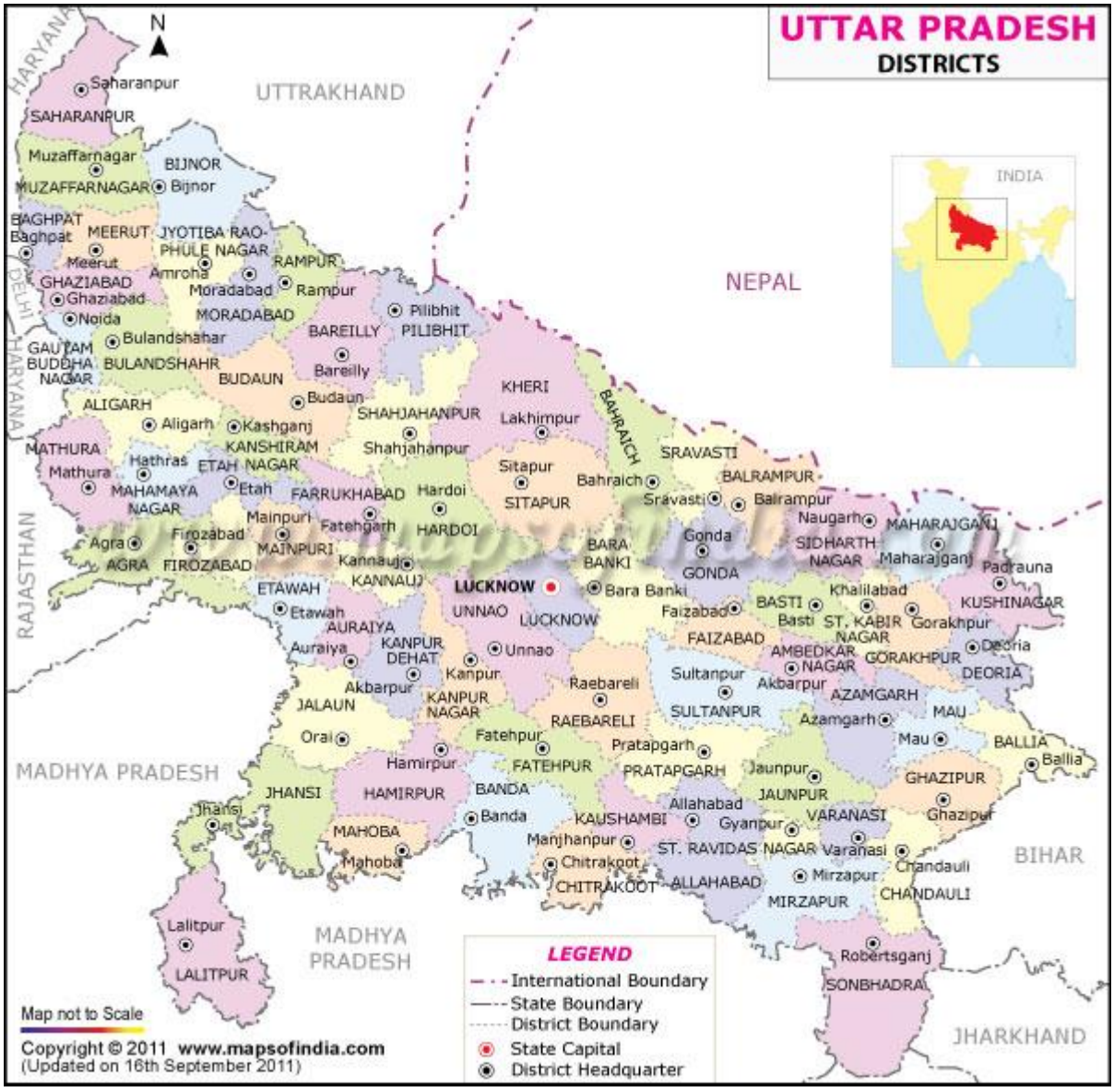
NIDM

Uttar Pradesh

National Disaster Risk Reduction Portal



Map of Uttar Pradesh[1]

1. STATE PROFILE

1.1 General[2]

Uttar Pradesh is bound by Nepal on the North, Himachal Pradesh on the northwest, Haryana on the west, Rajasthan on the southwest, Madhya Pradesh on the south and south- west and Bihar on the east. Situated between 23° 52' N and 31° 28' N latitudes and 77° 3' and 84° 39'E longitudes, this is the fourth largest state in the country.

