

# ANNUAL REPORT

2018-19



*Himachal Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority  
(HP SDMA)*

## Government of Himachal Pradesh

Department of Revenue

Disaster Management Cell

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## **VISION**

***"To build a safer and disaster resilient Himachal by developing a holistic, pro-active, multi-disaster, technology-driven and community based strategy for disaster management through collective efforts of all Government Agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations. The entire process will centre-stage the community and will be provided momentum and sustenance through the collective efforts of all government agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations"***

## **MISSION**

- ✓ To work as a think tank for the Government by providing assistance in policy formulation from DRR Lens and;
- ✓ To facilitate in reducing the impact of disasters through:
- ✓ Planning and promoting training and capacity building services including strategic learning.
- ✓ System development and expertise promotion for effective disaster mitigation.
- ✓ Promoting awareness and enhancing knowledge and skills of all stakeholders and general people.
- ✓ Networking and facilitating exchange of information, experience and expertise.
- ✓ Research & Development and documentation of best practices.

## **Foreword**

I am delighted to present the Annual Report of Himachal Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (HPSDMA) for the year 2018-19. Disaster Risk Management in the State of Himachal Pradesh has undergone paradigm shift in recent years moving from a reactive, relief-based approach to proactive approach which aims to prevent the creation of new risks and reduce existing risks by implementing mitigation measures and capacity enhancement of stakeholders. Such an approach also ensures that when disasters do occur, we are better prepared to deal with the consequences both in the short terms by mobilizing efficient response and in the long term by “building back better”.

It is our belief that Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is possible only through promotion of a ‘Culture of Prevention’ involving all stakeholders. We have received many encouraging responses, which has strengthened our belief that regular interaction and exchange of ideas among all the stakeholders will be a mutually beneficial process. We believe that vibrant dialogue and discussion is enriching and provides solutions to many problems that seem difficult at individual levels. HPSDMA has been progressing to achieve the targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR 2015-30) as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Our vision is to create a Disaster Resilient Himachal Pradesh by building capacities at all levels for disaster prevention and preparedness.

HPSDMA is committed to continue and enhance its efforts for DRR in a more innovative manner in the upcoming year, by involving all the stakeholders.

**Onkar Chand Sharma**  
Principal Secretary (Rev-DM)  
Government of Himachal Pradesh

## **Preface**

The state of Himachal Pradesh is prone to multiple hazards. Out of the total 33 hazards identified by the High-Power Committee, the State is vulnerable to 25 hazards. Every year the State faces the fury of nature in the form of perils caused by the vagaries of nature and aggravated by the intervention of human beings, causing havoc to life and property.

HPSDMA focuses on strengthening of preparedness, mitigation and prevention measures and response capacity, from institutional to individual level. The emerging paradigm shift in the field of Disaster Management worldwide is from response to prevention and preparedness has prompted the stakeholders to provide more weightage to preparedness and mitigation measures. In this direction, HPSDMA has implemented various programs with the help of stakeholders in the year 2018-19. The HPSDMA has launched four important Schemes in this direction. Various initiatives are geared towards implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR 2015-30).

This year's activities were designed in such a way that they supported capacity building to strengthen the disaster management system, educating vulnerable communities through awareness programs on different facets of disaster management, including strengthening of human capacities at all levels in disaster risk reduction through training, mock drills, plan preparation/ updation, etc. A total of 775 officials have been trained on various facets of disaster management.

I take this opportunity to express my admiration of the commitment of various stakeholder departments who extended their willing support and cooperation to our efforts. With the support from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), line departments and community, HPSDMA has carried out various activities during 2018-19; and it gives me pleasure to share the Annual Report of HPSDMA for the year 2018-19.

**D.C. Rana**

Special Secretary (Rev-DM)  
Government of Himachal Pradesh

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### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>AGISAC</b>	Aryabhata Geo-informatics and Space Application Centre
<b>AWS</b>	Automatic Weather Stations
<b>CAPF</b>	Central Armed Police Force
<b>DDMA</b>	District Disaster Management Authority
<b>DEOC</b>	District Emergency Operation Centre
<b>DSS</b>	Development Support Services
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operation Centre
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning System
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GIZ</b>	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>HPSDMA</b>	Himachal Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority
<b>ICT</b>	Information Communication Technology
<b>IDDR</b>	International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>IMD</b>	India Meteorological Department
<b>NIC</b>	National Informatics Centre
<b>NDMA</b>	National Disaster Management Authority
<b>NDMS</b>	National Disaster Management Services
<b>NDRF</b>	National Disaster Response Force
<b>NIMHANS</b>	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences
<b>PSS</b>	Psychosocial Support
<b>SDMA</b>	State Disaster Management Authority
<b>SDRF</b>	State Disaster Response Force/Fund
<b>SEOC</b>	State Emergency Operation Centre
<b>SFDRR</b>	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>THDCIL</b>	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation India Limited
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNISDR</b>	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
<b>VSAT</b>	Very Small Aperture Terminal

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Himachal Pradesh is one of the most multi-hazard prone State of India. The State faces various types of natural hazards like the geological hazards, earthquake and landslide; hydrological hazards of riverine floods, flash floods and glacial lake outburst floods; meteorological hazards of droughts, hailstorms and cloudbursts; and climatological hazards of cold wave, frosts and avalanche. The frequency and intensity of most of these hydro-meteorological hazards are compounded by climate change and its impacts on agriculture, horticulture, human settlements and human and animal health. Further, the State routinely faces various manmade hazards such as fires, transport related accidents, stampedes in religious fairs etc.

Sparse density of population of the mountainous State has kept the level of human exposure to the risks of disaster in Himachal Pradesh relatively low as compared to many other States of the country. However, location of high value infrastructure, such as hydro-electric projects and communication networks, productive assets, and vulnerable houses, social and community infrastructure in various hazard zones has exposed the economy of the State to considerable risks of disasters. Such risks particularly exist in unplanned and growing urban settlements, such as the capital city of Shimla. The following specificities further accentuate the disaster vulnerability of the people in the State:

- Physical isolation and tough terrain
- Scattered nature of settlements and hamlets
- Harsh climatic conditions
- High construction cost
- Inadequate infrastructure
- Inadequate road connectivity
- Dependency of 70 percent people on agriculture and allied sectors for their livelihood
- Heavy dependence on rains and inadequate irrigation
- Substantial population of livestock
- Vulnerability to climate change

The past experiences suggest that immediate impact of disasters such as floods, landslides and earthquake results in the disruption of road connectivity. Sometimes the roads in the state remain cut-off for months due to the occurrence of landslides, formation of lakes and submergence of roads. There are many instances when the districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti remained cut-off from rest of the state for months. At times the connectivity is also broken due to avalanches and snowstorms

hindering the transport to the affected border areas. Lack of connectivity also causes secondary effects such as non-availability of essential supplies and problems of distribution.

## **I. Genesis of HPSDMA**

The basic responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a disaster rests with the State Government. The State Government supplements the efforts of the District Administration by providing logistic and financial support in case of natural calamities. The logistic support includes deployment of aircraft, boats, special teams of Armed Forces, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), arrangements for relief materials and essential commodities including medical supply, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected Districts to meet the situation effectively.

The Government of India has enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005 to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It lays down the institutional mechanism for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of the Government for prevention and mitigation of the effects of disasters and prompt response to any disaster situation.

## **II. Constitution of HPSDMA**

On 23rd December, 2005, the Government of India took a defining step by enacting the Disaster Management Act, 2005, which envisaged creation of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA) headed by the Hon'ble Chief Ministers, and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) headed by the District Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners as the case may be, to spearhead and adopt a holistic and integrated approach to Disaster Management (DM).

Section 3 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 lays down the establishment of State Disaster Management Authority at the State Government levels. Accordingly for the State of Himachal Pradesh, the HPSDMA was notified vide notification No. Rev. D(F) 4-2/2000-V; dated 1-06-2007.

## **III. Composition of HPSDMA**

1	Hon'ble Chief Minister	Chairperson
2	Hon'ble Revenue Minister	Co-Chair
3	Chief Secretary	Member
4	Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary (Home)	Member
5	Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary (PWD)	Member
6	Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary (Health)	Member
7	Director General of Police	Member

#### **IV. Roles and Responsibilities of HPSDMA**

Subject to the provisions of Section 18 of the DM Act 2005, a State Authority shall have the responsibility for laying down policies and plans for disaster management in the State. Without prejudice to the generality of provisions contained in sub-section (1), the State Authority may:

- i. Lay down the State Disaster Management Policy.
- ii. Approve the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority.
- iii. Approve the Disaster Management Plans prepared by the departments of the Government of the State.
- iv. Lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government of the State for the purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefore.
- v. Coordinate the implementation of the State Plan.
- vi. Recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures.
- vii. Review the development plans of the different departments of the State and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein.
- viii. Review the measures being taken for mitigation, capacity building and preparedness by the departments of the Government of the State and issue such guidelines as may be necessary.

