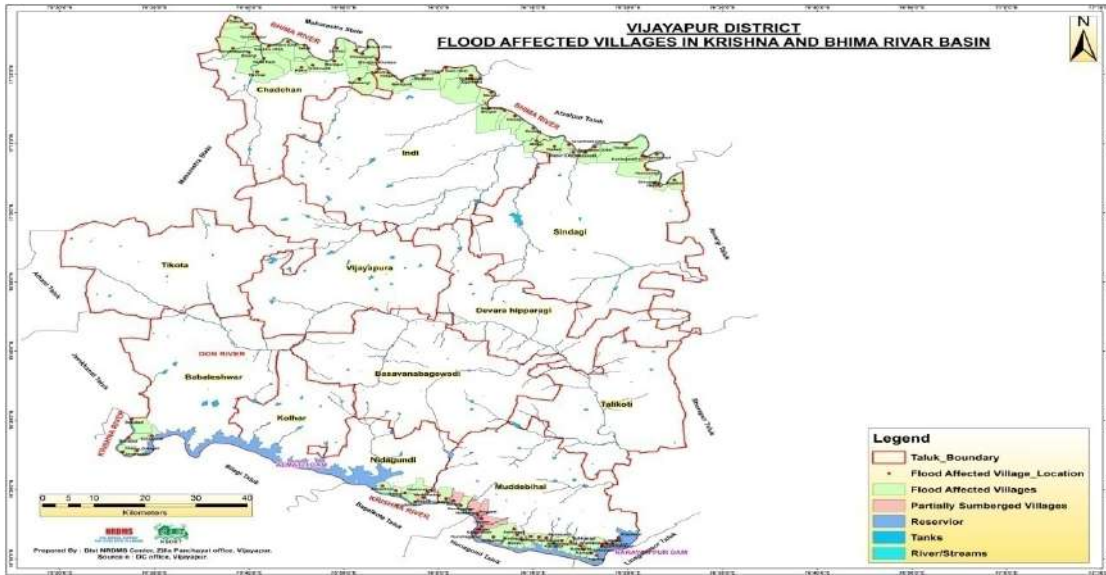


4.1.4 Map Showing Vulnerable Areas to different disasters such as Heavy rainfall, floods, landslides, drought, fire, industrial accidents, chemical accidents/mishaps, road accidents etc.



Instruction: The map including vulnerability maps shall be digitalized in GIS and attribute data is fully obtained.



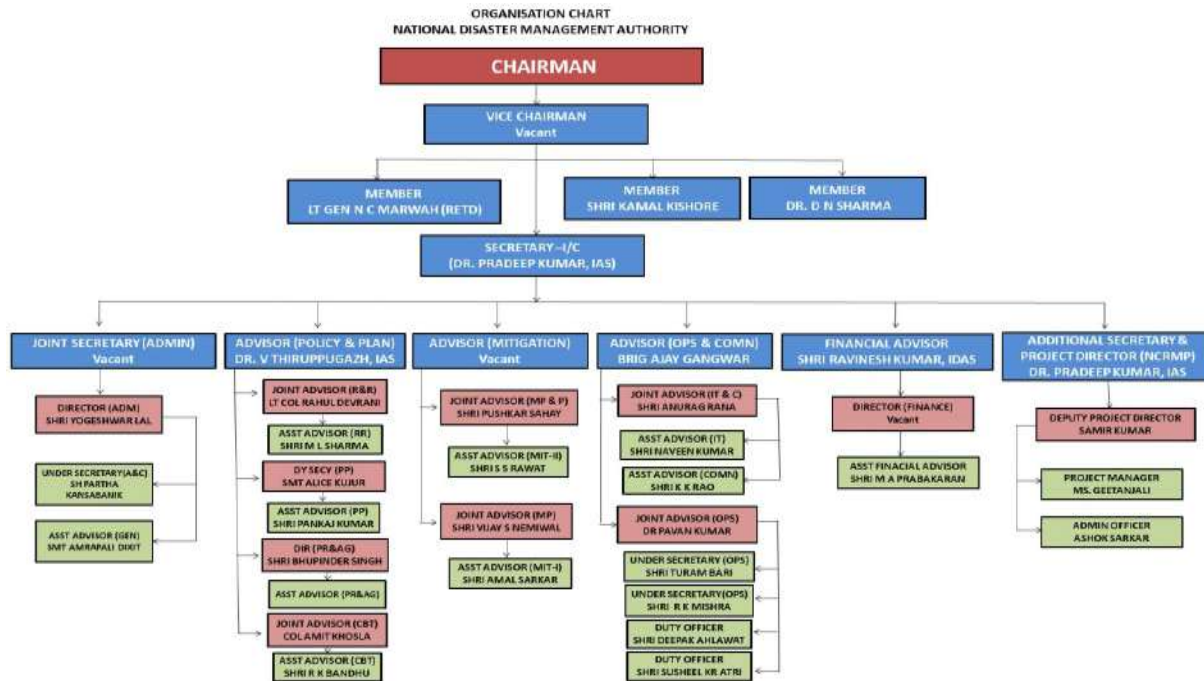


Chapter 5 Institutional Mechanisms

Please refer chapter 4 & 9 for details

5.1 Organizational structure of Disaster Management in Karnataka

5.2 Hierarchy of organization from state to district level



5.3 Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority (KSDMA)

In pursuant with section 14(1) of DM Act 2005, the State has established Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority (KSDMA). The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the KSDMA and 8 Cabinet Ministers are members to the Authority.

5.4 Structure of Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority (KSDMA)

State Executive Committee (SEC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary as per Section 20 of DM Act 2005. SEC has the responsibility for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the National Policy, the National Plan and the State Plan as provided under section 22 of the Act. Addl. Chief Secretary/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of Agriculture, Home, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and Director General of Fire & Emergency Services (permanent invitee) are members of the SEC. Principal Secretary/Secretary of Revenue Department (DM) is the Member Secretary of SEC

As per Section 25 of the DM Act 2005, District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) has been constituted in all 30 districts of Karnataka with Deputy Commissioners of respective districts being the Chairman of DDMA.

5.4 Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre:

Karnataka State has the distinction of being first in the country to establish a Drought Monitoring Cell (DMC) in 1988 as an institutional mechanism affiliated to Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of Karnataka and subsequently in 2007, the DMC was renamed as Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) and the activities were broadened.

5.5 Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre:

Towards achieving the goals of Development and Management of Natural Resources for equitable growth and balanced development on sustainable basis, the Government of Karnataka established the Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (KSRSAC) in the Year 1989 and designated as the Nodal Agency for implementation of Remote Sensing (including Photogrammetry) and GIS programmes in the State vide Government Order No. ITD 28 MIS 2002, Bangalore dated 06.08.2002.

5.6 State Disaster Response Force:

State Disaster Response Force (SDRF): Karnataka is raising 4 companies of SDRF. SDRF is a hybrid force which consists of personnel from state police, reserve police, and fire and emergency personnel. This force is raised exclusively for rescue and relief operations in times of disasters.

5.7 Structure of District Disaster Management Authority

Aims and Objectives of the District Management Plan: The main aims and objectives of the District Disaster Management Plan of Vijayapur District are to protect all its residents and every kinds of wealth from all sorts of untoward incidents.

The objectives of disaster Management plan are as follows:

1. Institutionalization of disaster management in district administration.
2. Encouraging a culture of disaster preparedness in the District.
3. Maintaining cohesiveness & uniformity in the formulation of a strategy taking a wide range of heterogeneous factors posed by a Disaster and climate change factors.
4. Creation of the best Govt. mechanism to handle any unprecedented events.
5. Quick response & effective decision making in disasters.
6. Coordination of relief and rehabilitation aftermath of a disaster.
7. Coordination of all line departments in disaster management.
8. Encouraging and empowering the local community to own DM activities.
9. Regular update of resources available in and around the district.
10. Vulnerability reduction and disaster mitigation through planning process.

5.8.1 Powers and Functions of DDMA:

The purpose of preparing District Disaster Management Action Plan (DDMAP) is -

To ascertain the status of existing resources and facilities available with the various agencies involved in the management of disaster in the district.

Assess their adequacies and short falls if any in providing a multi disaster response.

Suggest institutional strengthening, technology support, up gradation of information system and data management for improving the quality of administrative responses to disaster at the district level and finally.

To evolve DDMP as an effective managerial tool for the district authority.

5.9 District Crisis Management Committee:

1. DM & Collector, VIJAYAPUR Chairperson, DDMA
2. Zilla Parishad CEO Co-Chairperson
3. Addl. DC
4. SP VIJAYAPUR Member
5. CMO VIJAYAPUR Member
6. Executive Engineer, PWD(R&B), VIJAYAPUR. Member
7. Divisional Fire Officer Member

This DDMP has been prepared as per the provision under section 31 of the Disaster Management Act 2005.

5.9.1 Role and Responsibilities:

The objectives of any DDMP should be to localize a disaster and to the maximum extent possible contain it so as to minimize the impact on life, the environment and property.

The purpose of preparing District Disaster Management Action Plan (DDMAP) is –

To ascertain the status of existing resources and facilities available with the various agencies involved in the management of disaster in the district.

Assess their adequacies and short falls if any in providing a multi disaster response.

Suggest institutional strengthening, technology support, up gradation of information system and data management for improving the quality of administrative responses to disaster at the district level and finally to evolve DDMP as an effective managerial tool.

A formal planning for managing disaster is therefore necessary to ensure minimize of hardship.

This can be achieved only through: -

Preplanning of proper sequence of response actions.

Allocation of responsibilities to the participating agencies.

Effective management of resources, and Developing codes and standard operating procedures for smooth coordination between various departments and relief agencies involved.

The objectives of any DDMP should be to localize a disaster and to the maximum extent possible contain it so as to minimize the impact on life, the environment and property.

5.10 Local Authorities (PRIs, ULBs, and Development Authorities etc)

Sl. No.	Name & design. of the Authorities	Telephone	
		Office	Mobile
CMC Vijayapura			
1	President		
2	Commissioner	08352-250557	9620144046
		08352-251004	7760964842
3	Asst. Exe. Engineer	08352-250557	9243233699
		08352-251004	9243711999
TMC Sindagi			
1	President		
2	Chief Officer (Bagalkot)	08488-221202	
3	Asst. Exe. Engineer		9448636316

TMC Indi			
1	President		
2	Chief Officer (Sunil Patil)	08359-225025	8105975344
3	Asst. Exe. Engineer		
TMC Bagewadi			
1	President		
2	Chief Officer (Mr. B.A Soudagar)	08358-245237	9448392005
3	Asst. Exe. Engineer(S. Prasanna)		9483300284
TMC Muddebihal			
1	President		
2	Chief Officer (Mr.M.R. Dai)	08356-220876	9448595006
3	Asst. Exe. Engineer	08356-220268	
TMC Talikote			
1	President		
2	Chief Officer (N.M. Muli)	08356-266259	9611713155
3	Asst. Exe. Engineer		

5.11 Disaster Management Task Force

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is a force of 12 battalions, organised on Para-military lines, and manned by persons on deputation from the Para-military forces of India: three Border Security Force, three Central Reserve Police Force, two Central Industrial Security Force, two Indo-Tibetan Border Police and two Sashastra Seema Bal. The total strength of each battalion is approximately 1149. Each battalion is capable of providing 18 self-contained specialist search and rescue teams of 45 personnel each including engineers, technicians, electricians, dog squads and medical/paramedics. NDRF in addition to being able to respond to natural disasters has four battalions capable of responding to radiological, nuclear, biological and chemical disasters.

5.11.1 Role and Responsibilities

The aim of the National Disaster Management Authority is to build a safer and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster and technology driven strategy for disaster management. This has to be achieved through a culture of prevention, mitigation and preparedness to generate a prompt and efficient response at the time of disasters. This national vision inter alia, aims at inculcating a culture of preparedness among all stakeholders.

NDRF has proved its importance in achieving this vision by highly skilled rescue and relief operations, regular and intensive training and re-training, familiarization exercises within the area of responsibility of respective NDRF, carrying out mock drills and joint exercises with the various stakeholders.

5.12 Incident Response System (IRS)

The Guidelines on the Incident Response System (IRS) are issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under Section 6 of the DM Act, 2005 for effective, efficient and comprehensive management of disasters in India. The vision is to minimize loss of life and property by strengthening and standardising the disaster response mechanism in the country.

ACCORDING TO SECTION 6 (2) without prejudice to generality of the provision contained in the sub-section (1)

The National Authority may-

- a) lay down policies on disaster management:
- b) approve the National Plan:
- c) approve plans prepared by the Ministries or Department of the Government of India in accordance with the National Plan:
- d) lay down guidelines to be followed by the state Authorities in drawing up the state Plan:
- e) Coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy and plan for disaster management
- f) take such other measures for the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for the dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary:

5.12.1 Role and Responsibilities:

The IRS organisation functions through **Incident Response Teams (IRTs)** in the field. In line with our administrative structure and DM Act 2005, Responsible Officers (ROs) have been designated at the State and District level as overall in charge of the incident response management. The RO may however delegate responsibilities to the Incident Commander (IC), who in turn will manage the incident through IRTs. The IRTs will be pre-designated at all levels; State, District, Sub-Division and Tehsil/Block. On receipt of Early Warning, the RO will activate them. In case a disaster occurs without any warning, the local IRT will respond and contact RO for further support, if required. A Nodal Officer (NO) has to be designated for proper coordination between the District, State and National level in activating air support for response.

Apart from the RO and Nodal Officer (NO), the IRS has two main components; a) Command Staff and b) General Staff as shown in this Fig.



5.13 District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

The district authority has appointed 2 personnel for 24 hours online telephone service at the district office with phone number 08352221261 and 1077 as help line number.

5.13.1 Role and Responsibilities DEOC will assist the commissioner in performing the roles assigned to him by DDMA.

The DEOC would perform the following functions:-

- i. District control room would be the nerve centre for the disaster management.
- ii. To monitor, coordinate and implement the actions for disaster management.
- iii. Activate the ESF (Emergency Support Function) in the event of a disaster and coordinate the actions of various departments/ agencies.
- iv. Ensure that all warning, communication systems and instruments are in working conditions;
- v. Receive information on a routine basis from the district departments on the vulnerability of the various places and villages (parts of the districts).
- vi. Receive reports on the preparedness of the district level departments and the resources at their disposal to arrange and meet their requirements.
- vii. Upgrade the Disaster Management Action according to the changing scenario.
- viii. Maintain a web-based inventory of all resources through the India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) which is periodically updated.
- ix. Provide information to the Relief Commissioner' Office of the disaster/ emergencies/ accidents taking place in the district regularly and maintain a data base of disasters and losses caused by them;
- x. Monitor preparedness measures and training activities;
- xi. Providing information at district level, local level and to disaster prone areas through appropriate media;
- xii. Brief the media of the situations and prepare day to day reports during the disasters;
- xiii. To report the actual scenario and the action taken by the District Administration;
Maintain a data base of trained personnel and volunteers who could be contacted at any time;
- xiv. Lease with on-site operation centre, State EOC and other emergency services.
The Additional District Magistrate shall be the Nodal Officer for Disaster Management and would be in-charge of the DEOC. The design, layout, equipment and operation of the DEOC would be as per the EOC Manual prepared at the State level.

5.14 Site Operation Centre (SOC)

The Site Controller would be at the scene of the disaster or accident and would be reporting to the Disaster Manager located in the Local Emergency Control Room. He is the person who is dealing with the disaster directly in association with the various other emergency services. He would be in direct contact with the Disaster Manager based at the Local Emergency Control Room (LECR).

His responsibilities vary widely depending on the type of emergency. It could be a natural disaster like flood the effects are wide spread where rescue work would be of main concern.

It could be a road accident involving a tanker carrying hazardous chemical where quick action has to be taken to arrest the leakage, if any, followed by evacuation of people if required.

5.14.1 Role and Responsibilities: Following are the main functions any emergency: -

- Take measures to mitigate the emergency in association with various emergencies services like fire and police.
- Keep in constant touch with the Local Emergency Control Room at taluka head quarters with available means of communication and keep Disaster Manager informed about the developments on regular basis.
- Request for additional help like specialized manpower or equipment to effectively handle the emergency.
- Rescue and evacuate the people from affected area and shift them to safe shelters.
- Ensure setting up of safe shelters with basic amenities for food sanitation.

- Mobilize medical professional with the help of ECR or LECR and ensure the affected persons are given medical attentions.
- Arrange to shift the injured or sick to specialized hospitals if need be.

5.15 Centres for Disaster Management, ATI

The Centre for Disaster Management has been established at ATI Mysore in the year 2000-01 under the guidance of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The Centre is funded by the Ministry of Home Affairs GoI, National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi and Government of Karnataka. The Centre shares the infrastructure facilities of ATI Mysore.

5.15.1 Role and Responsibilities and AIM:

The Center for Disaster Management aims at building the capacities of the work in the Government, Local Bodies and Non-Government Organizations who are responsible for the management of the natural and manmade disasters in the state.

OBJECTIVES:

To conduct training programs and workshops on various issues of disaster management.

To undertake action research, documentation and case studies on disaster management.

To support the district administrations to formulate district disaster management plans.

To organize mock drills on disaster management in coordination with concerned departments.

To prepare and disseminate information, education and communication materials on disaster management.

To bring awareness among the community through different media such as TV / Radio / Newspaper etc.

