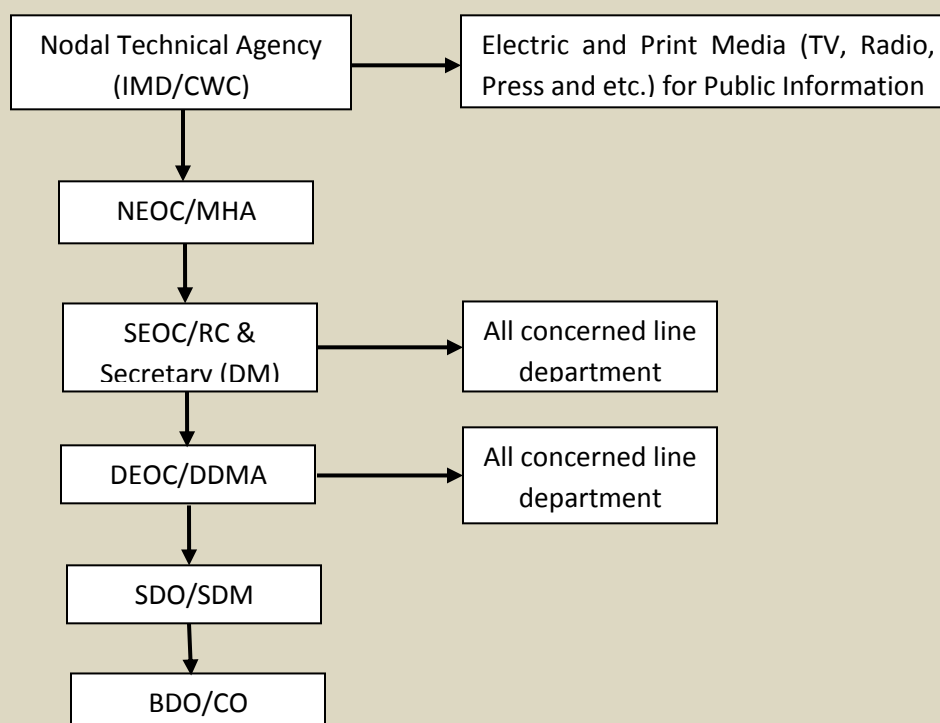


Preparedness and Response

The DM department remains in close co-ordination with IMD (Indian Meteorological Department), CWC (Central Water Commission) and WRD (Water Resource Department of Bihar) to get the prior information of monsoon- rainfall, cyclone and water level rise in different rivers etc. During the monsoon season, being the nodal department for Response and Rescue, Daily Reports of IMD, CWC and WRD are Monitored and checked minutely and alerts/ warning are issued to concerned district authorities if required. Bihar has a very extensive block wise rain gauge network. Rainfall reports from every district are checked carefully to make/change strategies accordingly. They are very important to identify which block is receiving less rainfall than normal and to make agricultural planning accordingly to deal with drought like situation.

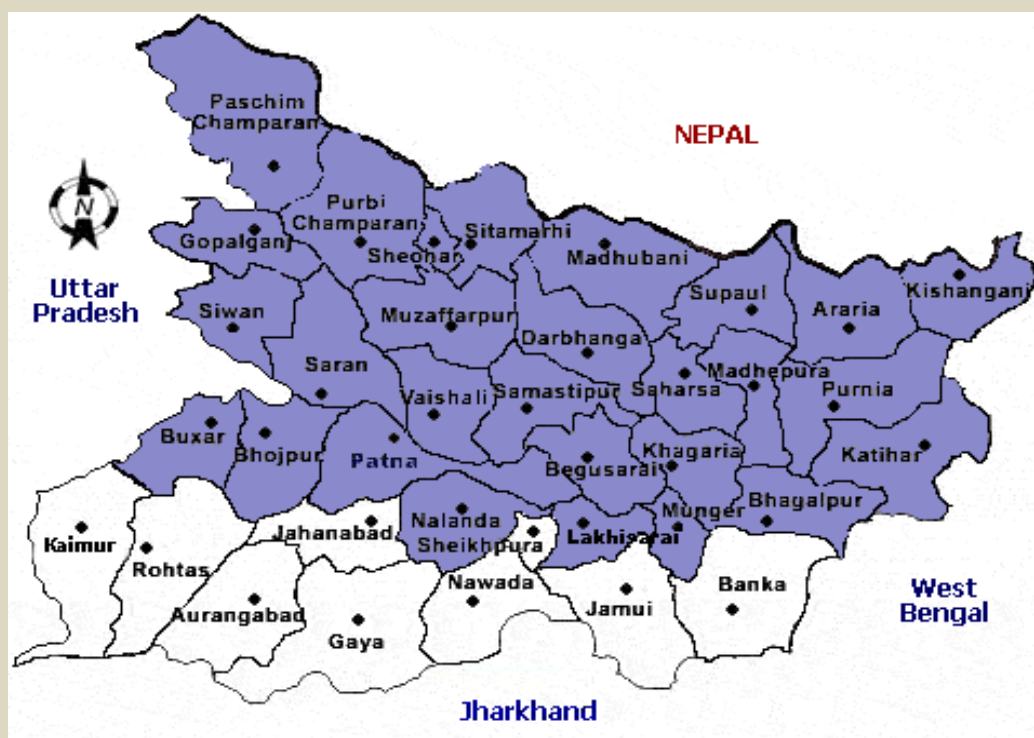
The department is also careful to the IMD warning and advisory bulletins regarding Cyclonic disturbance. The cyclonic warning are issued by IMD to state government official and these warning further disseminated to concerned DDMA's.

