

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preface

The Disaster-specific State Disaster Management Plan (DMP) of Uttar Pradesh, for Serial Bombing & Explosions has been prepared for its operationalization by various departments and agencies of the Government of Uttar Pradesh and other Non-Governmental Agencies expected to participate in disaster management during large scale Sabotage (Serial Bombing & Explosions). This plan provides for institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities of the various agencies, interlinks in large scale Sabotage, (Serial Bombing & Explosions) and the scope of their activities. An elaborate inventory of resources has also been formalized in this plan.

The purpose of this plan is to evolve a system to:

- assess the status of existing resources and facilities available with the various departments and agencies involved in Large Scale Sabotage in the state;
- assess their adequacies in dealing with Large Scale Sabotage disaster
- identify the requirements for institutional strengthening, technological support, upgradation of information systems and data management for improving the quality of administrative response to disasters at the state level
- make the state DMP an effective response mechanism as well as a policy and planning tool.

The state DMP addresses the state's response to demands from the district administration and in extraordinary emergency situations at multi-district levels associated with Large Scale Sabotage. The present plan is a Disaster-specific State Disaster Management Plan (DMP) for Serial Bombing & Explosions, which outlines the institutional framework required for managing such situations.

The state DMP specifically focuses on the role of various governmental departments and agencies like the Emergency Operations Centre in case of Large Scale Sabotage disaster. This plan concentrates primarily on the response strategy.

1.2 List of Acronyms

N.D.M.D.	-	National Disaster Management Division
P.W.D.	-	Public Works Department
S.D.M.A.	-	State Disaster Management Authority
N.G.O.	-	Non-Government Organizations.
W.D.S.M.	-	With Details of Security Measures
HQ.	-	Headquarter
N.C.C.	-	National Cadet Core
T.A.	-	Territorial Army
HG's	-	Home Guard
P.R.D.	-	Prantiya Raksha Dal
U.P.S.R.T.C.	-	Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation
P.A.C.	-	Provincial Armed Constabulary
C.H.C.	-	Community Health Center
C.M.O.	-	Chief Medical Officer
N.D.M.A.	-	National Disaster Management Authority
S.D.M.P.	-	State Disaster Management Plan
S.R.C.	-	State Relief Commissioner
C.M.G.	-	Crisis Management Group
A.D.M.	-	Additional District Magistrate
D.C.R.	-	District Control Room
E.O.C.	-	Emergency Operations Centres
SOC	-	Site Operations Centre
D.M.	-	District Magistrate
F.C.R.	-	Field Control Room
G.O.I.	-	Government of India
P.A.C.	-	Provincial Armed Constabulary
S.D.M.	-	Sub-Divisional Magistrate
S.P.	-	Superintendent of Police
N.D.M.P.	-	National Disaster Management Plan
H.P.C.	-	High Powered Committee
E.S.F.	-	Emergency Support Function

1.3 List of Departments to be consulted

Central

- National Disaster Management Authority
- National Institute of Disaster Management
- Home Affairs
- Defense
- Communication
- Water Resources
- Railways
- Civil Aviation
- National Cadet Core

State

- Health
- Finance
- Police
- Home
- Revenue
- P.W.D.
- Relief
- State Disaster Management Department
- N.G.O.
- Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

1.4 Important Dates

1. Date on which the plan was prepared : June 2009
2. Date on which the plan was last revised : NIL
3. Date on which the plan was last rehearsed : NIL
4. Due Dates for revision and rehearsal : NIL

1.5 Planning Assumptions

This action plan can function optimally only if a prior study of the Large Scale Sabotage and its vulnerability in particular area of the state is undertaken and the institutional setup responsible for disaster mitigation is understood clearly.

This document has been developed on the basis of the following:

- Assimilating the lessons learnt from past disasters in the State, particularly; Bomb Blasts in the city Lucknow, Varanasi and Faizabad of State of Uttar Pradesh, simultaneously on Friday, 23 November 2007.
- Reviewing and bringing together a wide range of Sabotage related readings and processes from all over the world trying to understand the various systems of preparedness, responses and recovery that have been implemented in various places;
- Analyzing 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 State. 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 disaster management, mainly the element of risk reduction, as the central component of all developmental plans and investment. As major disasters are infrequent events, in their initial stages they may be difficult to differentiate from lesser-order events. Given the normal experience and expectations of those involved, there may be a difficulty in realizing that a disaster situation calls for a response of a greater order.

The arrangements (particularly in response and recovery) are intended to permit the situation to be assessed, and to provide for the graduated marshalling and utilisation of the resources required to deal with it, under systems set up under the relevant overall plan and the participating departments and agencies' own plans.

The Plan is based on the principle that response, and level of preparedness required are dependent on the extent of vulnerability. Following three level of the bombing & explosion disasters are categorized:

- L1: A District Level Serial Bombing & Explosions, with in the capabilities of the District Administration to deal with, however the state and centre will remain in readiness to provide assistance if needed.
- L2: A State Level Serial Bombing & Explosions situation that may require assistance and active participation of the state, and the mobilization of resources at the state level.
- L3: A National Level Serial Bombing & Explosions requiring direct intervention of the Central

In addition to the above disaster situations, the following one of the 'peace time' situation has also been categories:

L0: A 'no disaster situation. This is the normal time which is expected to be utilized for close monitoring, documentation, prevention, mitigation, preparatory and capacity development activities. This is the planning stage where plans at all level from community to the state shall be put in place. Training on search and rescue, rehearsals, evaluation and inventory updation for response activities will be carried out during this time.

2.0 IDENTIFYING RESPONSE LEVEL

2.1 Alerts

Alerts & warnings are to be treated as trigger time for those for which it is technically feasible to formulate forecasts and issue alerts. A warning system is essential to indicate the onset of a serial bombing & explosion disaster. This may range from alarms and sirens to public announcements through radio, television etc. and other modes of communication such as mobile SMS or call.

In most situations, experience has shown that a loss of life and property could be significantly reduced by preparedness measures and appropriate warning systems. The importance of warning systems, therefore, hardly needs any emphasis. However, the opportunity for warning does not exist in all cases. Indiscriminate warnings may result in non-responsiveness of the people. It is, therefore, necessary that with respect to every disaster, a responsible officer is designated to issue the warnings.

The Sr. Superintendent of Police/ Superintendent of Police is the prime officer responsible for issuing warnings for the serial bombing & explosion. Following additional technical agencies also authorized to issue warnings:

1. All telecommunication companies at state level & district level
2. All local channel & T.V. Cable Operators.
3. All the T.V. Dish Operators etc.

2.2 Important elements of warnings:

- Communities are made aware of the warning systems/ message.
- Alternate warning systems must be kept in readiness in case of technical failures (eg, power failure).

- All available warning systems should be used.
- The warnings should, to the extent possible be clear about the severity, the duration and the areas that may be affected.
- Warnings should be conveyed in a simple, direct and non-technical language to incorporate day-to-day usage patterns.
- The do's and don'ts should be clearly communicated to the community to ensure appropriate responses.
- Warning statements should not evoke curiosity or panic behaviour. This should be in a professional language devoid of emotions.
- Spread of rumors should be controlled.
- All relevant agencies and organizations should be alerted.
- Wherever possible, assistance of community leaders and organized groups should be sought in explaining the threat.
- Once a warning is issued, it should be followed-up by subsequent warnings in order to keep the people informed of the latest situations.
- In the event of a disaster threat passing, an all clear signal must be given.

2.3 First Information Reports

In the case of serial bombing & explosion the time gap may be very less in between warning & occurrence of disasters. The first information in least time must be reached at EOC/State Control Room (Home). The Format for the First Information Report is Given below:

FORMAT for First Information Report**District** :**Location****Date of Report** :**Nature of explosion** :**Date and Time of Occurrence** :**Details of affected person****Number of Persons****Died** :**Missing** :**Injured** :**(Incapacitated)****Number of houses damaged** :**Damage to Public Properties** :**Roads** :**Buildings** :**Schools** :**Bridges** :**Etc** :

2.4 Criteria for Level Definitions

After receiving the first information report from the incident site. EOC analyze the report for the severity of damage and expected damage on the basis of:

1. The incident is specific type such as related to any cast, cast region, country or organization etc.
2. Type of explosive used.
3. Relates the organization which is used to similar type of explosive.
4. Asses the organization who may involve.
5. Analyze the place & surrounding community trend.
6. Analyze the reaction of incident.
7. Analyze the impact of such incident and their exponential impact on non affected area.
8. Analyze the direct requirement of involvement of central govt.
9. Analyze what type of essential supply may or may not affect.
10. What type of public agitation will occurs?

3.0 L0 ACTIVITIES

L0 is the 'no disaster' phase. Activities during this phase will focus on surveillance, mitigation and preparedness action for the serial bombing & explosion disaster. These have to be monitored and ensured at level of State Disaster Management Authority. Implementation of this disaster management plan and feed back of this plan is also given to the all related agencies & higher authorities of the state.

3.1 Establishment Disaster Management Cell

In the State of Uttar Pradesh Disaster Management Department, U.P. headed by the State Relief Commissioner. The Office of the State Relief Commissioner act as Disaster Management Cell of the State. At the time of any disaster the Office of the State Relief Commissioner acts as EOC only.