The Chairperson of the State Authority shall, in the case of emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the powers of the State Authority but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to ex post facto ratification of the State Authority.

#### **V. The State Executive Committee**

**Constitution of State Executive Committee:** The State Government shall, immediately after issue of notification under sub-section of section 14 of the DM Act 2005, constitute a State Executive Committee to assist the State Authority in the performance of its functions and to coordinate action in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority

and ensure the compliance of directions issued by the State Government under this Act. In continuation constitution of the State Executive Committee was notified on 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2009.

**Composition of the SEC**

1	Chief Secretary	Member
2	Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary (Home)	Member
3	Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary (PWD)	Member
4	Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary (Health)	Member
5	Director General of Police	Co-opted Member
6	Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary (Revenue)	Member Secretary

## 2. SCHEMES, STRATEGIES AND GUIDELINES

The State routinely faces small to medium scale disasters with an average annual loss of 1,678 human lives, 7,711 animals, 8,671 houses, 349 thousand tons of agricultural and horticultural crops and 119 thousand trees; besides unaccounted damages to the roads and other infrastructure.

The State has high value infrastructure, such as hydro-electric projects and communication networks, productive assets and vulnerable houses, social and community infrastructure in various hazard prone areas has exposed the economy of the State to considerable risks of disasters. Such risks particularly exist in the unplanned and growing urban settlements such as the capital city of Shimla. Besides, the pressures related to population rise, the floating population of tourists and migrants also increases the human exposure to such hazards.

Keeping in mind the vulnerability of the State and the impending disaster risks, **four schemes have been prepared by HPSDMA, which marks an unprecedented initiative towards DRR in the State.** The schemes were launched by the **Hon'ble Chief Minister on 13.10.18, on the eve of International Day of Disaster Risk Reduction.**



A brief synopsis about the need and scope of the four schemes has been presented below:

### 1. Scheme for Creation of Task Force of Youth Volunteers for Disaster Preparedness and Response

Considering the complexities of disaster management cycle, it is very challenging to ensure effective measures in all phases of disasters. It requires time, capacities and resources—especially human resources to deliver quality services related to disaster risk reduction. The objective of this Scheme is to create a cadre of youth volunteers in the State for effective DRR.

About 10-20 volunteers from every *gram panchayat* of the State will be trained in Search and Rescue (SAR) and medical first aid. **The aim is to train 48,390 volunteers in the first phase.**

## **2. Scheme for Training of Masons, Carpenters & Bar Binders on Hazard Resistant Construction**

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 lays down that the State Governments and its departments shall ensure that constructions are carried out keeping in view the vulnerability of the State to various hazards, and that training and capacity building programmes are carried out for all the stakeholders. In this direction the DM Cell, HPSDMA carried out a study on “Evolving Strategy for Capacity Building of Masons, Carpenters and Bar Binders at *Panchayat* Level for Safe Construction Practices in Himachal Pradesh” in 2012. The findings of this Study are, that despite growth of construction activity in the State, driven by increasing demands of a thriving economy, availability for skilled construction workers continues to be an issue.

In view of the above this Scheme envisages training and capacity building of masons, carpenters and bar binders in every *gram-panchayat* of the State on safe construction practices. Initially, it has been planned to train five masons from every village. **A total of 16,130 masons are expected to be trained in the first three years of implementation of this Scheme.**

## **3. Scheme for Hospital Safety**

Hospitals are critical infrastructures that have a very important role in any post disaster scenario, and they have to remain fully functional after a catastrophic event. For this, it is not enough that the hospital building is strong enough to withstand the effects of an earthquake, but all the critical equipment and facilities in the building have to remain secure and running to operate at over 300% of its design capacity to serve the dependent community after a disaster. The physical components of a hospital or health facility are typically divided into two categories: Structural elements and non-structural elements. However, ensuring hospitals are disaster-resilient goes beyond the physical structure of the buildings. Under this scheme it has been planned to cover all the 12 districts of the State. **The components of Hospital Safety will be covered up to CHC level in the next three years.**

## **4. Scheme on Structural Safety Audit of Lifeline Buildings**

The main purpose of Structural Safety Audit is to check the overall performance of the buildings. It ensures that buildings and its premises are safe and have no risks. It analyses and suggests appropriate repairs and retrofitting measures required for the buildings to perform better in its service life. Structural audit is done by an experienced and licensed consultant. Under the purview of this Scheme, the initial focus will be on government and public buildings.

In the first phase 10-15 lifeline buildings will be shortlisted for structural safety assessment at State and all District HQs.

Steps are being taken by HPSDMA and District Disaster Management Authority(s) to implement the above mentioned schemes.

## **II. The HPSDMA has also worked on the following three Strategies/Guidelines:**

### **1. Himachal Pradesh Capacity Development Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.**

Training and capacity development of various stakeholders has been considered one of the key interventions to enhance resilience to disasters and climate risks. The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has undertaken a number of initiatives in this direction like formulation of State Training Policy (2009), development of standard training modules for various target groups, training need assessment and development of training & capacity development strategy.

These draft guidelines primarily focuses on setting standards for the Disaster Management Training Institutions for conducting training programmes/courses on DM and CCA as well as determining criteria for assessment of disaster management training/ courses being implemented in these institutions as well as by any other departments, CSOS/NGOs/University/College and private firms in the state. The guideline will be applicable for short term DM courses, DM education programmes, and research studies. The guidelines highlight certain benchmarks for the institutions imparting courses on disaster management as well provide criteria for assessment of training courses.

### **2. Disaster Awareness Strategy for the State.**

The mandate of DRR cannot be treated in isolation. Simply put, enhancing knowledge and awareness on multiple issues that help to address risk will invariably reduce the vulnerability, threat and exposure to hazards. In order to enhance awareness at all levels in a holistic manner, it is important to integrate areas that are overarching and related to the primary mandate of DRR. Disasters pose a serious risk to the following areas:

- Risk to life of people
- Risk to housing and other assets
- Risk to livelihood (horticulture, agriculture, floriculture, tourism)
- Risk to cattle (sheep, cows, poultry, yaks)

- Risk to the fragile ecosystem and environment (forests, mountains, river basins, alpins, meadows, etc.)
- Risk to infrastructure and community assets (roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, business establishments, etc.)
- Risk of loss to the economy as a whole.

This strategy document attempts to design a policy that seamlessly integrates different areas of concern into a holistic overarching strategy with the sole objective of enhancing public awareness in Himachal Pradesh. Hence, it is proposed that there will be close coordination between the state and DDMA's, other relevant government departments, corporate houses, NGOs, schools, colleges and the media in order to roll out a state wide awareness drive.

### 3. STRENGTHENING AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

#### I. Trainings and Capacity Development Programmes

The Disaster Management Centre, Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration (HIPA) was setup to address disaster management issues as envisaged and enshrined in the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Ever since its inception, the Centre has played a catalytic role in building capacities to deal with diverse facets of multiple hazards that affects the state every year. The Centre has addressed the disaster management issues from the preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery perspective, by providing technical assistance for capacity development. After its establishment, this Centre has provided trainings on disaster risk reduction and disaster management to different stakeholders. Training programmes are conducted for officers & officials of State Government representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, NGOs, Mahila/Yuvak Mandals and other Public/Pvt. Agencies.

During the year 2018-19, a **total of 24 courses were conducted at the State level** on the following topics, and **775 participants were trained** across the State.

- a. Community Based Disaster Management
- b. Comprehensive School Safety
- c. Information Communication and Technology Tools in Disaster Risk Reduction
- d. Forest Fire Risk Mitigation and Management
- e. GO—NGO Inter-Agency Group Formation
- f. Earthquake Risk Mitigation for Safe Built Environment
- g. Incident Response System (IRS) Basic and Intermediate Course
- h. Strengthening of Techno-Legal Regime to Ensure Structural Safety
- i. Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
- j. Landslide Risk Mitigation
- k. Training of Customized NDEM Version 3.0 Geo Portal for Himachal Pradesh

The detailed schedule of programmes conducted by Disaster Management Centre, HIPA is at Annexure A.

#### III. State Level Training of Trainers on Psychosocial Care in Disasters

India has seen a paradigm shift in disaster management in the past fifteen years, following the Orissa Super-cyclone, Gujarat Earthquake and the Indian Ocean Tsunami.

Government of India has taken many concerted efforts to enhance its capacities for disaster management. While recent responses, such as the floods in Uttarakhand, Cyclone Phailin, Jammu & Kashmir and Chennai Floods have underscored the need for strengthening psychosocial support in disaster settings in India, the area of psychosocial support and mental health services has changed and evolved from clinical care to community-based care over the years.

Despite the significant strides in psychosocial support still there is a large gap exists in psychosocial support in terms of professionals, infrastructure and service delivery. Drawing on International and National guidelines and standards, and specifically NDMA's Guidelines for Psychosocial Support and Mental Health Services in Disasters it underscores the relevance of community-level Psychosocial Support (PSS), and the recognition that nationally there is a critical shortage of trained psychosocial and mental health care providers. HPSDMA in partnership with National Institute of Mental health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS) Bangalore envisages building capacity for community-based PSS strategies at different level.