Information flow after proper alert



1.Preparedness for flood; the major threatening to State during monsoon phase

- There are 28 flood prone districts identified in Bihar. Out of 28 15 are categorized as most flood prone district and rest 13 are flood prone districts.
- In the month of March a letter is sent to every flood prone districts for prior preparation for flood as per guidelines of Standard Operating Procedure for Flood.
- Before starting of monsoon season High level co-ordination meeting with all line department and District Magistrate takes place at state level to assess the preparedness of DDMA's and other related line department to combat any forth coming flood situation. Chief Minister of Bihar presides this meeting.
- During the monsoon phase if any alert is issued by IMD/CWC for heavy rainfall or high rise in water level of north Bihar rivers a situation is reviewed at meeting convened at Chief Secretary/ Hon'ble CM level to rechecked the preparation and strategies.



- **EOC & Control Room**

Quick and effective response during any event is very important ingredient of disaster management. Department always tries to make response as soon as it receives information. The State Emergency Operation Centre/ control room functions 24 x 7. It makes effective co-ordination with NDRF headquarters, different line departments and district administration for rescue and relief works and also used for proper monitoring of response activities. At present suitable personnel of SDRF are selected to run EOC/Control Room to monitor the disaster /disaster like situation. Though at present EOC is in its primitive stage but **the department has been published RFP to operationalize SEOC and DEOC**. EOCs buildings are constructed at State level and in every 38 districts. At the time of disaster EOCs are also used for any requisition of additional resources and to forward consolidate report to all authorities.

- **NDRF/SDRF** – Prepositioning at different strategic location prior to monsoon season and after any forecasting of disaster.

- Frequent change and movement are made for NDRF teams as per requirement of the situation.
- Smooth and effective co-ordination between SEOC and NDRF HQ is done. Regular meetings with NDRF and Government officials are made during the flood.
- During any boat capsizing incident in districts if NDRF/SDRF teams are required to perform rescue works
- . NDRF provides training for communities, government personnel and SDRF personnel. Conducts mock exercise in co-ordination with other stake holders for effecting response during disaster.
- conducts community awareness programme and organized demonstration and exhibition as part of community awareness.

- **Resource Mapping-** Since flood is major threatening in Bihar, Department has procured sufficient number of resources for effective

response and search & rescue operations. At the time of sever flood country boats are very useful in search and rescue operation. Therefore District Magistrates are directed to procure 300 country boats in 15 most flood prone districts and 150 country boats in 13 flood prone districts. Moreover during the time of disaster relief camps are started. Many people who are rescued from the flooded area are kept in these relief camps. Also after the massive fire incidents people take shelter in relief camps. Generally relief camps are made in schools but in the number of victims increases they are kept in relief camps made of tents. 9 districts are designated as nodal district for the procurement of tents. Similarly life jackets, GPS Sets, Motor Boats etc. are the major resources for response during floods. Following table shows resources available in district.