Uttar Pradesh can be divided into three distinct hypsographical regions:

1. The Himalayan region in the North
2. The Gangetic plain in the centre
3. The Vindya hills and plateau in the south

1.2 Administration

Uttar Pradesh is now divided into seventy-one districts under eighteen divisions. Districts are administered by District Magistrates, and divisions are administered by Divisional Commissioners. Lucknow, the capital of the state, constitutes the Lucknow district. Other districts are further divided into administrative units such as subdivisions and blocks, administered by SDO and BDO, respectively. The Panchayati Raj has a three-tier structure in the state. The atomic unit is called a Gram Panchayat, which is the Panchayat organization for a collection of villages. The block-level organizations are called Panchayat Samiti, and the district-level organizations are named Zilla Parishad.

1.2.1 Uttar Pradesh Fact File

Area	240,928
Capital	Lucknow
Principal Language	Hindi, Urdu
Other Languages	Awadhi, Braj Bhasha, Bundeli, Kannauji and Khariboli
Rainfall	Uttar Pradesh 1,025 Plain of West Uttar Pradesh 896 Hills of West Uttar Pradesh 1,667
Temperature	Summer: 28-45ºC Winter: 2-24º C
Season	Hot weather : March-June Rainy season : July-September cold weather : October-February
Eco System	Uttar Pradesh, a state in northern India, is bestowed with a variety of geographical land and cultural diversities. The state is one of the most ancient cradles of Indian culture and lies

	largely in the plains formed by the Ganges and Yamuna rivers.

1.3 Geology[3]

The Ganga plain which dominates the landscape and nearly covers three fourth of the geographical area of the State, lies between the rocky Himalayan belt in the north and the southern hilly tract comprised of mainly Pre-Cambrian rocks. Flexing of the Indian lithosphere in response to the compressive forces due to collision, and thrust fold loading produced the Ganga Plain foreland basin. It is filled with recent alluvial sediments which are at places more than 1,000 m. thick and an amalgam of sand, silt, clay in varying proportions.

The southern hilly tract is roughly parallel to the Ganga-Yamuna lineament. The tract is underlain by granitic complex in Bundelkhand region and in Sonbhadra. It is overlain by rocks Mahakoshal (Bijawar) and Vindhyan Super group. The younger rock comprise of coal bearing Gondwana in south Sonbhadra and basaltic rocks in southern part of Lalitpur.

The granitic complex is considered to be potential for the search of metallic minerals like copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, gold, nickel, Uranium and Platinum group of elements. The overlying sediments of Mahakoshal (Bijawar) and associated Iron Formation show a potential for the search of copper, uranium, and gold in Lalitpur and andalusite, sillimanite, gold, calcite, marble and clay in sonbhadra. The lower Vindhyan sediments of Sonbhadra contain deposits of cement grade limestone, flux grade dolomites, building stone and are also potential for the search of placer gold and other metals. The Upper Vindhyan sandstones are suitable for making decorative slab/tiles or ballast. Deposits of silica sands and bauxite are available in Allahabad and chitrakoot districts while coal deposits occur in the Gondwana rocks in southwestern corner of Sonbhadra.

1.4 Topography/Physiography[4]

Uttar Pradesh can be divided into three distinct hypsographical regions:

- The sub-Himalayan Terai region in the North - Highly fertile soil, thick forests with rich flora and fauna.
- The Gangetic Plain in the centre - Highly fertile alluvial soils; flat topography broken by numerous ponds, lakes and rivers; slope 2 m/km
- The Vindhya Hills and plateau in the south - Hard rock Strata; varied topography of hills, plains, valleys and plateau; limited water availability.

1.4.1 Terai

The transitional belt running along the entire length of the state is called the Terai and Bhabhar area. It has rich forests, cutting across it are innumerable streams which swell into raging torrents during the monsoon. The Bhabhar tract gives place to the Terai area which is covered with tall

elephant grass and thick forests interspersed with marshes and swamps. The sluggish rivers of the Bhabhar deepen in this area, their course running through a tangled mass of thick under growth. The main crops are wheat, rice, and sugar cane. Jute also is grown.

1.4.2 Gangetic Plain

The most important area for the economy of the state is the Gangetic plain which stretches across the entire length of the state from east to west. The entire alluvial plain can be divided into three sub-regions. The first is the eastern tract consisting of 14 districts which are subject to periodical floods and droughts and have been classified as scarcity areas. These districts have the highest density of population which gives the lowest per capita land. The other two regions, the central and the western are comparatively better with a well-developed irrigation system. They suffer from water logging and large-scale user tracts. The Gangetic plain is watered by the Yamuna, the Ganga and its major tributaries, the Ramganga, the Gomati, the Ghaghra and Gandak. The whole plain is alluvial and very fertile. The chief crops cultivated here are rice, wheat, pearl millet, gram, and barley. Sugar cane is the chief cash crop of the region.