Such trainings will bridge the gap to enhance capacity on Psycho Social Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction. The aim of the Training of Trainer's (ToT) programme was to provide practical understanding and skills on psychosocial care in disasters.

#### **a. Objectives of Conducting this ToT Programme**

1. To develop better understanding about psychosocial care preparedness and disaster risk reduction.
2. To identify psychosocial needs and issues of the communities in pre, during and post emergencies and disaster situations or communities living in hazard, risk and vulnerable areas.
3. To build psychosocial care skills for helping communities at risk and vulnerable population.
4. To promote linkages among stakeholders for providing holistic psychosocial care and mental health services.
5. To mobilize trained psychosocial response teams at state and local level, whenever needed.
6. Establishing referral and follow up mechanism.
7. To enhance positive coping to establish a safe and resilient environment towards well-being of the community.

The following participants were nominated from various government departments and NGOs, for the ToT programme on Psychosocial Care in Disasters, organized at NIMHANS, Bangalore scheduled from 06 August-10 August, 2018.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Department/Organization</b>
1.	Urmila Devi	Health Educator
2.	Dr. Pradeep Bansal	DRPGML Tanda – HOD Community Medicine
3.	Krishna Verma	SIH & FW, Parimahal
4.	Anuradha	Doers NGO
5.	Anand Kumar	Help Age India
6.	Dr. Uvi Tyagi	Department of H&FW
7.	Dr.G. Upadhyay	Department of H&FW
8.	Arvind Chauhan	HP State Red Cross
9.	Navita Sharma	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn. HHG, Shimla
10.	Rajnish Brar	M.C.Shimla
11.	Nitesh Kumar	TCB Coordinator, Mandi
12.	Dr. Pavneet Chona	SIH&FW, Parimahal
13.	Dr. Priyanka Chauhan	SIH&FW, Parimahal
14.	Neeraj Mahajan	ITI SSA, Shimla
15.	Kundan Lal	CDPO Mashobra
16.	Dr. Anupam Singh	Child Psychologist, IGMC
17.	Vivek Sharma	DM Specialist, HPSDMA
18.	Ruchi Vasudeva	Capacity Building and Documentation Coordinator, HPSDMA
19.	Shailender Chauhan	Training and Capacity Building Coordinator, DDMA-Kinnaur
20.	Harkanchan Singh	Training and Capacity Building Coordinator, DDMA-Kullu
21.	Satish Rana	SCERT Solan
22.	Dr. Rajesh Rana	Pediatrician Shimla, Zonal Hospital (DDU ZH)

**b. Glimpses of the ToT Programme**



#### **IV. An Exposure Visit to Uttarakhand**

A study visit to Uttarakhand (Chamoli and Rudraprayag district) was organized by the Department of Revenue- DM, Government of Himachal Pradesh; with the support from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) for a period of One Week (19th May 2018 to 27th May 2018) The following officers participated in the study programme:

1. Shri D.C. Rana, Special Secretary (Revenue and Disaster Management), Team Leader
2. Shri Vivek Chandel, ADM, Solan
3. Shri Vinay Kumar, ADM Bilaspur
4. Shri Akshay Sood, ADM Kullu
5. Shri Rajiv Kumar, ADM Mandi
6. Shri Rohit Rathour, RC Pangi
7. Shri Nishant Thakur, AC to DC Shimla
8. Shri Rahul Chauhaan, SDM Sundernagar
9. Shri Vikas Sood, JC to MC, Shimla
10. Shri L.R. Verma, SDM Paonta Sahib
11. Dr. Suresh C. Attri, Principal Scientific Officer, DEST, HP
12. Shri Manas Dwivedi, SPO, UNDP, Himachal Pradesh.
13. Shri Heera Singh Shandil, Account Officer, HPSDMA

##### **a. Background and Objectives of this Visit**

Uttarakhand, one of the hill States of Northern India, was severely hit by heavy rain induced flash floods and landslides in the 3rd week of June, 2013. This abnormally high amount of rainfall has been attributed to the fusion of Westerlies with the Indian monsoonal cloud system. This resulted into huge loss to lives and properties and specially disrupted the peak seasonal activities to Char Dham Pilgrimage. The melting of Chorabari Glacier and eruption of the Mandakini River had led to floods near Kedarnath Shrine area, Rambara, Agostyamuni, Tilwara, Guptkashi in Rudraprayag district. There was torrential rainfall in Himachal Pradesh and Western Nepal, and in other nearby regions of Delhi, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh and some parts of Tibet.

Pilgrimage centers in the region, including Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath, are visited by thousands of devotees, especially during May to September. Over a lakh people were stuck in various regions because of damaged roads, landslides and flash flood induced

debris. People in other important locations such as the Valley of Flowers, Roopkund and the Sikh Pilgrimage Centre Hemkund were stranded for days together.

**The study visit had following objectives:**

- I. To visit State Emergency Operation Centre, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) of Rudraprayag and to observe Early Warning System (EWS) along the River Bhagirathi/Ganges.
- II. To see Hon'ble Prime Minister's recovery and reconstruction projects in Kedarnath as this would be a model for pilgrimage sites everywhere.
- III. To meet Nehru Institute of Mountaineering Officials in Kedarnath and Shri Chandiprasad Bhatt at Gopeshwar, Chamoli district (Recipient of Raman Magsaysay, Padam Bhushan and Gandhi Peace Prize, founder of Chipko Movement) to share experiences and best practices.
- IV. To see monitoring of Yatra through online CCTV at DDMA, Rudraprayag.

Reiterating the objectives in a nutshell, the visit aimed at gaining exposure and learning from some of the post disaster recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation projects implemented in Uttarakhand to strengthen and enhance post disaster recovery and implement 'Build Back Better' approach. Therefore, the visit to various organizations, especially the following, gave deep insight and opportunity to learn and exchange ideas for the participants. The study team proposed the following set of recommendations.

**a. Key Recommendations**

Out of the many things the team had seen and learnt from the interactions with different stakeholders and project site visits, following are some of the key recommendations that the team has emphasized:

1. The State should establish automated EWS on the pattern of Uttarakhand which will help downstream the dams to alert the general public as per the CWC guidelines issued in 2014 after the Thalout, Mandi tragedy. Effective and understandable Public Alert System along with all river beds which have dams constructed on them by the Dam Authorities should be installed. Let Himachal learn from Thalout Mandi. Uttarakhand has learned from Himachal Pradesh and installed Sirens with voice message dissemination facility installed along the

course of Ganga between Koteshwar and Rishikesh at 8 places with the support of Tehri Hydro Development Corporation India Limited (THDCIL).

2. Proper space for State and District EOC with adequate equipment is highly recommended.

3. 107 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), 25 surface field observatories (combination of single Stevenson screen, optical rain gauge and AWS), 28 automatic rain gauges and 16 snow gauges being setup with the support of World Bank for improving quality of weather forecasts in Uttarakhand. On similar lines, Himachal Pradesh needs to improve its weather monitoring system. At present India Meteorological Department (IMD) has its network at a very few places. The State may write to Government of India and may consider following the Uttarakhand model.

4. On the lines of Uttarakhand, the Government of Himachal Pradesh should consider the formation/constitution of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) for swift action in natural as well as human induced calamities/disasters.

5. IIT Roorkee is installing 100 sensors in Kumaun region apart from 98 already installed in Garhwal region for providing earthquake early warning in Uttarakhand. The similar work should also be considered for the Himachal Pradesh as the State lies on the Earthquake seismic zone IV and V and we have very low density of Earthquake sensor networks and observatories. Our state should adopt Uttarakhand model and may request Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India to provide support to install such sensors and observatories for better monitoring and response of Earthquake disaster.

6. In disaster prone areas of Himachal Pradesh, where pilgrims constitute a major proportion of floating population, there should be an effective pilgrim management system (Registration of Pilgrims/Biometric registration). This will enable control of movement and assist in rescue and relief operation in any adverse situation.

7. The State Government may consider the implementation of the surveillance system and software solutions including cameras surveillance and yatra management systems for Shri Manimahesh Yatra on pilot basis. If found effective, it may be replicated in other yatras. It will surely help the district administration to ensure better coordination of yatra from DEOC, Chamba and provide a strong message regarding the safety of the pilgrimage leading to increase in number of pilgrims coming every year in a very short span of time thus helping in reviving the Manimahesh yatra and economy of the region.

8. The State may follow the Uttarakhand model of Heli Taxi Services. In case this type of service is replicated in the Himachal Pradesh, it will benefit traders and the local populace and will surely help to boost tourism in the State. This will also help to identify the various Heli Taxi service operators and identification of helipads, which can also be used during disasters.