Resoueces available in flood prone districts										
Sl. No.	Name of districts	F.R. P. Boat	Inflat able Motor Boat	Govt. Country Boats	Private Country Boats	Ma haj aal	Tent s	Life Jacke ts	G.P.S. Set	Setelli te Phone
1	पूर्वी चम्पारण	2	4	200	480	4	34	300	41	1
2	शिवहर	2	8	50	72		0	120	9	0
3	सीतामढ़ी	2	8	143	30	2	0	250	25	1
4	मधुबनी	2	8	220	73	0	50	160	33	1
5	सुपौल	4	10	83	297	2	825	342	21	1
6	दरभंगा	2	8	311	670	2	100	250	27	1
7	सहरसा	2	0	35	301	2	750	200	17	0
8	मधेपुरा	2	0	15	195	0	600	200	19	0
9	मुजफ्फरपुर	2	8	90	450	1	110	195	24	1
10	वैशाली	2	8	44	361	5	0	204	24	0
11	समस्तीपुर	2	8	200	542	4	0	220	31	0
12	बेगूसराय	2	0	68	392	3	50	200	30	0
13	खगड़िया	2	2	33	600	7	105	200	12	1
14	भागलपुर	2	0	5	390	3	90	150	26	0
15	कटिहार	2	4	3	662	1	200	255	24	1
16	अररिया	0	10	146	-	0	1870	300	15	0
17	किशनगंज	0	10	127	11	1	0	200	11	0
18	पूर्णियाँ	0	10	100	143	4	700	200	24	0
19	पश्चिम चम्पारण	0	10	18	201	1	0	100	26	0

20	गोपालगंज	0	10	55	101	1		300	20	0
21	सिवान	0	10	30	-	2	0	210	25	0
22	सारण	0	10	36	343	2	0	209	28	0
23	बक्सर	2	8	100	-	4	0	209	17	0
24	भोजपुर	2	8	70	200	3	0	200	21	0
25	पटना	2	8	100	172	1	100	400	41	0
26	नालन्दा	0	10	100	23	0	0	200	29	0
27	शेखपुरा	0	0	9	16	2	0	200	10	0
28	लखीसराय	0	6	52	58	2	0	300	11	0
Total		38	186	2443	6783	59	5604	6274	641	8

- **Warehouse :-** Warehouses are made in 28 flood prone districts to store the relief and rescue material safely and securely which could be used at the time of disaster
- **Advance life saving ambulances: -** For immediate response to save life of people during any disaster advance 38 life saving ambulances ,
- zone each for every district, have been procured.

2.Preparedness for drought

Monitoring of IMD prediction for rainfall starts from last week of April. If normal monsoon then preparation for flood starts. But if IMD predicts any deficit or scattered rainfall then preparation for drought will be started and meeting of **Crisis Management Group** presided by Chief Secretary takes place. This group comprises senior officers from Irrigation Department, Minor Irrigation Department, Energy Department, Disaster Management Department, Agriculture Department, Health Department, Rural Development Department, Animal Husbandry Department etc. Following important matters are monitored through CMG meeting weekly-

- District wise rainfall data.
- District wise crop coverage data.

- (iii) Ground water level table.
- (iv) Water level in reservoir
- (v) Water level in rivers
- (vi) Irrigation canal system
- (vii) Availability of drinking water
- (viii) Availability of fodder and medicines.
- (ix) Status of State tube well
- (x) Disbursement and distribution of diesel subsidy.
- (xi) Availability of alternative seeds to farmer.

Strategies to combat rainfall deficit/drought like situation for different concerned department are made and they are monitored through weekly CMG meetings:-

STRATEGY (Agriculture)

1. Use of Diesel Subsidy to supplement rainfall for
 - sowing and transplantation to increase coverage
 - Saving standing crops
2. Contingency Crop Plan for uncovered area-supply of seeds
3. All Kisan Salahkar/Scientists to fan out in villages to advise farmers on use of diesel subsidy and contingency plan and by means of press conference, radio talk, Chaupal and through other means of Electronic Annadata program in ETV.
4. Regular advice through AIR
5. Regular Reporting of Coverage of alternate crops.
6. Enhancing the target of maize coverage in South Bihar districts and availability of seeds.
7. Emphasis given to use of Srividhi in more area.

STRATEGY (Minor Irrigation)

1. Removal of all mechanical defects
2. Maintenance of a stock of common spare parts and four standby motor pumps for tube wells in every division
3. Replacement of transformers where no other defect
4. Tube well operator on every running tube well – full time.
5. Energisation of new tube wells (RIDF XI)

6. Joint Verification in case of differences with Agriculture Department
7. Monitoring of duration of Power Supply to Tube well.
8. Monitoring of water table of small reservoirs like ponds etc.
9. Direction given to sent separate report of channel repairing
10. Direction given to enhance the total area of irrigation.
11. Direction given to implement private tubewell scheme.