1.4.3 Plateau

The Southern fringe of the Gangetic is demarcated by the Vindhya Hills and plateau. It comprises the four districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Banda, and Hamirpur in Bundelkhand division, Meja and Karchhana tehsils of Allahabad district, the whole of Mirzapur District south of Ganges and Chakia tehsil of Varanasi District. The ground is strong with low hills. The Betwa and Ken rivers join the Jamuna from the south-west in this region. It has four distinct kinds of soil, two of which are agriculturally difficult to manage. They are black cotton soil. Rainfall is scanty and erratic and water-resources are scare. Dry farming is practical on a large scale.

1.5 Soil[5]

Six well defined and distinct soil groups differing from one another in their geological formation and pedogenic characters have been recognized. These are Bhabar soils, Tarai soils, Vindhyan soils, Bundelkhand soils, Aravali soils and Alluvial soils. Each of these soil groups have developed under the combined influence of a wide range of soil forming factors including climate, vegetation and parent materials. The major coverage of alluvial soil in further grouped as saline alkaline- soils, Karail soils and Bhatt soils.

1.6 Climate

State climate is subtropical and congenial for agriculture. In winter the average minimum temperature ranges from 25^0C in northern part of the plains to 15^0C in eastern part of the state. The maximum temperature during hot season varies from 32^0C in Northern part to 46^0C in South Western part of the state. Annual relative humidity ranges from 60 to 70% in North Eastern Tarai region to 30 – 40% in South Western areas.

1.7 Rainfall

The normal annual rainfall of the state is 947.4 mm and it ranges from 710 mm to 1750 mm during 40 years. The tarai foot hill receives heavy rainfall while in south part rainfall decreases. The large percentage of the annual rainfall over the state is received during June to September. The winter rainfall is received during December to February that is more in North-West part of the Uttar Pradesh. As regards the precipitation trend in the South West and South Eastern part of the state, it ranges from 672 to 1381 mm.

1.8 Agro-climatic Zone

Based on rainfall, terrain and soil characteristics, 9 agro climatic zones have been recognized in the state of Uttar Pradesh. These include Tarai Western Plain, Central Western Plain, South Western Semi Arid, Central Plain, Bundelkahnd, North Eastern Plain, Eastern Plain and Vindhyan hills zones. Agro climatically the south plateau is most erratic and diversified as it lies between Bundelkhand and Vindhyan agroclimatic zones.

1.9 Socio Economic Profile[6]

Uttar Pradesh has been one of the most highly populated states in India for a long time now. The census over the years has put the state at the pinnacle in terms of population. Located in the northern region of the country, the state shares its borders with states like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana. The state also borders the capital of India New Delhi along with the newly formed state of Uttarakhand. Uttar Pradesh has been one of the oldest states in the country and in every single way reflects the life and culture of India as a whole. The state has a population of about 190 million according to the Uttar Pradesh Census 2011. The growth rate of the population of Uttar Pradesh is about 20% which is alarming among the highest growth rates in the country.

Description	2011
Population	199,581,477
Population Growth	20.09%
Population Density/sq. km	828
Male	104,596,415
Female	94,985,062
Sex Ratio	908
Percentage of total Population	16.49%
Literacy	69.72 %
Male Literacy	79.24 %
Female Literacy	59.26 %
Total Literate	118,423,805
Male Literate	70,479,196
Female Literate	47,944,609

2. DISASTER RISK PROFILE[7]

2.1 Disaster in Uttar Pradesh (UP)

Habitual natural disasters in the State over the years have been causing severe damage and adversely affecting human, plant and animal life, property and environment. Natural disasters that are of significance in Uttar Pradesh are Floods, Droughts, Fires and Earthquakes. Loss of life and property from these disasters, especially the former three, are in terms of hundreds of crores of rupees annually. Considerable efforts are made every year, both by the government and the public, to mitigate the losses encountered during a disaster. But recurring floods, droughts and

fires have been pointers to the manifestation of increased vulnerabilities and inadequacy of the various sporadic mitigation measures attempted. The emerging context is an increase in frequency of disasters, their escalating cost, rising levels of vulnerability, narrowing differences between natural & manmade disasters amidst an increasingly fragile, environment. This underscores the dire need for a holistic approach to dovetail mitigation efforts with development programmes in the State. Emergency preparedness is crucial for recovery from disasters with minimal loss of life and property.