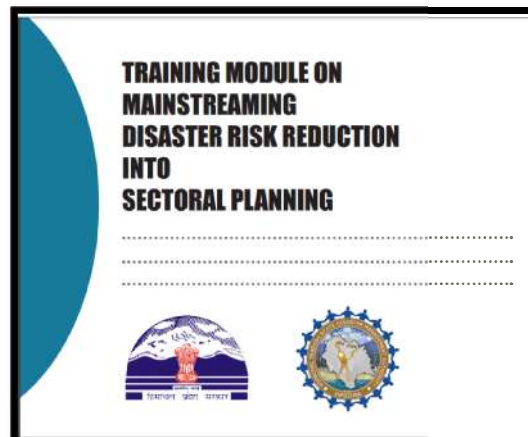
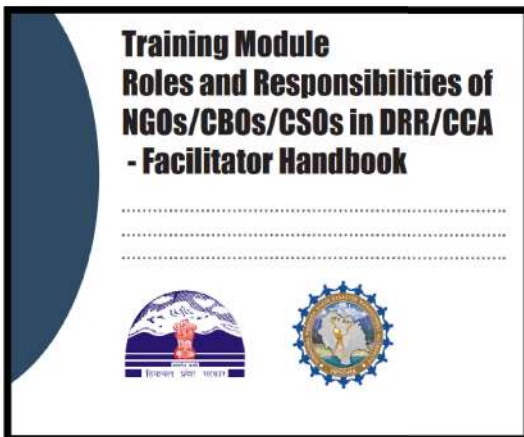
9. Monitoring of all the major temples, religious fairs and Yatras on the line of Kedarnath model

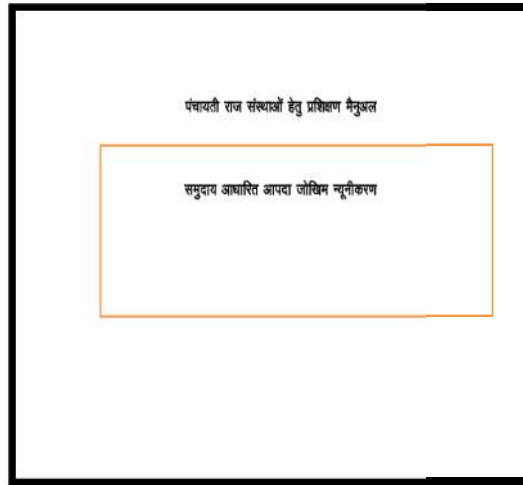
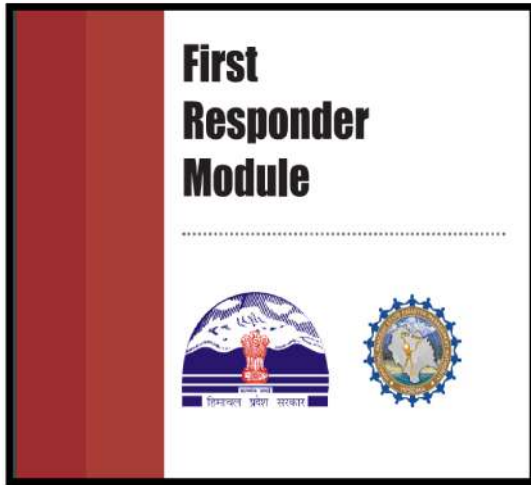
## V. Development of Modules

The following **training modules** have been developed and approved by the HPSDMA, which will be very useful in maintaining standards on capacity building and training at State as well as District level:

- **Training Module on Role and Responsibilities of NGOs/CBOs/CSOs (in English/Hindi).**
- **Training Module on Mainstreaming DRR into Sectoral developmental planning (in English).**
- **First Responder Module (in English/Hindi).**
- **Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction for PRIs (in Hindi).**

The following images provide a glimpse of these training modules.





## VI. SAMARTH-2018

### a. Background

In the year 1989, the United Nations General Assembly designated 13 October as International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) to promote a global culture of disaster risk reduction, including disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness. Since then, the IDDR has been a major global awareness event to recognize progress and encourage further efforts to build disaster resilient communities and nations. In March 2015, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) was adopted in Sendai, Japan. On this occasion, the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) launched the Sendai Seven Campaign to promote the 7 targets of the SFDRR. It is an opportunity for all, including governments, local governments, community groups, civil society organizations, the private sector, international organizations and the UN family, to promote best practices at international, regional and national level across all sectors, to reduce disaster risk and disaster losses. Every year, the Sendai Seven Campaign of the UNISDR emphasizes global action on these targets by celebrating the IDDR with a theme based on one of the seven targets. **The 2018 edition of the IDDR focused on Target C of the Sendai Framework on reducing disaster economic losses in relation to global GDP by 2030.**

As a symbol of solidarity with the global efforts to observe the celebrations related to the IDDR, the HPSDMA organizes an Annual Mass Awareness Campaign on Disaster Risk Reduction- 'Samarth'. Started in the year 2011, this statewide campaign is carried out every year at the state, district and community level(s) and a variety of activities are carried out from 1st to 13th of October. During 'Samarth', different types of Information, Education & Communication (IEC) materials are disseminated among different target groups to enhance

their knowledge and understanding about disaster risk reduction. For effective outreach and public awareness, the HPSDMA also launches an awareness drive using Print & Electronic Media, Social Media, Radio, Television and alternative media like street plays.

In 2018, the HPSDMA organized 'Samarth' in collaboration with the DDMA's, different Line Departments, Media Houses, Academic & Research Institutions, Corporate Houses, NGOs and CBOs. The campaign for year 2018 was different and qualitatively better than the previous years. The involvement of citizens in hands-on activities and the launch of some programmatic interventions guided by the state DM policy were the highlights of 'Samarth 2018'. Events organized during 'Samarth' included- Inter-school Quiz on disasters, competitions for schools (poster making, slogan writing and essay writing) contests and thematic workshops.

**The Key Activities Conducted under SAMARTH 2018 were:**

- Hands on Fire Safety Practice Sessions for general public
- Hands on Medical First Aid Training for general public
- Exhibition of equipment related to disaster preparedness and response
- One Day sensitization workshop for 'Role of Media in DRR' for Media and IPR officials
- Film Festival and Quiz on DRR for Students at Gaiety Theatre
- Mock Drill on Fire Safety in all Government Offices/Educational Institutions and Schools
- Thematic Competitions for schools (Quiz, Slogan Writing, Poster Making & Essay Writing)
- Broadcasting of radio jingles on various FM Stations and AIR for 15 Days
- Broadcasting of the awareness videos on Local Cable Network
- Earthquake Simulation by Shake Table Van for General Public
- Contest for the development of innovative prototypes for Disaster Preparedness and Response
- 'Himachal DRR Leadership Awards 2018'
- 'Stories of Resilience' Contest- Designing and Publication
- Gamified Activities and Street Plays on DRR
- Citizen's Solidarity March on Disaster Risk Reduction for Mass Awareness (NCC/NSS Students and Volunteers of HP Civil Defence)
- Samarth 2018 Valedictory Function

## b. Glimpses of Events and Activities Conducted at State Level-SAMARTH 2018

### 📍 Folk Media Performances on DRR

📅 8 & 9 October, 2018

📍 Gaiety Theater, Shimla



### 📍 Quiz and Film Show on Disasters

📅 9 October, 2018

📍 Gaiety Theater, Shimla



### 📍 Workshop on Role of Media in DRR

📅 10 October, 2018

📍 Hotel Holiday Home, Shimla



### 📍 Mock Drills on Fire Safety

📅 11 October, 2018

📍 All Govt. Offices & Educational Institutions



### 📍 Citizens' March and Launch of 4 Schemes

📅 13 October, 2018

📍 Chief Minister's Residence, Oakover



### 📍 Concluding Ceremony- Samarth 2018

📅 13 October, 2018

📍 Gaiety Theater, Shimla



### c. Glimpses of Activities and Events Organized at District Level(s)-SAMARTH 2018



The lessons learnt and recommendations of SAMARTH 2018 focused on the following aspects: a. Planning related issues; b. Organizational issues; c. Logistical issues; d. Documentation and Communication. The report is available on HPSDMA's website on the following link: <https://hpsdma.nic.in//admnis/admin/showimg.aspx?ID=3202>.

### VI. Launch of Bilingual Website

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh Sh. Jai Ram Thakur, launched the bilingual website of HPSDMA on 15.12.2018. The CM at the launch of the website mentioned that the website contains information about relief norms, which will be quite useful for general public as well as administration. He congratulated the officers of the authority for their endeavours, as

the website contains exhaustive information about HRVA of the State, information about various Schemes, database of trained personnel, list of resources, helipads with geo-coordinates, telephone directory of government offices/officials. The website has a dedicated corner for citizens and NGOs to involve the voluntary sector in various DRR activities in the State. The following images provides a snapshot of the launch of HPSDMA's website and an overview of the website.