Power and Functions of the U.P. Sate Relief Commissioner as per the Section 21 & 22 of U.P. Disaster Management Act, 2005 is as under:

Section 21-Emergency Relief:

- (1) During the period an area is an affected area, the Commissioner may issue directions to the District magistrate and the Local Authority having jurisdiction over the affected area to provide emergency relief in accordance with disaster management plans.
- (2) For the purpose of-
 - (a) assisting and protecting the community;
 - (b) providing relief to the community;
 - (c) preventing or combating disruption; or

- (d) dealing with the destructive and other effects of the disaster, the Commissioner may-
- (i) make arrangements for release and use of availability resources;
 - (ii) control and restrict vehicular traffic to, and from and within the affected area;
 - (iii) control and restrict the entry of any person into, movement within and departure from an affected area;
 - (iv) remove debris;
 - (v) conduct search and rescue operations;
 - (vi) make arrangement for the disposal of the unclaimed dead body;
 - (vii) provide alternative shelter;
 - (viii) provide food, medicines and other essentials;
 - (ix) require experts and consultants in the field relevant to the disaster to provide relief under his direction and supervision;
 - (x) procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities as and when required;
 - (xi) to take possession and make use of any property, vehicles, equipment, building and means of communication on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed;
 - (xii) construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures;
 - (xiii) demolish unsafe structures which may endanger the public;
 - (xiv) ensure that non-governmental organizations carry out their activities in an equitable manner;
 - (xv) disseminate information to the public to deal with the disaster;
 - (xvi) evacuate any population from any affected area for the purpose of preservation of life and for such evacuation use such force as may be necessary; and
 - (xvii) authorize any person; to make any entry into anyplace, to open or cause to be opened, any door, gate or other barrier, if he consider such as action is necessary for preservation of life and property, if the owner or occupier is absent, or being present, refuses to open such door, gate or barrier.

- (3) The Commissioner may issue such directions to any person or Government agency and take such other steps as may be necessary to curtail the escalation of the disaster or to alleviate, contain or minimize the effects of disaster.
- (4) The Commissioner shall keep the Authority informed of the actions taken by him generally for providing relief and particularly under sub-sections (10 to (3).

Section 22-Other function of Commissioner:

(1) The Commissioner shall-

- i. provide inputs to the Authority relating to various aspects of disaster management, such as early warnings and status of preparedness;
- ii. develop an appropriate relief implementation strategy for the State in consultation with the Authority, taking into account the unique circumstances of each district and deficiency in institutional capacity and resources of the State;
- iii. prepare, review and update State level emergency plans and guidelines and ensure that the district level plans are prepared, revised and updated;
- iv. re-assess from time to time contingency plans related to disaster management;
- v. ensure that disaster management drills are carried out periodically;
- vi. ensure that communication system are in order, and contingency plans provide for maximum involvement of local agencies;
- vii. exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be delegated by the Authority; and
- viii. exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be specified by the regulations.

3.1.1 Monitoring Development and Preparedness Activities

The primary function of DMC is to implement the DMP which includes coordination, policy-making, operations management, data collection, record keeping, public information and resource management.

The DMC, its system and procedures are designed in such a way that information can be promptly assessed and relayed to concerned parties. Rapid dissemination contributes to quick response and effective decision-making during an emergency. As the master coordination and control point for all counter-disaster efforts, the DMC is the centre for decision-making under a unified command. In a disaster situation, the DMC will come under the direct control of the chief secretary or any other person designated by him as the chief of operations.

The DMC, under normal circumstances, will work under the supervision of the state relief commissioner. It is the nerve centre to support, co-ordinate and monitor disaster management activities upto the district level.

The usual activities of the DMC will be to:

- ensure that all districts continue to regularly update the District Disaster Management Plan and encourage districts to prepare area-specific plans for areas prone to specific disasters;
- identify and interact with the central government, research institutions to evolve mitigation strategies and setup study groups and task forces for specific vulnerability studies i.e. Serial bombing & explosion;
- ensure timely rehearsals, mock drills and review of the Disaster management plan.
- Ensure that vital components of the plan, such as the list of contact numbers, always stay upgraded.
- upgrade and update the state DMP for Large Scale Sabotage according to changing situations in the state;
- disseminate information about the state DMP for Large Scale Sabotage to other departments of the government of Uttar Pradesh and state level agencies;
- monitor the training imparted to state level officials for Large Scale Sabotage;

- organize post-disaster evaluation and update the state DMP accordingly;
- ensure that the warning and communication systems and instruments in the DMC are in working condition.

On the receipt of warning or alert from any such agency which is competent to issue such a warning, or on the basis of reports from Divisional Commissioner/District Collector of the occurrence of a disaster, all community preparedness measures including counter-disaster measures will be put into operation. The Chief Secretary/Relief Commissioner will assume the role of the Chief of Operations for Disaster Management.

Cooperation

All agencies involved in disaster management operations must fully cooperate with each other. There would be a need for bring together all available resources at a particular place, understanding each other's capabilities, jointly undertaking all actions from preparation to plans should be ensured to the lowest level of administration and the military. Liaison during aid to civil authorities is essential and could best be achieved by placing headquarters of civil and military authorities together or having a joint control room along with exchange of liaison officers.

3.1.2 Special Monitoring

Vigil will be kept on:

- Large festival of the state.
- Large public events.
- Political meeting
- Railway stations, airports, bus stations, main markets, molls, hotels etc.
- Minority community meeting & events.
- Suspected organizations
- Foreign tourist activities.
- Central & local intelligence reports etc.

3.1.3 Monitoring of L1 Occurrences

- DMC will be monitor the L1 occurrence of the any district of the state and also maintain vigil for the suspected persons/ organizations related to L1 occurrence keeping in the view of expansion of L1 occurrence in to L2 occurrence.
- DMC monitor the L1 & L2 occurrences within the neighbouring states for the possibility of spreading to our state.

3.1.4 Preparedness to assist other state (s) facing L3 Occurrences

- DMC will be monitor the L3 occurrences in any part of country and will be prepare to assist them.

4.0 L2 RESPONSE

4.1 Responsibilities

The State Emergency Response Plan sets out the roles and responsibilities of the agencies involved in emergency response, and establishes the response co-ordination arrangements. The response plan does not contain detailed plans of action, and these will be prepared by the respective departments/ agencies.

Most key departments/agencies, or sections of organizations, have roles in the response plan. In addition, many other organizations can be called upon to assist the control agencies in the response to specific events. Prior arrangements and selections will be made to nominate senior officials from the State level to coordinate the response arrangements in a restricted geographical in case of a calamity of high intensity. The list of addresses, phone numbers, fax, e-mail etc. of concerned official and agencies will be updated six monthly. Prior response and coordination arrangements will also be made to identify neighbouring district(s) when one district is severely affected while the neighbouring districts are not.

Each district response plan sets out the roles and responsibilities of response organizations within the district, documents co-ordination arrangements, and lists contact details for all agencies and the resources they can provide. It also provides for the co-ordination of support from within and outside the district.

4.2 Emergency Response

State Relief Commissioner is the competent authority to press the trigger. Conditions under which trigger may be pressed are specified such as a request from District Magistrate to upscale L1 Similarly declaration of L1 in number of districts, occurrences requiring direct intervention are declared by the State Relief Commissioner.

4.2.1 Declaration of L2

The declaration of the L2 will be done after the event has occurred by the State Relief Commissioner in consultation with the State Disaster Management Authority.

Factors taken into considerations for the declaration of L2:

- Parameters set by designated technical authority
- Capacity of Districts to manage the disaster independently

The Chief Secretary will head the first assessment team and the SRC will be primarily responsible for coordination of response activities at the State level and will have the discretion to choose the members for the first assessment team.

Before a delegation of the first assessment team leaves for the site the following will be done:

- Official declaration of L2
- Meeting of the State Disaster management Authority
- Arranging for all required inventories from the concerned Departments
- Give direction to all nodal officers of each ESF to activate SOP
- Activation of Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at State
- Appraisal of situation to the State cabinet
- Identify the nodal transport points for the affected Districts

4.2.2 Quick Response Teams

The State, and especially the vulnerable districts, will set up well-trained teams for responding to disasters. The magnitude might be so large that medical and other response teams will be required even before any initial assessment. However, a quick assessment for further planning is also required. Therefore, the response teams can be divided into two sections:

- a. Assessment Teams
- b. Response Teams

4.2.3 Action Plan for First 24 hours

a. Assessment team

First assessment team will be constituted, which will mainly comprise of senior officers who will be required to make a first/preliminary assessment of damage. Items required by the first assessment team are:

- Survival kit
- Formats for First Assessment
- Media Release
- Assessment Report, which will contain
 - Geographic estimate of damage area (administrative units and divisions)
 - Estimated total population affected
 - Worst affected areas
 - Areas currently inaccessible
 - Injury and fatality report,
 - Lists of damaged infrastructure, buildings, health facilities, water sanitation
 - Assessment of secondary threats
 - Resource needs for response operations
 - Priority needs (search and rescue, clothing, food items with quantity and
 - Specifications, Sanitation, Health, Education, Infrastructure)

Base Report after First Assessment

After the first assessment team has prepared the preliminary report, the EOC and the State Natural Calamity Committee will re-assess the situation at the site for taking further action. The first assessment team report will include the following:

❖ Extent of damage in terms of:

