



DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

**DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES AND SPORTS
Government of Himachal Pradesh
Shimla - 171002**

TABLE OF CONTENTS (to be edited before finalization)

1 ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT	3
1.1 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE.....	3
1.2 PURPOSE OF THE PLAN	4
1.3 SCOPE OF THE PLAN	5
1.4 AUTHORITIES, CODES, POLICIES	5
1.5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT	5
1.5.1 State Disaster Management Authority.....	5
1.5.2 State Executive Committee (SEC).....	6
1.5.3 Advisory Committee of SDMA.....	6
1.5.4 District Disaster Management Authority.....	6
1.6 PLAN MANAGEMENT (MONITORING, REVIEW AND REVISION).....	6
2 HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS	8
2.1 RISK ASSESSMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH.....	8
2.2 ASSESSMENT OF SECTORAL AND DEPARTMENTAL RISKS	8
2.3 GAPS IN EXISTING CAPACITY	11
3 RISK PREVENTION AND MITIGATION	12
3.1 RISK PREVENTION	12
3.2 RISK MITIGATION	12
3.3 MATRIX OF HAZARD SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURES.....	12
3.3 STRATEGIES FOR RISK PREVENTION AND MITIGATION	13
4 MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN DEVELOPMENT	14
4.1 POLICY FRAMEWORK ON MAINSTREAMING	14
4.2 MAINSTREAMING DRR IN PROJECT CYCLE MANAGEMENT.....	15
5 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	17
5.1 STRATEGIES FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS.....	17
5.2 MEASURES FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	18

6 DISASTER RESPONSE AND RELIEF	20
6.1 RESPONSE PLAN	20
6.2 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7 DISASTER RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION	22
7.1 DISASTER RECOVERY	22
7.2 DAMAGE AND LOSS ASSESSMENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.3 DISASTER RECONSTRUCTION.....	22
7.4 ACTION PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION	22
7.5 FINANCIAL MECHANISM.....	22
8 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	23
8.1 PROVISION OF FUNDS	23

1 ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Youth Services and Sports was created during 1982-83 with an objective of involving youth in the task of National re-construction and to harness their energy towards eradication of social evils. About 40% of the population consists of youth who need ample opportunity for self-expression, self-development and cultural attainment enabling them to assume social and civic responsibility. To become socially useful, functionally effective and economically wellbeing, the Department is providing requisite institution and infrastructural facilities to these youth in its various programs. The main aim/of the Department is to make the youth a powerful instrument in effecting social, cultural and economic changes and to channelize their energies, idealism and aspirations towards building up a strong and modern India.

Necessity was felt to establish a Department of Youth Services & Sports to look-after the activities of Youth and Sports in a proper and scientific way as the Education Department with which such activities were attached, earlier could not pay adequate attention towards various youth and sports activities in the Pradesh. Keeping in view the increased number of Youth and Sports activities, the Government created the Department of Youth Services & Sports during 1982-83. The work relating to non-student youth was transferred to this Department from Education Department in January, 1984. Presently, National Services Scheme is being implemented in 98 colleges and 630 senior secondary schools covering 71500 students of the State.

The Directorate of Youth Services & Sports started with handful staff members. During 27 years of its existence it has acquired sound footing; about 34500 outstanding sports persons of the Pradesh have achieved distinction at National and International level competitions. The Department honors the outstanding sportspersons who win medals at National and International levels competitions. The department started with an allocation of funds to the tune of Rs. 3.00 lacs during 1982-83, which has now increased to 4042.53 lacs during the financial year 2016-17.

1.1 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The State of Himachal Pradesh may not have contributed much in the overall scenario of games and sports in the country and internationally but over the last few years many of its sports-persons have given outstanding performances in the field. Sports persons of this State have also excelled themselves individually in various team-games. The main objective of the Department of Youth Services & Sports is to involve youth of the Pradesh in sports and youth activities.

Head of Department: The Director, Youth Services & Sports, H.P.

Administration: State level

1. Joint Director(Sports),H.P.
2. Deputy Director, Youth Services & Sports, HP.
3. Deputy Director, Indira Gandhi State Sports Complex, Shimla, H. P.
4. Superintendent GR-I.

District level

1. District Youth Services & Sports Officer.
2. Youth Organizer.

Functions and duties of the department:

1. To frame policies, plans and programmes in furtherance of our aims.
2. To provide support, assistance, advice and facilitation within the framework of policies and programmes.
3. To encourage and to create conditions that enable an expansion of the youth resource skills required for technological advancement in youth & sports activities.
4. To create sports infrastructure in the State with the help of Government of India
5. To provide self-employment opportunities to the un-employed youth of the state in Agriculture, Horticulture and Dairy development programmes.
6. To release grant-in-aid to State Sports Associations to run their activities at Distt./State/National level competitions.
7. Grant-in-aid to Youth Clubs to run their youth activities.
8. Grant-in-aid to District Sports Councils/ District Youth Boards.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The need for disaster management plan for Department of Youth Services, so that YSS officials can efficiently work during mass disaster. There are certain fundamental principles which should be thoroughly understood by everyone who may have responsibility for helping the victim of a disaster, it is important that these principles be applied in the proper sequence; otherwise they lose effectiveness or cause even more deaths and injuries.

Main purpose of this Disaster Management Plan (DMP) is to reduce the risk level through preparedness at various levels.