### Glimpses into the Launch of the Bilingual Website-December 15, 2018



## VIII. Hosting of HPSDMA's Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA) Software at AGiSAC

This Software is now available on the the Aryabhata Geoinformatics Space Application Centre (AGiSAC) portal on its GIS Platform. The following image provides a snapshot of the HRVA portal.



## IX. The Inception Workshop

In order to implement the four schemes launched by the HPSDMA, an Inception Workshop was organized for all stakeholder departments/institutions on 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2019. This workshop was held under the Chairpersonship of Sh. B. K. Agarwal, Chief Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh. This workshop was attended by Deputy Commissioners of various districts, ADMs/SDMs, Head of Departments, Principals of different Medical Colleges, CMOs, Nodal Officers from the Departments, Officials from DDMA, representatives from the Technical Institutions like IIT Mandi, NIT Hamirpur and CBRI Roorkee, representatives of cement & steel companies, etc. and other stakeholders.

In this meeting it was mentioned by Mrs. Manisha Nanda, Additional Chief Secretary (Revenue) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh mentioned that these schemes need to be implemented now in the field by the stakeholder Department. The DMC would provide requisite assistance. It was emphasized that all the DDMA have to play an active role in the implementation process and in ensuring that all the schemes get grounded in their respective districts.

Sh. D.C Rana, Special Secretary (Revenue-DM) gave a detailed presentation on the hazard profile of the State. After the presentation, the floor was open for Scheme wise discussions and views of the participating stakeholders.

In conclusion, the Chief Secretary gave the following remarks:

- a. **The task force of 15-20 volunteers in each panchayat of the State should be formulated by imparting proper training to act as first responder in case of any disaster in their area.**  
He said a massive statewide awareness campaign should be launched so that people could know the vulnerability of disasters, mitigation and reduction measures. He said that community was both victim and first responder during disasters.
- b. He stressed the need to take all disaster reduction measures on project mode for which models and guidelines were readily available. He said disaster reduction measures should be included in the curriculum of technical institutions and should also be incorporated in Municipal Act. It was vital to impart training at the grass root level to the masons engaged in construction works. **An inventory of the masons and voluntary forces should be maintained in each district, adding that cement companies should actively associate with training activities.**
- c. He asked all concerned stakeholders i.e. Polytechnic Colleges, Private Universities/colleges having good civil engineering wings, Technical Institutions, Cement companies and other stakeholder departments/agencies to provide training to masons as per the training modules. **He also stressed the need to train engineers involving polytechnic and engineering institutions and a resource center would be established for technical institutions in the state. He emphasized upon the need to integrate with the Skill Development Department for the training of masons, etc.**
- d. The Chief Secretary directed all the authorities concerned to ensure the entire new building structures earthquake resilient and safe. He said training to all stakeholders was the first component of capacity building. He also suggested that the Health Department may be provided experts/consultants who may help the department prepare the Disaster Management Plans (DMPs) of medical colleges and other Health Institutions. He also emphasized upon the need to involve all the Technical Education Institutions in the State for RVS and Structural Safety Audit of health institutions and life-line structures. He also desired that Hospital Safety Scheme should be implemented in the Ayurveda Department. Hospital Safety as a component should be included in the entry level curriculum of MBBS, Nursing education.

## Glimpses of the Inception Workshop



### IX. Provision of Development Support Services (DSS) to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience (2015-2020)

The Revenue Department (DM), Government of Himachal Pradesh had signed a financing Agreement with UNDP for appointment of dedicated human resources at the State/District level under Development Support Services (DSS) modality in 2014 which is under implementation. The Revenue Department (DM) expressed its interest in further strengthening SDMA and DDMA in all districts and enhancing institutional and community resilience to disasters out of funds available under the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission grants. The proposal for strengthening SDMA and DDMA at State/District level by providing trained and experienced Disaster Management Professionals has been approved by Government and UNDP has engaged professionals accordingly. The Revenue Department has also signed an agreement with UNDP under the Project to enhance institutional and community resilience to disasters in the state for the period from 2015 to 2020. The main features of the project are as under: -

#### Component-1: Disaster Management planning in the state:

- Activity 1.1: Review of State and District Disaster Management Plans

- Activity 1.2: Preparation of Departmental Disaster Management Plans

**Component-2: Training & Capacity Development Programmes**

- Activity 2.1: Formulation of a Capacity Development strategy for DRR in the state
- Activity 2.2: Development of Standardized Training Modules
- Activity 2.3: Training of Trainers
- Activity 2.4: Guidelines for Certification & Accreditation
- Activity 2.5: Training of Government functionaries at State, District and sub-district levels

**Component-3: Mass Awareness**

- Activity 3.1: Formulation of Disaster Awareness Strategy for the State
- Activity 3.2: Carrying out Awareness Campaign in the state

**Component-4: Enhancing Community Resilience**

- Activity 4.1: Develop level Baseline Database at Panchayat Samiti level
- Activity 4.2: Develop Panchayat Samiti level Action Plan for integration of disaster mitigation measures into ongoing development schemes
- Activity 4.3: Develop disaster preparedness and response plans at Panchayat Samiti level
- Activity 4.4: Strengthening Response Capacity

The above project is being directly implemented by UNDP in close collaboration with the Department of Revenue (DM), Government of Himachal Pradesh. UNDP will be responsible for all financial management, reporting and recruitment services in line with UNDP rules and procedures.

## **4. STRENGTHENING EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

### **I. The National Disaster Response Force**

Keeping in view the vulnerability of Himachal Pradesh, the Government of India has sanctioned a Battalion of NDRF in Himachal Pradesh. To establish the battalion, land has been identified in Balh Tehsil of District Mandi; besides one company of NDRF has been proposed at Rampur, District Shimla. The land for the same has been almost decided, and the NDRF, GoI will take further action for the establishment of NDRF battalion accordingly. This battalion will be in addition to already established Company of NDRF at Jachh, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra.

### **II. The State Disaster Response Force**

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 empowers the State to take several steps for disaster response, preparedness and mitigation; one of them being setting up of the State Disaster Response Force. Based on the experience of NDRF, NDMA has advocated to all the states, particularly the states that are more vulnerable to constitute their own SDRF. To ensure that the SDRF is a specialized force capable of handling any disaster situation with high degree of professionalism, it is important that SDRF should be a standalone force dedicated exclusively for disaster response on the pattern of NDRF.

The suggested modalities are that the government may sanction the additional strength to the State Armed Police and thereafter equal number is drawn on deputation from the State Armed Police Force for a period of 4-5 years. This would mean a turnover of around 20-25% of the total strength every year which takes care of continuity in this force. This modality would also ensure availability of young trained police personnel in the SDRF all the time.

The vision of the SDRF is to emerge as the most visible and vibrant multi-skilled, high-tech force capable of dealing with all types of natural and human made disasters. The SDRF should be able to provide specialized response during disasters, proactive deployment during impending disasters, acquire and continually upgrade its own training and skills, liaisons, reconnaissance, rehearsals and mock drills, impart basic and operational level training to the Police, Civil Defense and Home Guard personnel and the common people. The formulation of SDRF in HP is under process.

### III. The Operation 'White Himalayas'

#### a. Background

Excessive rainfall in the State was recorded on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of September, 2018 followed by unseasonal snowfall in Lahaul and Spiti and Bara Bhangal of Kangra district. Due to this, an alarming situation was created on 23<sup>rd</sup> -24<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 in Kullu, Chamba and Lahaul Spiti districts. Manali-Leh road was blocked and many tourists were stranded. Huge loss to lifeline infrastructure, agriculture and horticultural crops was also caused. The SDMA along with the respective DDMA's conducted a massive SAR operation to save precious human lives with the support of Indian Air Force, BRO and other agencies.

#### b. The Team

The **Team Leader** for this operation was **Mrs. Manisha Nanda, Additional Chief Secretary (Revenue- DM/PWD) to Government of Himachal Pradesh**. Other team members were as follows:

##### **State Disaster Management Team Members:**

2. Sh. D.C. Rana, Special Secretary (Revenue-DM) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh
3. Members and Officials of HPSDMA, DM Cell, Department of Revenue, Government of Himachal Pradesh
4. Sh. Vikas Labroo, Divisional Commissioner, Mandi – Coordination and on-spot stationed at Kullu as per Team Leader's Order.
5. The Indian Air Force team involved in this operation

##### **District Disaster Management Team Members:**

6. Sh. Yunus Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Kullu
7. Sh. Sandeep Kumar, Deputy Commissioner, Kangra
8. Sh. Harikesh Meena, Deputy Commissioner, Chamba
9. Sh. Ashwini Chaudhary, deputy Commissioner, Lahaul & Spiti
10. Members & Officials of DDMA Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Chamba and Kangra

#### **c. Steps Taken by the State Government**

- Advisory issued for the Heavy to Very Heavy Rainfall to all concerned through electronic and print media. Advisory shared with All DCs and DEOCs.
- Indian Air Force requested by the State in the morning of 23 September for air rescue of the stranded people.
- IAF deployed 1 Chopper for the State by the afternoon for SAR in Kullu.
- From 24 September, 7 choppers were deployed for SAR in Lahaul & Spiti district.
- Hon'ble Chief Minister along with other ministers and senior officials visited Kullu for an aerial survey to take the stock of losses and rescue operation in Kullu and Lahaul & Spiti.
- Search and Rescue operations conducted at Lahaul & Spiti, Chamba and Kullu District
- 4000 Food packets air dropped near Kunjum Pass and other places for stranded people/tourists.
- 816 School Children and 403 School Teachers and other staff were rescued from Mountaineering Institute, Holi (Chamba) and School at Holi to Chamba and IAF chopper airlifted some of them to Pangri on 27 September.
- A search and rescue operation was conducted at Bara Bhangal in Kangra district to rescue 120 nomads, 20,000 Sheep/Goats and 35 Horses from 27 September to 26 October 2018.