- Geographical area (administrative units and divisions)
- Expected affected population and effect on population (primary affected persons, dead, injured missing, homeless, displace, orphans, destitute, traumatised population, children under five, pregnant women, lactating mothers,
- Districts/Areas worst affected
- Damage to infrastructure according to each ESF
- Buildings (Major damaged/destruction and minor
- Infrastructure (road damaged/destroyed, bridge, communication network, electricity network, telecom network
- Health Facilities (Infrastructure damage, condition of equipments, staffs affected, availability of medicines/drugs, vaccination/immunisation, major health problems
- Water & Sanitation (Availability of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, environmental sanitation, stock of disinfectants, condition of water supply system, repair status of water supply system, portable water system Crop/ Agriculture (crop damage, livestock loss, health services for livestock, cattle feed/fodder availability, damage to agricultural infrastructures)
- Food/nutrition (adequate availability of food for family, relief, PDS, Community Kitchen, requirement of baby food
- Secondary threats (potential hazardous sites, epidemics etc.)
- Logistic and Distributions System (Availability of storage facilities, means of transportation, availability of fuel, distribution of criteria)
- Priority needs (needs of search and rescue, need for team/ boats/special equipments and shelter)
- Clothing (children clothing, adult clothing, winter clothing)
- Food items (type of food, baby food, specialised food, cattle feed and fodder)

- Sanitation (portable water, chlorine powder and disinfectants, manpower for repair of drinking water points and disinfections of water bodies)
- Health (medical staff, drugs, IV fluids, ORS, equipment, Mobile unit, Immunization vaccine, Cold chain system)
- Education (infrastructure both temporary and permanent, teacher kits, reading materials)
- Crop/agriculture (need of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, implements)
- Equipments and manpower required for restoration of infrastructures
- Report by the Collectors of the affected Districts
- Operational access points
- Areas still under high risk (cut off, after shocks)
- Condition of the Government buildings and communication infrastructure in the affected areas/districts.

b. Response Teams

- In case of serial bombing & explosion the following action immediately reached at incident site:
 - Bomb disposal squad,
 - Dog Squad
 - ATS Team
 - STF team
- Search and Rescue team will be working for Relief during Building collapse, Fire, Chemical/Gas leak, serial bombing & explosion disasters. The search & rescue team will have following items:
 - The team has to have Uniform from DUPONT, special fluroscent colour and helmets with in-build visor and each person should have a safety belt.
 - Each team should have the following vehicles at their disposal ; (all vehicles with 4 wheel drive)

- Emergency Rescue vehicle with Hazmat equipment.(list of equipment follow)
- Small Fire Tender with inbuilt high pressure pump (150 LPM at 100 bar). Two 60 metres house reels and fog guns. Aluminum book ladder, Thermal imaging camera.
- Water tanker (11,000 litres) with inbuilt pump (2250 LPM at 8 bar) and monitor (60 metres throw).
- Hydraulic platform 45 metres 8.
- Ambulance (Immobilization stretcher, defibrillator, splints, medicine chest, resuscitator, rescue combo tool, communication facility).
- Caravan (Mobile Control room (air conditioned) with a Generator and UPS, 2 nos. Laptop Computers, 2 nos. Lazer printers, 2 nos. mini Satellite phones, 3 GPS, 2 cell phones, 6 Trunked radios with spare batteries and chargers, Digital Camera, Digital Video Camera, Tents, Trunked radio repeaters and telescope portable antenas.
- The Emergency Rescue vehicle should have the following equipment.
 - 20 Kw inbuilt generator PTO driven.
 - 6 metres high reaching Pneumatic Telescopic light mast 6000 watts Halogen lamps.
 - 10.5 metres Trussed Extension ladder.
 - Submersible (elec) pump 800 LPM at 1 to 2 bar.
 - Gas cutter set.
 - Roll Glass with tripod.
 - Breathing Apparatus 8 nos. each with spare cylinders.
 - Under water Breathing Apparatus 4 nos.
 - Air the equipment with attachment for 1 or 2 men use.
 - Breathing air compressor 330 bar / 200 LPM
 - Chemical suits (Trelchem HPS) 4 nos.
 - Hydraulic Rescue tools I set.

- Pneumatic high pressure lifting bags. 1 set.
- Hydraulic concrete saw 1 set
- IC engine operated concrete saw 1 set.
- Chain saw (wood cutting) IC engine 2 nos. Elec. Motor 2 nos.
- Concrete/Iron cutter 14 disc IC engine 1 no.
- Concrete/Iron cutter 12 disc engine 2 nos. elec, Motor 2 nos.
- Concrete breaker (elec) 10kg 1 no.
- concrete breaker (elec) 30 kg, 2 nos.
- Fire axe 2 nos.
- Concrete drill 1 no.
- Crow bar 4 nos.
- Sledge hammer 3 nos.
- Mechanical jack 50 ton 1 no.
- Hydraulic jack 50 ton 1 no.
- Life jackets 10 nos.
- Life buoys 10 nos.
- Leather gloves 10 pairs.
- Safety belts with ' D ' rings and carabina 10 nos.
- Rock climbing ropes 4 nos.
- Manila ropes 4 nos.
- Poly propylene ropes 4 nos.
- Disposable masks 40 nos.
- Disposable surgical gloves 40 nos.
- Decontamination shower 1 no.
- Decontamination spray 2 nos.
- Ultra sonic life detector (5 prop type) 1 no.
- Search cam 1 no.

- Rope ladder 3 nos.
- Portable halogen lamps 2 nos.
- 100 metres 80 x 20 three core wire on rolls 4 nos.
- Uniform from DUPONT
- Well equipped Emergency rescue vehicle (4 wheel)
- Small fire tender
- Air boat
- Water Tanker
- Hydraulic Platform
- Ambulance
- Caravan(Air Condition Mobile Control Room)
- Camera
- Fax, Telephone
- First Aid box

4.3 Activation of Emergency Support Function

This is an additional feature in the new mechanism of disaster management. A concerted effort of various agencies is required to manage disaster. Usually the agencies are able to perform the required function, but lack of proper coordination leaves them under utilization. To avoid this type of problem, a new mechanism called Emergency Support Functions are formulated in the State of U.P.

Emergency Support Functions in the State of U.P.

Sl. No.	Department	Name of Nodal Officer	Designation	Contact No.
1	Medical & Health	Sri Pradeep Shukla	Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Medical & Health, UP Govt., Lucknow	0522 2627029 0522 2362733
2	Transport	Sri Jamshed Alam Siddique	Dy. Transport Commr., Deptt. of Transport, UP Govt., Lucknow	0522 2214754 (PS Office)
3	Finance	Sri Manjit Singh	Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Finance, UP Govt., Lucknow	0522 2238062 0522 2213480 F-0522 2238918
4	Rural Development	Sri Anurag Yadav	Additional Commissioner, Rural Development, UP Govt., Lucknow	0522 2286014
5	Information	Sri V.S. Pandey	Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Information, UP Govt., Lucknow	0522 2237135 F-0522 2237136
6	Food & Civil Supplies	Sri Jagan Mathews	Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Food & Civil Supplies, UP Govt., Lucknow	0522 22134488 F-0522 2238292
7	Energy	Sri Navneet Sehghal	Secretary, Deptt. of Energy, UP Govt., Lucknow	0522 2214772 0522 2237067
8	Revenue	Sri Satendra Kumar Singh	Joint Secretary, Deptt. Of Revenue, UP Govt., Lucknow	M-9454413264
9	Nagar Vikas	Ms Rekha Gupta	Director, Local Bodies, Indira Bhawan, Lucknow	0522 2287224 F-0522 2288198

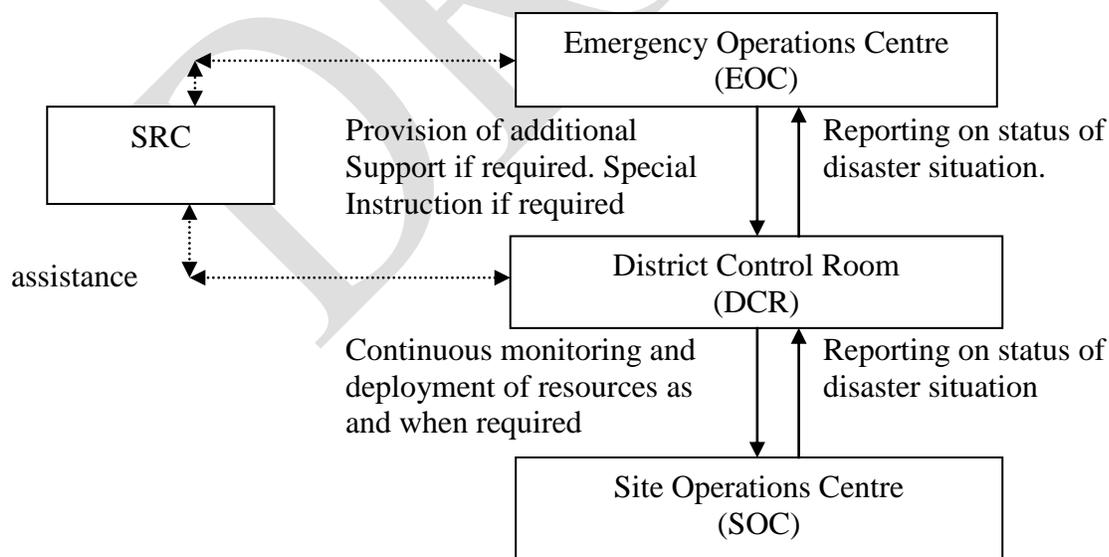
10	Home	Sri Vikas Gothalwal	Special Secretary, Home (Police), Section – 2, LBS Bhawan, Lucknow	0522 2238241
11	Animal Husbandry	1. Dr. Virendra Singh 2. Dr. S. C. Sharma	Dy. Director, Epidimeology V.O., Animal Husbandry, Lucknow	0522 2740482 0522 2740482
12	Jal Nigam	Sri Rajendra Singh	Chief Engineer & Secretary (Establishment), UP Jal Nigam, 6, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow	0522 2614953 M-9453882111 F-522 2628991 Email :- rajendra719@yahoo .co.in
13	Agriculture	1. Sri Rajendra Kumar Goel 2. Dr. Raja Singh	Special Secretary, Agriculture Deptt., UP Govt., Lucknow Joint Agriculture Director, Crops, Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow	
14	Irrigation	Sri Harish Kumar Verma	Special Secretary, Deptt. of Irrigation, UP Govt., Lucknow	0522 2237727 M-09410461770
15	Planning	Sri Ajay Deep Singh	Special Secretary, Deptt. of Planning, UP Govt., Lucknow	0522 2235269

- State relief commissioner direct to the nodal officer of the each ESF organization for the activation Sop of our ESF.