2.1.1 Hazard Vulnerability in UP

Approx. 27 Iakh hectares affected annually due to Floods.

- Annual estimated loss due to floods is Rs. 432 crores.
- The recurrence period of highly deficient rainfall in East U.P. has been calculated to be 6 to 8 years whereas in West U.P. it is 10 years.
- In the recent years, the year 2002, & 2004 were severe in terms of drought, with loss to crop, livestock and property assessed at Rs.7540 crores and Rs. 7292 crores respectively.
- TheTerai belt districts of UP and entire districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffamagar, Baghpat, Bijnor Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautambuddh Nagar, JP Nagar, Rampur,Moradabad Bulandshahr in western UP are in the Earthquake High Damage Risk Zone-IV.

2.2 Floods

Of the various natural disasters floods are the most commonly occurring in Uttar Pradesh, affecting almost every year some part of the state or the other. Important rivers, which create floods in the State, are the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Ramganga, the Gomti, the Sharda, the Ghaghra, the Rapti and the Gandak. The Ganga River basin of U.P. experiences normal rainfall in the region from 60 cm to 190 cm of which more than 80% occur during the southwest monsoon. The rainfall increases from west to east and from south to north .Similar is the pattern of floods, the problem increases from west to east and south to north. Out of the 240.93 lakh hectares geographical area of the State about 73.06 lakh hectares is flood prone. As per the Irrigation Department's estimate, only 58.72 lakh can actually be protected. Up to March 2004, Only 16.01 lakh hectares has been protected. The eastern districts as well as those situated in the Terai region bordering Nepal are the most affected. Due to floods an average of 26.89 lakh

hectares is affected annually, and the estimated loss to crops, houses and livestock is to the tune of Rs.432 crore annually. Apart from these, loss of human life also occurs.

2.3 Drought

Drought is another major disaster affecting the State of Uttar Pradesh. The State produces about 21 percent of all food grains of the country, and hence is agriculturally an important State. The total sown area is 25.30 million ha out of which, 17.69 million ha. is irrigated area.(66% is irrigated). Of the irrigated area, canals contribute about 25%, tube wells about 67% and ponds, lakes etc. the remaining. Thus one third of the irrigated area and the entire extent of rain fed area in the State are dependent on monsoon rains. The recharge of groundwater through rains accounts about 80 % of total recharge. The monsoon rain accounts 70-80% of the total rainfall in a year in our region.

The State of U.P. has been divided into two meteorological sub-divisions, viz. U.P. East, and U.P. West. The recurrence period of highly deficient rainfall in East U.P. has been calculated to be 6 to 8 years whereas in West U.P. it is 10 years. The annual loss due to drought in the State varies depending on the severity of the drought. In the recent years, the year 2002, & 2004 were severe in terms of drought, with loss to crop, livestock and property assessed at Rs.7540 crores and Rs. 7292 crores respectively.

2.4 Fires

Annually, fires destroy thousands of houses especially in summer, in the rural areas of the State. Also fire accidents are a common occurrence in the urban areas.

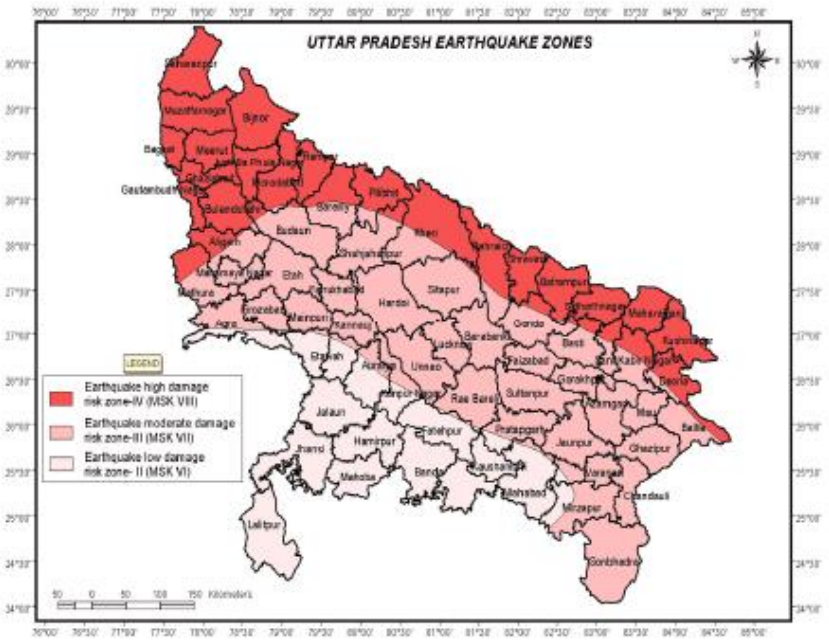
2.5 Earthquake[8]