5.16 National Cadet Corps, National Service Scheme, Nehru Yuva, Kendra Sanghatana

27th Karnataka Battalion NCC unit is functioning covering Vijayapura District with the Sub-units and Cadets strength as below:

Sl. No.	Office/Designation	Contact No.
1. VIJAYAPURA	Commandant , NCC office Vijayapura	Land Line-08352-260269 Mobile-9341068717

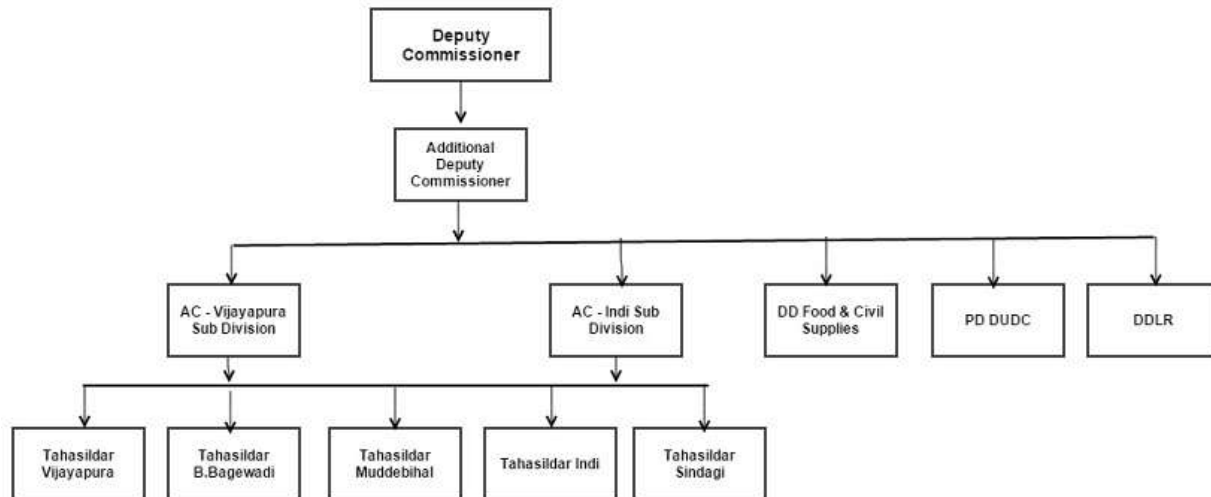
5.17Community based organization (CBOs)

Community based organizations (CBO's) are non-profit groups that work at a local level to improve life for residents. The focus is to build equality across society in all streams - health care, environment, quality of education, access to technology, access to spaces and information for the disabled, to name but a few.

5.17.1 Role and Responsibilities

The basic aim and objective of community organization is to abolish the differences among individuals, develop spirit of common interest and sacrifice and also participate collectively in community programs. To organize the people for the promotion and progress of community.

5.18 Organizational Chart of Deputy Commissioner Office



5.18.1 Role and Responsibilities

3.4 District Disaster Management Committee and Task Forces

District Disaster Advisory Committee:- The district disaster Advisory Committee (DDAC) is hereby constituted vide Notification NO:DPRB/15/2003/162 in order to assist the DDM Committee and to make it more efficacious in its functionality, The DDAC is comprised of the following members and is vested with the functions indicated herein below:-

The functions of the Committee shall be

To advise on all matters relating to the disaster management i.e. pre-post and during disaster operation.

To seek further advise and interaction at the national and international level in all matters relating to disaster management.

To advise adoption of safe building codes in the matter of building /house construction in all the villages and in the District.

3.5 Powers and Functions of District Authority:-

The District Authority shall act as the district planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority as the State Authority.

Without Prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-sections

The district authority may-prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district. Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National policy, state policy, National plan, State plan and District plan.

Ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of Government at the District level as well as by local authorities.

Ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the national authority are followed by the all departments of government at the district level and the local authorities in the district.

Give direction to the different authorities at the district level and to local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary;

Lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at the district level for purpose of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and project and provide necessary technical assistant thereof.

Monitor the implementation of measures referred to in clause.

Review the state of capabilities for responding to any disaster of threatening disaster situation in the district and give direction to the relevant departments or authorities at the district level for their up gradation and may be necessary.

Review the preparedness measures and give directions to the concerned departments at district level or other concerned authorities where necessary for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation.

Organize and coordinate specialized training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district.

Facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster and mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and nongovernmental organization.

Setup, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warning and dissemination of proper information to public.

Prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines.

Coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

Ensure that the departments of the Government at the district level and local authorities and prepare their response plan in accordance with the district response plan.

Lay down guidelines for, or give direction to, the concerned department of the Government at the district level or any authorities within the local limits of the district to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

5.19 Non- Government Organization (NGO)- Role and Responsibilities: NGO Participation

Sections 35 and 38 of the Disaster Management Act *inter alia* specifically emphasis the coordination of actions with NGOs. The National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) also states the national vision for community mobilization and participation in DM and aims to provide momentum and sustenance through the collective efforts of all government agencies and NGOs. There is emphasis on community based disaster management, including last mile integration of the policy, plans and execution and early warning dissemination. Promoting a productive partnership with NGOs is a prominent thrust area in the NPDM. There is a large scope for improving the engagement of NGOs in DM and on efficiently utilizing their unique advantages and core competencies by strengthening humanitarian coalitions, alliances and NGO networks. There is also need to strengthen public awareness, capacity building and knowledge management through CBOs and NGOs. Institutional mechanisms for the advocacy and engagement of NGOs with government agencies on DM concerns require to be strengthened. Replication and scaling up of community level good practices has to be promoted.

5.20 Community Based Organization:

Requires social consciousness and organization for disaster risk reduction is aimed at reducing socio-economic vulnerability rather than engineering approaches to mitigation. Adopts Inter-sectoral/inter-disciplinary approach which applies to local knowledge, skills, and capacities, seeks community as active participants and decision-makers authority, Addresses different stages of disaster cycle: prevention, preparedness and mitigation, and response and recovery Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework.

5.21.1 Role and Responsibilities: Early Warning System for Communities: specific risk, appropriate medium, simple language and direct message Community Response Plan: Roles and responsibilities, hazard-specific checklist, S & R functions, evacuation, transit shelter, and relief.

5.22 Communication structure for Disaster Management

Mechanisms for checking and certification of logistics, equipment and stores Operational readiness of the equipment required for disaster is very critical. Each department will constitute a committee for the following purpose: Identify the equipment to be used during disaster response Carry out verification and certification of worthiness at least once on a year the committee could also make recommendation for repair, replacement or for additional procurement of equipment. DDMA will review these reports annually and establish need for additional resources.

The following officers act as deputy to the district incident commander

1. Information officer (district information officer) – Keep a close watch & organize media briefings.
2. Liaison officer- (ADC)
3. Safety officer (sub-division/ taluka police officer)

Functions of ICS:1. Operation functions – to mobilize

- a. Ground or surface based tactical resources
 - b. Aviation resources
 - c. Staging areas (temporary location)
2. Planning function –collects evaluate processes and disseminates information to manage the incident.

Involves the activation of following

- a. Resources unit
- b. Situation unit
- c. Documentation unit
- d. De-mobilization unit

3. Logistic function: - responsible for facilities transportation, communication, supplies,

Equipment maintenance food services, medical services & ordering services. This involves following
6units Supplyunit, Facilities unit, Ground support unit, Communication unit, Food unit, Medical unit

4. Finance/ administrative functions- to manage all financial aspects of an incident.

Comprises following units a. Time unit: b. Procurement unit: c. Compensation/claim unit

5.23 Linkages with departments-Role and Responsibilities

Working with departments identified for early warning generation and dissemination, the DDMA will establish a mechanism for checking operational readiness of the early warning equipment and dissemination system. The early warning generation and dissemination will be tested at least once in a year through mock drill. Table top exercises will be carried out to keep latest contact information of agencies and department which play roles in providing and receiving early warning.

5.25 Services and facilities to be provided by EOC:

The DEOC will function to its fullest capacity on the occurrence of disaster. The district DEOC will be fully activated during disasters. The activation would come into effect either on occurrence of disaster or on receipt of warning. On the receipt of warning or alert from any approved agency which is competent to issue any early emergency warning, The Deputy Commissioner will assume the role of the Chief of Operations for Disaster Management. All line departments' senior official will be immediately reported to the DEOC. The DDMA will expand the Emergency Operations Centre to include Branch arrangements with responsibilities for specific tasks depending on the nature of disaster and extent of its impact.

All the occurrences report would be communicated to the SEOC/SDMA, NEOC/NDMA and Supporting Agencies by means of telephone and subsequently fax periodically. The occurrence of disaster shall be immediately communicated to the stakeholders such as NGOs, trained volunteers through SMS gateway (or telephonic in case of communication exist or any available communication network) for which specific provision of group mobile directory would be made.

5.26 Coordination between EOC and District Control Room

Main Roles of DEOC and District Control Room:

- a. Assimilation and dissemination of information.
- b. Liaise between Disaster site and State Head Quarter.
- c. Monitoring, coordinate and implement the DDMP.
- d. Coordinate actions and response of different departments and agencies.
- e. Coordinate relief and rehabilitations operations, Hold press briefings.

5.27 Minimum Facilities in the DEOC:

Proper functioning of the DEOC including hunting line 1077Keep updated resource inventory for disastrous situation (IDRN).Keep updated the functioning of Satellite phones. Stock piling of multi – hazard emergency equipment and maintenance.24 HOURS helpline for the regular monitoring of the Disaster management. Proper Co-Ordination between all the concerned Department.

Chapter 6 Mitigation Plan

6.1 Structural Mitigation Measures:

1. Disaster mitigation measures are those that eliminate or reduce the impacts and risks of hazards through proactive measures taken before an emergency or disaster occurs. The theory behind disaster mitigation is a simple one: by making an investment of time, money and planning prior to the occurrence of natural disasters, there can be tremendous savings that result from reducing the impact of natural disasters when they inevitably occur.

2. WHY MITIGATION IS NEEDED?
 Habitation of threatened areas has increased. Even smaller storms can cause large damage. Engineering studies have consistently shown that inexpensive measures can have a large effect on damage reduction (Cost Benefit Analysis) Disaster mitigation measures may be structural (e.g. flood dikes) or non-structural (e.g. land uses zoning) Mitigation activities should incorporate the measurement and assessment of the evolving risk environment. Activities may include the creation of comprehensive, pro-active tools that help decide where to focus funding and efforts in risk reduction. Hazard mapping, Adoption and enforcement of land use and zoning practices, Implementing and enforcing building codes, Flood plain mapping, Reinforced tornado safe rooms, raising of homes in flood-prone areas, Disaster mitigation public awareness programs.

6.1.1 Flood Mitigation

Before	During	After
Embankments Flood ways and diversions of rivers. Protection of river banks. Community-cum-shelter buildings. Desiltation of river coast	<p>People living in low-lying areas are informed to evacuate the place and are shifted to a safe environment. Relief centres are to be set up to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter and water to the persons shifted. For shifting people and animals rafts and boats are to be kept ready and services of ex-service men and sports persons who are good swimmers are employed for relief measures.</p> <p>Members of the flood relief committee will work in accordance with the action plan and press into service the NGO's and other youth who are trained to meet the emergency.</p> <p>At the village level, the panchayat members and the volunteers are requested to identify members of the families especially children and ensure that evacuation is done in-groups, which will make the task of re-location easier.</p> <p>Storage of adequate stock of food grains, rafts, boats and other equipment for shifting of affected persons and animals. Alternate shelters for communities headed by co-ordinator to ensure that proper medical facilities are provided to the affected families.</p>	<p>In case of deaths, proper documentation to be done after identifying the deceased and necessary steps to be taken to dispose the corpse to prevent health hazards.</p> <p>NGO's and other volunteers to set up kitchens in the shelters for providing food to the evacuees.</p> <p>Necessary food grains to be provided by the district administration.</p> <p>Adequate quantity of drinking water to be supplied by the local administration to the evacuees and where necessary transport facilities be provided for providing water.</p> <p>Each relief centre to be provided with adequate number of trained personnel from health department. Temporary health centres to be set up with sufficient quantity of medicines and beds. Local doctors from the nearby towns to be requisitioned to attend to emergencies.</p> <p>Core committee members to set up relief centres in each village and work round the clock to co-ordinate with the medical team and relief workers.</p> <p>Wireless communication is to be kept functioning round the clock. All core committee members to be provided with wireless handsets for co-ordination.</p>

6.1.2 Drought Mitigation

Before	During	After
<p>Digging of bore wells. Providing hand pumps and motor pumps wherever required. Repair of existing hand pumps and motor pumps. Digging of wells. De-silting of wells, tank beds. Providing pipelines for supply of water. Providing water to problematic areas through water tankers and other means. Providing water storage facilities at all block levels.</p>	<p>Water conservation. Supply of essential commodities. Employment generation. Early warning systems. Health care. Water supply to remote areas by tankers etc. Emphasis on the poorer classes of society. Priority to drinking water over irrigation. Training to NGO's Volunteers and youth.</p>	<p>Food: Department of Food and Civil Supplies is in readiness to face any situation of drought and has maintained stock register of availability of food grains. Health: Department of Health has trained personnel on its rolls to deal with situation of drought and forms an important organ of the Core Committee. Fodder: An adequate step taken to ensure that fodder for cattle is stored in case of impending drought. Veterinary Facilities: Veterinary Department has been instructed to store adequate stock of medicines to save lives of cattle and livestock.</p>

6.1.3 Earthquake Mitigation

Before	During	After
<p>Structural planning of individual buildings. Communication lines. Electricity and water supply. Health hazards. Loss of life, property and employment. Preventive steps are required in the following areas: Public structures. Dams. Roads. Maintenance of health and prevention of epidemics.</p>	<p>Public to be educated to remain calm and not to panic. Not to enter or exit from buildings when tremors are felt. If indoors, take protection/shelter under a heavy object, which can sustain weight of heavy objects. Ex. A heavy desk, a study table, a strong cot etc. Protect the head with covering such as books, pillows, blankets etc. If outdoors to stay away from buildings, walls, trees, etc. as they are likely to collapse or get uprooted. If driving, it is safe to stop the movement & stay inside the vehicle, as it is likely to provide protection from falling objects. Inform the core committee members to swing into action. Summon the fire brigade. Inform Road Transport Authorities to stop movement of vehicle. Mobilize volunteers, youth, sportsmen, social service workers, Ex-servicemen, Medical personnel. Make shift and swift arrangements for temporary shelters to displaced persons. Providing water and food to the affected.</p>	<p>The first and foremost requirement consequent upon the earthquake would be an alternate shelter that is capable of withstanding the next tremor. District Administration has to take steps along with the public works department to ensure that any new constructions that are taken up are capable of withstanding quakes according to the standard requirement. Wherever possible old and dilapidated buildings are subjected to inspection by the Public Works Department and necessary reinforcements provided. Road and Rail network are kept under close watch to ensure that people do not panic and desert their dwellings. Control rooms with wireless, transportation and adequate food supplies to be set up at places affected by tremors to keep in constant touch with the District Administration. First Aid and Medical facilities to be provided on war footing. Services of Jawans, NCC cadets, Scouts and Guides and other voluntary organizations like Lions club, Rotary club, Youth Association, Citizen forum etc., to be sought.</p>

6.1.5 Epidemic Mitigation

Before	During	After
<p>Since, epidemics are major health hazards it is necessary to have trained persons to handle disasters of such nature. Proper training in first aid, hygiene and treatment is essential to deal with biological disasters. To treat effective cases of epidemics public awareness and education, before and after the epidemic, is vital.</p>	<p>Inadequate medical and health facilities. Inadequate supply of pure water. Lack of medical and health assistance. Absence of effective control of common diseases. Unsanitary conditions. Malnutrition.</p>	<p>Setting up emergency health service. Preparing a contingency plan. Training of personnel to deal with such emergencies. Awareness camps for epidemic prone areas.</p>

6.1.6 Road Accidents

Before	During	After
<p>Since accidents generally result in injuries, burns or loss of life providing emergency medical facilities is of utmost importance. Relief teams comprising medical personnel and transport authorities have to be rushed to the spot, provide first aid and shifting the injured to the nearest hospital. Speed monitoring equipment and computerization of movement of vehicles with adequate checkpoints on the National Highway will be introduced.</p>	<p>The provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and other related legislation's and regulations are strictly enforced. Adequate Highway and traffic Aid post will be created. Trauma Care Centres shall be established at the distance of every 100 kms. on the National and State Highways. Fixation of timings to the passenger vehicles to avoid traffic jams. Identify and designate routes and fixing the time for transportation of hazardous chemicals and other materials.</p>	<p>Upon arrival at the accident spot the team should immediately provide first aid to the victims and look for persons trapped inside the vehicle. Assistance of the local police should be sought to disperse any crowds that may hinder the effective relief measures. If the magnitude of the accident is high help of local NGOs and volunteers may be taken</p>

6.1.7 Fires Mitigation

Before	During	After
<p>Fire disasters occur mainly due to carelessness or mischief by miscreants. Preventive measures such as avoiding storage of large quantities of combustible materials in one place, firefighting equipment in petrol filling stations, textile, plastic, paper and wood industries should be insisted upon during inspection by the concerned authorities. Personnel of the fire brigade are well equipped to handle any fire hazards and regular drills and training sessions are held.</p>	<p>Prior to the fire season the fire lines of 3.2 m. width are created to stop the fire from entering from one block to another, these fire lines are created near roads, around plantations, along forest boundaries, D'lines and strips within forest areas.</p>	<p>Forest camps are established at sensitive points and forest staffs stay round the clock & rush to the spot in groups as soon as they get the fire occurrence information over wireless and extinguish the fire. There are instances of artificial fire setting by the encroachers for their self needs. With that tree grown would be destroyed. In order to avoid forest fire at the periphery of the Reserve forest D'line of 10 metre width will have to be fenced well in advance during December, January of every year.</p>

6.1.8 Lightning Mitigation

Before Disaster	During Disaster	After Disaster
Installation of an effective lightning rod system	Mobilization of specialized equipment and machinery to affected areas	Arrangements for distribution of gratuitous relief and cash doles
Staying inside for at least 30 minutes after the last strike	Arrangements to be made for quick transportation of injured victims to the hospitals	Giving medical treatment for the needy
Seeking shelter in a low area and staying away from trees while being caught up in an open area.	proper bills and posters to be posted in the affected area	check of damage caused and relief measures
Staying away from metal objects and tall objects, such as telephone poles, light standards, antennas and tall trees Staying away from water sources like swimming pool, ponds, lakes or rivers	Proper cautioned notice to be circulated	proper documents to be made to check loss of life and livestock

6.1.9 Industrial and Chemical Accidents

Before	During	After
<p>Trained manpower is a prerequisite for medical management of traumatic injuries. The training for providing basic first aid and trauma care should be given to both health and non-health service providers.</p>	<p>In case of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Disaster Management; contamination further aggravates the status of victims as open wound sites provides entering sites for all the contaminants. Thus, contamination needs to be removed effectively so that in spite of physical injury management, any significant effect of the toxic agents might not lead to death. In addition, the burns of first to three degree during bomb explosions add to further casualties. Use appropriate deacons' solution for hazardous chemicals to wipe it from the body or specific deacon systems for radioactive materials.</p>	<p>Resuscitation and decontamination should go hand in hand. Medical stabilization is priority over decontamination. Decontamination needs to be done only in safe zones. Detectors are used to detect the type of chemical agent causing contamination or radioactive materials (in case of industrial accidents, it is already known) Removal of clothes and all the accessory items reduce maximum contamination burden. Use water only in case where you are sure that chemical doesn't produce any exothermic reaction with water. Mass decontamination is done by water or other solvents only by fire and emergency services special CBRN trained first responders. Provide new uncontaminated clothes and evacuate them to hospital in an ambulance under care of trained nurse or doctor.</p>

6.1.10 Rail Accident Mitigation

Before	During	After
<p>Regular MOCK DRILLS and rescue operations to be conducted with the coordination of South Western Railways Army K & K Sub Area South Western Railway Emergency Management Committee (SDMA/DDMA)</p>	<p>Calling emergency helpline and redistributing the work nature into the affected area. Maintenance of rescue work on the speedy mode and shifting of injured people to the shelter area</p>	<p>Providing food , shelter and rescue measure to the victims and providing transport to there the required place</p>

6.1.11 Building Collapse Mitigation

Before	During	After
District Administration has to take steps along with the public works department to ensure that any new constructions that are taken up are capable of withstanding quakes according to the standard requirement. Wherever possible old and dilapidated buildings are subjected to inspection by the Public Works Department and necessary reinforcements provided.	Control rooms with wireless, transportation and adequate food supplies to be set up at places affected by tremors to keep in constant touch with the District Administration. First Aid and Medical facilities to be provided on war footing.	Services of Jawans, NCC cadets, Scouts and Guides and other voluntary organizations like Lions club, Rotary club, Youth Association, Citizen forum etc., to be sought. Voluntary NGO organisation to be called up immediately for rescue operation

6.1.12 Stampede Mitigation

In case of a stampede may people especially the children and aged get trampled and may get badly injured which may even result in death if first-aid / medical attention is not provided immediately. Like in any emergency planning, the affected persons should be given immediate medical attention. Various precautionary measures should be taken to prevent any stampede wherever there is assembly of large crowd.