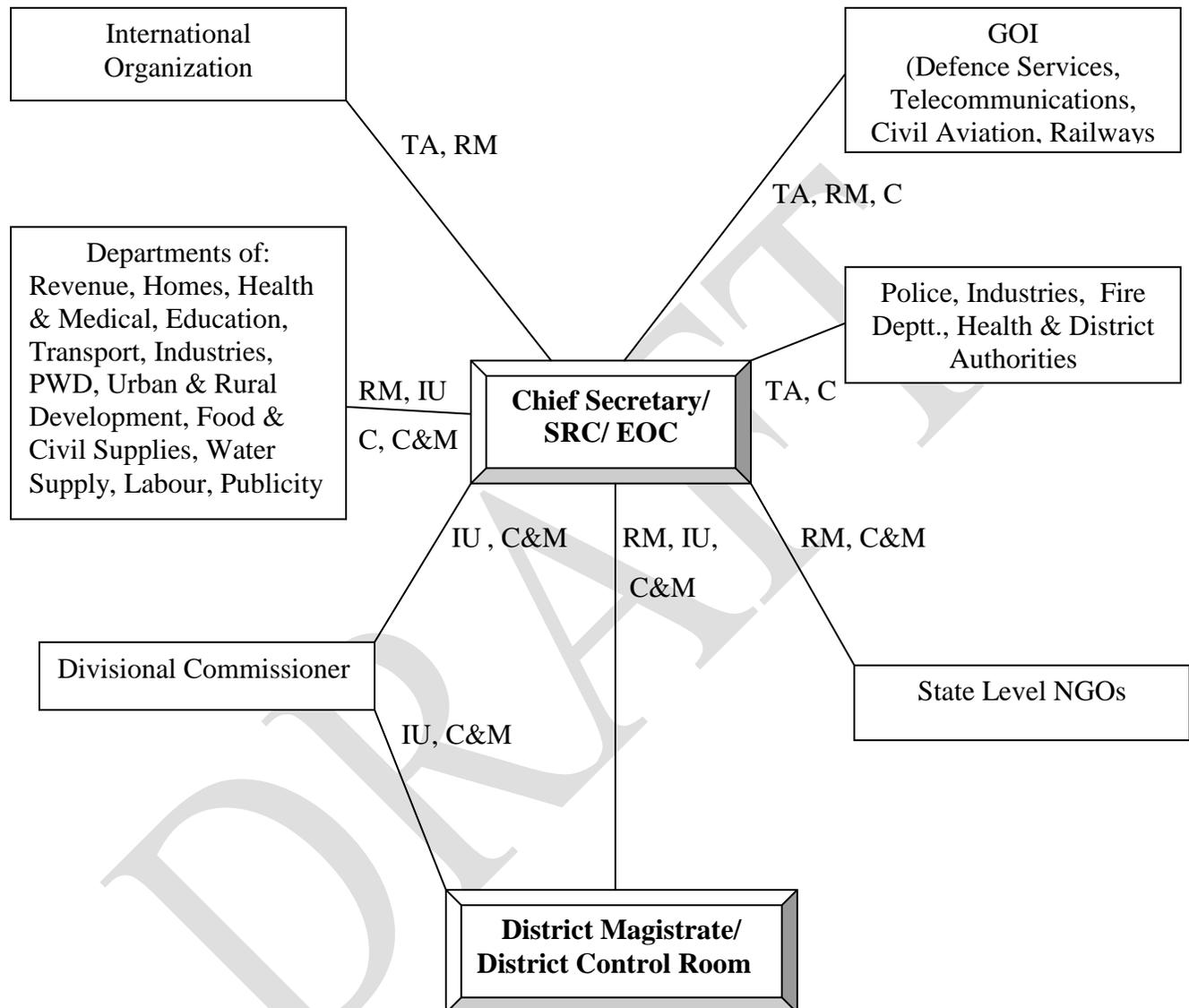
4.4 Action to be taken within 24-48 hours

- Reinforce rescue operations through dispatch of relief material and trained human resource assistance.
- Strengthen communication and coordination with the affected areas.
- Accept relief and assistance from outside.
- Arrange for easy distribution of the relief / assistance.
- Convene situation-update meetings at regular intervals for close coordination and immediate relief response.
- Send out additional search and Rescue and medical first Response teams.
- If SRC feels that the situation of state against serial bombing & explosion required support of para military forces/army. SRC immediate take action for the assistance of para military forces/army.

Flow of Information between EOC, DCR and SOC during disaster conditions



Response structure at State Level on occurrence of disaster



5.0 RELIEF COORDINATION

Planning of the operations will be done quickly and at regular intervals. To mobilize resources at the State level, the daily stocktaking will be taken in a meeting of the departmental secretaries under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. All planning aspects will be taken care of by this committee and execution of these will be undertaken by the SRC.

Once the alert stage has been activated, within the first **two hours** of the disaster event the State Relief Commissioner's office or the Emergency Operation Centre will be responsible for holding a meeting of the Coordinating Officer of each ESF. They will meet as and when needed, under the leadership of the SRC, and be responsible for the following during the course of this meeting:

- Review of the situation and of submission of detailed reports to Government with recommendations \
- Ensure that the officers of concerned departments immediately inspect the affected area and take appropriate protective and restorative action within the ambit of their budgetary provisions as considered necessary
- Review the actions taken for clearance of roads for movement of traffic, rescue of and relief to the marooned people, disposal of dead bodies and carcasses, restoration of communication, power and drinking water
- Damage assessment and submission of preliminary and final damage reports of the circumstance as well as loss sustained
- Arrange for reconnaissance flights and army assistance
- Review and document the resources (manpower and material) support that has already been dispatched to the affected area
- Address response issues and problems that require State level decisions or policy direction.
- Take decisions on more resources and relief material that may be required.

Location of the meeting

The meeting will be held in the SRC office. The first meeting will be held within two/three hours of the event parallel to the other activities that have been initiated on the declaration of L2. The following activities will be initiated parallel to the SRC meeting:

- Briefing of officers of the concerned Departments.
- Departure of first assessment team.
- Departure of first search and rescue team with army personnel, if required
- Aerial survey of damage.

5.1 Arrival Points & Decentralized Material Storage Points

The response activities require active and effective coordination of ground operations. The traffic junctions such as airports, railway stations and bus terminals will establish '**Information and Arrival Centres**' which will be the key points for arrival and dispatch of relief materials and rescue workers. The incoming assets from within and outside the State will be clearly allotted and assigned to disaster sites with the help of various information centers. This information centre will function at the State level and therefore will be accountable for all international aid and related formalities.

Arrival point: The transport junctions where relief materials as well as manpower can be collected for response activities. It could be the airport, bus stops or railway stations.

Information and briefing desk: The people / agencies will be briefed of the status of disaster, the most affected areas and the key agencies and personnel in the affected District(s). It will also coordinate and handle the relief material received from National and International agencies as a priority task.

Storage: Storage facility at the arrival point where material is categorized and if needed, packed for dispatch.

Briefing cell: This cell will give specific briefing for different types of field workers.

Donation management cell: The donations from other states and international agencies are packed and accounted for further distribution.

Point of departure: Material and manpower are dispatched according to the requirements issued by the EOC at the centers.

5.2 Relief Material: Type & Quality

SRC & District Disaster Management Authority immediately assesses the requirement of relief materials including type & quality. & kept ready this information for donors & aid agencies.

5.3 Distribution Modes

Government

- At State level Secretary Food & Civil Supplies Department, U.P. is responsible for proper distribution of food & Relief material.
- At district level ADM (F&R) is responsible for proper distribution of food & Relief material.
- Distribution of immediate relief package through District Magistrate to all the disaster affected families without any discrimination of caste, creed, religion, community or sex whatsoever.

Non-Government

The non-governmental organisations and voluntary agencies play an important role in relief supply, and provide valuable resources and expert manpower. Their capacity to reach out to community groups, and their sensitivity to local traditions of the community give them added advantage, during the disaster situation. Some of the agencies, both from within and outside state, have evolved technical expertise and capabilities, which can be brought into managing typical issues. These organizations enjoy a fair degree of autonomy and flexibility and hence can respond to changing needs immediately.

In the process of relief supply, therefore, efforts would be made to enlist partnership of some of the NGOs with relevant expertise, to assist the district administration. However, the choice and extent of their participation would be clearly defined, in order to avoid administrative confusion or undermining of coordination structure at the district level. Involvement of District Magistrate in evolving partnership with such NGOs will be one of the tasks to be managed by Services Branch of the EOC.

5.4 Information Management

Disaggregated information management system to be established to provide sector specific information based on ESF functions.

Information system to be operated through feeder links from ESFs to EOC.

Assimilated, processed and appropriately packaged information to flow from EOC through DCR/SOC and information desks to all concerned information seekers.

5.5 Media Management

Media Management to be done through designated media management team within the EOC. Media release to be issued at periodic interval.

Role of Media

Reducing the losses in life and property caused by disasters, is a compelling objective now receiving worldwide attention. Scientists and engineers now believe that, the knowledge and technology base potentially applicable to the mitigation of hazards, has grown so dramatically in recent years that, it would be possible, through a concerted co-operative international effort, to save many lives and reduce human suffering, dislocation and economic losses. Communications are central to this effort for public education, early warning, evacuation, and post-disaster relief.