- DMP helps to bring together the information related to equipment, skilled manpower and critical supplies.
- It helps to know the standard operating procedures of the department at the time of disaster.
- To fix the role and responsibility of each and every officer for disaster preparedness.
- It helps the Department to assess its own capacity in terms of available resources and get ready to mitigate any unexpected disaster effectively and to prevent the loss of human lives and property through preparedness, prevention & mitigation of disasters.
- To assist the line departments, block administration, communities in developing compatible skills for disaster preparedness and management.
- To disseminate factual information in a timely, accurate and tactful manner while maintaining necessary confidentiality.
- To develop immediate and long-term support plans.
- To have response system in place to face any eventuality.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE PLAN

In accordance with the Disaster Management Act 2005 and Himachal Pradesh State Disaster Management Plan 2012, the plan must include the following:

- Identify the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different forms of disasters in context of the department;
- The measures to be adopted for prevention and mitigation of disasters;
- The manner in which the mitigation measures shall be integrated with the development plan and projects;
- The capacity-building and preparedness measures to be taken;
- The roles and responsibilities of different departments of the Government of the State in responding to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

1.4 AUTHORITIES, CODES, POLICIES

Following are the specific acts and rules of the Department:

- Himachal Pradesh State Youth Policy
- National Youth Policy

For the functions related to Disaster management following guidelines are to be followed:

- Disaster Management Act, 2005
- National Disaster Management Plan, 2016
- Himachal Pradesh Disaster Management Plan, 2017
- National Action Plan on Climate Change
- National Guidelines issued by the NDMA
- Guidelines and provision for State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)
- Guidelines for administration of the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

1.5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The State Government has adopted the Disaster Management Act 2005 as enacted by the Govt. of India for providing an effective mechanism for Disaster Management in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

1.5.1 State Disaster Management Authority

As per clause b of sub-section (2) of Section 14 of the Disaster Management Act 2005, the Himachal Pradesh Disaster Management Authority under the chairperson of the Honourable Chief Minister was constituted on 1st June 2007 with the following persons as a member of the Himachal Pradesh Disaster Management Authority (HPSDMA):

Table 2: Members of State Disaster Management Authority

S. No.	Member	Designation in HPSDMA
1.	Hon'ble Chief Minister	Chairman
2.	Hon'ble Revenue Minister	Co-Chairman
3.	Chief Secretary	Member
4.	Principal Secy. (Rev)	Member
5.	Principal Secy. (Home)	Member

6.	Principal Secy. (PWD)	Member
7.	Principal Secy. (Health)	Member
8.	Director General of Police	Member
9.	Secretary/Additional Secretary (Revenue)	Member Secretary

1.5.2 State Executive Committee (SEC)

As per sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Disaster Management Act 2005, the State Executive Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary was constituted by the Government of Himachal Pradesh. SEC coordinates and monitors the implementation of the National Policy, the National Plan and the State Plan in addition to management of disasters in the state. It monitors the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the Government of the State and District Authorities.

1.5.3 Advisory Committee of SDMA

As per Sub Section (1) of section 17 of the Disaster Management Act 2005, the chairperson of Himachal Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority nominates members of the Advisory Committee to assist the Authority and to make recommendations of different aspects of Disaster Management.

1.5.4 District Disaster Management Authority

As per Section 25 of the DM Act 2005, District Disaster Management Authority has also been constituted in every district of Himachal Pradesh which is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

1.6 PLAN MANAGEMENT (MONITORING, REVIEW AND REVISION)

The nodal officer appointed for the disaster management by the department shall be responsible for all plans and implementation of plans and decisions taken from time to time for the same.

DM Plan is a “Living document” and would require regular improvement and updating. The plan must be updated at least once a year. The Disaster Management plan prepared by the Department shall be circulated to all its district offices. The Plan shall be shared on the Departmental portal. The plan will be updated as and when required and modified plan shall be communicated to the key stakeholders.

For the annual review of the disaster management plan participation of different stakeholders will be ensured by inviting them to workshops. Based on their feedback, necessary changes will be incorporated into the plan.

Dissemination of Plan

The primary responsibility for dissemination of the plan will be with the Department of Youth Services & Sports (YSS). Department would involve HPSDMA for capacity building at different levels of training and dissemination. The Disaster Management Plan will be disseminated at three levels: District authorities, government departments, NGOs and other agencies and institutions within the State. The content of the plan would be explained through well designed and focussed awareness programmes. The awareness programmes would be prepared in the local language to ensure widespread dissemination up to the grass root level.

Disaster Management Plan will be uploaded to the department website of YSS. A printed document will be supplied to all the stakeholders. Meetings and seminars will be held to disseminate the Disaster Management Plan. (Handbook for printing the preparedness for Disaster under IEC).

2 HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

2.1 RISK ASSESSMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

The state of Himachal Pradesh is exposed to a range of natural, environmental and man-made hazards. Main hazards consist of earthquakes, landslides, flash floods, snowstorms, avalanches, GLOF, droughts, dam failures, fires, forest fire, lightning etc. Enormous economic losses caused due to natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslide, avalanche, etc., erode the development gain and bring back economy a few years ago. Most of the fatalities and economic losses occur due to the poor construction practices, lack of earthquake-resistant features of the buildings and low awareness about disasters among people. In order to estimate and quantify risk, it is necessary to carry out the vulnerability assessment of the existing building stocks and lifeline infrastructure.

The physical vulnerabilities of Himachal Pradesh include the unsafe stocks of houses, schools, hospitals and other public buildings and infrastructure that may not withstand the shocks of powerful earthquakes. The economic vulnerabilities are mainly the productive assets like industries, hydropower stations, reservoirs, tourism facilities etc. located in hazard zones. Any disruption of these facilities due to disasters may badly affect the economy of the State. The socially vulnerable groups in the State, like most of the States, are the rural and urban poor, the vulnerable women, children, disabled, aged etc. who suffer an unequal burden of disasters. The delicate ecology and environment of the State further make it highly susceptible to the hazards of landslides, forest fires and flash floods. Most of these risks of disasters have accumulated over the years while new risks of disasters are created unwittingly with the process of development.

2.2 ASSESSMENT OF SECTORAL AND DEPARTMENTAL RISKS

Youth, is a period of change imbibing skill and knowledge, formulating attitudes, behavior pattern and hope. Society is a non-formal learning institution for youth. Hence, youth concerns are varied and wide, name any issue and you will find youth stakes in it.