Following are various such measures for the consideration of the district administration.

Identify and list the events wherein a large group of people gathers at one place.

Survey the gathering site for confinement i.e. inside temple, auditorium, building, structure etc.

Study the layout and identify stampede prone pockets i.e. staircases, entry / exit point, narrow lobby etc.

Estimate size of population going to gather. If the site area is not adequate to control an expected number of people, do not allow them to gather at first place.

This can be achieved by informing people well in advance, staggering the visitors by issuing passes / identity cards.

Study the layout and maintain adequate space between two clusters of people.

Build temporary watchtowers for monitoring.

Ascertain adequate ventilation in the area.

Ascertain uninterrupted power supply in the area. Make arrangement for standby power supply. As far as possible allow event to be conducted in day time.

Inform people by Public address System and Close circuit TV to avoid any misunderstanding, rumour, panic situation.

Post adequate staff to control mob.

Segregation of male and female / children in the mob.

Adequate arrangement for drinking water, food etc. As far as possible provide such facilities on mobile van, trolley instead of fixed counter/ stall.

6.1.13 Food Poisoning Mitigation: Food Poisoning

Food poisoning is a probable phenomenon in religious or social functions where there is mass feeding of people by setting up of temporary or make shift community kitchens. This problem is mainly due to use of sub-standard materials and the unhygienic conditions in which the food is prepared.

On receipt of the information of the food poisoning in the district, the district administration should take following actions to instil confidence in the people.

Rush the food inspectors to the place of food poisoning for collection of sample and sealing of the kitchen.

Identify the source of food poisoning and destroy the remaining stock of the contaminated food.

Rush the affected persons to nearest hospitals for first aid / medical treatment.

Additional medical / Para-medical personnel and additional stock of essential medicines may be mobilised from various hospitals to meet the increased demand.

Proper information should be passed on to general public using various means of communication to prevent spread of rumours, which may result in panic situation.

Take preventive measures to avoid re-occurrence of such food poisoning in future.

There should be proper control over quality control (by way of sampling / analysis or by tasting) of food samples before they are fed to masses.

6.1.14 Bomb Threat Mitigation

To-day industrial installations, sensitive sites, public gatherings are becoming targets of the terrorist groups. Therefore the possibility of receiving bomb threats cannot be ruled out. The golden rule is consider all bomb threats as genuine and act accordingly keeping in mind the safety of the people and the property.

The objective is:

To avoid/minimise any loss or damage to lives and property.

To eliminate panic and build up confidence.

To be prepared for proper handling of any critical situation.

Many of to-day's bombing incidents involve improvised explosive devices or home-made bombs.

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS:

a. Bomb threats may be received in writing or may be received on phone.

b. Keep the caller on the line as long as possible. Request him to repeat the message, listen carefully as every word spoken by the person has to be recorded mentally or penned down.

c. If the caller does not indicate the location of the bomb or the time of possible detonation, it is advisable to try to ask him for this information.

d. Inform the caller that the building is occupied and the detonation of a bomb would result in death or serious injury to many innocent persons.

e. Pay particular attention to peculiar background noises such as motors running, background music, traffic, aircraft, voices and any other noise which may give a clue as to from where the call is being made.

f. Listen closely to the voice (male, female), voice quality (calm, excited), accents and speech impediments. Immediately after the caller hangs up report should be made to the immediate senior manager or security officer on duty, nearest police station.

g. Fill up the bomb threat call details in the format as given below.

BOMB THREAT REPORT

ACTIONS ON RECEIVING BOMB THREAT CALL

1. Do not put down receiver or cut off caller.
2. Put on tape-recorder, if available.
3. Alert nearest colleague.
4. Keep Form and pen ready to fill.
5. Note time and duration correctly.
6. Obtain as much information as possible.
7. Keep caller engaged in conversation as long as possible
(Apologise for bad line, ask him to speak up etc.)

6.1.15 Cattle Disease Mitigation:

Cattle epidemic like foot and mouth disease is highly contagious and may affect large cattle population. Hence effective emergency planning is required to control such an event.

☑ On getting intimation, send a team of veterinary doctors and experts to the affected area for investigation and assessment of the situation.

☑ Stop sale of milk and meat from all outlets. Instruct people to dispose of unused stock of milk & meat at home.

On investigation by the expert team, following may be considered:

Quarantining of the affected animals.

Making arrangement for treating the affected animals.

Vaccinating them, if applicable to the disease.

Implementation of virus spread control program.

Elimination of affected livestock.

Disposal of carcasses.

6.2 Non Structural Mitigation Measures

Land Use Planning

Damage of buildings depends primarily upon the soil conditions and topology of the area which are moderately favourable in the district. Anyhow, to analyse risk within district micro zonation planning should take place. It will help to guide modify land use planning in the district accordingly.

Capacity Building and awareness generation Country have a very few experts in mitigation planning. We must focus our attention to the institutionally and manpower development at all levels. There is a need to train architects, engineers, planners and masons in developing safe housing and infrastructure facilities. Manuals have also been developed outlining methodologies for new constructions and retrofitting of old ones. A strong legal and enforcement framework with appropriate incentives and punitive measures is required together with awareness programmes for general public. All these components must be taken up simultaneously; ignoring one aspect for the other could be counterproductive.

6.2.1 Early Warning System:

Plan also envisages equipping community at Panchayat level by ensuring the provision of medical supply, communication such as radio, TVs, extrication equipment. Panchayat will be Encouraged to establish local early warning systems in higher vulnerable areas and for holding

Community level disaster response drills. Development of response capacity at Panchayat level for first response would help in avoiding desperate situation. Creation of Sub-division level stock pile for relief and warehouses would be ensured.

Operational check-up of Warning Systems

Working with departments identified for early warning generation and dissemination, the DDMA will establish a mechanism for checking operational readiness of the early warning equipment and dissemination system. The early warning generation and dissemination will be tested at least once in a year through mock drill. Table top exercises will be carried out to keep latest contact information of agencies and department which play roles in providing and receiving early warning.

6.2.2 Communication Plan

Immediate pre disaster:

Preparation	Objectives	Action initiated by
Receipt of information	From IMD/SRC control room/DEOC	DEOC
Dissemination of information	From DEOC to all Cos/BDOs/line depts.	DEOC, Head of line depts. CEOs, Tahsildars
Immediate setting and operational of control room round the clock	To evacuate vulnerable people to identified shelters and logistic arrangements	Civil defence unit, police personals, armed forces, all officers, red- cross team ready with rescue kits which are to be made available to them through the DEOC
Rescue and evacuation	To provide immediate feeding to the evacuated people	BDOs/CDPOs/NGOs
Arrangement of free kitchen	To prevent epidemics and infections	Executive engineer of PHED/Civil Surgeon
Sanitation and medicines	To ensure that the relief materials reach in time to the affected people	DSO/SDM/BSOs/DTO
Ensuring transportation of relief materials to affected pockets	To prevent anti-social activities	SP/DSP/Inspector and SI of the affected block/NGOs
Ensuring safety of life and belongings	To check the onset of epidemics	CS/Executive engineers of PWD
Ensuring availability of safe drinking water, provision of health facilities and minimum sanitation		
Meeting of field level officers in every 24 hours to review the situation	Better co-ordination	DC,DDC at district level and SDM at sub-divisional level

During Disaster:

Preparation	Objective	Action initiated by
Alertness & Readiness to gear up in action, immediately after the disaster	To rescue the trapped and injured persons	All the stakeholders
Control room functional round the clock	To mitigate the effects of the disaster	District control room, all line depts., CEOs, Cos
Monitoring	To review the rescue and relief work	DC

Post Disaster:

Preparation	Objective	Action Initiated by
Distribution of relief as per provisions	To provide food and other essential commodities for survival	BDOs, Eos, NGOs
Assessment of Damage	To ascertain the exact loss for reporting to the govt.	All line depts., COs, CEOs, Executive engineers,
Monitoring the relief operations organized by external agencies/Pungencies/Red Cross / NGOs /Other Statistic. by the dist. Authorities	To maintain uniformity of relief administration	DC,
Restoration of –Roads communication & Railways	For timely and Prompt delivery/transportation of relief articles/deployment of rescue teams	Executive engineers of concerned depts., Military and paramilitary forces, police
Restoration of electronic communication system	To ensure proper co-ordination linkage	BSNL Technocrats of police signals
Immediate arrangement of free kitchen for the effected people	To avoid starvation	Sub /CEOs/Line depts./PSUs
Documentation of the entire event Written, Audio, Video	For reporting purposes and institutional memory	SDM/CEOs
Monitoring remove the bottlenecks	To review the relief works and	DC/AC

6.2.3 Training and Awareness Activities

District level agency	Available Preparedness	Preparedness That Needs To Be Strengthened
Control room	DEOC is functional 24*7 IT infrastructure like Satellite phone, Computers, Scanner cum printer, Telephone sets, Generator, Emergency Kit. DEOC also has an active power back up system.	Wireless communication and satellite phones need to be given to all sub division and their line departments which will be controlled by
Training of Personnel of DEOCs	Two data operators have been appointed and work on shift basis in DEOC 24*7.	Office staff needs to be trained for using the equipment, information gathering and basic disaster management practises.

Drills	Mega Mock Exercise on regular basis to be conducted	Efficiency and coordination of the various departments there is a need for mock exercises on various hazard. This will provide the stakeholder of the departments to check their preparedness level and identify their gaps for further improvement.
Evacuation	An evacuation plan needs to be made for main buildings of DC Office Vijayapur depicting escape routes and positioning of safety equipment.	All lifeline building or building of mass gathering will be identified and building specific evacuation plan will be developed and displayed at various locations in the building. This will be followed by regular drills for evacuation against acceptable benchmarks

Search & Rescue: -	The Prime Nodal Agency for Search and Rescue within District is Police along with Home Guards. In case the incident is beyond the capacity of the district and state NDRF,	The district is prepared to handle a Localized disaster only. The district will procure additional SAR equipment and train the personnel who are identified to handle such SAR equipment.
Damage & Loss	The Nodal Officer for assessment of the damages and loss will be with the Revenue department and with key departments. Damage assessment is carried out with regards to building stock, standing crops, agricultural area, livestock lost, forest cover decimated, vital installations etc. for better rescue and relief. Damage assessment is conducted in 2 phases:	The district will identify teams to undertake damages and needs assessment and such teams will be adequately trained in damages and needs assessment.
Medical First Aid	The department can give medical aid to a small scale disaster. They are equipped with medical kits, stretchers, X-Ray etc.,200 bed capacity	The district health department need to be rendered with adequate no. Of ambulances or emergency vehicles in order to tackle a disaster situation. Health department needs to make a Health DM plan and update their resource info
Mass Casualty Management	Health staff must show active participation in mega mock exercise and a practical example of triage system of the injured and measure adopted by them while portraying a post-Tsunami or flood situation.	Training need to be given Home Guards/Police/Nurses, ASHA ANM/Volunteers. Facilitation of First Aid Kits to the stakeholders for medical services till village/ community levels
	Nodal Officer is DHO and MS of the district with support 108/ Red Cross/ Police/ Home Guards and other suitable agencies	Training of medical staff in management of mass casualty along with strengthening of necessary equipment. Another identified gap is not having sufficient medicinal stock for the same.

6.2.5 Insurance

Insurance brings quality consciousness in the infrastructure and a culture of safety by insisting to follow building codes, norms, guidelines, quality materials in construction. It would enforce safety standards by bringing accountability. Hazardous area should be announced, notified and publicly displayed so that people would be motivated not to settle in those areas and insurance be mandatory in insurance prone areas.

6.2.6 Incentives and Resources

Community Based Disaster Preparedness

Communities are not only the First to be affected in disasters but also the First responders. Community participation ensures local ownership, addresses local needs, and promotes volunteerism and mutual help to prevent and minimize damage. The community participation for DM would be promoted on the motto of “self-help”, “help thy neighbour” and “help thy community”. The needs of the elderly, women, children and differently able persons require special attention. Women and youth will be encouraged to participate in decision making committees and action groups for management of disasters. Networking of youth and women based organization would be done and they will be trained in the various aspects of response such as first aid, search and rescue, management of community shelters, psycho-social counselling, distribution of relief and accessing support from government/agencies etc. Community plans will be dovetailed into the Panchayat, Block and District plans. Preparedness to face disasters is required at all levels right from the Household to the state Government to minimize the impact of Disasters. The district administration cannot provide relief and commences rescue operation immediately at the time of disaster. Therefore, the First responder of any disaster can develop some traditional coping mechanisms by the local community which reduce their vulnerabilities. The involvement of the community is the key factor in any disaster preparedness. The participation of the community is vital to sustain the activities of rebuilding the shattered community life.

Community Based Disaster Preparedness is:

A response mechanism to save life, livelihood, livestock and assets with available resources within the community.

Leads to multi-pronged development interventions to address the root cause of vulnerability.

Leads to a self-reliant disaster proof community.

In order to generate the preparedness and response within the people, District Disaster Management Authority, Vijayapur has to take imitative for community based disaster preparedness and develop ownership for sustainability of the process effort is to be made to ensure maximum participation of all sections of the community irrespective of class, caste, sex and occupation.

6.2.7 Role of Media in Mitigation

The media plays a critical role in information and knowledge dissemination in all phases of DM. The versatile potential of both electronic and print media needs to be fully utilized. Effective partnership with the media will be worked out in the field of community awareness, early warning and dissemination, and education regarding various disasters. The use of vernacular media would be harnessed for community education, awareness and preparedness at the local level. The District information officer in consultation with the DDMA would take appropriate steps in this direction.

6.7 Sector-Wise Mitigation plan

SINo	Department	Roles and Responsibilities pertaining to Capacity Building
1	Revenue &	DEOC to be functional and active 24 Hrs. Ensure regular training of DEOC staff, Train rescue teams in first aid, search and rescue and basic life saving techniques. Adequate stocking/replenishing of SAR equipment, first aid kits public addressable system, blankets, tarpaulins, etc.
2	Disaster Management Department	DEOC to be equipped with emergency resources, maps and well non-interrupted communication network. Develop trained human resource as mountain rescuers, swimmers, divers and boat-operators in view of vulnerability of the district and tourist destination. Maintain data base of the trained personnel's in different fields of Disaster Management and revenue with the district administration. Train officers of revenue in first aid and basic SAR at the ground level. Development of District Disaster Response Force on lines of NDRF
3	Police Department	The trained police personnel should be placed on record within a district-level database of persons trained in disaster management. Trainings of police personnel for capacity- building in respect to new techniques and modern technologies used to manage disasters and SAR operations. Refresher courses for District police officials under the guidance of Karnataka state Police and NDRF
4	Health Department	Training in Psycho- socio care of the teams formed to help prevent human trafficking which is increasingly becoming common in the aftermath of disasters Ensure availability of required SAR equipment for the teams of disaster management. Provision of trainings for volunteers in search and rescue (SAR), first aid, traffic management, dead body management, evacuation, shelter and camp management, mass care and crowd management. Home Guards companies would be equipped with SAR items to deal with and respond to emergencies. Network of field services would be increased and they would be equipped to deal with other emergencies too.
5	Agriculture	Training of Staff in irrigation and Public Health related problems under a disastrous situation Procurement of early warning and communication equipment through appropriate channels of the District Administration and providing trainings to all human resources with regard to early-warning especially for floods within District Awareness regarding Participatory Irrigation Management for farmer staff.