The media acts as the link between the common man and technical information about the risk and the hazards. They absorb and transform technical information provided by either experts or mediators and relay the information to the public in a simple manner.

The strengths of the mass media lie partly in their independence from governments or other agencies, and partly in their ability to attract large audiences who regard them as reasonably credible information sources.

The capabilities of communications, data-gathering, and data-management technology have leaped forward with our increasing knowledge about the origins and behaviour of disasters, and the mitigation of their effects. Indeed, advances in telecommunications and computer sciences are among the major contributors to the recognition that technology can do much to blunt the effects of hazards.

Mass communication is inextricably entwined with disasters and hazard mitigation. The electronic and print media, reflecting great public interest and concern, provide extensive coverage of disasters, particularly those with strong visual impact. And increasingly-as forecasters have gained the ability to predict, the media have covered the near-term prediction and relief planning phases of the event. The media have significantly improved the level and sophistication of their pre and post-disaster coverage in recent years by using new technology and consulting technical experts better able to describe the causes and mitigation of disaster.

The print media, too, have benefited from advanced technology. Facsimile transmission and closer linkages between reporters and specialists in government and academia have deepened understanding of the causes and impacts of these disastrous events, and, no doubt, have had some effect in reducing long-term exposure and risk.

Clearly, mass communications technology already has had a significant impact on how the public learns of and perceives the impact of disasters. And as the costs are further reduced and the capabilities of these technologies improve, the level and sophistication of information presented to the public will also be enhanced.

In addition to the vastly improved opportunities that telecommunications technologies have provided, to report on prospective, ongoing and recent disasters and relief efforts, their capabilities have slowly shifted our thoughts from post-disaster relief to more effective means of coping with sudden disasters.

Better linkages between the public media and the community of disaster mitigation researchers and practitioners, whether scientific, technological, or service-oriented can make disaster management efforts more effective and more important, can accelerate the shift in both the public's and the administrations' thoughts towards effective pre-disaster initiatives.

Sharing of Media Facilities

In the post-disaster phase, for example, the facilities established by the media to report on an event are often far more robust and more promptly operational than those of relief organizations, whether governmental or voluntary. These channels should be available as means for better assessing the nature and extent of damage, local relief requirements, the need for specialized recovery equipment, and unique problems or opportunities.

6.0 QUICK RESPONSE

6.1 Human Services

ESFs requiring direct intervention with affected population, such as health, food, SOP to be activated as a first line of response.

Special Vulnerable Groups including children, aged, pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities to be given priority attention. Special team to be constituted to monitor this and special vulnerable group functions to be made mandatory under all ESFs.

6.2 Infrastructure Support

Temporary Shelter to be provided to affected people. Staggered response to be designed based on nature and scale of disaster, as well as response capacity. Priority to be given to individual household level shelter provision, upgradable to permanent houses through long-term rehabilitation phase. Relief camps to be established where individual household coverage not possible.

Specifications and Standards for Relief Camps

manual to set up and operate: layout, nos. sanitation etc.
refer sphere standards.

Donations: Material and Fund Mobilisation

Set-up of donation coordination team.

Specifications for types, condition, packaging of donation material to be disseminated to donors and aid agencies. This information to be based on local conditions and practices as well as nature and scale of disaster. Information to be kept in readiness during La for immediate availability on onset of emergency.

Prepackaging as relief kits to avoid inconvenience at distribution point. Packaging units to be specified. Package colour codes to be specified. Loading plan of material in trucks to be specified to enable direct downloading and distribution at distribution site.

6.3 Impact Assessment

Impact assessment to be carried out using scientific survey and assessment methods.

Compensation Claims should be amicably and judiciously settled. It should be ensured that no sufferer/victim is left unattended.

7.0 RECOVERY

Disasters can and do destroy property, adversely affect the livelihood of people, undo development initiatives and damage public infrastructure and facilities. The affected people and the communities often require support, both in tangible and intangible form, to regain normalcy and start life afresh from where it got disrupted. Each disaster could be considered as an opportunity to reinforce the resilience of the communities and the resistance of the infrastructure, so that adversity of the future disasters could be minimized.

7.1 Definitions of Recovery

Recovery can be defined as “the assisting of persons and communities affected by emergencies to achieve a proper and effective level of functioning”. Recovery is an enabling and supportive process that allows individuals, families and communities to attain a proper level of functioning through the provision of information, specialist services and resources. Recovery includes all aspects of mitigation and also incorporates the continuation of the enabling process, which assists the affected persons and their families not only to overcome their losses, but also to achieve a proper and effective way to continue various functions of their lives. The Recovery process is therefore a long-term process in which everyone has a role – the Government including the self-government institutions, the NGOs, and especially the affected people, their families and the community.

7.2 Recovery after a Serial Bombing & Explosion

In case of a Serial Bombing, there would be mass casualties and the effect may spread to huge areas. The survivors and affected people spread over a large geographical area would require support, both in tangible and intangible form, to regain normalcy and start life afresh from where it got disrupted.

Assistance provided will be adapted to meet the basic needs as well as over a period restoring livelihood opportunities of those affected. After disasters, special recovery measures are necessary for affected population. Assistance will require include advance medical care, material aid, financial assistance, counselling and personal services, information and community support and can come from a range of sources.

7.3 Recovery as a Process

Experience demonstrates that recovery is best achieved when affected communities exercise a high degree of self-determination. It should be seen as a developmental process through which communities attain a proper level of functioning rather than merely returning to the previous level of functioning.

Due to nature of this disaster the recovery process may be

Complex: people and communities have a variety of needs, which require numerous recovery measures involving a wide range of agencies

Dynamic: needs are constantly changing, as difficulties are overcome and new issues arise

Protracted: the full recovery process may take a few years, specially regaining loss of livelihood for family which has lost the earning member

There are two interrelated aspects of losses caused by disasters: physical and technical aspects, which include destruction of life, property, and the social or community aspect, which includes personal suffering, community disruption, loss of community amenities as well as economic and commercial losses. This aspect of the recovery process covers two types of activities: restoration activities that comprise repair of public utilities, housing, etc. and re-establishment of the means of livelihood, farming and industrial activities/enterprises.

The recovery process consists of a range of activities. It is important to acknowledge that these are not phases or stages of recovery, in that they are not necessarily sequential, i.e. one activity following another. They can take place simultaneously and require both short and long-term measures. Social or Community aspect of the recovery process incorporates an initial period of high activity during which immediate individual and community needs are met.

During this period, special social or community support activity may be forthcoming to complement or supplement existing community arrangements. It may also involve the establishment of temporary social and administrative structures, setting priorities for medium and long-term recovery and the provision of additional personnel and resources.

A period, during which developmental strategies are implemented, monitored and adapted to changing needs. This process may extend for many years after the event and involves the provision of economic and capital resources.

The manner in which both physical and social recovery activities are carried out may have a critical impact on the affected population. Activities, which are provided without proper consultation and recognition of community needs and priorities, may actually hinder recovery. This plan sets out mechanisms to ensure that recovery management recognises community needs.

7.4 Dispersed Population Events

The affected population may originate from a number of different areas and communities. Where the affected people are dispersed, and there is no distinct geographic area, which has suffered losses, assistance with recovery may be provided by agencies as extensions of their normal programmes. Special arrangements may need to be put in place for delivering services equitably and efficiently to dispersed populations. The concept of a community recovery committee may be useful under such circumstances.

7.5 Co-ordinating Agency for Recovery

For restoration of public infrastructure, the primary responsibility will vest with the concerned Govt. departments. Social Capital Restoration programmes will be executed through NGOS. UPSDMA will be in over all charge of identifying, formulating, monitoring and co-ordinating the Recovery Activities. The district magistrate will be responsible for facilitating and monitoring of the works at the district level.

7.6 Principles of Recovery

Agencies responsible for recovery management will be encouraged to incorporate the following principles into their recovery plans.

- (a) Recovery from a disaster is an enabling and supportive process that allows individuals, families and communities to attain a proper level of functioning through the provision of information, specialist services and resources.
- (b) The process has to be properly planned, clearly understood and effectively executed by recovery agencies, response agencies and the community. For this purpose requisite training need be imparted to the community and the people executing it.
- (c) Recovery management arrangements are most effective when the complexities and dynamics of recovery processes are properly recognized and are dovetailed into the changing needs of affected individuals, families and groups within the community.
- (d) Evolution of the recovery process with the participation of the community and with use of local resources and expertise is best suited for over all community development.
- (e) Recovery management is most effective when agencies providing services in health, education, social welfare sectors play a major role in all levels of key decision making.
- (f) For holistic recovery, environmental, social and psychological recovery processes should be integrated with infrastructural and economic recovery.
- (g) Recovery process is more effective when the plan is comprehensive, executed at the earliest and as per the planned time schedule and the distribution is equitable.

The recovery plan should be practical, cost effective, sensitive to community needs, situation specific, conform to the socio-political and cultural environment, location specific, transparent, having measurable performance indicators and aimed at equitable and fair distribution of outputs.

7.7 Role of District Recovery Co-ordinators

The District Magistrate will designate an officer as District Recovery Co-ordinator. The role of the District Recovery Co-ordinator will be to:

- Generally oversee the management of the recovery process;
- Assist agencies, blocks, panchayat samities and municipal councils in providing services effectively, minimising overlap and duplication;
- Ensure that an assessment of needs is conducted; and, where possible, ensure appropriate services are provided.