Broadly we can categories youth issues into structural pathways or concerns which young person's requires in the transition from childhood to adulthood or dependence to adult independence and then there are personal issues related to citizenship and participation in decision making process or National main stream, This policy identifies the following major areas of youth concern called youth issues:

- a. Educational and training
- b. Youth employment.
- c. Health and Population
- d. Youth empowerment
- e. Gender Justice
- f. Environment
- g. Drug abuse
- h. Recreation, sports and leisure.
- i. Art and culture.
- j. Science and Technology
- k. Civics and citizenship.

Earthquakes

Himachal Pradesh is highly seismic sensitive state as over the years a large number of the damaging earthquake has struck the state and its adjoining areas. Large earthquakes have occurred in all parts of Himachal Pradesh, the biggest being the Kangra earthquake of 1905. The Himalayan Frontal Thrust, the Main Boundary Thrust, the Krol, the Giri, Jutogh and Nahan thrusts are some of the tectonic features that are responsible for shaping the present geophysical deposition of the state. Chamba, Kullu, Kangra, Una, Hamirpur, Mandi and Bilaspur Districts lie in Zone V i.e. very high damage risk zone and the area falling in this zone may expect earthquake intensity maximum of MSK IX or more. The remaining districts of Lahaul and Spiti, Kinnaur, Shimla, Solan and Sirmour lie in Zone IV i.e. the areas in this zone are in high damage risk with expected intensity of MSK VIII or more.

Landslides

Landslides are one of the key hazards in the mountain regions particularly in the state of HP which cause damage to infrastructure i.e. roads, railways, bridges, dams, bio-engineering structures, and houses but also lead to loss of life, livelihood and environment. According to the analysis carried by TARU in 2015, 6824 villages of the state falls under high landslide risk zone whereas 11061 villages are in the medium risk zone. 824 villages are in the low-risk zone of landslides.

Floods/GLOFs

In Himachal Pradesh, flash flood due to cloudburst is common phenomena. The state experiences riverine flooding of varied magnitude almost every year and Sutlej and Beas are most vulnerable rivers. All the villages and property inside the floodplain and near close vicinity are in the vulnerable zone. According to TARU report (2015), about 59 villages in Beas basin and 280 villages in Sutlej basin are potentially at risk due to inundation caused by river flooding.

TARU investigated 11 existing lakes in the state. According to their analysis, out of 11 (eleven) glacier lakes, few glacier lake in each basin are more vulnerable. According to modelling output and inundation maps of Chenab Basin, area falling under the vulnerable zone of Lake 8 and lake 7 are at utmost risk. In Ravi basin area falling under the vulnerable zone of Lake 5 and lake 6 are at maximum threat. Volume and area wise Glacier lakes in Sutlej basin are not so vulnerable when compared to glacier lakes of Chenab and Ravi basins. But numbers of villages falling within the inundated vulnerable zones are quite high in Sutlej basin.

Climatic Exposures

Health hazards of exposures to extreme climate may lead heat stroke, frostbite etc. But death from exposure does not appear to be a major risk as long as the population is reasonably well clothed in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

Epidemic

In certain circumstances disaster does increase the potential for disease transmission. However, it does not usually result in an outbreak of infectious diseases. Fecal contamination of water and food frequently increases the outbreak of disease. The risk of communicable disease is proportional to population density and displacement. In the long run, an increase in vector-borne diseases may occur in certain areas as the insecticides may be washed away and the breeding sites of mosquitoes may increase. Figure 2 and 3 provides the details of a number of persons affected by waterborne and vector-borne diseases respectively during 2007-15.

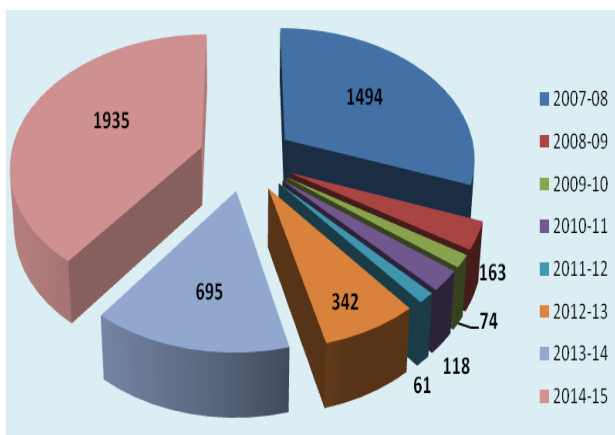


Figure 2: Number of persons affected with water borne diseases (2007-15)

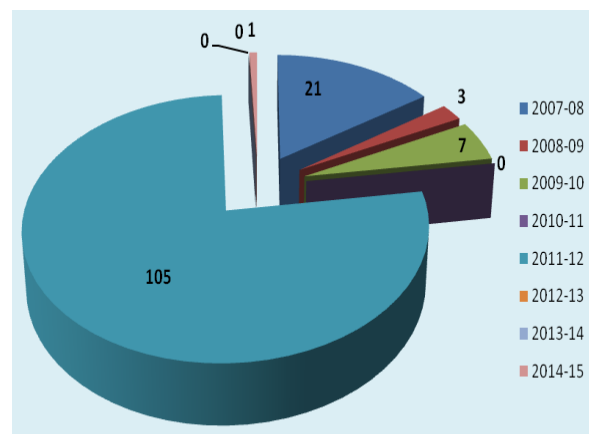


Figure 3: Number of persons affected with water borne diseases (2007-15)

Road Accidents

With the increase of road connectivity and a number of vehicles plying on these roads in the State, the number of road accidents and loss of precious human lives is increasing day by day. Figure 4 shows the trend of the number of accidents and the victims.