6	Animal Husbandry	<p>Formation and training of a Weather Watch Group for the purpose of monitoring crops in the district.</p> <p>Putting in place disaster management protocols for the hazards of drought, flood, hailstorm, etc. Training of farmers in alternate cropping techniques and mixed cropping. Awareness of farmers with regards to various diseases and their management.</p> <p>Awareness and Training to farmer's regarding fodder management, seed banks and fodder banks.</p>
7	<p>Rural Development and Panchayat Department:</p>	<p>Awareness regarding various diseases that different livestock within district Dashing Kannada can be effected with and their proper management especially the nomadic population.</p> <p>Training of people regarding maintenance of livestock and increasing the capacity of their livestock.</p> <p>Formation of Rapid Damage Assessment teams capable of examining and assessing damage caused to livestock, feed and fodder, and other things within the domain of animal husbandry.</p> <p>Formation of Task Forces at village level to spread awareness with regards to issues of hygiene and sanitation (WASH) and disaster management at the village level through the Gram Panchayats. Formation and training of Village Level Disaster Management Plans and Committees</p> <p>Conducting of meetings at village levels every year quarterly and maintain the record.</p> <p>Maintaining data base of the trained community at the village level and share the same with the district administration.</p> <p>Provision of training of teams regarding relief distribution, shelter & camp management as per IRS.</p> <p>Education and awareness programs on disaster management to be incorporated within educational curriculum of school/college and made mandatory.</p> <p>Conducting of Mock Exercises like “Drop, Cover, Hold” on regular bases.</p> <p>Development of Emergency Evacuation Plans for the schools and place in school building for all to see.</p> <p>Trainings of staff and students in Disaster Management, basic search and rescue techniques, First aid and survival skills.</p>
8	<p>Education Department (Government and Private)</p>	<p>Training of Staff in disaster management and its related preparedness and maintenance needs. The timely purchase of electric equipment’s necessary for maintaining a state of adequate preparedness and for speedy and efficient disaster response, through the appropriate Channels of the District Administration.</p>
9	<p>MESCOM</p>	<p>Forming of Task Force for dealing with power problems and to provide awareness on electrical safety to departments and community. disaster with regards to related forest fires and wild/escaped animals who could pose a threat to human safety. Training of department officers/ officials in the department. Generate awareness among the community with regards to forest fire/wild animals and maintenance of green belt Formation of Task Force teams to watch over trackers / tourist in forested areas of District both in Rainy and summers.</p>

10	Forest	Training to drivers, conductors and staff in basic Adequate stocking/replenishing of First Aid kits and maintenance of are extinguishers in all vehicles and depots in the district. Spreading awareness among public with regards to driving norms and safety measures to avoid disasters. Training of the Staff for sensitization towards reporting during Disaster
11	KSRTC	Ensure timely community awareness, early warning and its dissemination by the concerned personals both pre and post disasters. Developing means of spreading awareness through social media and latest techniques and technologies The Information officer in consultation with DDMA would educate the community in disaster management.

Chapter 7 Response Plan

7.1 Crises Response Structure of the District/Taluks/ GPs.

Pre-Disaster	Responsible Dept.	Post-Disaster	Responsible Dept.
Activate control room if necessary	DDMA will activate the control room at district level. Control room at Sub-Division and Tehsil level will be activating by concerned disaster management authority. Disaster management authority.	Quick Damage and Need Assessment	Multi-Sectoral committees encompass all line departments constituted by DDMA
Communicate warning Inform community likely to be affected	DDMA will review all the situation on the basis of data and reports provide by the line departments	Search and rescue Activate Line Departments/Agencies	
by the impending disaster Inform line departments/agencies to mobile resources/teams for quick deployment)	DEOC will communicate the warning to all potential affected areas with support of district information officer, Police, Home Guard, Fire and Local Administration.	to Quick restoration of basic utilities and critical infrastructure e.g. Roads,	DDMA will coordinate with all line departments for quick restoration
Identification of temporary shelter Evacuate people to temporary shelter with necessitated facilities	Revenue Department will identify the shelter with support of PWD, MCC and Education Police and Home guard will evacuate the people to safer place or identified temporary shelter in support of Fire Dept.NCC, NGO	Life Line Buildings i.e. Hospital, Blood Bank, Schools and Banks, Admin Building, Electricity, Water/Sanitation Activate and deploy the Incident Response Teams Provide temporary shelter and basic necessitate facilities to people	DDMA Chairman Revenue Department will coordinate with all line departments

Early Warning Dissemination and Response Plan

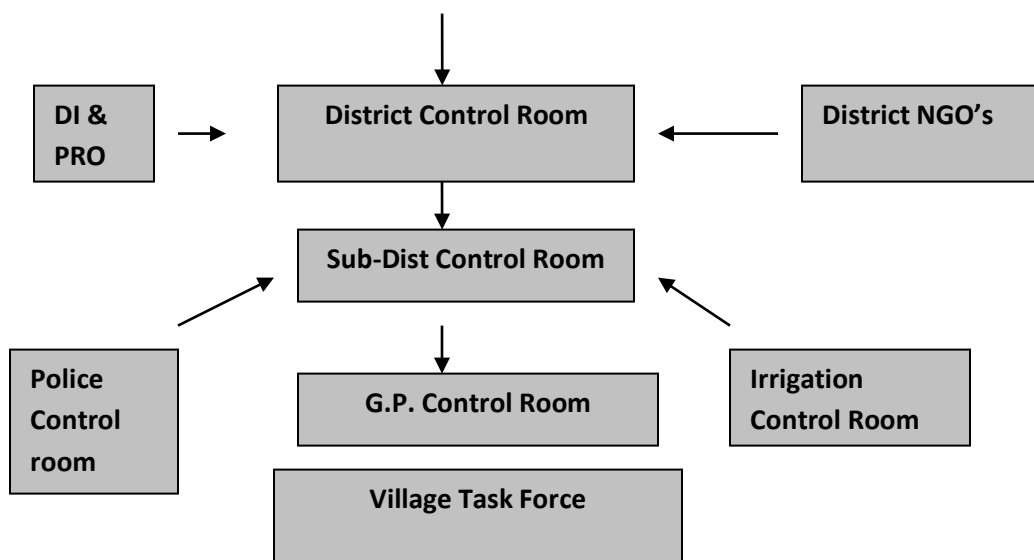
Activities	Responsible Dept.
Activate control room and forward the report to state and national level	DDMA will activate the control room at district level. Control room at Sub-Division and Tehsil level will be activate by concerned disaster management authority. Officer of DDMA will report to higher Authority
All heads of the departments will report to the Control Room Activation of damages and needs assessment teams to undertake	DDMA will coordinate with line departments
Restoration of Critical and life line infrastructure	Multi-Sect oral committees encompass all line departments constituted by DDMA will undertake an assessment of damages to assets and infrastructure and assess the needs of the community.
Activate and deploy the Incident Response Teams Provide relief to the affected communities Coordinate relief operations Request for possible help from external sources/ Resource's Mobilization	PWD, Irrigation, MESCOM, Health and family Welfare, Food and Civil Supplies will initiate efforts to restore the infrastructure starting especially with the most critical infrastructure that could assist relief Chief executive officer appointed by DDMA will coordinate DDMA will coordinate with food and civil supplies, health and family welfare, Police, RTO, KSRTC, PWD and Irrigation DDMA and Revenue Dept coordinate with Incident response team at Hierarchical admin level e.g. Sub division, Tahsildar, ZP Chief executive officer appointed by DDMA will coordinate

Disaster Response Functions to be carried out:

Early Warning Phase

Activation of Control Room/EOC: As soon as EW Message/Information is available through IMD/CWC/KSNMDC/INCOIS, DDMA will activate EOC/CR
 Inform Community likely to be impacted
 Inform Line Departments/Agencies
 Hold Meetings of DDMA
 Requisition of NDRF
 Requisition of Paramilitary

Early Warning System



STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR DISTRICT CONTROL ROOM

Identified Need	Action	Nature of resources	Responsibility
Temporary Shelter	DDMA/Revenue	Tents, sleeping	Revenue
	Department will arrange relief camps/shelters. Wherever required Tents will be pitched in to accommodate affected people.	bags blankets and clothing's, Sanitizer and sanitary pads, stretchers	Dept/DDMA/Health/
	Departments of Education, Health and Family Welfare will provide support		
Food and Civil Supplies	Food and Civil Supplies Dept. Will Provide food, Fuel, and Drugs	Essential food items and fuel	Food and Civil Supplies Dept.
Medical	Medical Dept will arrange the lifesaving medicines, blood, Doctors, Paramedical staff	Medicines, doctors, ANM, nurses, Asha Workers	Health and Family Welfare Dept./Red Cross
WASH	Irrigation Dept will provide water purification, drinking portable water, sanitation kits. Health and Family Welfare Dept./Red Cross will take care the reported Psycho and Mental Trauma cases	Drinking water, sanitation	Irrigation Dept Health and Family Welfare Dept./Red Cross
Psychosocial care	Maintain the Law and Order and security of situation	Psychosocial care	Police/Home Guard, Civil Defence
Security needs in context to varying social groups	To restore the road function, remove the debris and clearance of any blockage	Trained personnel	PWD

Road clearance	To restore the power, provide the temporary chargeable generators and batteries,	Earth removers and man power DG sets, wires, manpower, batteries, search lights	MESCOM
Power storage	To restore the communication network	Network restoration, v-sets, satellite phones, walkie talkie	BSNL, NIC, Police

i) Operating Timing:

Officer in charge of the District Control Room

Operational Timing: JUNE to DECEMBER Every Year		
Normal	Warning	Post
2	2	2

ii) Control Room Operation

Operational Timing			Personnel Deployment			Name of the record	Equipment
Normal	Warning	Post	Designation	Department	Time		
1	2	2	OPERATOR	DDMA	6.00AM	Shridhar Hadapad	SAT PHONE, WIRELESS

iii) Personnel Deployment in Control Room: WEEK WISE

Days	6AM to 6 PM (Day)	6PM to 6AM
Monday	Shridhar Hadapad	AyubTonshyal
Tuesday	Shridhar Hadapad	AyubTonshyal
Wednesday	Shridhar Hadapad	AyubTonshyal
Thursday	Shridhar Hadapad	AyubTonshyal
Friday	Shridhar Hadapad	AyubTonshyal
Saturday	Shridhar Hadapad	AyubTonshyal
Sunday	Shridhar Hadapad	AyubTonshyal

Alert all field Officers:

Sub: - Collectors, BDOs Tahsildars, DHO, etc...

EMERGENCY WARNING MESSAGE NO.	Date: 1-3-2019
To:	DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
Info:	FOLLOW LINE ORDER
(Space for message)	
(Priority)	
CRASH	
Collector,	Collector

1. ALERT ALL FIELD OFFICERS
2. CALL UP THE OFFICERS
3. PREPARE A LOGBOOK
4. FOOD AND KEROSENE.
5. CHECK AVAILABILITY OF SAND BAGS

Engineering Division	Sandbags
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	150

6. VEHICLES: Requisition
7. EMPOWER FIELD OFFICIALS to requisition vehicles.
8. BOATS: Requisition of boats within district
9. Close EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS after making an assessment of the magnitude of the emergency.
10. VETERINARY MEASURES:
11. AIR DROPPING ZONES:
12. Each JE of RD, R&B, NH & IRRIGATION on the spot.
13. Assessment of Relief items
14. CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS:
15. PRESS BRIEINGS

FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORK:

1. **REGULAR CONTACT** at intervals with RC, Principal Secretary DM, Home Secretary, Revenue Secretary, PS/Secretary/ Addl. Secretary to Chief Minister, Health Secretary, Chief Secretary.
2. Written orders shall be issued for identifying place for **starting free kitchens** for at least 3 days.
3. Keep **spare copies of district latest maps**. Jurisdiction maps of all irrigation divisions shall be kept ready in good numbers.
4. Place requisition with DC, SP for supply of temporary VHF sets for Tahasildar, AC, ADC and EE/SE-Irrigation.
5. Contact **Flood Cell**, CWC and Meteorology Requisition all **IB/Rest sheds**.
6. **Requisition** School/College for Army/ Police forces.
7. Direct all **field officers to hire generators** and keep sufficient oil for running them.
8. Direct all police stations to keep **spare batteries for VHF**.

9. Looking at the onset of emergency and after making quick preparations, **Convene emergency meeting** of important official and non-official agencies. Give them clear instructions on the above manner.

10. Make **Duty Roster** of important officials for uninterrupted functioning of DCR & immediate implementation of the Relief /Rescue Programme.

PROFROMA FOR “IN” MESSAGE REGISTER

S. No.	Date	Time of receipt	In message Sr. No.	Received from	Address to	Message Transferred to	Copies to	Mode (WL/Tel/Message) of receipt	Instruction/follow-up to be done
01									

PROFROMA FOR “OUT” MESSAGE REGISTER

S. No.	Date	Time of Dispatch	Out Message Sr. no.	Related in Message No. if	Address from	Address to	Copies to	Mode (WL/Tel/Message) of	Instruction/follow up to
01									

Records and Equipment for District Control Room (DCR):

Name of the Record	Equipment	Govt./Private
REGISTER BOOK	2	GOVT
WIRELESS PHONE	25	GOVT
TELEPHONE LINES	1	GOVT

Activities of Taluk Control Room:

- Normal Time:10.00am to 8.00pm
- Activities after Receiving Warning: Inform district headquarters and follow the instructions
- Activities Post disaster: **Equip with remedial measures and provide remedial measures**

Chapter 8 Communication Plan

Identified Locations for Installation of Communication System

Sl. No.	Location for Installation of VHF/HAM systems, etc
1	Deputy Commissioner Officer Darbar House Vijayapur

Check list for Control Room:

Activities	Page no. Reference	Yes/No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing of duty. • Maintain inventory of resources. • Provide information who need it. • Service division and assign duties. • Receive information on a routine basis and record. • Receive preparedness report from various relevant dept. • Basing on the reports feedback to the district authority and others. • Vulnerable area map displayed. • Imp. Phone numbers. 	<p>(REGISTRAR MAINTAINED)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least two external telephones (one incoming and the others one out going fitted with simultaneous/selective boards casting systems) with a PABX. 2. Wireless/Radio equipment (VHF/mobile). 3. Inundation/vulnerability maps indicating risk zones, assembly points, alternate evacuation routes, safe areas, rehabilitation centers etc., 4. Telephone directory of emergency response system. 5. List of all emergency equipment and personnel for evacuation, personnel protection, medical aid etc., under the plan as well as with Government agencies in the district. 6. List of ambulances, base medical facilities, hospitals, rehabilitation centers etc., 7. Reference books/chemical dossiers. 8. Copies of Disaster Management Plan. 	<p>YES</p>

**Evacuation, Search and Rescue:
Early Warning Management**

Actions	Responsibility
Obtain early warning inputs from IMD, CWC, MHA / NDMA / KSNMDC/INCOIS/GSI control rooms,	In charge – DEOC
Notify the early warning to Chairman and the members of the DDMA, Nodal officers of the line departments, ADCs, AC, SP	In charge - DEOC
Disseminate early warning to divisions, blocks and Panchayats	ADC/AC./Superintendent of Police
Flash warning signals on all television and radio networks	District Information Officer
Establish disaster dash board on the official district website	District Information Officer
Inform communities / public / villagers about the disaster warning using vehicles mounted with loudspeakers	Tahsildars
Use PA systems facilities at Temples, Mosques, and Churches to announce about the impending disasters	Tahsildars
Share early warning information with educational information and instruct closure of institutions if required	Tahsildars

Actions	Responsibility
Obtain early warning inputs from IMD, CWC, MHA / NDMA/KSNMDC/ INCOIS control rooms	In charge – DEOC
Notify the early warning to Chairman and the members of the DDMA,, Nodal officers of the line departments, ADC, SP ,Ached meeting to assess situation and make a decision whether to evacuate specific communities / population	In charge - DEOC
Communicate decision regarding evacuation to concerned Revenue and Police officers	Chairman DDMA
Evacuating people to safer places	Chairman DDMA
Deploy teams for law and order maintenance, traffic management as wells as cordoning specific areas	Tahsildars
Establish routes, shelters and other logistics arrangements	Police Commissioner/District Superintendent of Police
Establish information desk,	Revenue department
Establish helpline numbers	Revenue department
	BSNL

12.3. Evacuation when there no early warning

Actions	Responsibility
Activation of the DEOC	In charge DEOC
Notify about the disaster event to Chairman and the members of the DDMA, Nodal officers of the line departments, ADCs, AC, Dy SPs	In charge - DEOC
Hold a meeting to assess situation and make a decision whether to evacuate specific communities / population Revenue and Police officers Evacuating people to safer places	Chairman DDMA Concerned ACs and Tehsildars
Deploy teams for law and order maintenance, traffic management as wells as cordoning specific areas	District Superintendent of Police
Establish routes, shelters and other logistics arrangements	Revenue department
Establish information desk, helpline etc	Revenue department

Search and Rescue

During and after the course of action

Actions	Responsibility
Activation of the DEOC	In charge DEOC
DDMA to review disaster situation and make a decision to deploy search and rescue teams in anticipation of a disaster Deploy district level search and rescue teams in identified locations Deploy Fire & Emergency Service teams for search and rescue Deploy Home Guards rescue teams Requisition of NDRF	Chairman DDMA Chairman DDMA District Fire Officer District Commandant– Home Guards Chairman DDMA
Establish on site coordination mechanism	ADC /AC
Assign area of search and rescue responsibility for different teams deployed on site Establish Staging Area for search and rescue resources Establish Camps for the responders with adequate food, water, sanitation facilities Deploy teams for law and order maintenance, traffic management as wells as cordoning specific areas Identify nearest helipad and ensure it is in operating conditions Establish triage	ADC/AC Concerned Tehsildars ACs and Concerned Tehsildars ACs District and Superintendent of Police Concerned Tehsildars ACs DHO/ MO
Transport critically injured Establish onsite medical camps or mobile camps for First aid Establish information desk and dead body identification	DHO/MO / 108Ambulance service /red cross DHO/MO ADC/AC
Evacuating people to safer places Deploy volunteers for supporting auxiliary functions such as crowd management, route management, first aid, information management Rescue animals in concerned spaces	Concerned Tehsildars ACs and Concerned ACs and Tehsildars Assistant Director Animal Husbandry

Relief Operations:

Actions	Responsibility
Undertake sub division wise / block wise / tehsil wise relief needs assessment in terms of food, water, shelter, sanitation, clothing, utensils, medical and other critical items	ADC/AC
Identify suitable and safe facilities and establish relief camps	ADC/AC/Tehsildar
Establish adequate lighting arrangement at the relief camps	MESCOM
Ensure adequate security arrangement at the relief camps and for the affected communities	District Superintendent of
Ensure adequate water and sanitation facilities in relief camps and other affected communities	SE – Irrigation
Set up RO plants / water purification plants or other suitable facilities for immediate water supply	SE- Irrigation
Supply, procure and provide food to the affected communities	District Supply Officer
Airdrop dry and un perishable food to inaccessible location safe drinking water. Provide essential items lost due to disasters such as utensils	DC/ADC/AC
Supply, procure and provide water to the affected communities	SE – Irrigation
Make required shelter arrangements including temporary camps	/AC/Tehsildar DHO/MO / Red Cross/ 108
Establish medical facilities at relief camps and at communities	Ambulance
Ensure suitable vaccination to prevent disease outbreak	DHO/MO
Arrange for psychosocial support for victims at the camps	DHO/MO
Ensure child friendly food for the children in the camp	DD Food
Ensure nutritious food for pregnant and lactating mothers in the camps	DD Food
Ensure medical care facility for pregnant women for safe delivery	DHO/MO
Involve and coordinate NGO participation. Put in place grievance handling mechanism to prevent discrimination	AC / Tehsildar
Ensure adequate availability of daily need items such as food, medicine, consumables etc to ensure their access to affected communities	/AC/DD Food
Provide adequate and weather, gender, culture appropriate clothing to the affected communities and especially address the needs of women, children, aged and physically challenged	AC/Tehsildar
Ensure adequate transportation facility to transport relief items	District RTO/AC/Tehsildar
Maintain proper records of and documents of beneficiaries and relief distribution	
Ensure adequate and appropriate heating facilities depending on the weather situation	DFO
Supply fire wood, cooking gas, POL for the kitchen	DD Food
Record and maintain documents of ex-gratia payments	/AC/Tehsildar
Provide first aid and medical treatment to the injured animals. Establish animal shelters wherever required Arrange fodder for animals. Wherever required involve Animal Welfare Board and the Civil Society Organizations	Director Animal Husbandry Veterinary Officer Animal Husbandry

Guidelines for setting and running the Relief Camps:

On receipt of report from Revenue officials, the DC/AC will order to set up a relief camp at pre-decided location as per District/ Sub-divisional disaster management plan.

