

Flood

Roles and Responsibilities

S. No.	Response To be Taken	Responsible Department
1.	Reporting the occurrence of flood to CoR, UTDMA, and Heads of line departments, Administrator and National Disaster Management and GoI.	District Collector.
2.	Establish communication links by alternate communication equipment like phone; radio etc. in state/district control rooms.	District Collector
3.	Deployment of Mobile Emergency Communication Units to affected areas for establishing communication links.	COR, Revenue Dept.
4.	Verifying authenticity of flood from agencies like IMD and also from Districts control room.	COR, Revenue Dept.
5.	Contact the Heads of all the line departments to reach Control room	COR, Revenue Dept.
6.	Dispatch of Search & Rescue teams to the affected areas.	COR, Revenue Dept.
7.	Make arrangements for the aerial survey of affected areas.	COR, Revenue Dept.
8.	Instruct local administration to evacuate victims to safer sites.	COR, Revenue Dept.
9.	Assess the condition of road and rail network for quick mobilization of Emergency teams and resources to affected areas and take follow up steps.	COR, Revenue Dept., Transport Dept.
10.	Maintain constant touch with National/District Control room	COR, Revenue Dept.

Distribution of activities among various state agencies in UT Administration during Relief.

S. No.	Response To be Taken	Responsible Department
1.	Providing temporary shelters to evacuated persons	COR, Revenue Dept., PWD
2.	Providing food materials to the victims	COR, Revenue Dept., Civil Supply Dept.
3.	Providing safe drinking water to the victims	COR, Revenue Dept., PWD
4.	Provision of hygienic sanitation facilities	Health Dept. NGOs, Community groups
5.	Provision of health assistance	Health Dept.
6.	Clothing and utensils	PWD, Civil Supply Dept.
7.	Relief camps	COR, Revenue Dept.
8.	Providing transport services to shelter sites	COR, Revenue Dept., Transport Dept

5.4 Relief**Short-term relief measures**

- **Food & nutrition:** - In an extreme flood situation, people lose standing crops and stored food grains. In such cases, free distribution of foods shall be made to avoid hunger and malnutrition. Wherever possible, dry rations should be distributed for home cooking.
- **Water:** - Water supply is invariably affected in natural disasters. Availability of safe drinking water is very challenging particularly during floods. It must be ensured that affected people have adequate facilities and supplies to collect, store and use clear and safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.

- **Health:** - During post disaster phase many factors increase the risk of diseases and epidemics because of overcrowding, inadequate quantity and quality of water, poor environmental and sanitary conditions, decaying biological matter, water stagnation, and inadequate shelter and food supplies. There should be adequate supply of medicines, disinfectants, fumigants etc. to check outbreak of epidemics. It should be ensured that the medicines have not reached expiry date.
- **Clothing & Utensils:** - The people affected by the disaster shall be provided with sufficient clothing, blankets etc. to ensure their safety and well-being. Each disaster-affected household shall be provided with cooking and eating utensils.
- **Shelter:** - In case of flood, a large number of people are rendered homeless. In such situations shelter becomes a critical factor for survival and safety of the affected population. In view of this, flood affected people who have lost their houses, shall be provided sufficient covered space for shelter.
- **Relief camp:** - Relief camps also provide *good temporary arrangements* for people affected by flood. Adequate numbers of buildings or open space should be identified where relief camps can be set up during emergency. The use of premises of educational institutions for setting up relief camps should be encouraged. The requirements for operation of relief camps should be worked out in detail in advance. The temporary relief camps should have adequate provision of drinking water and bathing, sanitation and essential health-care facilities.
- **Sanitation and Hygiene:** - Sanitation services are crucial to prevent an outbreak of epidemics in post disaster phase. Therefore a constant monitoring of any such possibilities needs to be carried out. It should be ensured that disaster-affected households have access to sufficient hygiene measures.

Interim Relief Measures

- Arrangements to be made for quick identification and maintenance of the records of disposal of dead bodies in the affected areas (**PWD Dept., Revenue Dept., Health Dept. and Local Authorities**).

- Arrangements to be made to record the complaints of all persons reported missing. Follow up action in terms of verification of the report also needs to be made. **(Home Dept., Revenue Dept.)**
- District Magistrates and sub-divisional magistrates to be empowered to exempt the requirement of identification and post-mortem in case of mass casualties. Revenue Dept may depute additional sub-divisional magistrates to expedite disposal of the dead bodies. **(Revenue & Home Dept.)**
- Unclaimed/unidentified dead bodies to be disposed off with the help of pre identified voluntary Agencies at the earliest after keeping their records. **(Home Dept., Revenue Dept., Health Dept. & Local Bodies)**
- Additional manpower to be deployed in the affected areas for supplementing the efforts of the local administration. **(GAD).**
- Regular meetings of the different stakeholders/departments should be organized at UT level for sharing information, developing strategies for relief operations. **(Commissioner of Relief & Collectors at District Level).**
- **Information & Public Relation Dept** to coordinate with the media to play a positive role in disseminating appropriate information to public and the government in order to facilitate the speedy recovery.

Assessment of Damage/Loss and Relief needs

- The Administrator to issue instructions to the district collectors to provide the „**Need Assessment Report**‘. The Commissioner of Relief should consolidate the same and to prepare “**UT’s Need Assessment Report**”.
 - The Administrator to issue instructions to the District Collectors to provide the “**Damage and Loss Assessment Report**”. The Administrator to consolidate the same and to prepare “**State’s Damage and Loss Assessment Report**” which will be useful in planning and implementing the relief operations for disaster victims.
 - Adequate manpower, vehicles, stationery etc. should be provided to supplement the efforts for need/loss assessment. (**Commissioner of Relief & Revenue Dept.**)
 - The relief need assessment report should be provided by the Collectors. (**Commissioner of Relief & Collectors**)
 - Identification and demolition of dangerous structures in the affected areas to minimize further loss of life and injuries. (**Revenue Dept and Local Bodies**)
 - Arrangements to be made for survey of human loss and distribution of ex-gratia relief to the families of deceased persons. (**Revenue Dept.**)
 - Teams to be formed and dispatched to the affected areas for detailed assessment of houses and property damage assessment. (**Revenue Dept. and Local authorities**)
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