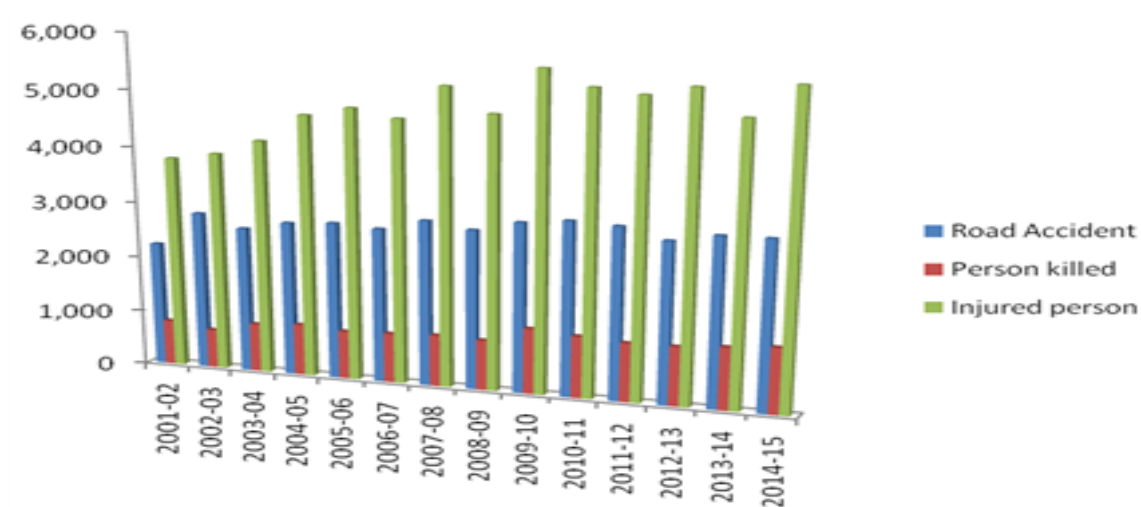


Figure 4: Road Accidents in State (2002-15)

The risk involved for the health department when exposed to different types of disasters in view of data available and past experiences are summarized in table 5.

Table 5: Types of risks while exposed to different disasters

Sl. No.	Hazard	Risk
1	Earthquake	Very High Risk: Distribution of Health infrastructure over space is directly proportional to population distribution. In Himachal Pradesh 60% population lives in the very high-risk zone; 38 % population lives in a high-risk zone and the rest of population lives in moderate to low-risk zone. Limited awareness, Preparedness, structural weaknesses of the buildings and high population density in Health institutions reveal very high vulnerability to daytime earthquake and low capacity. This suggests very high risk.
2	Flood	High Risk: Topography of Himalayan river valleys, glacial fed rivers, damage or sudden release of water from power project dams and densely populated former river beds poses a high risk.
3	Cloudburst	High Risk: Impact of cloudburst is dual. It leads to landslides and flash floods. Settlements on river terraces are at high risk.
4	Landslide	High Risk: landslides pose risk to buildings and disruption in road and communication network. Landslides also choke rivulets and form temporarily lakes. When these lakes burst causes flash floods.
5	Avalanche	Low Risk: Six districts viz. Hamirpur, Una, Bilaspur, Mandi, Sirmour, and Solan have no risk of avalanche. Further Kangra, Chamba and Shimla have a medium risk. Kullu falls in the high-risk zone, whereas Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti are in the very high-Risk zone. Further, there is a small proportion of the population living in High and very Avalanche risk-prone districts. Low vulnerability suggests Low risk.
7	Fire	Medium Risk: Climatic conditions and topography of the State compel to use timber in Hospitals building in very high quantity. Fire incidents pose risk to Health infrastructure with staff and patients.
8	Road accident	Medium Risk: Steep slopes, Sharp bends in roads, poor road conditions, overloaded buses causes accidents.

2.3 GAPS IN EXISTING CAPACITY

Officers and staff are lacking in the basic knowledge of disaster management and response. Human resources of the department need training on management and mitigation of different type of disasters including relief, rescue and rehabilitation. Department also needs to establish a monitoring mechanism at district level to check the Disaster management plans at the district level. For this a pool of resource persons is needed in each district to help in the preparation of safety plans. It will also be helpful in the auditing of these plans at grass root level to ensure the implementation of the concerns of risk reduction. Adequate financial powers need to be vested with the district, sub-division and dispensary level to manage the crisis and setting up of adequate safety measures in the premises, such as Disaster Preparedness Kit, Fire Extinguishers etc.

3 RISK PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

3.1 RISK PREVENTION

Most of the fatalities and economic losses occur due to the poor construction practices, lack of earthquake-resistant features of the medical/hospital buildings and low awareness about disasters among people. In order to estimate and quantify risk, it is necessary to carry out the vulnerability assessment of the existing hospital & Medical centres building stocks and other infrastructure.

Building Vulnerability assessment is carried out in three stages i.e. Rapid Visual Screening (RVS), Preliminary Vulnerability assessment (PVA) and Detailed Vulnerability Assessment (DVA). As detailed vulnerability assessment of every single building is a very expensive and time-consuming process hence department can initially select the school building for PVA especially from the seven highly vulnerable districts of the state subsequently from the other districts. This PVA scoring will be supportive in making a decision that whether the further stage of vulnerability assessment and retrofitting is required or not in the particular building.

3.2 RISK MITIGATION

Risk mitigation is reducing the risks of disasters that are already there due to exposure of vulnerabilities to the hazards. Mitigation projects reduce the level of exposures or the depth of vulnerabilities or both through a combination of various structural and non-structural measures. Structural mitigation refers to any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, which include engineering measures and construction of hazard-resistant and protective structures and infrastructure. Non-structural mitigation refers to policies, awareness, knowledge development, public commitment, information sharing which can reduce risk.

3.3 MATRIX OF HAZARD SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURES

HAZARD	MITIGATION MEASURES	
	STRUCTURAL	NON-STRUCTURAL
Earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking mandatory technical audits of structural designs of infrastructure under department by the competent authorities. Retrofitting and reinforcement of old and weak structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seismic hazard risk mapping pertaining to departmental assets. Developing appropriate risk transfer instruments by collaborating with insurance companies and financial institutions.
Floods, Flash Floods and GLOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The department should demarcate the flood-prone area and no construction should be done there. Open space for emergency construction of sheds etc. shall be left to the extent possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood mapping pertaining to departmental assets. Mitigation plan should be in place to safeguard the departmental infrastructure/inhabitants from the flash flood.
Landslides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selecting alignments for construction of YSS centres which are less prone to landslides. 	
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space for emergency exit in the case of fire. Fire extinguishers should be installed in YSS centres. Replacement of dilapidated electrical wires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire safety mock drill.