From the map above it is seen that UP is broadly divided in to three Earth quake Risk Zones- High Damage Risk Zone-IV, Moderate Damage Risk Zone III and Low Damage Risk Zone II

- The following districts of UP are in the Earthquake High Damage Risk Zone-IV: Entire districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Baghpat, Bijnor, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautambuddh Nagar, JP Nagar, Rampur, Moradabad, Bulandshar, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj, Kushinagar, and parts of Pilibhit, Shajahanpur, Kheri, Baharaich, Gonda, Mathura, Aligarh, Budaun, Bareilly, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Deoria and Ballia.
- The following districts of UP are in the Earthquake Moderate Damage Risk Zone III: Entire districts of Sonbhadra, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Azamgarh,

Gorakhpur, Sultanpur, Raebareli, Faizabad, Unnao, Lucknow, Barabanki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kannauj, Mainpuri, Firozabad, Etah, Mahamayanagar, Farukkabad, and parts of Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Kanpurnagar, Auraiya, Etawah, Agra, Mathura, Aligarh, Badaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Baharaich, Gonda, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Deoria and Ballia.

- The following districts of UP are in the Earthquake Low Damage Risk Zone II: Entire districts of Lalitpur, Jbansi, Mahoba, Jalaun, Banda, Kausambi, Allahabad and parts of Agra, Etawah, Auraiya, Kanpur Nagar, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, and Mirzapur



2.5 Major Disaster Events

2.5.1 Flood[9]

Year	Indicators	Gorakhpur	Siddharth Nagar
1998	No. of affected villages	1594	1693
	No. of marooned villages	1145	1053
	Affected population	1414790	1165909
	Affected area (Hectare)	267416	190495
	Affected sown area (Hect.)	(103.98 crores)	126262
	No. of human Loss	127	52
	No. of Livestock loss	102	481

	No. affected house	91275	200
2000	No. of affected villages	679	1226
	No. of marooned villages	323	801
	Affected population	465179	775918
	Affected area (Hectare)	50032.278	106377
	Affected sown area (Hect)	38085.170 (Rs. 7,63,06,100)	73728
	No. of human Loss	23	12
	No. of Livestock loss	5	78
	No. affected house	74	

2007	**No. of affected villages**	Gorakhpur	Maharajganj	Siddarthnagar
	No. of marooned villages	**610**	**48**	**650**
	Affected population	**266**	**15**	**295**
	Affected area (Hectare)	**351936**	**48000**	**300000**
	Affected sown area (Hect)	**50343**	**45215**	**40390**
	No. of human Loss	**21478**	**32252**	**17500**
	No. of Livestock loss			
	No. affected house			

3. INSTITUTIONAL SETUP[10]

3.1 Uttar Pradesh Disaster Management Authority (UPDMA)

The Authority set up under the UP Disaster Management Act, 2005, is headed by the Chief Minister as its Chair person and has a 14 member Governing Body. The UPDMA was formed in 2005 under the U.P Disaster management Act, 2005. The members of D.M.A are:

1. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh: Chairperson
2. The Minister for Revenue Department: Member
3. The Minister for Agricultural Department: Member
4. The Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh: Member

5. The Principal Secretary and Agriculture Production Commissioner: Member
6. The Principal Secretary, Revenue: Member
7. The Principal Secretary, Finance: Member
8. The Principal Secretary, Home : Member
9. The Principal Secretary, Energy : Member
10. The Principal Secretary, Urban Development : Member
11. The Principal Secretary, Health : Member
12. The Principal Secretary, Irrigation : Member
13. The Director General of Police: Member
14. The Relief Commissioner : Member

The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) has the following responsibilities:

- Lay down the State disaster management policy
- Approve State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority.
- Approve the disaster management plans prepared by the Government of the State
- Lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the State Government for the purpose of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefore;
- Coordinate the implementation of State Plan
- Recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures
- Review the development plans of different departments of the State and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein;
- 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

3.2 The State Executive Committee (SEC)

The State Executive Committee under the chairperson of Chief Secretary has been constituted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh with the following composition.