7.8 Recovery Management at State Level

SRC will be in-charge of recovery management at State level. Its overall responsibility will be:

- Develop policy issues on recovery management
- Conceive and solicit programmes from Govt. departments, District administration and NGOs.
- Priorities projects decide on the terms and conditions of execution Mobilize resource for operations
- Liaise and co-ordinate with the implementing agencies
- Facilitate and Monitor operations
- Suggest norms for the recovery projects at Gram Panchayt and Block level
- Represent the Government in the affected community
- Present the interests, concerns and needs of affected communities to the State Government;
- Support the local management of recovery by ensuring State co-ordination of resources from all sources;

6.9 Funding

The financing of Recovery activities will be explored from the following sources:

- From budgetary provisions for recovery plans and programmes in normal developmental activities; at State, District and Village level
- Calamity Relief Fund
- National Calamity Contingency Fund
- Prime Minister's Relief Fund
- Chief Minister's Relief Fund
- Special programmes of Govt. of India
- Loans and assistance from national and international funding agencies

8.0 L3 RESPONSE

8.1 Control Room upgraded to E.O.C.

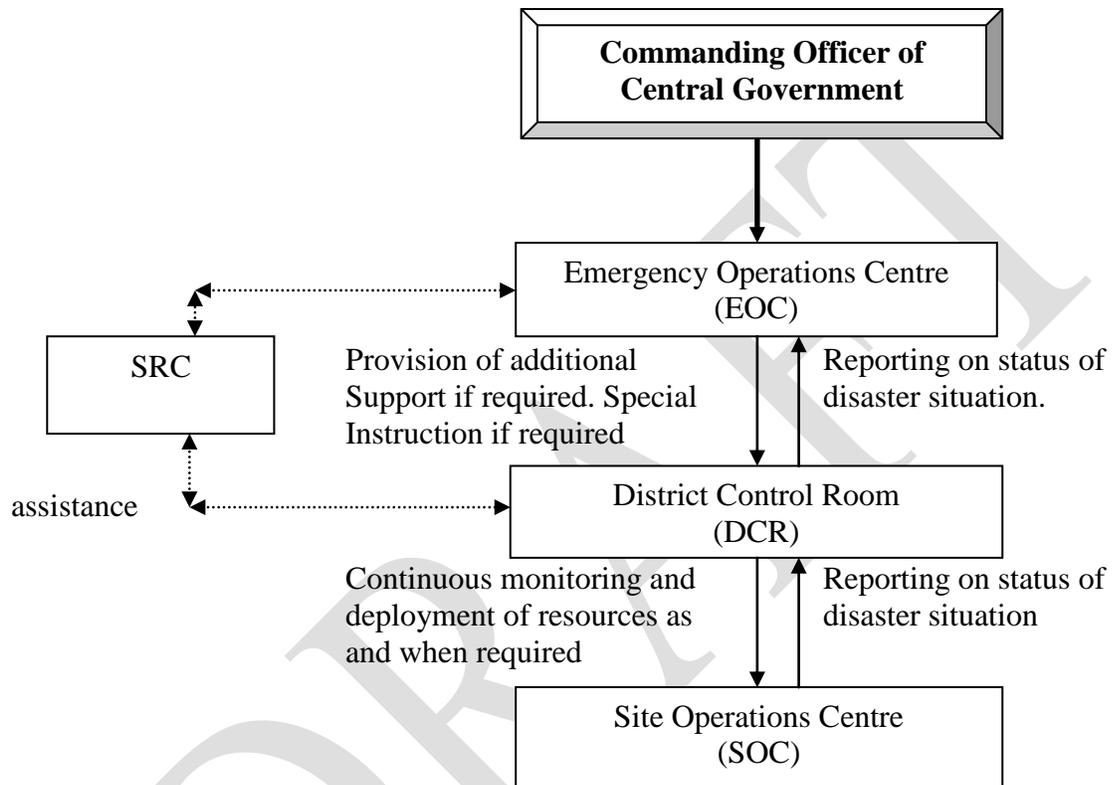
The warning or alert received from any of the competent agencies will be communicated to the Chief Secretary and SRC.

On the receipt of warning or alert from any such agency which is competent to issue such a warning, or on the basis of reports from Divisional Commissioner/District Magistrate of the occurrence of a disaster, all community preparedness measures including counter-disaster measures will be put into operation. The Chief Secretary/State Relief Commissioner will assume the role of the involvement of the central government for Disaster Management. At this stage the State Control Room become L3 stage Control Room (EOC) and also work as L2 Control room for providing all assistance to the Central Government.

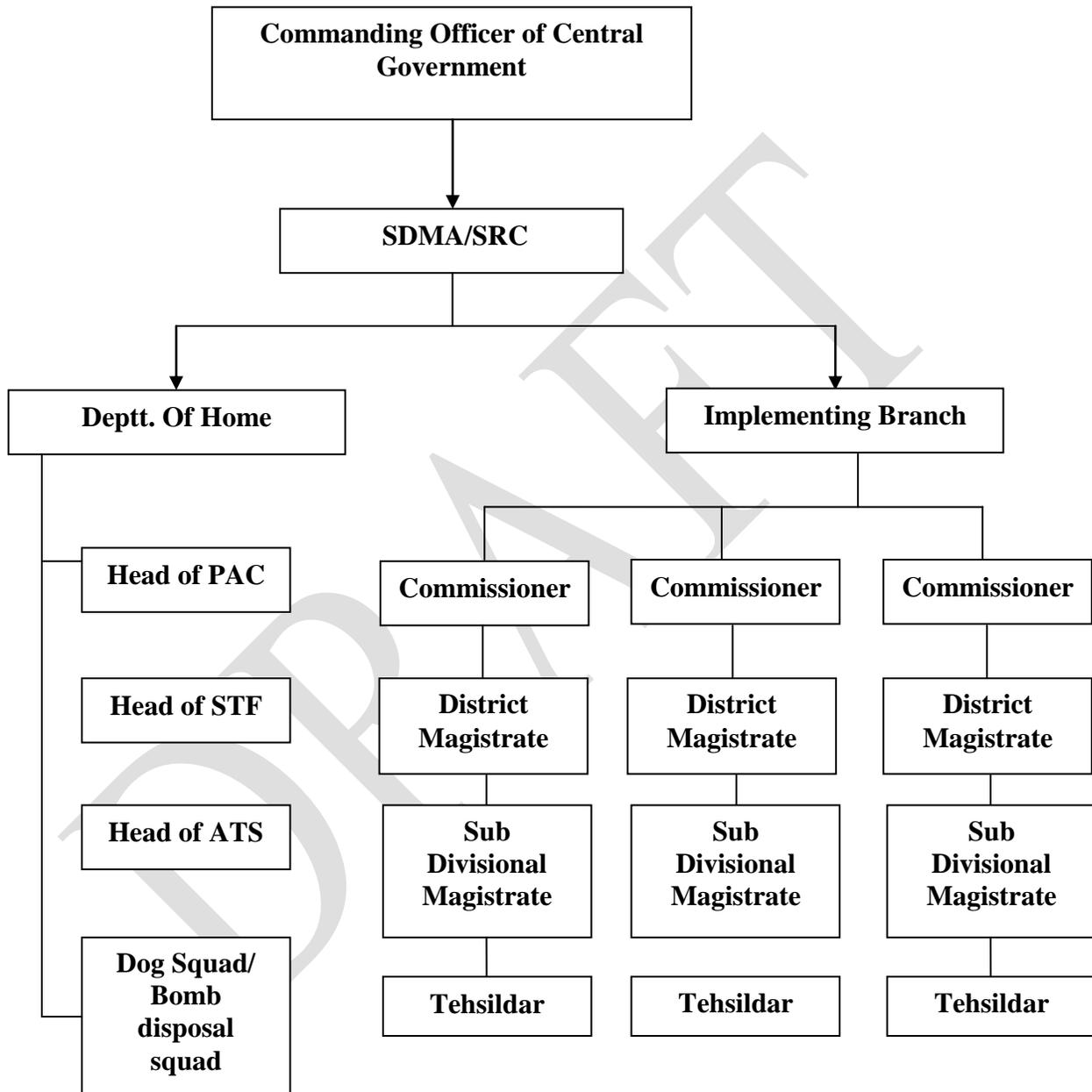
The occurrence of the disaster the EOC will be communicated to:

- NDMA
- Governor
- Chief Minister
- Home Minister
- MPs and MLAs from affected areas
- PMO
- Cabinet Secretary
- Secretary, Home

8.2 Structure of E.O.C. during L3 Grade



8.3 Response Structure on occurrence of L3 disaster



9.0 STATE'S VULNERABILITY

9.1 Vulnerability Analysis and Risk Assessment

Disasters impact socio-economic development. Disasters affect population where there is physical, infrastructural, environmental or socio-economic vulnerability. The higher the individual and other vulnerabilities, the higher are the risks. A comprehensive understanding of the pattern of various hazards is crucial in order to have a focus and priorities the scarce resources for ensuring sustainable development in areas and populations at risk. Similarly, identification of various disasters and the assessment of the consequent effects of such disasters are essential to adopt preventive, preparedness, response and recovery measures to minimize losses during disasters and ensure quick recovery. For a highly populous state like UP, it is essential to ensure that vulnerability and risk reduction aspects are taken into account for all developmental plans and programmes.

Effective risk management requires information about the magnitude of the risk faced (risk assessment), and on how much importance society places on the reduction of that risk (risk evaluation). Qualification of the level of risk is an essential aspect of both preparedness planning and mitigation.