Strategy (Water Resource Department)

1. Taking water to the last km in tail end of canals by removing silt and repairing banks and by enforcing rotation, if needed
2. Regular Reporting about identified waterways at tail end
3. Taking help of district administration to enforce rotation or prevent abuse of water in upper reaches
4. DMs asked to report if water does not reach the tail end
5. Monitoring of water table of reservoirs
6. Direction given to maintain water flow in canal as per target and short out the difficulties of water flow in the tail end of canals situated in Naubatpur of Patna district, Sandesh of Bhojpur district, Buxar district, Vaishali district and canals of North Koel in Aurangabad district.

STRATEGY (Energy)

1. Assured power supply to Rural Areas for 8 hours within fixed hours
2. Publicity about fixed hours through newspapers/radio
3. Control Room for receiving complaints about non-supply
4. Report about actual supply from DMs/ MWRD/ CM's Secretariat
5. Direction given to remove electrical defects of all tubewell.

PROGAMME FOR AFFECTED AREAS

- Standing crops should be saved by promoting use of diesel subsidy.
- Unsown area should be covered by alternate Crops like *Toria*, *Kulthi*, *Arhar*, etc.
- Irrigation Department should provide water to the last km of canals in tail end.

- New tube wells under RIDF XI should be energised on priority basis at a fast pace.
- All burnt transformers should be replaced.
- Electricity supply as per the prescribed schedule to be ensured.
- All hand pumps to be repaired immediately.
- Contingency plan for drinking water in rainfed area
- Standing crops should be saved by promoting use of diesel subsidy.
- Unsown area should be covered by alternate Crops like *Toria*, *Kulthi*, *Arhar*, etc.
- Irrigation Department should provide water to the last km of canals in tail end.
- New tube wells under RIDF XI should be energised on priority basis at a fast pace.
- All burnt transformers should be replaced.
- Electricity supply as per the prescribed schedule to be ensured.
- All hand pumps to be repaired immediately.
- Contingency plan for drinking water in rainfed area
- Areas where hand pumps are not available or may dry up in next two months should be identified and new hand pumps installed there in one month on priority basis.
- Employment generating schemes should be started in all *Panchayats* under MNREGA-at least two in every *Panchayat*.
- Water harvesting structures should be top priority in starting schemes in affected hilly areas,
- Visit and review of the situation by Secretary/Principal Secretary in-charge of the critical Districts and fortnightly visit and review of the situation by Secretary/Principal Secretary in-charge of other districts

3.Safeguard from the cold waves

The state witnesses severe cold waves in the months of December and January every year. Bonfires (alav) are arranged at public places such as Chowk, Rikshaw- Shelter, Tamtam Shelters etc. both in urban and rural areas in the state.

The copy of direction for Safeguard from the cold waves is attached as Annexure-07

4.Payment of Ex-gratia amount to the relatives of victims of Lightning

Lightening Thunder is not included in the list of Natural Calamities under the provisions of Calamity Relief Fund (the newly constituted State Disaster Response Fund). As a result it was very difficult to provide any help to the dependents of the victims of lightening thunder. The state government decided to provide Ex-gratia payment to relatives of victims from the state plan fund.

5. Fire Incidents

Fire incidents occur from last week of March to 1st week of June every year in the state. To provide assistance to the affected family is a important work of the department. According to new rates of assistance department gives one quintal of food grains as gratuitous relief, Rs. 1500.00 as cash dole and Rs. 1300.00 for clothes to suffering family. Altogether total amount of Rs. 4200.00 as cash dole and 1 quintal of food grain for fire victims per family. In addition to this there are provisions of assistance for damaged houses, standing crops and domestic animal too. .

**The copy of direction for Safeguard
from the fire is attached as
Annexure-08**

6. Earthquake

The formulation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for earthquake response is in process. To create a pool of trained man power on earthquake resistant construction technique and to popularize it among various stakeholders, department has prepared a detailed work plan for training of Engineers, Architects, Masons and Contractors with the technical help of Bihar Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development (BIPARD). The estimated cost of the training programme is Rs. 48.00 crore. So far 5 batches ToT have been completed.

7. Non-natural disaster

The state government has decided to provide ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1.50 lakh to dependent of affected person in case of death by an unnatural disaster. Assistance is also provided to injure for his treatment in case of hospitalization for 7 days or more.