- The Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh: Chairman
- The Agriculture Production Commissioner: Member
- The Principal Secretary, Home: Member

- The Principal Secretary, Finance: Member
- The Relief Commissioner and Secretary: Member/Convener

3.3 Technical Committee(s)

The SEC has constituted various Technical Committees comprising disaster management experts, professionals and NGO field practitioners. They will be responsible for ensuring community participation in the disaster management activities. They will also advise the SEC on implementation of activities at State level. The Technical Committees are coordinated by Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management (UPAAM).

3.4 The State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC)

The State Emergency operation Centre (SEOC) will be hub of all the activities related with disaster response in the state. The primary function of the SEOC is to implement the State Disaster Management Plan which includes coordination, data collection, operation management, record keeping, public information and resource management. For the effective management of resources, disaster supplies and other response activities, focal points or centres will have to be established. These points will have to be well networked starting from the State to the District and finally leading to the disaster site.

Emergency Operations Centres at the State (SEOC) and the District (DEOC) and Incident Command Post (ICP) at the disaster site are the designated focal points that will coordinate overall activities and the flow of relief supplies from the State.

The State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) will be maintained and run round the clock which will expand to undertake and coordinate activities during a disaster. Once a warning or a First Information Report is received, the SEOC will become fully operational. During a disaster situation, the SEOC will be under direct command of the Chief Secretary or the designated person by him as the Chief of Operations.

During non disaster times, the State Emergency Operations Centre stays operational through-out the year in preparedness mode, working during day time in order to take care of the extended preparedness activities of data management, staff awareness and training, which is essential for the smooth functioning of the SEOC during crisis situations and handling of emergency Toll Free Contact Lines. During an emergency, the SEOC will get upgraded and will have all emergency stakeholders manning it round the clock.

The aim of the EOC will be to provide centralized direction and control of all the following functions

- Emergency operations
- Communications and warning, which includes handling of 24 hrs emergency toll free numbers.
- Centralized state level disaster resource database
- Requesting additional resources during the disaster phase from neighbouring districts of the affected area
- Coordinating overseas support and aid.
- Issuing emergency information and instructions specific to departments, consolidation, analysis, and dissemination of Damage Assessment data and preparation of consolidated reports.

3.5 Crisis Management Group (CMG)

Crisis Management Groups at the State Level as well as at the District level have been formed with the following composition and roles.

3.5.1 Crisis Management Group at State Level: Composition

- Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh: Chairperson
- Principal Secretary, Home: Coordinator (Defence related emergencies)
- Principal Secretary, Revenue & Natural Disaster: Coordinator (Natural Disasters)
- Director General Police, U.P: Member
- Additional Director General Police (Information): Member
- Joint Director (I.P) Lucknow: Member
- Relief Commissioner: Member
- Any other member can be co-opted to the Group depending upon the nature of the disaster
- Any alternative officer can also be nominated as a member of the Group by a member in case of his/her absence

3.5.2 Crisis Management Group at State Level: Functions

This group has to remain informed of all developments in case of any disaster/emergencies.

The group has to send alerts to all districts and related persons of any activities/developments that have any impacts on the security or on normal functioning in any way.

The group also has to provide advice and guidelines to other adjoining areas to avoid any negative impacts on them.

This group has to co-ordinate with the central and other state governments. The group can ask for required assistance by coordinating with Central Para military forces, other Police forces, Intelligence and Security agencies.

The Group has to report to the Crisis Management Group at Centre informing about its progress and developments.

3.5.3 Crisis Management Group at District Level: Composition

- District Magistrate: Chairperson
- Superintendent of Police / Inspector General Police: Member
- Local Representative of Intelligence Bureau: Member
- Additional District Magistrate (Finance & Revenue): Co-coordinator
- Any other member can be co-opted to the Group depending upon the nature of the disaster
- Task Force Commander of NSG is also to be co-opted in case NSG's support is taken

3.5.4 Crisis Management Group at District Level: Functions

- District Crisis Management Group is responsible for managing the situation in case of any Emergency/Crisis.
- The group will arrange for required assistance from all concerned agencies in case of any emergency.
- If some specialist team has been engaged for assistance by District/State Crisis Management Group, then the group has to consider the advice of the team. But the final decision rests with the District/State Crisis Management Group.

3.5.5 Crisis Management Group at Departments

- Each Department shall have a Crisis Management Group headed by the Secretary of the Department for managing emergencies relevant to the subject dealt with by the department, and report to the State Crisis Management Group.