3.3 STRATEGIES FOR RISK PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

The Departments that do not usually have adequate budgetary allocations on risk mitigation may have to develop strategies for risk prevention and mitigation for short, medium and long-term basis. The National and State policies, Guidelines and Plans on disaster management shall provide strong justifications and support for such investments. The Departments should make use of these instruments for justifying their proposals for risk prevention and mitigation projects. Otherwise, the Departments have always the opportunities for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the existing programmes, activities and projects.

Crises and disasters cannot be avoided, but their consequences can be mitigated by planning, exercises and preparedness. Although major events affect whole society, their impact on vulnerable groups is more evident. Children and youth belong to this category and need to be considered for special planning and education. Numerous studies have shown the importance of early engagement of young people in planning and preparedness efforts for disasters. However, most studies evaluating youth's emergency and crisis preparedness are descriptive and end up as a case description in handbooks, recommendations, and lectures.

The whole landmass of the Himachal Pradesh is in Seismic Zone IV or in Zone V. An Earthquake of magnitude 8 or above will lead to a large number of injuries, loss of life, and damage to hospital infrastructure. In such a scenario life of medical staff members is in more danger. If no action is taken right now, the problem will worsen due to population growth, construction of unplanned buildings and poor knowledge of construction agencies regarding geotechnical considerations in making risk free constructions.

4 MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN DEVELOPMENT

4.1 POLICY FRAMEWORK ON MAINSTREAMING

Disaster Management Act has stipulated that DM Plans of the Departments of State Government shall integrate strategies for prevention and mitigation of the risks of disasters with the development plans and programmes of the department. The State Policy on Disaster Management, following the National Policy, prescribed 'DRR Mainstreaming' in the following words:

"The DRR issues would be mainstreamed in development plans, programmes and policies at all level by all the departments, organisations and agencies. It would be ensured that all the development programmes and projects that originate from or funded by Government are designated with evident consideration for potential disaster risks to resist hazard impact. That all the development programmes and projects that originate from or are funded by Government do not inadvertently increase vulnerability to disaster in all sectors: social, physical, economic and environment. It would also be ensured that all the disaster relief and rehabilitation programmes and projects that originate or are funded by Government are designed to contribute to development aims and to reduce future disaster risk."

The Himachal Pradesh State DM Plan 2012 has one full chapter on 'Mainstreaming DM Concerns into Development Plans/Programmes/Projects'. The Plan has proposed strategies for integration and mainstreaming DRR into a few flagship national programmes in the sectors of rural and urban development, education, health and public works department. Some of these programmes have undergone changes in the recent years but the strategic entry points for mainstreaming DRR in development plans remain the same. Concerned Departments may, therefore, incorporate structural and non-structural measures for disaster risk reduction into the projects according to the contexts of local situations within the broad framework and guidelines of the programmes. For example, construction of school buildings under Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan may conform to the standards of seismic safety even if this involves higher costs. If the guidelines of the programme do not permit higher costs, the State Government may bear the additional costs involved from their own sources. Therefore mainstreaming may involve innovative adaptation of national programmes according to local contexts for disaster reduction. Many State Governments have made such innovative adaptations which the Departments may like to consider on their merits.

With the abolition of Planning Commission and devolution of higher tax revenue to the States, many central sectors and centrally sponsored plan programmes are undergoing changes. The State Governments shall, therefore, have greater freedom to design state specific development programmes and projects. This will create new opportunities for disaster risk reduction. The Departments are therefore well advised to propose specific programmes of disaster risk reduction in their respective sectors, based on the assessment of risks in their sectors and the likely benefit of such programmes.

Every Department of the State Government implements state-level development programmes that provide good entry points for mainstreaming DRR in development. The Departments may, therefore, explore the possibilities of mainstreaming DRR in as many existing programmes and projects as possible. This will ensure that existing development projects are not creating any new risks of disasters; on the contrary, the projects are designed in such a manner that these would facilitate the process of risk reduction without any significant additional investments.

4.2 MAINSTREAMING DRR IN PROJECT CYCLE MANAGEMENT

The best way to ensure that DRR is mainstreamed into the development projects is to integrate this into the Project Cycle Management (PCM). PCM is the process of planning, organizing, coordinating, and controlling of a project effectively and efficiently throughout its phases, from planning through execution, completion and review to achieve the pre-defined objectives at the right time, cost and quality. There are six phases of PCM - programming, identification, appraisal, financing, implementation and evaluation. The first three phases are the initial planning phases of the project which provide key entry points for mainstreaming.

Among the various toolkits available for mainstreaming DRR in project cycle management the following may apply with relative ease in Himachal Pradesh.

a) Marginal Investment Analysis

Existing investments can be so designed and calibrated that these do not exacerbate the latent risks or create new risks of disasters. Incorporation of elements of risk resilience in the concept, design, management and evaluation of existing and new programmes, activities and projects may necessitate additional investments. The tools of marginal investment analysis are used to determine the effectiveness of such additional investments for disaster risk reduction. For example, school, hospitals, roads, bridges and buildings, can be so designed that with marginal additional investments these structures may become resistant to the hazards of earthquake or landslides. The marginal higher costs in earthquake-resistant buildings are 2.5% for structural elements and 0.8% for non-structural elements, but the benefits are higher than the replacement costs of these structures if these collapse in earthquakes.

b) Multi-purpose development projects

The projects can be designed with dual or multi-purpose that can reduce the risks of disasters and at the same time provide direct economic benefits that would enhance both cost-benefit ratio and internal rate of return and justify the costs of investments. One of the most common examples of such multiple purpose development projects are large hydroelectric projects that generate electricity, provide irrigation and at the same time protect downstream locations from the risks of floods. Many innovative multi-purpose projects can be designed that can offset the costs of disaster risk reduction.

c) Check Lists for disaster risk reduction

The government of India issued a notification in 2009 which makes it mandatory for any new project costing more than Rs. 100 crores to have a *Check List for Natural Disaster Impact Assessment* before it is approved. These checklists provide complete information on the hazards, risks and vulnerabilities of the project. These include not only the probable effects of natural disasters on the project but also the possible impacts of the project in creating new risks of disasters. The costs involved in the prevention and mitigation of both types of impacts can be built into the project costs and accordingly the economics and viability of the project can be worked out. Similar checklists for DRR can be followed in large development projects of the Departments.