There are three essential components to the quantification or estimation of risk:

- Hazard Occurrence Probability: the probability of occurrence of a specified natural hazard at a specified severity level in a specified future time period
- Elements at risk: an inventory of those people or things which are exposed to the hazard
- Vulnerability: the degree of loss to each element should a hazard of given severity occurs

For measuring these parameters, historical records can be an invaluable source of information. Many aspects of vulnerability cannot be described in monetary terms, such as personal loss of family, home, income and related human suffering and psychosocial problems, but these should not be overlooked.

Vulnerability Assessment needs to be carried out at the macro and micro level for existing trend of terrorism, so that appropriate prevention strategies and preparedness measures are instituted appropriately.

9.1 Socio-economic Vulnerability

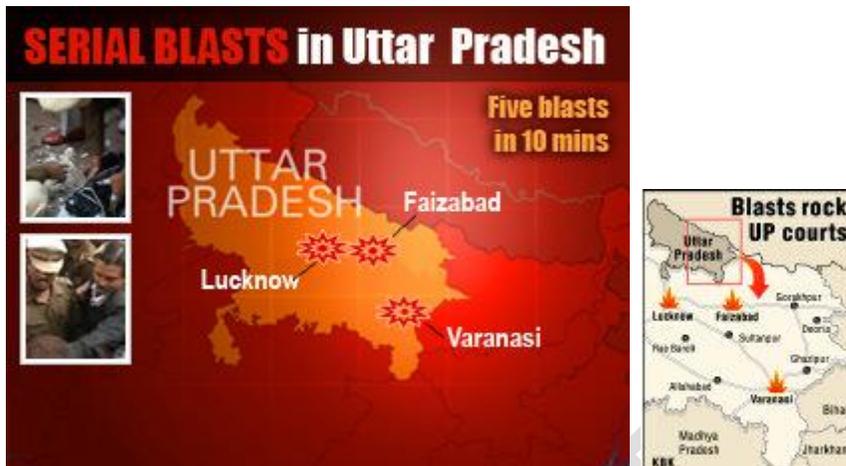
The vulnerability of an area is determined by the capacity of its social, physical, environmental and economic structures to withstand and respond to hazards. An analysis of the vulnerability in a given geographic location, an understanding of the socio-economic factors and the capability of the community to cope with disasters, will give an understanding to the development and disaster managers to plan for risk reduction against future hazards.

9.2 History of Serial Bombing & Explosion in Uttar Pradesh

The Incident

On Friday, 23 November 2007, three near-simultaneous explosions went off within minutes of each other in Varanasi, Faizabad and Lucknow in the State of Uttar Pradesh, India. The first explosion occurred in the Varanasi civil court, which killed nine people and injured 45 others. The second explosion took place within five minutes of the first blast in Faizabad, where three bombs left four people dead and fourteen injured. The third explosion took place in Lucknow, which did not cause any casualties. A total of 13 people were killed and 60 others injured in the five bombs, which were synchronized to explode shortly after 1315 hrs (Indian Standard Time). All the bombs exploded inside the court complexes, but not inside courtrooms. Overall, five bombs exploded, while one bomb each was recovered from Faizabad and Lucknow later. Preliminary investigations were conducted and some sketches of the suspects were released.

Location of the Blasts



Attack Analysis

The bombs were reportedly strapped to bicycles while the explosives used were made of ammonium nitrate, fuel oil, and steel ball bearings. The same kind of explosives had been used in the 11 May 2007 attack in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, as well as the 25 August 2007 blasts in Hyderabad. The blasts were triggered by locally-made quartz alarm clocks while the cycles used for planting the bombs were also locally bought on Wednesday, 21 November 2007. Although the Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) used in the attacks do not seem to be highly sophisticated, the synchronization of the blasts across three cities at about the same time indicates a certain level of sophistication in the planning and implementation of the attacks. A parallel may be drawn here with the 400 synchronized bombings in Bangladesh in August 2005 by the Jaamiat'ul Mujahideen (JuM) which also targeted lawyers and courthouses in Bangladesh.

According to police reports, the Lucknow, Varanasi and Faizabad blasts point to the involvement of Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) planners and local HuJI operatives. Okasa, the man accused by recently detained JeM militants of planning to conduct a kidnapping of Rahul Gandhi in Lucknow, is still at large and reportedly in touch with Athar Ibrahim,

brother of Masood Azhar, who heads the JeM. The JeM, which is responsible for the attack on the Indian Parliament in December 2001, is considered to be one of the most lethal groups capable of conducting operations against India. Also, security agencies and the Uttar Pradesh police are questioning the role of Mohammed Tuffail Hussaini, Harkat-ul-Jehadi Islamic (HuJI) militant in connection with the Lucknow serial blasts as his kin have been arrested for questioning.

However, in an email which was sent to a private TV channel in India, a little known entity called the 'Indian Mujahideen' claimed responsibility for the attack. The email was sent on Friday morning, 23 November 2007, from a cyber café in Laxmi Nagar, East Delhi by guru_alhind@yahoo.fr, warning of attacks against lawyers in UP. A second email from gurus_boys2000@yahoo.com was sent as a threat to the Pakistani cricket team asking them to withdraw from the current Test series against India. The email also included a list of future attacks in prominent cities and metropolises in India. However, the authenticity of the emails is still to be verified. The identity of the perpetrators of the attacks thus remains a point of contestation.

The reason for the blasts seems to be a retaliatory act against lawyers. At present, all the three civil courts of Lucknow, Faizabad and Varanasi are holding trials of major terrorist attacks in Uttar Pradesh. It was recently reported that lawyers in the Lucknow district court had assaulted the three JeM operatives who were arrested. In many cases of terrorist incidents, lawyers refused to defend the accused. In Faizabad, where the case of the attack on the Ram Janmabhoomi of 2005 is being heard, the court had to appoint an officer to defend the five accused, because no lawyer agreed to do so. Also, in Varanasi, the entire bar council resolved not to fight the case for Waliullah, the prime accused in the 2006 Sankat Mochan terror attack.

Indian security analysts believe that the email sent out before the UP blasts maybe the first of a new kind of 'Islamist' terrorism in India. The email specified that the Indian Mujahideen group were not foreign mujahideens or affiliated to any organization outside India e.g. the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) or Harkatul-jihad-e-Islami (HuJI).

The email also mentioned that the attack was an act of retribution by Muslims in India to protest against the pogroms conducted against them in Gujarat in 2002 and in 1992-93 in Mumbai.¹² The Indian Mujahideen may not be a particular group, but may be referring to Indian Muslims in general. An interesting aspect is the fact that the email denies involvement of the Indian Mujahideen in the Malegaon attack in September 2006, and the Samjhauta Express and Mecca Masjid blasts in 2007. Some analysts feel that the language in the email is similar to the language of the literature produced by the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) thus indicating a domestic connection. At a 2000 convention in Mumbai, the SIMI leaders had called on their cadres to participate in 'jihad' against India.

Thus, two lines of thinking dominate the analysis of the attack. While one focuses on the role of foreign militants and their local support and cells, the other involves primarily an indigenous group of Indian Muslims who are motivated to wage 'jihad' against the India state. While they may not necessarily be separate from each other, it is still too early to draw any conclusions about the identity of the perpetrators or the motive of the attacks from the information obtained to date.

9.3 Hazard Vulnerability in UP

It is significant to note that in last few years UP has faced incidents of terrorist attacks. There has been disturbing news of some places in UP sheltering terrorists and supporting terrorist activities. This has really increased vulnerability of the state and its people. Given the high population density, there would be tremendous damage to lives, property and economy of the state, if a serial bombing & explosion happens.

Given the high population density, there would be tremendous damage to lives, property and economy of the state in case of serial bombing & explosion. Religious festivals or celebrations like kumbh melas, dussehra are events where large number of people participate not only UP but other parts of India as well. Such large gatherings are always vulnerable to serial bombing & explosion attacks and casualties will be very high in this case.

10.0 RESOURCES FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

10.1 Institutional Arrangement at the Centre

In accordance with the provisions of the DM Act 2005, the central government will take all such measures, as it deems necessary or expedient, for the purpose of DM and will coordinate actions of all agencies. It will ensure that central ministries and departments integrate measures for the prevention and mitigation of disasters into their developmental plans and projects, make appropriate allocation of funds for pre-disaster requirements and take necessary measures for preparedness to effectively respond to any disaster situation or disaster. The nodal ministry for the disaster management in case of biological attack is the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), along with other department is responsible for the technical aspects the disaster.

10..1.1 National Disaster Management Authority

The Disaster Management (DM) Act 2005 lays down institutional, legal, financial and coordination mechanisms at the national, state, district and local levels. The new institutional framework is aimed at ensuring operationalisation of the national desire for a paradigm shift in DM from a post event and relief-centric syndrome to a regime that lays greater emphasis on preparedness, prevention and mitigation, leading to a more prompt and effective response to disasters.

The NDMA under the GoI, has the principal responsibility of laying down policies, plans and guidelines for DM and coordinating their enforcement and implementation for ensuring a timely and effective response to disasters. It will approve the national DM plan prepared by the National Executive Committee (NEC) and plans of the central ministries and departments. The NDMA will take such other measures, as it may consider necessary, for the prevention of disasters, or mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building, for dealing with a threatening disaster situation or disaster. Its statutory functions include the responsibility to:

- i. lay down policies on DM;
- ii. approve the national plan and the plans prepared by the central ministries/departments in accordance with the national plan;
- iii. lay down guidelines to be followed by the state authorities in drawing up the state plan;
- iv. lay down guidelines to be followed by the different central ministries/departments for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects;
- v. coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy and plan for DM;
- vi. recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation;
- vii. provide such support to other countries affected by major disasters as may be determined by the central government;
- viii. take such other measures for the prevention of disaster, or its mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with a threatening disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary;
- ix. lay down broad policies and guidelines for the functioning of the National Institute of Disaster Management(NIDM);
- x. authorise the concerned department or authority to make emergency procurement of provisions or materials for rescue and relief in a threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- xi. exercise general superintendence, direction and control of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), constituted under the Act for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- xii. recommend guidelines for the minimum standards of relief to be provided to the persons affected by disasters.