#### **d. Innovative Methods Used**

- The Indian Air Force was contacted over phone and email for providing services for the search and rescue.
- Use of Indian Air Force Choppers for evacuation at the shortest possible time and first of its kind in Himachal Pradesh.

- Control Rooms at SEOC/DEOCs were functional round the clock.
- Daily/Cumulative Loss Reports from all districts and departments were compiled.
- Timely dissemination of Weather forecast on regular basis.
- Do's and Don'ts were broadcasted through Radio, TV, Print and Other media.
- Police VHF sets were used to communicate and collect information about stranded people in Lahaul & Spiti as the communication was cut off completely.

#### **e. Positive Outcomes of the Project**

- Restoration work was done in full swing day and night by the PWD Authorities. As many as 624 heavy machines, including JCBs and tippers, were deployed regularly for clearing the roads and the traffic was normalized with these restoration efforts round the clock but the continuous rains kept hampering the efforts.
- Several hundred kilometers of roads were cleared of debris. In many locations' roads had to be constructed afresh by way of cutting and formation, laying of culverts, small bridges, etc.
- Approaches to NH-88 Bridge on Shimla-Hamirpur Highway were repaired overnight within a record time and traffic movement restored.
- Large number of trees which were uprooted that blocked the traffic were cleared.
- I & PH Department and HP Electricity Board worked day and night to restore water and electricity services.
- On 23rd September 2018, DC Kullu requested for providing air force choppers for 21 stranded people in Sarchu due to heavy rainfall in the area. Indian Air Force was requested for air rescue of these stranded people and 19 people were rescued by Indian Air Force on 23rd September. On 24th September 2018, 2 persons rescued from Sarchu to Kullu by airlift.
- 7 Choppers of Indian Air Force were deployed for aerial search and rescue in Kullu and Lahaul & Spiti district from 24 to 29 September, 2018.
- On 24th September 2018, Hon'ble Chief Minister along with other ministers and senior officials visited Kullu for an aerial survey to take the stock of losses and rescue operation in Kullu and Lahaul & Spiti.
- A total of 252 Persons were rescued through Airlifting by IAF.
- 2509 persons were rescued by BRO via Rohtang tunnel.
- 1219 Students, Teachers and other Staff members have been rescued from Holi (Chamba) with the help of Indian Air force, Local Administration and local People.

- 13 Persons were rescued by Police, Local Porters, and mountaineering expert, in Sechu, Chamba.
- 19 Persons were rescued from Chatru to Koksar (Lahaul &Spiti) safely in private vehicles.
- A total of 4000 food packets, ration for people & 500 litres diesel (approx) and 400 litres Kerosene (approx) was airlifted to Sarchu & other parts for stranded people in the area.
- 20000 sheep, goats and 350 horses were rescued from Bara Bhangal area of Kangra district who were stuck there due to unseasonal snowfall.

**f. Sustainability**

- It's the first of its kind search and rescue operation undertaken in the State of Himachal Pradesh which involved airlifting of large number of people stranded across the state and rescue of the livestock.
- Coordination of the various stakeholders from the Hon'ble Chief Minister to the grass root level along with departmental synchronisation was really commendable.
- Lessons learnt for handling future sudden and major disasters within the State and at the District level have been documented.
- The experience will help institutionalizing response in the State for such eventualities in future.



## Rescue Operation at Stingri, Lahaul & Spiti

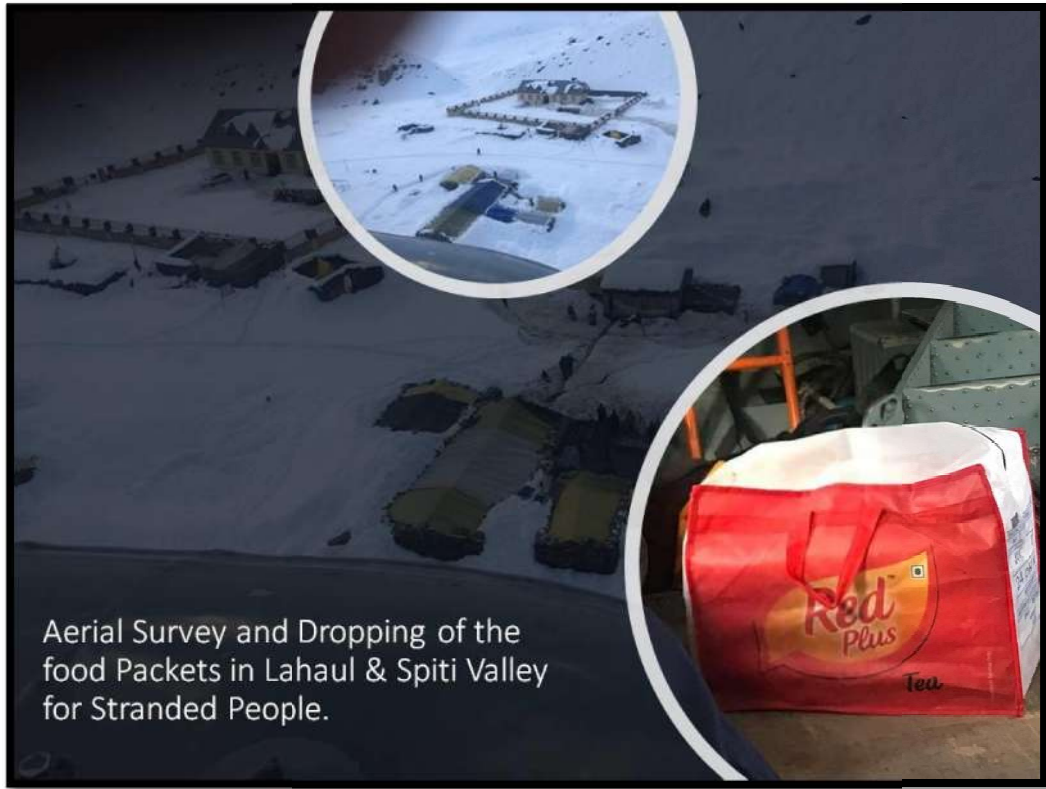


## Air Rescue from Stingri, Lahaul & Spiti





## Rescue Operation at Bathal, Chatru and Chotta Dhara (Lahaul & Spiti)



Aerial Survey and Dropping of the food Packets in Lahaul & Spiti Valley for Stranded People.