Steps will be taken to monitor the efforts of mitigation and preparedness in each institution. A monitoring mechanism will be established at State, district and block level. In the inspection criteria of YSS buildings, one additional element of safety audit will be included. DISTRICT YOUTH OFFICER will prepare the guidelines for a safety audit of the Institutions in consultation with respective DDMA/HPSDMA.

Steps will be taken for preparing information formats and monitoring checklists for monitoring and reporting during a disaster. A critical component of preparedness has been the training of intervention teams, the establishment of standards and operational plans to be applied following a disaster. The following measures would be undertaken to ensure effective preparedness and response to any disaster (Table 6).

Table 6: Measures required for Strengthening of Different Components

S. No.	Particulars	Measures required
1.	Strengthening of control room	The Control room at State level and district level shall be well equipped with communication facility like telephone, FAX, Internet, Computer, Printer, Photostat, Inverter, stationeries etc.
2.	Coordination	Mobility support requirement for movement of departmental personnel to the affected areas is highly essential as currently, the department has very few vehicles at their disposal. As per the requirement, the vehicle and fuel cost support shall be provided by the District authorities for mobility.
3.	District specific Disaster Management Plan	All districts shall make vulnerable analysis with regard to uninterrupted medical facilities during disasters and accordingly the DISTRICT YOUTH OFFICER is responsible to prepare a plan specific to their district. The same will be submitted to District Collector to incorporate into the District Disaster Management Plan.
4.	Emergency stock of tents	At the State level, the emergency stock of essential items such as stretchers, emergency kits, tents etc will be procured and supplied to each district to be sent at the district level to mitigate any disaster event.
5.	Financial preparedness	A delegation of power will be given to DISTRICT YOUTH OFFICER to spend on DM account.

5 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

5.1 STRATEGIES FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

In light of the recent tragedies which involved school children globally together with other natural and man-made disasters around the world, it seems that the current educational approach is not enough and additional education in emergency and disaster management is undeniably necessary. Young people not only need to understand the nature of society's response to disasters or terrorist attacks, but also how to react to reduce the risks for a disastrous event. In this perspective, theoretical knowledge is not enough and practical approach should also be included. Young people should be educated in a way that offers them adjusted knowledge and develops their capacity for crisis management and preparedness and ensure their readiness for future emergencies. Although youth are considered as a risk group in a disaster due to the fact that they may not know how to deal with it, an educational initiative may make them an important resource for the future emergency preparedness.

Young people who participated in various risk management and risk reduction programs have demonstrated better knowledge and understandings on security issues and measures. They have also actively promoted a better preparedness in their surroundings and home environment. Studies show that young people participating in various activities before, during and after a disaster or a major incident, have a better ability to handle the situation practically and mentally. In order to handle a disaster situation five different interventions/actions should be promoted; 1) a sense of security, 2) peace, 3) a sense of self- and group effectiveness, 4) solidarity, and 5) hope. These measures are considered necessary in order to experience a sense of protection, support and resilience, which together are necessary to get greater resilience.

Youth constitute an invaluable human resource of a nation. They are physically strong, mentally agile, and look for change and dynamism in their own life and in the life of the community they live. They embody power and strength. They are idealistic, and accept new ideas and views without much hesitation. They are also impulsive, and in this way, generate necessary power to carry out what they consider as important to themselves and the society. Their dynamism, energy level, pace of work, innovative ideas and approaches, leadership qualities, etc. need to be properly channelized into socially useful and constructive activities. And youth, in whatever capacity, have an important role to perform in disaster management.

By involving youth in disaster preparedness and recovery efforts, youth-serving agencies can help to not only increase youths' awareness of particular hazards, but can also enhance the chance that they openly discuss how to adequately protect their families and loved ones and understand how to seek help should their community be affected.

Youth can play a range of roles in youth preparedness programs and play a crucial role in recovery efforts. They may assist communities in mapping their risk and protective factors or may hold leadership positions within programs.

Some additional roles include:

- **Sharing the message:** Youth can help share the message of disaster preparedness
- **Acting as change makers:** Youth can act as change makers by sharing information they learned in youth preparedness programs and helping parents and communities to prepare for disaster, for example by developing a disaster plan or disaster preparation kit.
- **Bringing creativity:** Youth can bring creative and resourceful ideas to disaster preparedness efforts

5.2 MEASURES OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

1. Need/Rationale of Youth Volunteers Engagement in the State:

- a. In case of any disaster or emergency, before any government machinery & support reaches or outside help gets galvanized, it is the Community which has to respond immediately. As the Community plays the role of First Responder, it is critical that there is adequate awareness and preparedness at the Community level especially amongst people residing in the most vulnerable areas of the Himachal Pradesh.
- b. When a disaster happens, volunteers from the affected community are normally the first to act. The impact of volunteers in disaster response can be tremendous, as the extent of damage – in terms of economic and human loss – is greatly influenced by the initial response to a disaster. Therefore, there lies a critical need to train these Youth volunteers in certain basic skills in disaster management so that they are able to respond in an informed and prompt manner as well as assist the concerned agencies in rescue and relief operations. Over the years, the Department of Police, Department of Civil Defence, Home Guards and Fire Services, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and other State responders have successfully contributed towards saving of lives and securing of assets in disaster situations in Himachal Pradesh. In a similar manner, it would be important to train the volunteers drawn from Red Cross, NYKS, Civil Defence, Home Guards, Youth clubs/ Yuvak Mandal, Mahila Mandal etc., so that they are able to assist the community in effective disaster response.