In essence, the NDMA concentrates on prevention, preparedness, mitigation, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery and also formulate appropriate policies and guidelines for effective and synergised national disaster response and relief. It will also coordinate the enforcement and implementation of policies and plans.

10.1.2 National Executive Committee

The National Executive Committee (NEC) comprises the secretary to the GoI in the ministry or department having administrative control of the subject of DM, as the chairperson and the secretaries to the GoI in the ministries/departments of Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Defence, Drinking Water Supply, Environment and Forests, Finance (Expenditure), Health, Power, Rural Development, Science and Technology, Space, Communications, Urban Development, Water Resources and the Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff to Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee as members. It is the executive committee of the NDMA, and is statutorily mandated to assist the Authority in the discharge of its functions and ensure compliance of the directions issued by the central government, apart from preparing the National Plan and securing its approval by the NDMA and performing such other functions as required by the NDMA. Based on the policy and guidelines, the NEC will be responsible for preparing the national plan, getting it approved by the NDMA and then operationalising it. The NEC will also require any department or agency of the government to make available such men or material resources for the purposes of handling threatening disasters, emergency response, rescue and relief, as required by the NDMA. It will coordinate the response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster. It will also perform such other functions as the NDMA may require it to perform.

10.1.3 National Disaster Response Force

For the purpose of specialised response to a threatening disaster situation or disasters both natural and man-made, the DM Act, 2005 has mandated the creation of a National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). The general superintendence, direction and control of this force shall be vested in and exercised by the NDMA and the command and supervision of the NDRF shall vest in an officer to be appointed by the central government as the Director General of the NDRF.

10.1.4 National Institute of Disaster Management

The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), which functions within the framework of the broad policy and guidelines laid down by the NDMA, has capacity development as one of its major responsibilities, along with training, research, documentation and the development of a national level information base. It will network with other knowledge-based institutions and assist in imparting training to trainers, DM officials, etc. It will also be responsible for synthesizing research activities and will be geared towards emerging as a 'centre of excellence' at the national and international levels.

10.2 Institutional Arrangement at the State-level

State Guidelines on Disaster Management road map

- Setting UP of a State Disaster Management Authority
- State Relief & Rehabilitation Department to be converted to department of Disaster management
- State/District/Block/village Disaster Management plans
- Setting up of Emergency operations Centre
- Having Specialised Search & Rescue teams---each team consisting of one coy of State Armed Police trained in Rescue & Relief operations, one mobile engineering unit with necessary equipment, one Medical assistance team, to function as a single unit under a designated officer
- Fire Services to be trained and equipped as all hazards response units.
- Control rooms in State and Districts to coordinate both law & order as well as disaster management
- Annual Plans, Five-year plans to specifically address disaster mitigation concerns and such plans to be given priority.
- Funds available for ongoing schemes to be used for mitigation preparedness.
- State on-line inventory of resources, both private & public to be made available for easy mobilization of resources in time of emergencies.

- BIS Building Codes to be rigorously adopted.
- Development of early warning systems
- GIS based database for Disaster Management
- Both in service training as well as initial training Curriculum to include Capsules on disaster management.
- Disaster management in school curriculum, engineering courses, certification for practicing engineers, builders, architects
- Hospital Preparedness and Emergency Health Management in Medical Education
- Strengthening of Civil Defence

Keeping in view the above guidelines, the Govt. of UP has initiated major steps towards disaster preparedness.

Major Initiatives by Govt. of UP

- **UP Disaster Management Act, 2005, enacted**--- third State do so after Gujarat and MP. It provides legal backing to all preparatory and post disaster measures and responses & allocates major responsibilities to all the stakeholders. It provides legal backing all the preparatory and post disaster measures and responses; it allocates major responsibilities to all the stake holders. It aims at a cohesive approach to Disaster Management and provides a Common platform for various stake holders including, Govt. agencies and public/private bodies, for continuous & integrated process of planning and implementation of measures related to Disaster Management with a view to:
 1. Mitigate or reducing the risk of disasters
 2. Mitigate the severity of disasters
 3. Capacity building
 4. Emergency preparedness
 5. Relief & rescue operations
 6. Post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction

- **UP Disaster Management Authority** set up which is headed by the Chief Minister as its Chairperson
- Natural Resources related GIS mapping of districts.
- UP Academy of Administration and Management, Lucknow, is the Nodal Institute for all Training programmes related to Disaster Management.
- Disaster Management Module adopted for all in -- service training programmes in the State.
- Fire Service Training Institute, Unnao, declared as the Nodal Institute for training in specialized Search & Rescue operations.
- **Emergency Operations Centres** set up at State level in Bapu Bhawan & in 13 district HQs.
- GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme -- currently run in the 13 pilot districts and 6 cities Disaster management Plan Development and Execution Committees have been set up in district, Block and village level in the 13 pilot districts. Village Level plans are under preparation currently.
Training in preparation of Disaster Management Plans has been implemented to 350 Master Trainers at UP Academy of administration and Management, Lucknow. They in turn have imparted training in their respective districts.
- **Closed User Group Mobile Phone Network** of the Police Department has been extended to cover all Revenue Officials at the State, Commissionery, District and Tehsil level and Fire Services etc so that there is better connectivity during relief operations.

10.2.1 State Disaster Management Authority

UP Disaster Management Authority

The Authority set up under the UP Disaster Management Act, 2005, is headed by the Chief Minister as its Chair person and has a 14 member Governing Body, The Authority clearly allocates responsibilities among various stakeholders and is primarily responsible for the following:

- Promoting an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management and acts as a central planning, coordinating & monitoring body for disaster management and post disaster reconstruction, rehabilitation, evaluation and assessment as well as promoting general awareness /education.
- Evolving a total Disaster Management Support System by making use of Satellite Remote Sensing and imagery data, GIS. The UP Remote Sensing Agency, Lucknow has been designated as the special Advisor to the Authority.
- Allocation of responsibilities to the various stakeholders and coordination in carrying out their responsibilities.
- Acting as repository of information concerning disasters & disaster management
- Ensuring establishment of communication links and setting up of emergency communication and early warning systems in the State
- Developing guidelines for preparation of disaster management plans at all levels - state, district, block & village level.
- Dissemination of information and awareness building among the public.
- Crisis Management Group should be set up for managing DM in case of Biological Attack.
- District Disaster Management Committee is headed by the District Magistrate
- Supervising state of preparedness
- Laying down guidelines for subordinate plans
- Establishing disaster management information systems
- Coordinating disaster management training

10.2.2 Members of the UP Disaster Management Authority

- a. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
- b. The Minister for Revenue Department
- c. The Minister for Agricultural Department
- d. The Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh
- e. The Principal Secretary and Agriculture Production Commissioner
- f. The Principal Secretary, Revenue

- g. The Principal Secretary, Finance
- h. The Principal Secretary, Home
- i. The Principal Secretary, Energy
- j. The Principal Secretary, Urban Development
- k. The Principal Secretary, Health
- l. The Principal Secretary, Irrigation
- m. The Director General of Police
- n. The Relief Commissioner

Special Invitees

- a. The Principal Secretary, Agriculture
- b. The Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj
- c. The Principal Secretary, Forest
- d. The Principal Secretary, Environment
- e. The Director Remote Sensing Application Centre, Uttar Pradesh

10.2.3 Crisis Management Group Crisis Management Group should be set up. The Committee should have representatives from nodal agencies like Home Dept, Health, Army etc. The objective of the Group is:

- Ensure effective interface between all agencies
- Post disaster management operations, viz-coordinating operations& relief work, advising Govt.

10.2.4 District Disaster Management Authority

At the cutting edge level, the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) headed by the District Magistrate, with the elected representative of the local authority as the co-chairperson, acts as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM and take all necessary measures for the purposes of DM in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA. It is responsible for preparing the

district DM plan including the response plan for the district, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the national policy, the state policy, the national plan, the state plan and the district plan and ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures laid down by the NDMA and the SDMA are followed by all departments of the government at the district level and the local authorities in the district.

10.2.5 Local Authorities

These include Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), such as municipal corporations, municipalities, district and cantonment boards and town planning authorities for control and management of civic services. PRIs and ULBs will ensure capacity building of their officers and employees in DM, carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected areas and will prepare DM plans in consonance with the guidelines of the NDMA, SDMA and DDMA.

10.2.6 State Disaster Response Force

For the purpose of a specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or disasters both natural and man-made, the DM Act, 2005 has mandated the creation of a National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). To augment their capacities, all state governments/SDMAs will organise, from within their armed police force, adequate personnel for the constitution of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) with appropriate disaster response capabilities. Under the aegis of the NDMA, the states will raise the SDRF.

Following a bottom-up approach, for disasters manageable at the district level, C&C will be activated at the Incident Command Post (ICP) and at the district. For biological disasters affecting many districts, C&C will also be activated at the state headquarters. For disasters affecting multiple states, C&C will be at the centre and progress will be monitored by the nodal ministry

11.0 REFERENCES

DRAFT

12.0 FEEDBACK FORM

Feedback Form

1. About you :
2. Your Experience on using this Plan :
3. Comments :
4. Suggestions for improvement :
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5. Send this form to :