3.6 Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management

The Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration & Management (UPAAM) has been established in 2003 to provide training to State Level/ National Level Civil Service Officers, consultancy, research capability and management training expertise for the PSU's departments of the State Govt. and the Private Sector. This academy came into existence by merging Institute of Management Development U.P. & Administration Training Institute. A Disaster Management Cell has been created in the UPAAM. The objectives of the DMC are to:

- Impart training in the field of disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation to the various stakeholders.
- Undertake research, studies, documentation and development of database etc. in disaster management related aspects.
- Actively liaise with the State Department of Disaster Management or Relief/Revenue/Home department or any other department of the State Government, which has been entrusted with the nodal responsibility for disaster management in the State.

3.7 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) will act as the district planning; coordinating and monitoring body in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority. In the Govt. of India – UNDP Disaster Risk Management Project, 13 districts of U.P. were covered. The State Government has decided to extend the DRM activities to all 75 districts. While District Disaster Management Authority is yet to be functional, District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC) is in place. DDMC is headed by the District Magistrate, and other members are the concerned department heads or the nodal persons.

DDMA for every district in the State of Uttar Pradesh shall also be constituted, consisting of the following members:

- District Magistrate: Chairperson
- Superintendent of Police: Member
- Chief Medical Officer: Member
- Superintending Engineer (PWD): Member
- Superintending Engineer (Irrigation): Member
- Chief Development Officer (RD): Member
- Chairperson of the Zila Parishad: Member

3.8 District Disaster Management Advisory Committee(s)

District level Disaster Management Advisory Committee(s) will be appointed by the District Disaster Management Authority to take advice on various subject specific fields within the overall context of disaster management. The committee will comprise disaster management experts, which may from government departments, research institutes or NGO's.

3.9 District Emergency Operation Centre

The District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) will be hub of all the activities related with disaster response in the District.

3.10 Block Disaster Management Committee

Subject to the directions of the District Authority, the block disaster management committee will be responsible for the development and implementation of block level disaster management plans.

3.11 Gram Panchayat/Village Disaster Management Committee

Subject to the directions of the District Authority, the Gram Panchayat Disaster Management committees will be responsible for the development and implementation of GP level disaster management plans.

4. INITIATIVES

4.1 UP Disaster Management Act, 2005, enacted

Third State do so after Gujarat and MP

It provides legal backing to all preparatory and post disaster measures and responses & allocates major responsibilities to all the stakeholders.

1. UP Disaster Management Authority set up which is headed by the Chief Minister as its Chairperson
2. Working Groups, for each specific disaster-viz-Flood, Fires, Drought, Earthquakes.
   - Seeks to dovetail ongoing schemes with specific disaster mitigation efforts
   - Annual Plans, Five-year plans to specifically address disaster mitigation concerns
   - RSAC-UP is advisor in every Working Group-extensive us e of satellite imagery Proposed for detailing projects.
3. Natural Resources related GIS mapping of 40 districts completed, 20 more districts to be covered by 2006.

4. National Building Code adopted - Certification by Structural engineers regarding earthquake Resistancy of new buildings/constructions is now mandatory.
5. UP Academy of Administration and Management, Lucknow, is the Nodal Institute for all Training programmes related to Disaster Management.
6. Disaster Management Module adopted for all in - service training programmes in the State.
7. Curriculum on Disaster Management to be introduced in school curriculum from next academic year instructions issued.
8. Fire Service Training Institute, Unnao, declared as the Nodal Institute for training in specialized Search Rescue operations**.**
9. Funds released to PAC Flood Companies to fully equip them with adequate motorboats for search & rescue operations. 13 Rescue Tenders, for the divisional HQ and six Advance Rescue Tenders assigned to major cities.3 Fire Boats assigned to Ayodhya, Allahabad and Gadmukteshwar (Ghaziabad)**.**
10. Emergency Operations Centres set up at State level in Bapu Bhawan & in 13 district HQs.
11. Training in preparation of Disaster Management Plans has been impaled to 350 Master Trainers at UP Academy of administration and Management, Lucknow. They in turn have imparted training in their respective districts.
12. Specific Disaster Management plans for each of the schools, both in rural and urban areas in the pilot districts are now being formulated with the help of District Project Officers. Ward committees being set up in lock now city-meetings with Nagar nigam already started India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), under the auspices of MHA, GOI, has a district wise inventory of resources, for Mobilization during emergencies. District Magistrates have been instructed to update this database on priority basis.