In case new location is to be selected for the camp due to circumstances, following points should be considered for arriving at a decision.

Camp should preferably be set up in an existing built up accommodation like a community hall. It should be located at a safe place which is not vulnerable to landslides, Flood etc.

It should be accessible by motor vehicles, if possible.

Adequate space for roads, parking's, drainage, should also be there.

The area should not be prone to endemic disease like malaria.

Wide publicity should be given about the location of the camp and affected people

Should be evacuated and brought to the camp directly.

Emergency relief materials which include drinking water, food, bedding (mattress, sheets& blankets), baby food, mosquito repellents etc. should be arranged as early as possible.

Control room/ help desk should be setup in the relief camp immediately.

Shelter:

The shelter should be such that people have sufficient space for protection from adverse effects of the climate.

Ensure sufficient warmth, fresh air, security and privacy for their health and wellbeing.

Tents should not be constructed too closely together and reasonable distance should be kept between the camps to provide some form of privacy.

Priority should be given to widows and women headed households, disabled and elderly people in tent/room distribution.

General Administration of the Camp:

One responsible officer preferably CO/ASO should be designated as Camp Officer by the DC/AC who will ultimately be responsible for general management of the Relief Camp .He/She will co-ordinate & supervise the works of other officers in the camp.

Administrative structure of the camp should be as follows:

One help desk/ control room/ officer room should be designated where inhabitants can register their complaints.

Special Arrangement for women, Children, and Physically Challenged and Elderly persons.

Since women are more vulnerable during disaster, their specific needs must be identified and taken care of.

Female gynaecologist and obstetrician should be available at hand to take care of maternity and child related health concern.

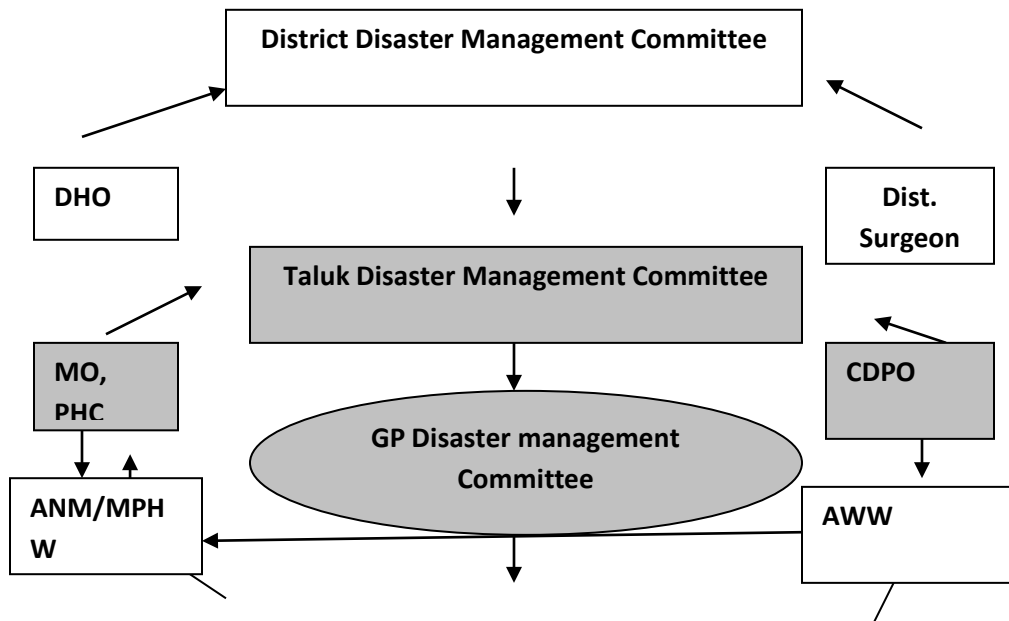
Ensure that children inoculated against childhood disease within the stipulated time period.

For safety and security of the women and children vigilance committees should be formed consisting of women.

Women Police Officer should be stationed within the camp to record and redress any complaints made by women.

Security measures should be taken in the camps to prevent abduction of women, girls and children.

First aid & Health Services



A. Medical and First Aid:

B. Carcass/Dead bodies disposal

Carcass Disposal

Actions	Responsibility
Prepare a record of details of the animal carcasses retrieved	Director
Identify owners of the livestock and hand over the animal carcasses	Department of Animal Husbandry
Photograph of all unidentified animal carcasses preferably before transportation for disposal	AC/ /Tehsildar/
Transport unidentified or designated site for disposal	AC/Tehsildar/Animal Husbandry
Maintain a record of carcasses buried or handed over Follow suggested guidelines for burial of carcasses or composting	

Guidelines for Disposal of Animal Carcasses:

Guidelines for Burial

Burial shall be performed in the most remote area possible.

Burial areas shall be located a minimum of 300 feet down gradient from wells, springs and other water sources. Burial shall not be made within 300 feet of streams or ponds, or in soils identified in the country soil survey as being frequently flooded.

The bottom of the pit or trench should be minimum 4 to 6 feet above the water table.

Pits or trenches shall approximately be 4 to 6 feet deep. They should have stable slopes not steeper than 1 foot vertical to 1 foot horizontal.

Animal Carcasses shall be uniformly placed in the pit or trench so that they do not exceed a maximum thickness of 2 feet. The cover over and surrounding shall be a minimum of 3 feet. The cover shall be shaped so as to drain the runoff away from the pit or trench.

The bottom of trenches left open shall be sloped to drain and shall have an outlet. All surface runoff shall be diverted from entering the trench.

Burial areas shall be inspected regularly and any subsidence or cavities filled.

Guidelines for Composting:

Select site that is well drained, at least 300 feet from water sources, sinkholes, seasonal seeps or other landscape features that indicate hydrological sensitivity in the area.

Lay 24-inch bed of bulky, absorbent organic material containing sizeable pieces 4 to 6 inches long. Wood chips or hay straw work well. Ensure the base is large enough to allow for 2-foot clearance around the carcass.

Lay animal in the centre of the bed. Lance the rumen to avoid bloating and possible explosion. Explosive release of gases can result in odour problems and it will blow the cover material off the composting carcass.

When disposing large amounts of blood or body fluid, make sure there is plenty of material to absorb the liquid. Make a depression so blood can be absorbed and then cover, if a blood spill occurs, scrape it up and put back in pile.

Cover carcass with dry, high-carbon material, old silage, sawdust or dry stall bedding (some semi-solid manure will expedite the process). Make sure all residuals are well covered to keep odours down, generate heat or keep vermin or other unwanted animals out of the window.

Reuse the composted material for carcass compost pile, or remove large bones and land apply.

Site cleanliness is the most important aspect of composting; it deters scavengers, and helps control odours and keeps good neighbourly relations.

Note: Animals that show signs of a neurological disease, animals that die under quarantine and those with anthrax should not be composted.

Shelter Management

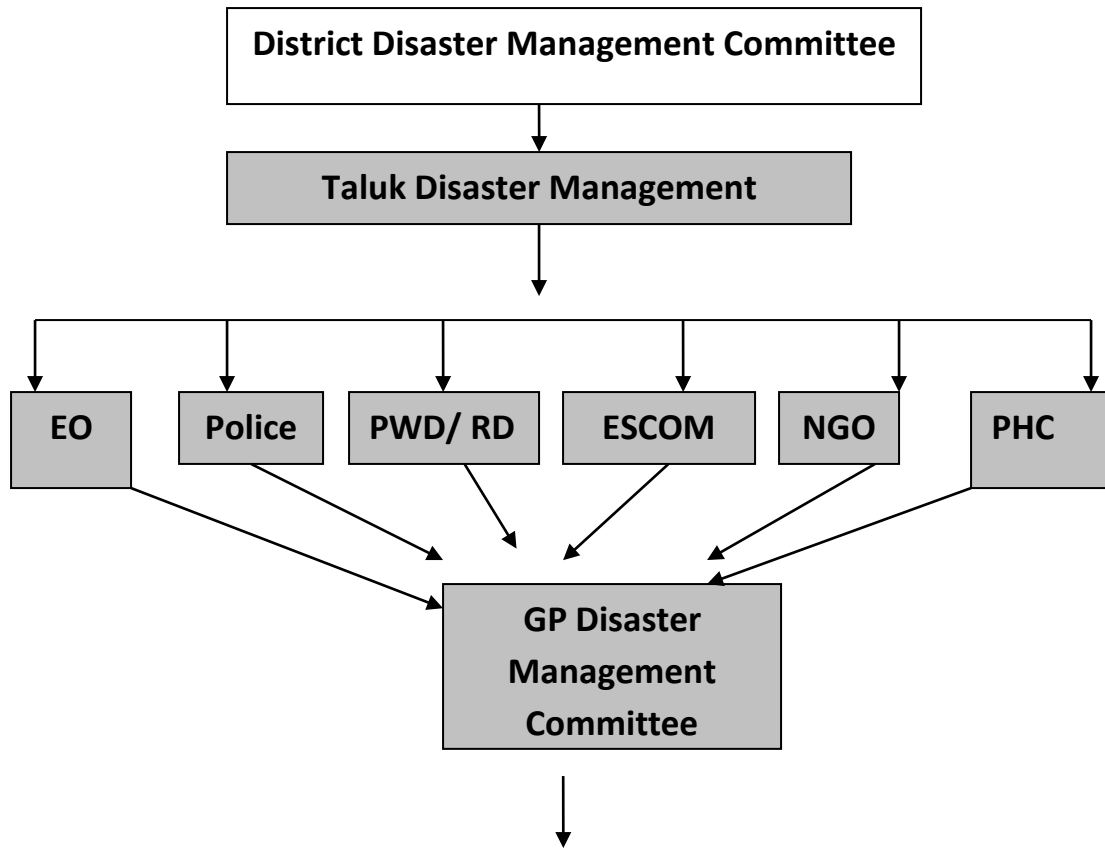
1. Construction of shelters for cattle and development of infrastructure for storage and transportation of dry and green fodder etc.;
2. Ensuring provision of medicines and critical health care in the risk prone areas during drought for humans and animals;
3. Ensuring efficient functioning of the PDS in drought affected areas;
4. Provision of adequate infrastructure for dissemination of weather based advisories to the farming community on real-time basis in regional languages through extension machineries;
5. Providing credit promptly in the drought affected areas and extending marketing and price support to farmers;
6. Insurance products need to be developed for different agro-climatic zones providing coverage against drought.

The Central/State Governments need to promote, agricultural insurance programmes and ensure that farmers are informed about the availability of insurance products and educate them about the need for managing their yield and income risks through insurance coverage;

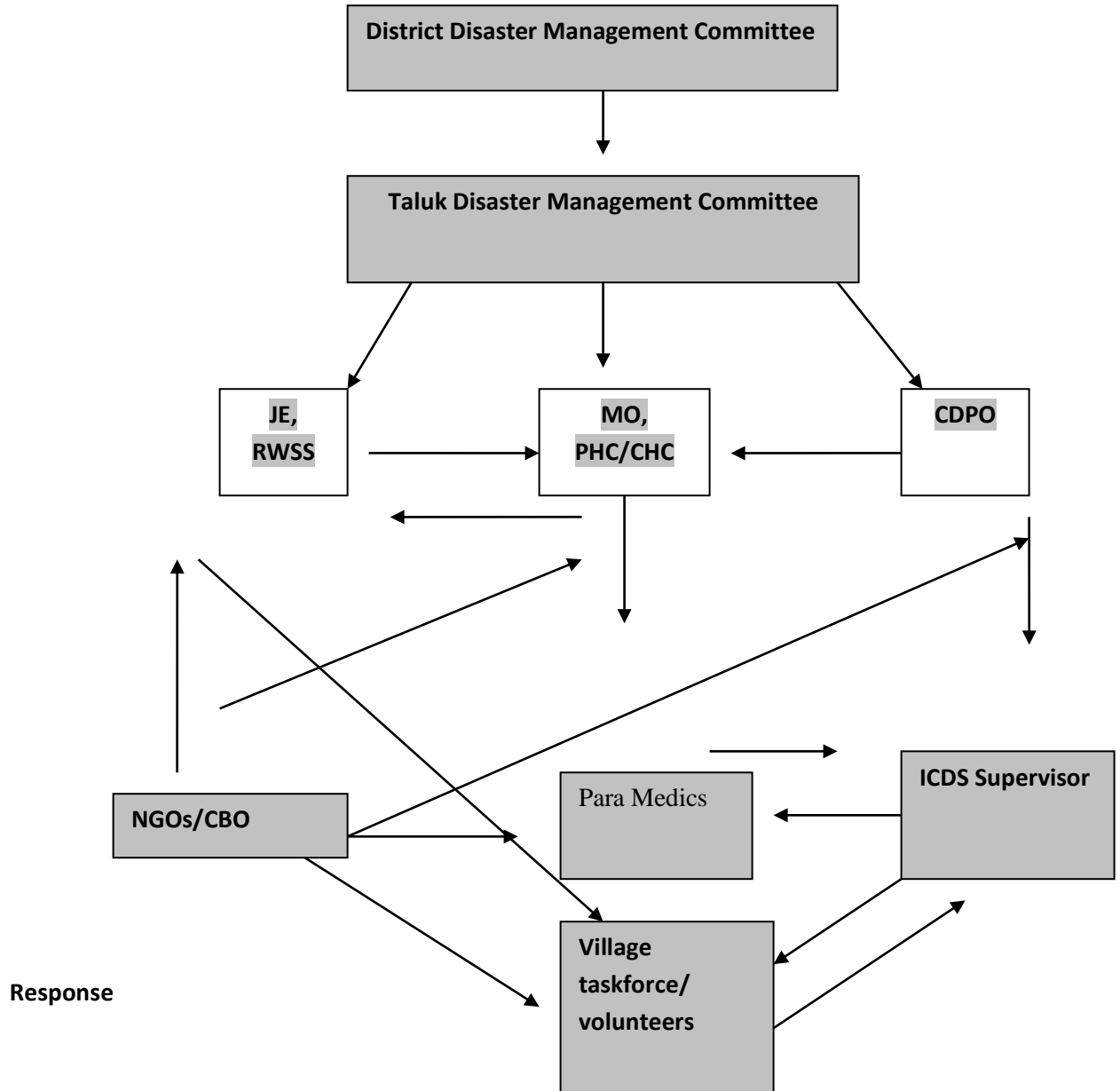
7. Identifying, procuring and keeping in readiness drought proofing materials in required Quantities before the onset of monsoon season such as:

Seed & fodder Plan (including alternative varieties, mini kits etc. keeping in view the impending drought)

Village Task force Committee

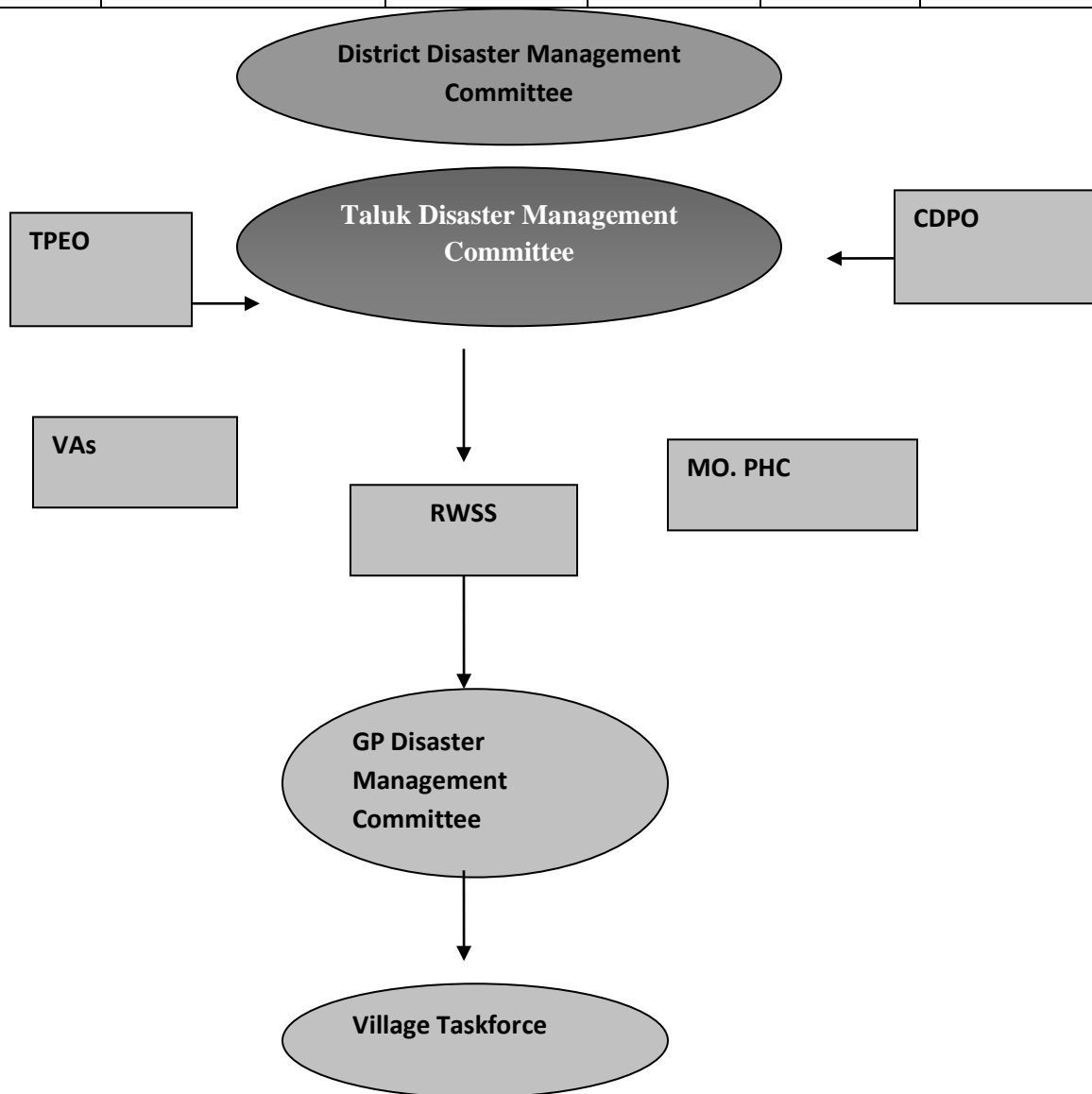


Water and Sanitation



F: Water and Sanitation

Sl.No.	Department	Health and Sanitation Response System			
		Preparedness	Pre (after Warning)	During	Post
1	DHO	Health kits to be made available	take precautionary measures	coordinate with the line department	Setup camps and shelter points to treat the patients
2	DSWO				
3	CDPO/Supervisor				
4	Executive Engg. WS&S				
5	RD/NGO/Volunteers				



G: Relief

Phase Activities Officials involved During disaster Disseminating information 1st Responders. CDC Keeping the control room active round the clock. CDC Arrangement of vehicle and public address system for information dissemination. Police Distributing of duties to the district level officials, field functionaries on need basis. CDC Asking the people in the vulnerable areas to move to the shelters and to move their domesticated animals to shelter places and to co-operate with Fire services, Police, Revenue, Veterinary.