2. Objectives of the creation of task force of youth volunteers, are as under:

- a. To create a cadre of Youth volunteers in the State for effective disaster preparedness and response.
- b. To train the Youth volunteers in life saving skills of medical first aid, search and rescue.

Some of the key action points to be carried out by Department of YSS:

Youth are a major human resource for development and thus, key agents of social change, economic development and technological innovation. This is a vital vibrant and dynamic human resource having bearing on the future state of not only India, but also the entire world. There is, therefore, a need for youth involvement in a country, in its development programmes, as well as in activities based on the youth's specific needs, desires and aspirations.

Involving youth in disaster planning and recovery can increase their awareness of hazardous situations that may occur in their neighborhood and teach them how to respond in various types of emergencies.

The National Youth Policy incorporates participation of youth in national and community affairs through a sense of dedication to community service and reinforces the spirit of volunteerism amongst youth in order to generate a sense of commitment to the goals of developmental programmes. It further envisages a major participatory role for the youth in protection and preservation of nature, including natural resources to channelize their abundant energies in community service so as to improve the environment. The Policy states specific areas requiring focused attention under the programmes and activities undertaken by youth. It specifies the activities that can be undertaken by youth recognizing the critical role that youth can play in enhancing the resilience of communities in order to cope and minimize the adverse effects of recurring disaster incidents on lives, livelihoods, property and environment.

Role of Youth Volunteers in Preparedness Phase

One of the main aspects of preparedness phase is to create awareness among the community about the disasters they are prone to or have already come across and to equip them with knowledge, skills and more importantly attitudes to face such situations. Youth volunteers all over the world have been successful in awareness campaigns on issues such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, safe sex practices and polio vaccination campaigns. Taking cue from these best practices, youth volunteers can be effectively involved in the preparedness phase. They could be trained on the warning signs of disasters and proper procedures to be followed in the evacuating and rescuing people. Once the youth volunteers are trained, their services could be used to organize and train the rest of the community. There is likelihood of people from the community responding more positively to the youth of their own community than officials from outside. While this measure would help to cut cost to some extent, it would also build the social capital of the community.

6 DISASTER RESPONSE AND RELIEF

6.1 RESPONSE PLAN

Disasters are continuing to affect many millions of people across the world and are occurring with increasing frequency. Following both natural and man-made disasters, relief efforts provide assistance to help affected communities to cope with the impact. Sport and physical activity can play a valuable role in helping people affected by disasters, particularly in the early phases of relief.

Sport is rapidly becoming a valuable tool to help people affected by disaster to deal with trauma and build resilience. Sport and physical activity programmes must be planned to meet specific psychosocial goals and adapted to needs of individuals and communities in a specific disaster-affected region.

Participating in sport and physical activity can lead to a number of positive health benefits in any situation for people of all ages and abilities. Decades of research have documented that sport and physical activity have a crucial role in the optimal growth, learning and development of children from infancy through to adolescence, and continues to benefit people as they get older.

Therefore the Department of YSS shall coordinate with the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) for the conduct of these activities post disaster in the relief camps.

Psychosocial sport and physical activity programmes do not have a primary focus on competition and winning but rather an emphasis on the cultivation of a cooperative and supportive environment. The culture of cooperation will contribute significantly to the restoration of psychological and social functioning, especially after the trauma of disaster has caused upheaval. People benefit from having regular contact with providers of physical activity who provide trustworthy and reliable role models which is an important aspect of building resilience and overcoming trauma.

In order to achieve maximal effectiveness, psychosocial sport programmes must:

- Deliver well-structured and planned interventions based on identified psychosocial goals
- Aim to meet the specific needs of all community groups
- Actively recruit the less-powerful or mobile members of a community (including poor people, people with disabilities, women and elderly people)
- Be developed in collaboration with local organisations and agencies
- Consider long-term sustainability from the outset

All members of a community can build their resilience and coping skills through post-disaster sport and physical activity programmes as long as programmes are targeted towards the specific needs of each group.

Furthermore, sport and physical activity can also assist disaster responders in coping with stress. Regular physical activity can help disaster responders to build up their own resilience and coping capacity.

The role and contribution of youth in disaster management can be put into practice and best utilized only if two important basic rights of youth are met. They are: i) the right to education and ii) participation of youth in socio-economic development and well-being of a nation. First of all, youth must have access to a system of universal education, access to appropriate education, training and work. It is even more important that they not only gain training in skills necessary for employment, but in those which provide moral enlightenment.

Youth should be able to pursue activities and develop skills that will enable them to engage in service to other human beings. They should offer their fullest contribution to society, which can happen only when they receive holistic education. Education must be directed towards fostering in youth a consciousness of the oneness of humankind. Youth should have a special responsibility to develop a global perspective and values based on such qualities as love, truthfulness, kindness, justice and esteem for all members of humanity. Youth must be assisted in harnessing these qualities both within the family, which is the foundation of society and within the community they belong to.

Youth Volunteers

It can be said with confidence that most number of volunteers in India belong to youth category, belonging to organizations like National Service Scheme (NSS), Bharat Scouts and Guides, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals attached to Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports of State Governments. The rest of the youth are attached to NGOs and some of them are working through informal groups or independently.

These volunteers work on a temporary or adhoc basis and so there might be frequent dropouts as well as inductions. Most of the volunteers work more at the grass root level than as planners or administrators. Most of these volunteers are educated and are from urban and semi urban areas. Male youth out number female youth not because of any attitudinal difference but because of more opportunities and social roles cut out for men in Indian society. The volunteers predominantly belong to middle strata of the society.