4.2 Disaster Management Plan

4.2.1 Disaster Management Plan-Locusts

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/FINALLocust%20DMP.pdf

4.2.2 State Disaster Management Plan for Nuclear Attack

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Nuclear%20Attacks.pdf

4.2.3 Disaster Management Plan for Radiation Disaster

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Radiaion%20Disaster.pdf

4.2.4 State Disaster Management Plan for Gas Leakages and Explosions

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Gas%20Leakages%20&%20Explosions%20Disaster.pdf

4.2.5 State Disaster Management Plan for Communal Riots

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/FINALDMP%20-%20Communal%20Riots.pdf

4.2.6 State Disaster Management Plan for Civil Disobedience and Mass Agitation

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/FINALDMP-%20Civil%20Disob%20&%20Mass%20Agit.pdf

4.2.7 State Disaster Management Working Action Plan for Epidemics

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Epidemics%20Disaster.pdf

4.2.8 State Disaster Management Plan for Biological Disasters

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Biological%20Disasters.pdf

4.2.9 State Disaster Management Working Action Plan for Animal Epidemics

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Animal%20Epidemics.pdf

4.2.10 State Disaster Management Plan for Chemical Attack

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Chemical%20Attacks.pdf

4.2.11 State Disaster Management Plan for Chemical Leakages or Spillage

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Chemical%20Leakages.pdf

4.2.12 State Disaster Management Plan for Dam Bursts

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Dam%20Bursts%20Disaster.pdf

4.2.13 State Disaster Management Plan for Bombing & Explosions

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Serial%20Bombing%20%20&%20Explosions/State%20Disaster%20Management%20Plan%20(Serial%20Bombing%20%20&%20Explosions.pdf

4.2.14 State Disaster Management Plan for Thunderstorm & Squall

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Thunderstorm/ThunstormSquall_Plan_11March.2010.pdf

4.2.15 State Disaster Management Plan for Earthquake (Building)

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Earthquake/AnnexureI-V/AnnexureI_Bldg.%20Earthquake.pdf

4.2.16 State Disaster Management Plan for Earthquake (Building Code & Practice-I)

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Earthquake/AnnexureI-V/AnnexureII_earthqk.%20prac.-1.pdf

4.2.17 State Disaster Management Plan for Earthquake (Building Code & Practice-II)

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Earthquake/AnnexureI-V/AnnexureIII_earthq.%20prac.-2.pdf

4.2.18 State Disaster Management Plan for Earthquake (Building Code & Practice-III)

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4.3 Standard Operating Procedure:

4.3.1 Formulation of Standard Operating Procedures for Helpline for Emergency Support Functions

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/undp/UP_SOP_Helplines.pdf

4.3.2 Standard Operating Procedure for Relief Supplies

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/undp/SOP-Relief%20Supply.pdf

4.3.3 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the Emergency Support Function-2: Public Health & Sanitation

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/undp/SOP-Public%20Health%20&%20Sanitation%20English.pdf

4.3.4 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the Emergency Support Function-12: Shelter

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/undp/SOP-Shelter%20English.pdf

4.3.5 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Search & Rescue

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/undp/sop_search_rescue.pdf

4.3.6 Standard Operating Procedures in respect of the Emergency Support Function -3 Power

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/undp/SOP%20-%20Power.pdf

4.3.6 Standard Operating Procedures Emergency Support Function – 8 Food

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/undp/Food%20SOP.pdf

4.3.7 Standard Operating Procedure for Drinking Water

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/undp/SOP%20for%20drinking%20water-latest.pdf

4.3.8 Standard Operating Procedure for Public Work

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/undp/SOP-Public%20Works%20%20Engg%20English.pdf

4.3.9 Standard Operating Procedures Emergency Support Function – 9; Information and Planning

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/undp/sop_Information%20and%20Plannimg.pdf

4.3.10 Standard Operating Procedures for ESF # 6 Donations

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4.3.11 Standard Operating Procedures for ESF # 1 Communication

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4.3.12 Standard Operating Procedures for ESF No.4 – Transport

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/undp/TransportSOP.pdf

4.3.13 Standard Operating Procedures: Emergency Support Function 13# Media

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/undp/SOP%20-%20Media.pdf

4.4 Ghaziabad City Disaster Management Plan

http://ghaziabad.nic.in/CDMP_GZB_2012-13.pdf

4.5 Flood and Drought Plan 2012

http://upsdma.up.nic.in/flooddrought2012.htm

4.6 Publications

4.6.1 Uttar Pradesh Disaster Management Act 2005

http://rahat.up.nic.in/actrules/acthindi.pdf

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[10]http://upsdma.up.nic.in/sdmplan/Biological%20Disasters.pdf