Sl.No.	Departments	Relief Operation - Response			
		Preparedness	Pre (after Warning)	During	Post
1	Dist. Admin	DDMA	TASK FORCE TEAM	DDMA	TASK FORCE TEAM
2	Taluk	PDO and TP	TASK FORCE TEAM	PDO and TP	TASK FORCE TEAM
3	DHO	District level	TASK FORCE TEAM	District level	TASK FORCE TEAM
4	CDVO	District level	TASK FORCE TEAM	District level	TASK FORCE TEAM
5	KUWS&DB	District level	TASK FORCE TEAM	District level	TASK FORCE TEAM
6	DSWO	District level	TASK FORCE TEAM	District level	TASK FORCE TEAM
7	NGO/ Volunteer	District AND TALUK level	TASK FORCE TEAM	District AND TALUK level	TASK FORCE TEAM

Coordination Linkage with G.P. and



Check List for Control Room:

Actions	Responsibility
Obtain early warning inputs from IMD, CWC, MHA / NDMA / KSNMDC/INCOIS/GSI control rooms, Notify the early warning to Chairman and the members of the DDMA, Nodal officers of the line departments, ADCs, AC, SP	In charge – DEOC In charge - DEOC
Disseminate early warning to divisions, blocks and Panchayats	ADC/AC./Superintendent of Police
Flash warning signals on all television and radio networks	District Information Officer
Establish disaster dash board on the official district website	District Information Officer
Inform communities / public / villagers about the disaster warning using vehicles mounted with loudspeakers	Tahsildars
Use PA systems facilities at Temples, Mosques, and Churches to announce about the impending disasters	Tahsildars
Share early warning information with educational information and instruct closure of institutions if required	Tahsildars

CHECKLIST FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

a) Collector and District Magistrate:

Activities	Pre- Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
• Vulnerable and risk assessment map	DEOC-NIC	DEOC-NIC	DEOC-NIC
• Cut off area with safe route map	POLICE DEPT	POLICE DEPT	POLICE DEPT
• Storing facilities	FOOD DEPT	FOOD DEPT	FOOD DEPT
• List of dealers for food	FOOD DEPT	FOOD DEPT	FOOD DEPT
• List of volunteers			
• Control room set up	DEOC	DEOC	DEOC
• Boat and transport for rescue	FIRE	FIRE	FIRE
• Transportation for food supply	NEWKRTC	NEWKRTC	NEWKRTC
• Pre-positioning of staff	DEOC	DEOC	DEOC
• Site operation centres/ staff	DEOC	DEOC	DEOC
• Evacuation and rescue of people	AC/TASHILDAR	AC/TASHILDAR	AC/TASHILDAR
• Coordination and linkage	AC/TASHILDAR	AC/TASHILDAR	AC/TASHILDAR
• Damage assessment	AC/TASHILDAR	AC/TASHILDAR	AC/TASHILDAR
• Address and telephone list	AC/TASHILDAR	AC/TASHILDAR	AC/TASHILDAR
• Alternative communication system	AC/TASHILDAR	AC/TASHILDAR	AC/TASHILDAR
• Pulling resources from outside if required	DEOC	DEOC	DEOC
• Having network with neighboring blocks	DDMA	DDMA	DDMA
	DDMA	DDMA	DDMA

b) President Zilla Panchayat:

Activities	Pre Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of DM plan in the Panchayat Generation Awareness generation 	Task force to be made MOCK DRILLS	DDMA DECISION ACTION PLAN to be made	RELIEF PLAN Relief plan

c) DHO

Activities	Pre Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock position of live saving drugs, ORS, IV fluids and other equipment Distribution of ORS, Halogen to field areas List of contact address of field staff List of Volunteers List of epidemic/ risk prone areas List of site operation areas Mobile health unit List of Dist./health control rooms List of private and local doctors Awareness through propagation of healthy practices during the disaster time. Trained the village taskforce on use of medicine and first aid. Daily disease report collection and analysis Preventive measures Taking help of others/dist. 	At Hospital and PHC At Hospital and PHC At Hospital and PHC At Hospital and PHC At Hospital and PHC At Hospital and PHC At Hospital and PHC At Hospital and PHC At Hospital and PHC	make necessary arrangement at hospital and PHC	make accessibility to proper beds and medical facilities and provide sufficient doctors at service

d) Executive Engineer Irrigation

Activities	Pre Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock piling or repair materials like sand, bags, bamboo at vulnerable points (Place name etc.) Provision of guarding of weak points List of volunteers Taking help of community for maintenance of the embankments Taking proper measures for protecting the weak points Co-ordination with others 	stocking of sand bags and necessary equipment are arranged at the headquarters	activate to the DEOC and follow the instructions	work for improvement of the diseased area and work on the rebuilding of the works

e) DD Agriculture

Activities	Pre Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of different areas to be affected by different hazards Crop pattern with land holding List of irrigation points with status Alternative crop Trained for food preservation and protection Assessment of damage Provision of seeds and others Helping in raising of community nursery for seedling/sapling Crop insurance Generate seed bank/grain bank at village level Coordinating with others. 	<p>make checklist of the victimised area and people affected by the drought and floods area and taking control of the affected area</p>	<p>survey the area affected and demarcate the area with the necessary provisions</p>	<p>coordinate with the line department and make necessary changes to the affected area</p>

f) VO

Activities	Pre Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal population with categories. Possible problems related to different hazards Dealer of feeds/fodder List of cow sheds Site camps with volunteers Programme for mass vaccination Trained the taskforce to use of medicine Coordination with others 	<p>stockpiling the fodder and making necessary miniskirts to the affected area</p>	<p>take control of the diseased area and make necessary medical assistance stocks available for not to spread disease to other animals</p>	<p>make necessary documents and provide funds to the victimised</p>

g) Executive Engineer/ (RD/PWD)

Activities	Pre Disaster	During Disaster	Post Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of weak points Repair the weak points before hazards season Stockpiling of building materials List of dealers for building materials Promotion/training of people on retrofitting / resistance building Arrangement of equipment for road clearance. Plan for vulnerable reduction Coordination with others 			

CHECKLIST: DO'S AND DON'T'S

a) Operational Guidelines of what to do in the event of a flood.

Do's	Don'ts
<p>Preventive steps:</p> <p>Certain advance measures are taken to prevent extensive damages caused by floods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Embankments◆ Flood ways and diversions of rivers.◆ Protection of river banks.◆ Community-cum-shelter buildings.◆ Desolation of river coast	<p>Delay in Authority Delegation and mismanagement</p> <p>Late and rescue operations delay</p> <p>Cancellation of the electricity around the area</p>

b) Operational Guidelines of what to do in the event of a Cyclone.

Do's	Don'ts
<p>The actions that need to be taken in the event of a cyclone threat can broadly be divided into:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Immediately before the cyclone season2. When cyclone alerts and warnings are communicated3. When evacuations are advised4. When the cyclone has crossed the coast	<p>Stay alert for the next 24 hours as a cyclone alert means that the danger is within 24 hours.</p>

c) Operational Guidelines of what to do in the event of a Drought.

Do's	Don'ts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging of bore wells. • Providing hand pumps and motor pumps wherever required. • Repair of existing hand pumps and motor pumps. • De-silting of wells, tank beds. • Providing pipelines for supply of water. • Providing water to problematic areas through water tankers and other means. • Providing water storage facilities at all block levels. 	<p>Since water contamination and water borne diseases can cause health hazards precautions are taken to ensure that drinking water is properly purified before consumption. The District Health officials and the ZP Department monitor supply of drinking water and ensure that there is no scope for water contamination.</p>

d) Operational Guidelines of what to do in the event of an Earthquake

Do's	Don'ts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main hurdles as regards planning are as follows: • Structural planning of individual buildings. • Communication lines. • Electricity and water supply. • Health hazards. • Loss of life, property and employment. • Preventive steps are required in the following areas: • Public structures. • Dams. • Roads. • Maintenance of health and prevention of epidemics. 	<p>Ignoring the basic aspect of Human Casualties and not taking precautionary measures.</p> <p>listing the area under the zone and preparing mitigation plan for the same</p>

Chapter 9 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for each Dept& Officers

In order to effectively respond to a disaster, it is imperative to have a clear definition of roles& responsibilities as well as well-defined operating procedures for all the organizations& officers involved. Such Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) should be well understood and promptly followed to ensure effective execution of disaster management activities.

Functions of Assistant Commissioner

1. The Assistant Commissioner (AC) will be the overall in charge of Rescue shelter/Rallying post and parking yards.
2. The AC will ensure adequate food and clothing in co-ordination with Dy. Director, Food and Civil Supplies, Voluntary Organizations, Individual Persons as deemed necessary in his option.
3. The AC will also ensure proper medical aid (first aid as well as shifting of affected persons to hospitals, etc.) in co-ordination with District Health Officer and District Drug Controller.
4. The AC will ensure adequate security and safety in co-ordination with SP (Law & Order), Vijayapur and Dy. SP, Vijayapur as the case may be.

In addition to these responsibilities, the AC will assist the CEC in all other matters as the case may be.

Functions of Revenue Authorities

1. Activating of various NGOs/Voluntary Organizations for necessary materials.
2. Providing adequate compensation to loss of life and property.
3. Declaration of all clear signals.

Functions of Tahsildars:

1. He will look after all the facilities required at rescue shelter/rallying post like food, clothing, medical aid, water, electricity, sanitation and other basic necessities in co-ordination with respective Government Agencies, as well as voluntary organizations.
2. He will manage and arrange for any other requirements on need basic at that point of time in co-ordination with respective government authorities.
3. He will alert all his sub ordinates and utilize their services to manage the rescue shelter/rallying post.
4. His actions will be in concurrence from AC/DC.

Functions of Police Services:

The main function of police authorities are,

- To maintain law and order
- Regular patrolling of affected areas
- Establishes rescue/safe routes in advance for timely response
- Cordoning off the area
- Control of traffic
- Shifting of all vehicles to the parking yards
- To render assistance in controlling and fighting disasters, salvage operations, rendering first aid and medical help
- Shifting of the affected to rallying posts/rescue shelters

- Another important function would be identification of the deceased, informing their relative, removal and disposal of dead bodies
- Finally, preparing the list of missing persons and take steps to trace them the police authorities will also work with NGOs and other service organizations when needed.

Functions of Circle Inspector (Law and Order) for city limits

1. The office will be overall in charge of the functions of Police Department in case of offsite emergency. He will receive the communication and instructions from CEC from time to time.
2. On receiving the information about the emergency from CEC, the officer will rush to the incident spot and oversee law and order, organize for additional requirement of men and Home Guards if required.
3. Receive information from the site in charge and divisional fire officer or his deputy available at site for appropriate and necessary rescue operation.
4. Arrange for necessary transportation of vehicles in co-ordination with RTO and in charge of parking yard for evacuation of people as well as critical cases.
5. Ensure that adequate numbers of vehicle are provided, fitted with public address system and wireless to the convoy team.
6. Arrange for necessary ambulance/medical facilities in co-ordination with District Health Officer/Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry for evacuation of people and livestock respectively.
7. In confirmation with CEC, arrange for removal of dead bodies (if any) and will pass on the information to the relatives of the deceased and will ensure disposal of dead bodies after conducting postmortem in co-ordination with DHO.
8. Arrange for maintaining law and order at the site of emergency, rescue shelter parking yards, main roads leading to emergency site, etc., pass on the information to the CEC about actions on various fields.

Functions of Industry Inspector

1. The officer will receive information from the SP or in charge of factory and immediately rush to the site along with maximum possible personnel. He shall help fire-fighting personnel in rescue operations.
2. In view of close proximity of police station to the industrial area, take immediate control of the site and rescue operation in co-ordination with site in charge.
3. Alert all the subordinate officers coming under his jurisdiction and ensure their availability at the site of emergency to maintain Law & Order, traffic, rescue, salvaging etc., till such time the full emergency operation comes into action.
4. Ensure that the information is passed on to the superior officers and necessary instructions are received and adhered to.
5. Ensure that all the anti-social elements are identified and rounded off if required.

Functions of Police Inspector

1. The officer will receive information from SP, Vijayapur.
2. He will immediately rush to the site of incident and conduct on the spot inspection. Obtain firsthand information.
3. Ensure that information is passed on to the superior officers and necessary instruction are received and adhered to.
4. Convey the message on the extent of leakage, extent of area affected, the ground situation, the scenario prevailing in and around the water works.
5. Ensure that, he himself and his personnel are equipped with necessary personal protective equipment. The recommended PPE are cartridge type respirators for short term exposure and the pressurized airline respirators for long term exposure.
6. Take immediate steps to inform the traffic police.
7. Alert all the sub ordinate officers and ensure their availability at the site of emergency to maintain law and order, traffic, rescue, salvaging, etc. Till such time, the full emergency operation comes into action.
8. Ensure that all the anti-social elements are identified and rounded up, if required

Function of Inspector (Traffic)

1. The SP, Traffic will be the overall in charge of traffic management who is assisted by Dy. SP, Traffic in case of offsite emergency.
2. Receive the communication of offsite emergency from CEC and disseminate the information to all the functionaries and mobilize required force and put them into action for managing various traffic points, routes, etc.
3. For each industry, separate routes are identified as normal route and emergency route.
4. Mobilize necessary police personnel/vehicles to man and control traffic on various roads identified as safe routes and also take measures to divert normal traffic away from the emergency routes identified.
5. Ensure available of adequate number of vehicles fitted with public address system/wireless etc. and directly supervise manning of routes and parking yards.
6. Initiate action to ensure adequate number of skilled drivers in consultation with RTO, KSRTC, Home guards and Truckers Association etc.
7. The SP will initiate action on his own only under exceptional circumstances, However, his action shall be communicated to his superiors and should be confirmed with CEC.
8. Any other action as deemed necessary based on the circumstances.

Functions of Fire Services

1. The Regional Fire Office is located at Vijaya pur.
2. The Regional Fire Officer and the Divisional Fire Officer are responsible to fight and control the fire, leakage, spillage, etc., with proper instructions and guidance.
3. Rush to the site of emergency immediate after the receipt of information from the site Controller or on emergency call.
4. Establish safe routes in advance for rushing to site and ensure best response time to minimize damage.
5. Workout advance plan for requirement of resources like fire tenders, trained personnel, protective equipment and the ways to meet extra requirements if any.

6. Assist the onsite emergency personnel in fighting emergency, rescuing injured/affected people trapped in dangerous zones and participate in salvage operation.
7. Assist medical/police personnel in imparting first aid.
8. Ensure availability of adequate water supply through KIADB authorities.
9. Maintain constant contact and communicate the message to the CEC with regard to the control measures undertaken, salvage operation, rescue methods, etc. And any other information required by the CEC on continuous basis.
10. Take any other appropriate actions as deemed necessary in control of emergency.

Functions of Police Inspector/Sub Inspector

They will receive orders from the DSP and act accordingly the Police Inspector will assume the charge of DSP in the absence of the DSP till such time the superior officer arrives at the place of accident and takes control then onwards, he will continue to receive the orders from the superior officers and act accordingly.

Functions of Police (Traffic)

1. The officer will be overall in charge of parking yard and for managing, controlling and arranging sufficient number of vehicles.
2. Ensure that adequate number of trucks, buses and other mode of transport vehicles are arranged for rescue operation in co-ordination with RTO.
3. Ensure that adequate communication vehicles are arranged in coordination with various police authorities.
4. Motor Vehicle Inspector from RTO department will be assisting Inspector of Police (Traffic) in managing parking yards.
5. Assist the DSP, Police Inspector - Traffic in mobilizing adequate number of skilled drivers in consultation with RTO, KSRTC, Truckers Associations and Home guards etc., as the case may be.

Functions of Fire Station Officer:

The Fire Station can cater to the immediate need of the plant, but certainly not adequate to manage the emergency assumed in this document. Therefore,

1. On receipt of fire call, rush to the site of incident with all crewmembers and equipment and start fighting the fire.
2. Immediately send distress call to all other fire stations for additional reinforcement. Contacts the Divisional Fire Officer and informs him about the severity of the fire, the kind of assistance required, etc.
3. Continue to receive the necessary information from his superior officers and the DSP and adhere to the instructions.
4. Assist the police, Home guards and other Rescue Team the rescue evacuation of persons, salvage, etc.
5. Continue to be in action till such times the divisional fire officer or his deputy arrives at the place of incident and takes charge. From there onwards, he will continue to assist the officials.