## Rescue Operation at Bathal, Chatru and Chotta Dhara (Lahaul & Spiti)



## Rescue Operation in Bara Bhangal, Kangra

### Total Rescued Nomads/Cattles

- Humans – 120
- Livestock (Sheep/Goat) – 20000
- Horses – 350





## Rescue of the Students from Holi, Bharmour, Chamba



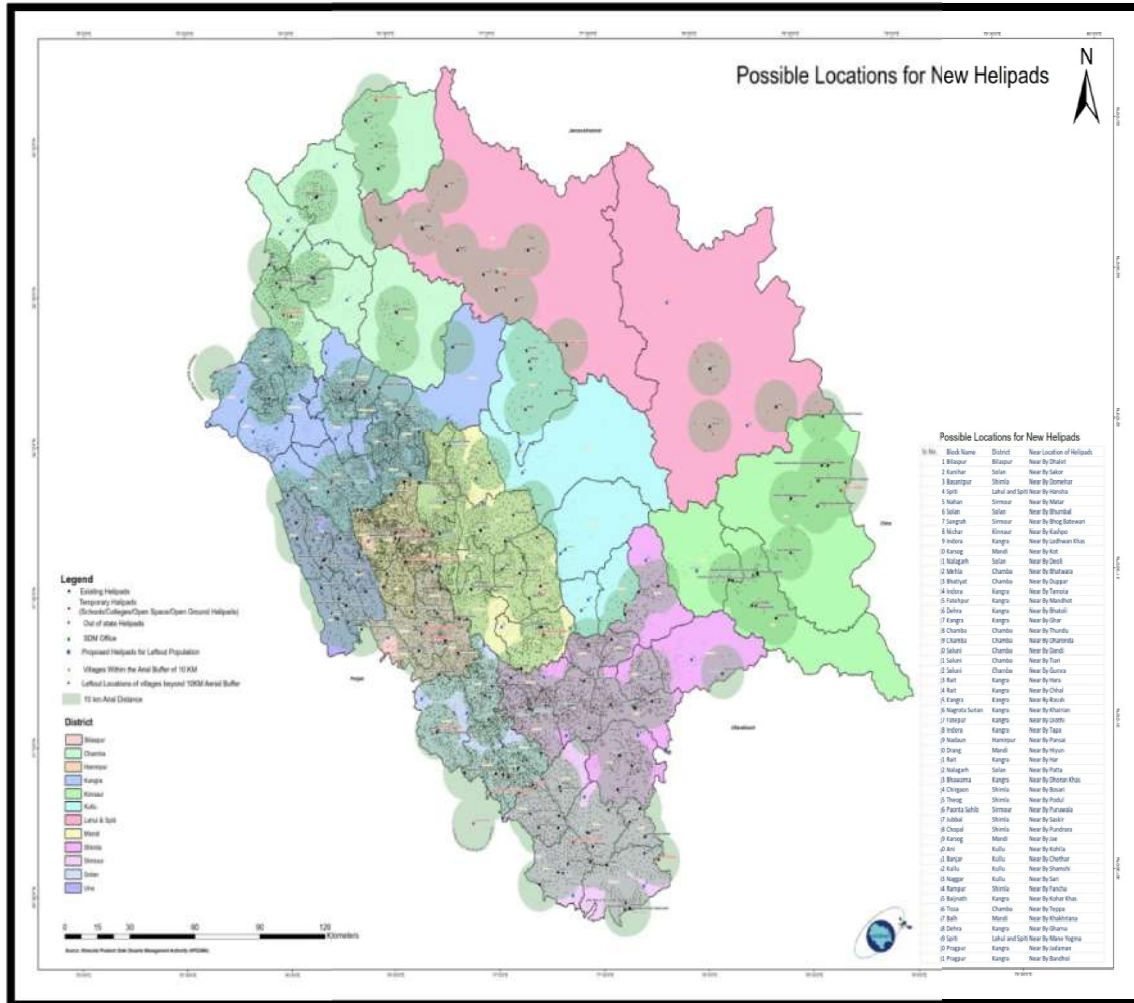
#### IV. National Disaster Management Services (NDMS) Pilot Scheme

This project started in the year 2014-15 and its objective project was to provide communication network, capacity development in emergency communication and suitable infrastructure development in communication for decision makers, stakeholders and community as a whole. The integrated approach aims to provide fail safe communication infrastructure along with the application services to the disaster managers for relief operation in the event of a disaster. The project is being implemented in districts Mandi and Kangra. The **Project is being implemented in collaboration with NDMA & BSNL Communication infrastructure**. No funds have been provided to State, however funds will be released by NDMA to BSNL for providing infrastructure and man power etc. The **deliverables of the project are as follows:**

- Development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure in EOC at NDMA/SDMA and District level to coordinate with various organizations involved in DM activities.
- Receive information/services provided by various forecasting and warning agencies in near real time.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) Map services provided by National Informatics Centre (NIC) and other agencies shall be made available in the EOCs.
- Providing a single view of the disaster from the disaster site through integration of various information feeds from Handicams, (Very Small Aperture Terminals) VSATs, GIS system.
- Provide platform for strategy and information inter change with MHA, NDMA and other disaster relief agencies.
- Various GIS tools shall be made available in DOCs
- Flood and damage assessment models shall be developed and implemented in pilot areas.
- Operational/technical support manpower shall be provided for 18 months.
- Workshops/training programmes shall be organized for officers and staff of EOC .

## V. GIS Mapping of Helipads

GIS mapping of helipads has been completed through Aryabhata Geo-informatics & Space Application Centre (AGISAC) and also conduct comprehensive survey of suitable locations for identification of new helipads. There are 51 permanent, 80 temporary helipads and 76 schools/college grounds which are being used as helipads in the State.



## **5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**

### **I. Aapda Mitra - Training of Community Volunteers in Disaster Response in India**

The NDMA has approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme focusing on training community volunteers in disaster response in the 30 most flood-prone districts of 25 states in India. District Mandi of the Himachal Pradesh state is one of the 30 most flood-prone districts of 25 states in India which is selected to implement Aapda Mitra scheme.

When a disaster occurs, 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 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.

The volunteers will also be equipped with emergency responder kits, so that they can act immediately in case of any disaster. The volunteers will be trained to identify risks and hazards in their local areas and will be trained to deal with the situations including conducting search and rescue, first aid and relief measures.

### **II. Conduct of Mock Drills**

The Fourth State Level Mega Mock Exercise on Earthquake was conducted on 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2018; with the support of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Government of India. All the 12 districts participated in this exercise. Mega Mock Exercise at State Level was not conducted during the FY 18-19. However, a number of mock drills were conducted at district and sub-divisional level in educational institutions (government and private) and other government offices and departments.

### **III. Sustainable Reduction in Disaster Risk in Two Most Multi Hazard Prone Districts (Kinnaur and Kangra in H.P)**

This project started in June, 2016 with the aim of strengthening community and local self-government's preparedness and response in 10 most multi-hazard vulnerable Districts of India. Two districts each, were identified by States i.e. Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand. The said project aims to strengthen the capabilities/capacities of the communities' local self-government in the areas of preparedness and response within these districts. The total cost of the project is Rs. 6.07 Crore, and the time period for implementing this project is 24 months.

#### **a. Deliverables Under this Project**

The deliverables of the project briefly include:

- (i) Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction/Recovery Plan for each District;
- (ii) Awareness/Publicity Campaigns throughout the selected District;
- (iii) Preparation/Updation of training modules in CBDM;
- (iv) Formation of Disaster Management Teams at District Levels;
- (v) Training of trainers/stakeholders on CBDM;
- (vi) Conduction of mock drills in selected District.

## 6. FINANCIALS AND BUDGET

The 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) had sanctioned grant under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to the tune of Rs. 1304 Crores both as Central and State share in the ratio of 90:10. The grant includes provision of 5% for capacity building over a period of five years (2015-2020). Revenue Department has incurred a sum of Rs.21,98,24,458/- upto financial year 2018-19 under Capacity Building head .

The details of the funds received and expenditure incurred is as per **Annexure – B.**

### I. Submission of Memorandum of Damages Due to Flash Floods, Cloudbursts, Landslides & Heavy Snowfall during 2018-19 season:

Every year State of Himachal Pradesh suffers heavy damages during monsoon season as well as winter season due to heavy rains and snowfall. DM Cell takes stock of the damages, prepares damage report with the active participation of the concerned development departments and prepares memorandum of damages for submission to the GOI under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). DMC also coordinates & assists the central expert teams that evaluates and validates the damages after conducting spot inspection before granting the financial support to the States. During 2018-19, DMC has prepared memorandum of losses against which following funds were received:-

Sr.No.	Calamity	Memorandum Sent	Funds Received.
1.	Rain damages	2099.42 crore	312.76 crore
2.	Heavy snow fall	374.21 crore	64.49 crore

The details of funds received and expenditure incurred under SDRF/NDRF during 2018-19 is as per Annexure-C.

# ANNEXURES

**Detail of Training Programmes only Disaster Management Related Conducted by DMC, HIPA  
During the Financial Year, 2018-19**

Sr. No.	Name of Course	Date	Total Participants	No. of Training Days	No. of Man Days
1.	Training Programme on <b>“Community Based Disaster Management”</b> for officials of different Districts, PRIs & NYKs	05.04.2018 to 07.04.2018	60	3	180
2.	Training Programme on <b>“Comprehensive School Safety”</b> for Government School, Lecturers, BEEOs & Teachers	23.04.2018 to 25.04.2018	26	3	78
3.	<b>“Information, Communication and Technology (ICTs) tools in Disaster Risk Reduction”</b> for the Training & capacity Building Coordinators of HPSDMA	27.04.2018 to 28.04.2018	27	2	54
4.	Training Programme on <b>“Forest Fire Risk Mitigation &amp; Management”</b> for the Officers and Officials of Forest Department & Corporation, animal Husbandry, Fire Department, I& PH and PRIs	03.05.2018 to 05.05.2018	30	3	90
5.	Workshop on <b>“GO-NGO Inter Agency Group Formation”</b> for Representatives of Different NGOs of Himachal Pradesh	06.05.2018	38	1	38
6.	Training Programme on <b>“ Earthquake Risk Mitigation for Safe Built Environment”</b> for Engineers & Technical Officers of Different Government Departments	04.06.2018 to 06.06.2018	22	3	66
8.	State level Training of Trainers Programme on <b>“Incident Response System (IRS)” Basic &amp; Intermediate Course</b> For Government officers	09.07.2018 to 11.07.2018	25	3	75
9.	District level off Campus Training Programme on <b>“Incident Response System (IRS)” Basic &amp; Intermediate Course</b> at District Headquarter Shimla	12.07.2018 to 14.07.2018	23	3	69
10.	Training of Trainers Programme on <b>“Strengthening of Techno Legal Regime to Ensure Structural Safety”</b> for Structural Engineer of H.P	26.07.2018 to 28.07.2018	25	3	75