It is possible to access youth and involve them for a common cause which inspires them. Those who have worked with youth would agree that though it is difficult to mobilize youth on a continuous basis due to their migrating nature and career or educational demands, they are a powerful force to reckon with on short term activities and for short periods. This nature predisposes them to be effective volunteers for a common cause. Disaster Management is one such area wherein the youth have always volunteered in rescue and relief operations spontaneously.

Role of Youth Volunteers in Rescue Phase

The rescue phase begins as soon as the disaster strikes and mostly it is initiated by the able survivors of the affected community. They are the first rescue workers. Government machinery and NGOs and professionally trained rescuers arrive late depending upon the damage to the transport and communication systems. This is why the role of youth volunteers of the affected community assumes significance. If the youth volunteers of the community affected by disaster happened to be trained, that would ensure more saving of lives by way of immediate first aid and referral services. They also need to be cautioned to protect themselves during such rescue operations since youth could be easily carried away emotionally during such operations, risk and lose their lives.

7 DISASTER RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION

7.1 DISASTER RECOVERY

Role of Youth Volunteers in Rehabilitation Phase

Rehabilitation phase focuses more on rebuilding destroyed property, providing reemployment, training on alternate skills for new jobs and the restoration of essential community infrastructure. This calls for a proper need assessment for the individual, family and the community. Trained youth volunteers would prove useful in this role since they have firsthand information about the community and have established credibility and relationship with the community members during rescue and relief operations. These volunteers can refer people to right sources, can assist them in the compensation procedures from the government and NGOs, help families in getting death certificates for the deceased, open back accounts and receive monetary help from different sources. More importantly they can assist families in reorganizing their livelihood options by coordinating with government and NGOs.

The process of recovery from small-scale disasters is usually simple. Recovery operations get completed almost simultaneously with the response, relief and rehabilitation. However, in medium and large disasters involving widespread damages to lives, livelihoods, houses and infrastructure, the process of recovery may take considerable time as the relief camps continue till houses are reconstructed. Often intermediary shelters have to be arranged before the permanent settlements are developed.

7.2 DISASTER RECONSTRUCTION

Post-disaster construction provides an opportunity for 'Building Back Better' so that the reconstructed assets are able to withstand similar or worse disasters in future. It is difficult to anticipate such reconstructions as these would depend on the types and location of the disasters and the nature reconstructions to be made, which would be known only after the disasters.

7.3 ACTION PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction is time and funds absorbing phase of disaster management. The construction department will be persuaded to include disaster resilient features in new constructions. Reconstruction programmes will be within the confines and the specification as laid down by the by the government known as National Building Codes. The work of the new construction will be completed in a long time. Hospitals are to run in shelter accommodation by the time new construction is complete. Essential services in shelters/camps will be established in the shortest possible time.

7.4 FINANCIAL MECHANISM

It is very difficult to estimate the budget requirement for relief and rehabilitation phase of disaster management. Funds required for this head will depend upon nature and intensity of natural calamity. However, the budgetary requirement can be reduced considerably by addressing structural and non-structural mitigation measures.

8 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Section 40(2) of the Disaster Management Act stipulates that every department of the State Department while preparing the DM Plan shall make provisions for financing the activities proposed therein. Normally the funds required for risk assessment and disaster preparedness must be provided in the budgets of every concerned department. Such funds are not very sizeable and Department of Health and Family Welfare will allocate such funds within their normal budgetary allocations from coming budget year for risk assessment and preparedness. Although, the department has been directly incurring funds on construction of new and maintenance of old hospital buildings where the mainstreaming of DRR is essential.

The marginal costs involved in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in existing programmes, activities and projects of the departments are also not very sizable and the departments may not find it difficult to arrange such funds. YSS department plans will ensure in the existing schemes and future activities to make hospital buildings safer and disaster resilient.

As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India vide Memo No.55(5)/PF-II/2011 dated 06/01/2014 for 10% flexi-funds within the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to be utilized, inter-alia, for disaster mitigation, restoration and innovation activities in the event of natural disasters. The Elementary education department has the scope of using the flexi funds from the CSS like National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) by proper planning and utilization for disaster mitigation which can help to some extent in reducing the risk/vulnerability due to natural disasters to which the state of Himachal Pradesh is highly prone to.

8.1 PROVISION OF FUNDS

There is a need for funds to strengthen the existing facilities both at State level as well as District level under the caption “Disaster preparedness” which is not available with the department. Hence, in the annual budget plan for the Department of Health and Family Welfare, a mitigation fund needs to be created. Department of revenue has suggested keeping 10 percent of all development plan for non-plan budget disaster management issues.

ANNEXURE

- I. Detail of Youth Hostels/Premises under the department with address - District wise (which can be used as temporary shelters/relief camps in disasters)**

II. Standard Operating Procedures

III. Important Telephone Numbers

IV. Format For First Information Report On Occurrence Of Natural Calamity

(To be sent to SEOC and NEOC, Government of India within maximum of 24 hours of occurrence of calamity)

From: District/State ----- Date of Report -----

To

i) The Relief Commissioner cum Principal Secretary Revenue (Fax: _____ email: __)

ii) JS (DM), MHA (fax : _____ ; email :_____)

iii) I/c National Integrated Operations Centre, MHA (fax: _____; email:_____)

- a. Nature of Calamity
- b. Date and time of occurrence
- c. Affected area (number and names of affected districts)
- d. Population affected (approx.)
- e. Number of Persons
 - i. Dead
 - ii. Missing
 - iii. Injured
 - iv.
- f. Population affected (approx.)
- g. Affected
- h. Lost
- i. Crops affected and area (approx.)
- j. Number of houses damaged
- k. Damage to public property
- l. Relief measures undertaken in brief
- m. Immediate response and relief assistance required and the best logistical means of delivering that relief from State/National
- n. Forecast of possible future developments including new risks.

V. Any other relevant information