Function of Health and Medical Services:

1. District Health Officer (DHO) will be overall in charge of health and medical services to be rendered at the site of emergency or at various rescue shelters, affected places, hospitals, pathology laboratories, etc.
2. On receiving the information from CED, he will contact all Hospital Superintendents, Drug Controller, Blood Banks for mobilization of required ambulances, Doctors, Nurses, Medicines, lifesaving drugs, blood, * etc.
3. Rush to the site, assess the extent of severity and establish adequate (Temporary Medical Centre). Ensure hygienic conditions at the rescue shelters cum rallying posts, temporary medical centers. Take appropriate action in shifting affected persons to proper hospitals in Vijayapur and provide appropriate treatment.
4. Arrange for removal of dead bodies, if any, after post-mortem and disposal of the same, in consultation with CEC and DCP.
5. Render advice to CEC on precautionary measures to be taken by public in affected sites/villages, rescue shelter cum rallying posts to prevent the outbreak of epidemic diseases.
6. If necessary, he should undergo training to handle the wireless apparatus for effective communications.

Functions of Veterinary Service:

1. Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry will be the overall in charge for treatment of affected animals at site/hospital in co-ordination with police/voluntary organizations and revenue authorities.
2. On receiving information from CEC, he will rush to the site and activate the Temporary Medical Centre (TMC) at appropriate places in consultation with CEC.
3. Dy. Director will also co-ordinate with Assistant Commissioner, RTO, DCP, Inspector of Police (Traffic), for arranging necessary vehicles for shifting of animals, if required.
4. The officer will be provided with one Police Officer with adequate number of Police Personnel and Home guards to ensure the orderly treatment and management of the Temporary Medical Center.
5. The officer will identify the drug stores and ensure the supply of adequate and necessary drugs through the Drug Control Authorities.

Functions of RTO

1. The RTO will be the overall in charge for providing number of rescue vehicles like trucks, buses, cars or any other type of transportation vehicles to emergency site, rescue shelter cum rallying post etc., for transportation of human beings as well as animals.
2. Receive information from CEC and act accordingly.
3. Mobilize all possible resources in arranging transportation vehicles in coordination with KSRTC, Truckers Association, Travel Agencies, etc., also ensure availability of adequate number of skilled drivers and advise the Inspector (Traffic).

4. Workout the requirement of heavy earth moving equipment like cranes etc., and mobilizes the same in co-ordination with such agencies/parties.
5. Depute adequate numbers of Motor Vehicle Inspectors for assisting Inspector of Police, Traffic (in charge of parking yard), and Rescue Shelter cum rallying post, at the site of emergency.

Functions of Karnataka State Pollution Control Board

1. On receiving information from CEC, the Environmental Officer will mobilize all possible resources at his disposal and keep the laboratory functioning for analysis of pollutants, emissions, etc.
2. Rush to the site, collect the samples, analyze the pollutants and the likely effect on human life/environment and inform the CEC about the same and the corrective actions to be taken to prevent further damage.
3. Act as an expert and advice the CEC about the kind of message to be disseminated to the public and press, etc., on pollution matters.

Function of Experts of District Crisis Group (DCG)

1. All the member of the DCG will be communicated about the emergency.
2. On receipt of emergency communication, they will immediately inform the control room about the place of their availability and simultaneously report to the CEC.
3. They will receive necessary instructions from the CEC and accordingly.
4. They will render adequate and timely technical guidance and assist CEC and other agencies involved in the control of emergency.

Chapter 10 Budget and Financial Arrangements for Disaster Management

Existing sources of Funds for Disaster Management in the District:

State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF): SDRF is a fund constituted under section 48(1) (a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (53 of 2005), these guidelines are being issued under section 62 of the DM Act, 2005.

Calamities Covered under SDRF:

The SDRF shall be used only for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclones, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanches, cloud burst and pest attack.

Section 48 of DM ACT 2005 UNDER CLAUSE (b) and (d) of sub-section (1) are available to the District Authority

National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF):

NDRF is a fund constituted under section 46 of the Disaster Management Act 2005. These Guidelines are issued under section 46 (2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (hereinafter DM Act, 2005), to supplement funds from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) of a State, to facilitate immediate relief in case of calamities of a severe nature.

Calamities Covered under NDRF:

Natural Calamities of Cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, avalanches, Cloud burst and pest attack considered being of severe nature by Government of India and requiring expenditure by a State Government in excess of the balances available in its own State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), will qualify for immediate relief assistance from NDRF.

Flexi-funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

NITI Aayog has issued instructions for Rationalization of CSS, vide OM No. O-11013/02/2015-CSS & CMC dated 17th August, 2016. These instructions are applicable for Centrally Sponsored Schemes with one of the key objective "To undertake mitigation/ restoration activities in case of natural calamities, or to satisfy local requirements in areas affected by internal security disturbances. Therefore the CSS mentioned in Chapter 4 of this plan are one potential source of funding for mitigation/restoration activities.

Funds to be created under DM Act 2005

District Disaster Response Funds (DDRF)

DDRF is proposed to be created at the District Level as mandated by Section 48 of the DM Act. The disaster response funds at the district level would be used by the DDMA towards meeting expenses for emergency response, relief, rehabilitation in accordance with the guidelines and norms laid down by the Government of India and the State Government.

District Disaster Mitigation Funds (DDMF)

District Disaster Mitigation funds would be created at the District Level as mandated under Section 48 of the DM Act 2005.

Responsibilities of the State Departments and Agencies

All State Government Departments, Boards, Corporations, PRED and ULBS have to prepare their DM plans under Section 40 of The DM Act 2005. These Departmental DM Plans are already under preparation at the State Level including the financial projections to support these plans. The necessary financial allocations will be made as part of their annual budgetary allocations, and ongoing programmes. They will also identify mitigation projects and project them for funding in consultation with the SDMA/DDMA to the appropriate funding agency.

Techno-Financial Regime

Considering that the assistance provided by the Government for rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs cannot compensate for massive losses on account of disasters, new financial tools such as catastrophe risk financing, risk insurance, catastrophe bonds, micro-finance and insurance etc., will be promoted with innovative fiscal incentives to cover such losses of individuals, communities and the corporate sector. In this regard, the Environmental Relief Fund under the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, enacted for providing relief to chemical accident victims is worth mentioning. Some financial practices such as disaster risk insurance, micro-finance and micro-insurance, warranty on newly constructed houses and structures and linking safe construction with home loans will be considered for adoption.

Other Financing Options

DDMA in coordination with the departments will identify other financing options for restoration of infrastructure/livelihoods, like utilization of flexi fund within Centrally Sponsored Scheme for mitigation/restoration activities in the event of natural calamities in accordance with the broad objective of the Central Sector Scheme.

Opportunities of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) & Public-Private Sectors fund investments would also be explored and elaborated by the DDMA for increasing disaster resilience.

Chapter 11 Standard Operating Procedure (Sops) For Officers

Sop for Secretary Revenue (Disaster Management)

DEOC to be functional and active for 24 hrs and maintain the records for compliance
Ensure regular training of DEOC staff and register the problems with entire state at the time of emergency
<i>DEOC to be equipped with emergency resources, maps and well non-interrupted communication network.</i>
Develop trained human resource as mountain rescuers, swimmers, divers and boat-operators in view of vulnerability of the district and tourist destination.
Train rescue teams in first aid, search and rescue and basic life saving techniques.
Maintain data base of the trained personnel's in different Fields of Disaster Management and revenue with the district administration.
Adequate stocking/replenishing of SAR equipment, First aid kits public addressable system, blankets, tarpaulins, etc.
Train officers of revenue in first aid and basic SAR at the ground level.
Development of District Disaster Response Force on lines of NDRF

Sop for Deputy Commissioner

District Disaster Manager (Deputy Commissioner)

Deputy: Additional Deputy Commissioner

The Deputy Commissioner prepares, maintains and keeps updated the District Disaster Management Plan for prevention and minimization of injury and damage caused by a major emergency or disaster. Prompt and effective response to a major emergency or disaster, relief and recovery, is in consonance with the District Disaster Management Plan. The responsibility includes initiating and maintaining co-ordination and co-operation with various agencies involved, provide prompt information, take decisions and providing infrastructure facilities as requested, to mobilize, direct, and co-ordinate the emergency management staffs during emergency.

Following are the main functions of the Dy. Commissioner during any Emergency

Declaration of emergency after confirming the magnitude of the disaster.

Activate the Emergency Control Room at Deputy Commissioner's office and make it functional.

Co-ordinate and establish contact with all agency involved in the emergency actions.

Ensure setting up of Local Emergency Control Room close to the scene of accident or at Taluk headquarters where the disaster has struck.

Ensure actions have been initiated to contain the emergency.

Have overall supervision of all the emergency relief operations.

Initiate evacuation of people from affected area with the assistance of police, fire and other agencies.

Depending on type of emergency, mobilize additional resources like heavy lifting gears line cranes, bulldozers for rescue and mitigation operation.

Set-up safe shelters for evacuated people and ensure they are provided with food and medical attention as the need be.

Sop for Superintendent of Police (SP)

Law and order function: Superintendent of Police

Alternate: - Sub-divisional Police Officer (SDPO)

It is observed that the police are the first agency to reach the site during any emergency. The local police initiate the emergency action even before the declaration of emergency and setting up of the ECR at Deputy Commissioner Office, Hassan. Even though the main function of the Police is to maintain law and order, it is observed that most of the rescue and relief operation is initiated by the police before arrival of full-fledged rescue teams.

Following are the main functions of Police (at various) levels during any emergency

Superintendent of Police (SP)

After receiving instructions from Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police will rush to the ECR and establish contact with the local police station. He would then direct implementation of the action plan through the police station nearest to the scene of disaster. Depending on the type of disaster, ensure cordoning off the affected area by the local police.

- Mobilize additional police force from various sources depending on the requirement.
- Ensure co-ordination with various police and other agencies involved in handling the disaster.
- If necessary mobilize the home guards.

The trained police personnel should be placed on record within a district-level database of persons trained in disaster management.

Trainings of police personnel for capacity- building in respect to new modern technologies used to manage disasters techniques and SAR operations.

Refresher courses for District police Vijayapur officials under the guidance of Karnataka state Police and NDRF

Sop for District Health Officer DHO

Network of fire services would be increased and they would be equipped to deal with other emergencies too.

Database of fire personals trained in disaster management should be placed on record at district-level with the DEOC.

Regular Mock drills conducted by District surveillance staff and personnel for dealing with hazardous materials and accidents involving the same.

Conduct of regular refreshers course for staff within department from national and state level training institutes.

Providing awareness regarding are safety to the society and community on the large.

Formation of Task force for checking industrial units and offices for safety norms twice a year.

Procurement of specialized equipment's for SAR, hydraulic platform, HAZMAT van, motorcycle fire tenders and other advanced rescue tender, etc.

Trainings of paramedics staff, mobile medical teams, psycho-social care teams and Quick Response Medical teams (QRMTs), for heal the attendants and ambulance staff in first aid and life-saving techniques

Procurement / stock availability of portable equipment for field and hospital diagnosis triage, etc.

Sop for Assistant Commissioner

Functions of Assistant Commissioner

1. The Assistant Commissioner (AC) will be the overall in charge of Rescue shelter/Rallying post and parking yards.
 2. The AC will ensure adequate food and clothing in co-ordination with Dy. Director, Food and Civil Supplies, Voluntary Organizations, Individual Persons as deemed necessary in his option.
 3. The AC will also ensure proper medical aid (first aid as well as shifting of affected persons to hospitals, etc.) in co-ordination with District Health Officer and District Drug Controller.
 4. The AC will ensure adequate security and safety in co-ordination with SP (Law & Order), Vijayapur and Dy. SP, Vijayapur as the case may be.
- In addition to these responsibilities, the AC will assist the CEC in all other matters as the case may be.

Sop for Tahsildar

Functions of Tahsildars

1. He will look after all the facilities required at rescue shelter/rallying post like food, clothing, medical aid, water, electricity, sanitation and other basic necessities in co-ordination with respective Government Agencies, as well as voluntary in co-ordination with respective Government Agencies, as well as voluntary organizations.
2. He will manage and arrange for any other requirements on need basis at that point of time in co-ordination with respective government authorities.
3. He will alert all his subordinates and utilize their services to manage the rescue shelter/rallying post.
4. His actions will be in concurrence from AC/DC.

Sop for Deputy Superintendent of Police

Functions of Police Services

The main function of police authorities are,

- To maintain law and order
- Regular patrolling of affected areas
- Establishes rescue/safe routes in advance for timely response
- Cordoning off the area
- Control of traffic
- Shifting of all vehicles to the parking yards
- To render assistance in controlling and fighting disasters, salvage operations, rendering first aid and medical help
- shifting of the affected to rallying posts/rescue shelters
- Another important function would be identification of the deceased, informing their relative, removal and disposal of dead bodies
- Finally, preparing the list of missing persons and take steps to trace them

The police authorities will also work with NGOs and other service organizations when needed.

Sop for Circle Inspector (Law and Order)

Functions of Circle Inspector (Law and Order) For city limits

1. The office will be overall in charge of the functions of Police Department in case of offsite emergency. He will receive the communication and instructions from CEC from time to time.

2. On receiving the information about the emergency from CEC, the officer will rush to the incident spot and oversee law and order, organize for additional requirement of men and Home Guards if required.
3. Receive information from the site in charge and divisional fire officer or his deputy available at site for appropriate and necessary rescue operation.
4. Arrange for necessary transportation of vehicles in co-ordination with RTO and in charge of parking yard for evacuation of people as well as critical cases.
5. Ensure that adequate numbers of vehicle are provided, fitted with public address system and wireless to the convoy team.
6. Arrange for necessary ambulance/medical facilities in co-ordination with District Health Officer/Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry for evacuation of people and livestock respectively.
7. In confirmation with CEC, arrange for removal of dead bodies (if any) and will pass on the information to the relatives of the deceased and will ensure disposal of dead bodies after conducting postmortem in co-ordination with DHO.
8. Arrange for maintaining law and order at the site of emergency, rescue shelter parking yards, main roads leading to emergency site, etc., pass on the information to the CEC about actions on various fields.

Sop for Inspector (Traffic)

Function of Inspector (Traffic)

1. The SP, Traffic will be the overall in charge of traffic management who is assisted by Dy. SP, Traffic in case of offsite emergency.
2. Receive the communication of offsite emergency from CEC and disseminate the information to all the functionaries and mobilize required force and put them into action for managing various traffic points, routes, etc.
3. For each industry, separate routes are identified as normal route and emergency route.
4. Mobilize necessary police personnel/vehicles to man and control traffic on various roads identified as safe routes and also take measures to divert normal traffic away from the emergency routes identified.
5. Ensure available of adequate number of vehicles fitted with public address system/wireless etc. and directly supervise manning of routes and parking yards.
6. Initiate action to ensure adequate number of skilled drivers in consultation with RTO, KSRTC, Home guards and Truckers Association etc.
7. The SP will initiate action on his own only under exceptional circumstances; However, his action shall be communicated to his superiors and should be confirmed with CEC.
8. Any other action as deemed necessary based on the circumstances.

Sop for Dy. Director of Factories

Alternate: - Senior Inspector of Factories.

Factory Inspectorate plays an important role during any industrial and transportation disaster in which there is large-scale release of hazardous chemicals. In case of such disaster, the Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories or Sr. Inspector of Factories would position themselves in the ECR and help the District Administration by providing expert advice for minimizing the effect of such a disaster.

Main functions:

- Ensure the on-site emergency management plan of the affected industry (in case of an industrial disaster) has been activated and the mitigate measures are taken to safeguard the people present in the premises.

- Visit the site of accident to ensure proper measures are taken to control the situation.
- Speed up help from mutual aid members, if required to contain the emergency.
- Mobilize the technical experts for advice if required.
- Inspect the area along with the tech. Co-coordinators and report to Deputy Commissioner for giving all clear signals.

Sop for the Regional Fire Officer

Functions of Fire Services

1. The Regional Fire Office is located at Vijayapur.
2. The Regional Fire Officer and the Divisional Fire Officer are responsible to fight and control the fire, leakage, spillage, etc., with proper instructions and guidance.
3. Rush to the site of emergency immediate after the receipt of information from the site Controller or on emergency call.
4. Establish safe routes in advance for rushing to site and ensure best response time to minimize damage.
5. Workout advance plan for requirement of resources like fire tenders, trained personnel, protective equipment and the ways to meet extra requirements if any.
6. Assist the onsite emergency personnel in fighting emergency, rescuing injured/affected people trapped in dangerous zones and participate in salvage operation.
7. Assist medical/police personnel in imparting first aid.
8. Ensure availability of adequate water supply through KIADB authorities.
9. Maintain constant contact and communicate the message to the CEC with regard to the control measures undertaken, salvage operation, rescue methods ,etc. And any other information required by the CEC on continuous basic.
10. Take any other appropriate actions as deemed necessary in control of emergency.

Sop for Fire Station Officer

Functions of Fire Station Officer

The Fire Station can cater to the immediate need of the plant, but certainly not adequate to manage the emergency assumed in this document. Therefore,

1. On receipt of fire call, rush to the site of incident with all crewmembers and equipment and start fighting the fire.
2. Immediately send distress call to all other fire stations for additional reinforcement.
Contacts the Divisional Fire Officer and informs him about the severity of the fire, the kind of assistance required, etc.
3. Continue to receive the necessary information from his superior officers and the DSP and adhere to the instructions.
4. Assist the police, Home guards and other Rescue Team the rescue evacuation of persons, salvage, etc.
5. Continue to be in action till such times the divisional fire officer or his deputy arrives at the place of incident and takes charge. From there onwards, he will continue to assist the officials.

Sop for Home Guards Commandant

Civil defense function: District Commandant, (Home Guards)

Alternate: - Dy. District Commandant

District Commandant/Dy. Commandant will position them in the Emergency Control Room and assist the District Administration in mitigating the emergency. They would be in Continuous contact with the field officer/units.

Main functions:

- Assist the Police or Fire personnel in carrying out their duties.
- Carry out rescue and evacuation operation in close association with other emergency agencies.
- Evacuated areas would need to be guarded against looting.