11.	Training of Trainers Programme on <b>“Strengthening of Techno Legal Regime to Ensure Structural Safety”</b> for Urban planners and Architectures of H.P	02.08.2018 to 04.08.2018	25	3	75
12.	Training of Trainers Programme on <b>“Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction”</b> for the Representative of NGOs and Officials of Line Departments	27.08.2018 to 29.08.2018	34	3	102
13	NIDM Sponsored Regional level Training of Trainers Programme on <b>“Incident Response System (IRS)” Basic &amp; Intermediate Course</b> For Government officers from Himachal Pradesh Including Northern States	17.09.2018 to 20.09.2018	22	4	88
14	District level off Campus Training Programme on <b>“Incident Response System (IRS)” Basic &amp; Intermediate Course</b> at District Headquarter Kullu	27.09.2018 to 29.09.2018	26	3	78
15	Training of trainers Programme on <b>“Landslides Mitigation”</b> for the Engineers and Officers of Central and State Government Departments	04.10.2018 to 06.10.2018	28	3	84
16	District level off Campus Training Programme on <b>“Incident Response System (IRS)” Basic &amp; Intermediate Course</b> at district Headquarter Kinnaur	15.10.2018 to 17.10.2018	40	3	120
17	District level off Campus Training Programme on <b>“Incident Response System (IRS)” Basic &amp; Intermediate Course</b> at District Headquarter Una	03.01.2019 to 05.01.2019	45	3	135
18	District level off Campus Training Programme on <b>“Incident Response System (IRS)” Basic &amp; Intermediate Course</b> at District Headquarter Hamirpur	07.01.2019 to 09.01.2019	35	3	105
19	District level off Campus Training Programme on <b>“Incident Response System (IRS)” Basic &amp; Intermediate Course</b> at District Headquarter Bilaspur	17.01.2019 to 19.01.2019	41	3	123
20	District level off Campus Training Programme on <b>“Incident Response System (IRS)” Basic &amp; Intermediate Course</b> at District Headquarter Mandi	21.01.2019 to 23.01.2019	49	3	147

21	Off Campus Training of Trainers Programme on <b>“Strengthening of Techno Legal Regime to Ensure Structural Safety”</b> for Structural Engineer of H.P Organized in association with HPSDMA and IIT, Mandi at IIT campus Kamand , Mandi	21.01.2019 to 23.01.2019	33	3	99
22	Training of Trainers Programme on <b>“Strengthening of Techno Legal Regime to Ensure Structural Safety”</b> for Draftsmen of Himachal Pradesh	04.02.2019 to 06.02.2019	21	3	63
23	Three Days Training of Trainers Programme for SDMs/Tehsildars and Officers from different Departments on <b>“Customised NDEM Version 3.0 Geo-Portal for Himachal Pradesh”</b> organised by HPSDMA in Association with HIPA	25.02.2019 to 27.02.2019	42	3	126
24	Two Days Workshop for the Master Trainers on Earthquake Resistant Constructions in Himachal Pradesh	28.03.2019 to 29.03.2019	58	2	116
25	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>775</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2186</b>

**Capacity Building 2018-19**

**Annexure-B**

	Item/activity	Exp.2015-16	Exp.2016-17	Exp.2017-18	Exp.2018-19	Exp.2019-20	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>Training &amp; Capacity building of Stakeholders and functionaries.</b>	<b>13486601</b>	<b>6589966</b>	<b>10684152</b>	<b>26856028</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57616747</b>
i)	Preparation and printing of training material	0		559480	489142	0	1048622
ii)	Awareness Generation and Capacity Building of ATIs and other training institutions to conduct Training	0	2646605	6683700	9393682	0	18723987
iii)	Funds to Districts for training, Capacity Building and Awareness.	13486601	3943361	3440972	16973204	0	37844138
<b>2</b>	<b>Strengthening of SDMA/DDMA</b>	<b>13885599</b>	<b>6953320</b>	<b>13498271</b>	<b>22559447</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56896637</b>
i)	SDMA Website	0	0	0	3667861	0	3667861
ii)	Conduct of KAP Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
iii)	Awareness Generation	0	0	0	0	0	0
iv)	Admn., Travelling & other overhead charges.	381063	479152	549935	5943250	0	7353400
v)	Development Support Staff at SDMA, DDMA and ATIs	13504536	6474168	12948336	12948336	0	45875376
<b>3</b>	<b>DMPs on the basis of HRVA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>454536</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>454536</b>
i)	Conduct of HRVA of the State	0	0	454536	0		454536
ii)	Preparation of DMP	0					0
<b>4</b>	<b>Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience</b>	<b>13746493</b>	<b>13746493</b>	<b>13746493</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41239479</b>
i)	Enhancing resilience of Institutions and vulnerable Communities to cope with Natural disasters by implementing scalable demonstrative pilot initiatives	13746493	13746493	13746494			41239479
<b>5</b>	<b>Setting up of EOCs and Emergency Response Centres.</b>	<b>4200000</b>	<b>12062071</b>	<b>34875394</b>	<b>12479594</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63617059</b>
i)	Setting up of EOC	4000000	7792367	15847825	12181547	0	39821739
ii)	Purchase of SAR equipment and creation of storage facilities	200000	4269704	19027569	298047	0	23795320
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45318693</b>	<b>39351850</b>	<b>73258846</b>	<b>61895069</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>219824458</b>
	Abstract						
	Total Funds received under 14 <sup>th</sup> FC	FC(7+7.52+7.80+8.19	305100000				
	Total expenditure as mentioned above:		219824458				
	Balance						
	Interest accrued	6497292					
	Exp. Out of interest	0					
	Balance						
	Total Balance		91772834				

## Annexure-C

Distt.	101(Cash dole)		102/104(drinking water/fodder)		106(Road & Bridge)		109(WSS)		11(Ex-gratia)		113(Pvt. Houses)		193 (Asstt. To local bodies)		Total
	SOON	COON	SOON	COON	SOON	COON	SOON	COON	SOON	COON	SOON	COON	SOON	COON	
Bilaspur	1	0.5	0	0	1	0	0.75	0	1.5	1	1	1.95	0.5	0	9.2
Chamba	3	1	0	0	5.5	0	1	0	3.65	2.5	2	3.5	1	0.5	23.65
Hamirpur	1.5	0.5	0	0	2	0	0.75	0	4	0.5	1.5	1.5	1	0	13.25
Kullu	2.5	0.5	0	0	8	0	1	0	7.5	1.5	3	2.5	2	0	28.5
Kangra	5.5	1	0	0	4.5	0	2	0	15	3	2.5	4.5	3	0.5	41.5
Kinnaur	0.5	0	0	0	1	0	0.5	0	1.785	0.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	7.285
L & S	0.5	0.3	0.05	0	2.5	0	0.5	0	0.9705	0.5	0.3	0.13	1	0	6.7505
Mandi	3	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	8	2	2	0.5	2	0.5	25
Shimla	3.5	1	0.1	0	1.8557	0	0.117	0	13	2	1.5635	2	2	0.5	27.6362
Sirmour	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	9	2.22	1	0	2	0.5	21.72
Solan	2.5	0.5	0	0	2	0	0.75	0	6.5	0.5	2	3	2	0.5	20.25
Una	1.5	0	0	0	2	0	0.75	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.5	0.5	13.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38.3557</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11.117</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72.4055</b>	<b>17.72</b>	<b>19.3635</b>	<b>23.08</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>237.9917</b>
<b>Department</b>															
	<b>101</b>		<b>102/104</b>		<b>106</b>		<b>109</b>		<b>111</b>		<b>113</b>		<b>193</b>		
	SOON	COON	SOON	COON	SOON	COON	SOON	COON	SOON	COON	SOON	COON	SOON	COON	
HPPWD					31.6443	86									117.6443
HPPWD					5.5										5.5
IPH							19.883	47.67							67.553
HPSEB													9	15	24
Agriculture	4	14													18
Horticulture	2.5	3.63													6.13
Home Guard	6.236														6.236
Air Force	6.7461														6.7461
MC Shimla					2								1.5	5	8.5
MC D/Shala					2								1		3
Education														4.38	4.38
Animal Husbandry														0.51	0.51
Div Com	3								0.7296		5.6366				9.3662
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.4821</b>	<b>17.63</b>			<b>41.1443</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>19.883</b>	<b>47.67</b>	<b>0.7296</b>		<b>5.6366</b>		<b>11.5</b>	<b>24.89</b>	<b>277.5656</b>
Total District and Department	237.9917	277.0556													515.5573
Receipt	Balance	Bank		SDRF Cantr	SDRF State		NDRF	NDRF							
	7.535			245.7	27.3		84.13	143.16							507.825
Expenditure	7.535	7.2223	273	84.13	143.16										515.5573