Sop for Superintendent Engineer Public Works/Highway

Public works/highway function: Superintendent Engineer

Alternate: - Executive Engineer

Depending on type and location of the disaster, the in-charge of the PWD/Highway or Irrigation department representatives would make them available at the ECR and maintain close contact with their engineers who would be at the scene of the disaster.

Main functions: -

- Help the police to divert traffic away from the scene of accident along the entire major roads.
 - Ensure diversion routes are in good condition and traffic does not get jammed.
 - Exhibit proper diversion signs conspicuously at suitable places.
- Provide the mobile crane/heavy earthmoving equipment for the purpose of salvage operation.
- Provide necessary assistance as required and directed by Deputy Commissioner/Superintendent of Police.

Sop for Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry

Functions of Veterinary Service:

1. Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry will be the overall in charge for treatment of affected animals at site/hospital in co-ordination with police/voluntary organizations and revenue authorities.
2. On receiving information from CEC, he will rush to the site and activate the Temporary Medical Centre (TMC) at appropriate places in consultation with CEC.
3. Dy. Director will also co-ordinate with Assistant Commissioner, RTO, DCP, Inspector of Police (Traffic), for arranging necessary vehicles for shifting of animals, if required.
4. The officer will be provided with one Police Officer with adequate number of Police Personnel and Home guards to ensure the orderly treatment and management of the Temporary Medical Center.
5. The officer will identify the drug stores and ensure the supply of adequate and necessary drugs through the Drug Control Authorities.

Sop for RTO

Functions of RTO

1. The RTO will be the overall in charge for providing number of rescue vehicles like trucks, buses, cars or any other type of transportation vehicles to emergency site, rescue shelter cum rallying post etc., for transportation of human beings as well as animals.
2. Receive information from CEC and act accordingly.
3. Mobilize all possible resources is arranging transportation vehicles in coordination with KSRTC, Truckers Association, Travel Agencies, etc., also ensure Availability of adequate number of skilled drivers and advice the Inspector (Traffic).
4. Workout the requirement of heavy earth moving equipment like cranes etc., and mobilizes the same in co-ordination with such agencies/parties.
5. Depute adequate numbers of Motor Vehicle Inspectors for assisting Inspector of Police, Traffic (in charge of parking yard), and Rescue Shelter cum rallying post, at the site of emergency.

Sop for Environmental Officer Pollution Control Board

Functions of Karnataka State Pollution Control Board

1. On receiving information from CEC, the Environmental Officer will mobilize all possible resources at his disposal and keep the laboratory functioning for analysis of pollutants, emissions, etc.
2. Rush to the site, collect the samples, analyze the pollutants and the likely effect on human life/environment and inform the CEC about the same and the corrective actions to be taken to prevent further damage.
3. Act as an expert and advice the CEC about the kind of message to be disseminated to the public and press, etc., on pollution matters.

Sop for Executive Engineer of Panchayat Raj Engineering

Alternate; Executive Officer, TQ. Panchayath & Chief Officer of affected town

The first and the foremost challenge after a relief operation is rehabilitation of victims. The CEO & PD sits in DCR and co-ordinates with officers of line departments and local bodies.

Main functions:

- Takes position in DCR and ensure the presence of their officers at sites of operation
- Receives directions of the Dy. Commissioner and provides him the required feedback about rehabilitation arrangements
- Prepare the list of Govt/pvt. Buildings which may be used as temporary shelters in advance.
- Put up temporary sheds if buildings are not available
- To ensure sanitary operations through local bodies
- To ensure repair and reconstruction of infrastructure in case of damage
- To mobilize local men and materials if required.

Sop for Dy. Director, Food and Civil Supplies

Alternate: - Assistant Director, Food and civil Supply

The DD/AD, F&CS, would be based in the Emergency Control Room and assist the District Administration in running the safe shelters and relief centers set up during the disaster.

Main functions:

- Will be overall in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation activities.
- Identify the rehabilitation center in advance and establish them in shortest possible time.
- Arrange for orderly transportation of population from the emergency zone and adjacent villages in case evacuation has been ordered by Deputy Commissioner.
- Co-ordinate with the other departments connected with relief measures.
- Provide basic amenities such as food, drinking water and sanitation at the rehabilitation centers.
- Distribute food packets at the affected areas to the people, emergency services agencies such as police, fire fighting personnel and others.

Sop for District Information Officer

Alternate: - Assistant Information Officer.

The District Information Officer would be based in the Emergency Control Room during any Disaster and assist the district authorities in smooth operation.

Main functions: -

- Upon receiving the information from District Administration, the information officer should co-ordinate with media for giving information regarding emergency.
- Co-ordinate with the affected victims' families for giving information of their dear ones if missing/dead/injured.

Chapter 12

Standard Operating Procedures for Departments

- State EOC
- Sequence of Action at the State Level
- State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)
- State Executive Committee (SEC)
- Role of Key Departments
- District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)
- District Disaster Management Authority
- First Response
- First information report
- Daily Situation Report
- State Disaster Management Authority
- Trigger Mechanism and Incident Response System (IRS)
- Roles and Responsibilities of Chief Secretary as RO of the State
- Coordination of Response at the State Level
- Roles and Responsibilities of Deputy Commissioner as RO
- Area Command (AC)
- Unified Command (UC)
- Local Authorities PRIs and ULBs
- Community Participation in Disaster Response (CBDM)
- Role of Village Disaster Response Committees (VDRC)
- State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC)
- Incident Response Team (IRT)
- Incident Response System (IRS) Facilities

- Roles and Responsibilities of Nodal Departments/ Agencies
- Standard Operating Procedures for Responsible Departments/Agencies
- Department of Revenue (Disaster Management)
- Department of Transport
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Irrigation
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Animal Husbandry
- Department of Education
- Department of Technical Education
- Department of Health & Family Welfare
- Department of Environment and Forests
- Department of Forest
- Department of Urban Development
- Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs
- Department of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj
- Department of Information and Public Relations
- Department of Energy
- Departments of Industries, Factories and Boilers
- Department of Labour & Employment
- Department of Finance

Chapter 13
Contact Persons and Addresses

Important Name and Telephone Numbers:

Name & Designation	Cod e	Off	Res	Fax	Mobile	e-mail
Shri Y S PATIL IAS, DC, Vijayapur	8352	250021	250220	256666	9448140021	deo.bijapur@gmail.com
Sri. Prakash Nikkam, IPS, SP, Vijayapur	8352	250152	--	250844	9480804201	spbij@kspgov.in
Sri. Govind Reddy, IAS CEO, ZP	8352	276378	--	276983	9480857000	ceo.zpbijapur@gmail.com
Prasanna H ADC, Vijayapur	8352	250479	--	250479	9449095499	deo.bijapur@gmail.com
Sri Nyamagouda Addl. S.P	8352	250844	--	--	9480804202	spbij@kspgov.in
Ravishankar DC of Excise,	8352	254725 244602	--	--	9845959810 9449597164	dcbij-ex-ka@nic.in
SHRI Somaling.Gennur KAS AC, Vijayapur	8352	278285	256306	278285	8277233377	acbijapur@gmail.com
Snehal S. Lakkundi IAS, AC Indi	8359	225003	222021	--	8447907729	acsdmindi@gmail.com
Smt. Mohankumari TahasildarVijayapur	8352	278388	--	-	9008404949	elnbjp@gmai.com
Sri. M.N. Choragasti TahasildarB.Bagewadi	8358	250226	245239	--	9448332349	tahbgd@yahoo.com.in
Sri Malagi TahasildarMuddebihal	8356	220227	220239	--	8951420399	elnmdbl@gmail.com
C.S. Kulkarni Tahasildar Indi	8359	225020	225043	--	9483966271	elnindi2@gmail.com
Sri. B.S.Kadakhavi TahasildarSindagi	8488	221235	221250	--	9845612361 9036512361	elnsnd@gmail.com
Sri. Y.B.Nagathan TahasildarDevarHipparagi					9986684592	tahdh007@gmail.com

Sri. M.S.Arkeri TahasildarBabaleshwar					7892179853	dtbabaleshwar001@gmail.com
Smt. Mohankumari TahasildarNagathan	8352	278388	--	-	9008404949	elnbjp@gmail.com
Sri. Anil Dhavalagi TahasildarTalikota					9538523163	spltahtalikoti@gmail.com
Sri. S.M.Wali TahasildarNidagundi					9972159673	tahasildarnidagundi@gmail.com
Sri. S.M.Myageri TahasildarTikota					8553260792	tahtikota@gmail.com
Sri.R.S.Revadigar TahasildarChadachan					9611646161	spltahchadachan@gmail.com
Dr.S.L.Lakkannavar DHO	8352	250107	--	--	9448112949	dhobijapur@gmail.com
Dr. Katti District Surgeon	8352	270009	--	--	9449843162	dhobijapur@gmail.com
Miss Surekha KAS, National Highway	8352	250468	--	--	9886259852	nhbijapur@gmail.com
Sri G S Patil EE. PWD Vijayapur Division	8352	251043	--	--	9448102921	eepwdbjp062@reddiffmail.com
Manjunath RTO Vijayapur	8352	276218	276228	--	9739748891	rtoka28@gmail.com
Santosh Inamdar DD Horticulture, Vijayapur	8352	250244	--	--	9448999232	ddhbijapur@gmail.com
Gangadhar Dodamani DO, BCW	8352	276932	--	--	9449064799	bcmbijapur@gmail.com
Mahesh Potadar DD Social Welfare Department	8352	276124	276045	--	9480843025	dswovjp@gmail.com
Santosh Dist. Minority Officer	8382	276523	--	--	9449064799	
Sivakumar JD. agriculture	8352	250194	--	--	8277930601	jdaagridept1@rediffmail.com
Venugopal DD, Animal Husbandry	8352	251028	--	--	6362746378	ahvsbijapur@gmail.com

Kodli. JD, Food & Civil Supply	8352	250419	--	--	9844286680	ddfood bijapur@gmail.com
S.G Gangadhar. Div. Controller, NWKRTC Vijayapur.	8352	271357	271243	241243	7760992250	
J.S.Pujari DDPU Education	8352	240257	--	--	9448984626	ddeetue@gmail.com
Smt.Saatrale DO, SC/ST Corporation	8352	276743	--	--	9449626414	
Sri. Prasanna DDPI, Vijayapur	8352	250151	--	--	9448999331	ddpivijapur@gmail.com
Gasthi J T DRCS.Vijayapur	8352	223848	--	--	9448527852	
G.M Kulkarni Dist. Statistical Officer	8352	250620	--	--	9113546537	dsodes. bijapur@gmail.com
Loni AD, Sports & Youth Service	8352	251805	--	--	9480886555	bijapuradysso@gmail.com
Mallikarjun Bajantri, AD, Tourism,	8352	250359	--	--	9448149515	adrtobijapur2014@gmail.com
Nadaf Dist. information Officer, Vijayapur	8352	250150	250150	--	9449926128	dipobijapur@gmail.com
G.N Malaji Project Manager Nirmithi Kendra, Vijayapur	8352	270091	--	--	9448287342	
Malagatti DDL R	8252	241066	--	--	9342773427	
Mahesh Potadar AD, Kannada & Culture	8352	251261	--	--	9481527368	
Sri Kumbar DD, Women & Child Dev	8352	276353	277983	--	9480857011	dcpobijapur@gmail.com
Ijeri EE KRIDL Land Army	8352	270194	270110	--	9480826104	
Ashok Baligatti District Labour Officer.	8352	250937	--	--	9448160903	
Chidambar K P DD, Mines and Geology	8352	250534	--	--	9845145594	

Awati DD, Sainik Board, Vijayapur	8352	250913	--	--	9972469954	
Ajayakumar District Chief Librarian,	8352	250644	--	--	98801600428	
SIDAPPA EE, HESCOM, Vijayapur	8352	276407	276726	--	9448143362	EEHESCOM@GMAIL.COM
Ranganath District Fire Officer Fire Emergency	8352	270160			9740642303	dfovijapur@gmail.com
Vinaya Kumar District Treasury Officer, Vijayapur	8352	250199			9741558999	
Ashok Madyal EE, KUWS Vijayapur	8352	251654	253641		9480813142	
Biradar DD, Sericulture Vijayapur	8352	251336	--	--	8310671952 9449630398	ddseri@gmail.com
Nadagouda Dist. Registrar Office Vijayapur	8352	261776	--	--	9243971794 9480698355	
Naikar E E Rural Water Supply Vijayapur	8352	255841			9611500235	
Ainapur Lead Bank Manager, Vijayapur	8352	267733	277111	--	9845768053	ldo.vijayapura@gmail.com
Mallikarjun Swamy District Jailer	8352	272044	--	--	9880887999	
T Siddanna JD KIADB Dept	8352	250976	257125	--	9448301645	

Vijayapura District's Taluka Level Task Force Details
Vijayapura Taluka's Task Force Details

Sl. No.	Name	Designation		Mobile No.
		Designation	Position in Committee	
1	Sri. Basanagouda R. Patil (Yatnal) Vijayapura Constituency	Member of the Assembly	President	9449616633
2	Sri. Devanand Chawan, Nagathan Constituency	Member of the Assembly	President	9448136769
3	Sri. Sunilgouda B. Patil	Member of Parliament	Member	9513095555
4	Sri. Danappa B. Choudhary	Taluka Panchayat President	Member	9845508921
5	Sri. Balawant S. Rathod	Taluka Panchayat Executive Officer	Member	9480857105
6	Sri. M.B.Patil	Assistant Executive Engineer, ZP	Member	9980082133
7	Smt. Mohankumari	Tahasildar	Member Secretary	9008404949

Vijayapura District's Taluka Level Task Force Details
Sindagi Taluka's Task Force Details

Sl. No.	Name	Designation		Mobile No.
		Designation	Position in Committee	
1	Sri. M.C.Managuli	Member of the Assembly	President	9980690740
2	Sri. Arun Shahapur	Member of Parliament	Member	9448456474
3	Smt. Prabhavati Shirasagi	Taluka Panchayat President	Member	9845411632
4	Sri. Sunil Muddin	Taluka Panchayat Executive Officer	Member	9448337393
5	Sri. Suresh Biradar	Assistant Executive Engineer, ZP	Member	9008289265
6	Sri. B.S.Kadakhbavi	Tahasildar	Member Secretary	9036512361

Vijayapura District's Taluka Level Task Force Details

Indi Taluka's Task Force Details

Sl. No.	Name	Designation		Mobile No.
		Designation	Position in Committee	
1	Sri. Yashwantgouda V. Patil	Member of the Assembly	President	9483120999
2		Member of Parliament	Member	
3	Sri. Shekhar Nayak	Taluka Panchayat President	Member	880596699
4	Dr. Vijayakumar Ajur	Taluka Panchayat Executive Officer	Member	9686885762
5	Sri. B.F.Nayakar	Assistant Executive Engineer, ZP	Member	9611500235
6	Sri. B.S.Kulkarni	Tahasildar	Member Secretary	9483966271

Vijayapura District's Taluka Level Task Force Details

B.Bagewadi Taluka's Task Force Details

Sl. No.	Name	Designation		Mobile No.
		Designation	Position in Committee	
1	Sri. Shivanand S. Patil	Member of the Assembly	President	9448130099
2	Sri. Sunilgouda B. Patil	Member of Parliament	Member	9513095555
3	Sri. Devindra Umapati Nayak	Taluka Panchayat President	Member	9448737207
4	Sri. B.J.Indi (Incharge)	Taluka Panchayat Executive Officer	Member	9448439832
5	Sri. S.G.Bhosale	Assistant Executive Engineer, ZP	Member	9606527359
6	Sri. Choragasti	Tahasildar	Member Secretary	9448332349

Vijayapura District's Taluka Level Task Force Details
Talikoti Taluka's Task Force Details

Sl. No.	Name	Designation		Mobile No.
		Designation	Position in Committee	
1	Sri. Somanagouda Patil (MLA, Devarahipparagi)	Member of the Assembly	President	9448149956
2	Sri. Arun Shahapur	Member of Parliament	Member	9448456474
3	Smt. Prabhavati B. Shirasagi	Taluka Panchayat President	Member	9845411632
4	Sri. Sunil Maddin	Taluka Panchayat Executive Officer	Member	9448337393
5	Sri. Suryavanshi	Assistant Executive Engineer, ZP	Member	9972364295
6	Sri. Anil Dhawalagi	Tahasildar	Member Secretary	9538523163

Vijayapura District's Taluka Level Task Force Details
Muddebihal Taluka's Task Force Details

Sl. No.	Name	Designation		Mobile No.
		Designation	Position in Committee	
1	Sri. S.A. Patil	Member of the Assembly	President	9686744993
2	Sri. Arun Shahapur	Member of Parliament	Member	9448456474
3	Smt. Channamma B. Tangadagi	Taluka Panchayat President	Member	9740494677
4	Sri. Prakash Desai	Taluka Panchayat Executive Officer	Member	9480857115
5	Sri. R.V.Nidoni	Assistant Executive Engineer, ZP	Member	9449273713
6	Sri. Malagi	Tahasildar	Member Secretary	9538523163

Vijayapura District's Taluka Level Task Force Details
Tikota Taluka's Task Force Details

Sl. No.	Name	Designation		Mobile No.
		Designation	Position in Committee	
1	Dr. M.B.Patil	Member of the Assembly	President	-
2	Sri. B.D.Choudhari	Taluka Panchayat President	Member	-
3	Sri. B.S.Rathod	Taluka Panchayat Executive Officer	Member	9480857105
4	Sri. M.B.Patil	Assistant Executive Engineer, ZP	Member	9980082133
5	S.M.Myageri	Tahasildar	Member Secretary	8553260792

Vijayapura District's Taluka Level Task Force Details
Chadchan Taluka's Task Force Details

Sl. No.	Name	Designation		Mobile No.
		Designation	Position in Committee	
1	Dr. Devanand F. Chawan	Member of the Assembly	President	9448136769
2	Sri. Shekhar Nayak	Taluka Panchayat President	Member	880596699
3	Dr. Vinayakumar Ajur	Taluka Panchayat Executive Officer	Member	9686885762
4	Sri. B.F.Nayakar	Assistant Executive Engineer, ZP	Member	9611500235
5	Sri. R.S.Revadigar	Tahasildar	Member Secretary	9611646161