

ANNEXURE 6

Disaster Management Mandate for the PRIs and ULBs in accordance with the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules of the Constitution of India *

Role of PRIs

Sr. No	Item	Preparedness	Response	Recovery
1.	Agriculture, including agricultural extension.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preparing Seasonal Calendars for farming activities ● Creating Agricultural Extension Centers for all Villages ● Creating Awareness on Shrimp Farming, Mixed Cropping and Alternative Cropping ● Promoting Crop Insurance ● Promoting community grain/ seed banks ● Applying scientific knowledge and research to agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Growing crops in saline soil ● Providing agricultural subsidy for buying/sowing and other activities ● Preparing immediate Agriculture Damage Assessment Report ● Providing immediate loans for purchase of seeds and crops ● Undertaking Desiltation and Crop Sowing Activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Growing Short-term Crops ● Promoting Cash Crops/ Floriculture/ Horticulture ● Focusing on agricultural health and marketing
2	Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constructing embankment to restrict sea waters from entering the agricultural land ● Desilting of channels during agricultural off-season ● Zoning rural land ● Preventing soil erosion ● Consolidating government land holdings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clearing of weeds ● Clearing the water ways ● Repairing broken embankments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reclaiming lost and barren lands ● Using land fertilization techniques
3	Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constructing check dams and safe water channels ● Clearing the Water Channels ● Promoting watershed management in hilly terrains ● Encouraging roof-top water harvesting ● Promoting stream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessing the damage to small check dams ● Surveying blocked water ways ● Opening up alternate channels for releasing excess water ● Periodic monitoring of water levels of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Starting new irrigation and rainwater harvesting schemes ● Promoting research in irrigation and water management

		<p>water harvesting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constructing community water storages 	<p>check dams</p>	
4	Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Setting up Veterinary Centres ● Appointing adequate number of Veterinay Doctors ● Providing for regular check ups of animals/livestock ● Setting up of Dairy and Poultry Farms ● Planning for fodder contingency ● Promoting insurance of livestock ● Creating awareness on livestock management in disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Removing dead animals during disasters ● Providing shelter to milch animals and other livestock ● Providing immediate fodder relief ● Erecting shelters for livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creating job avenues in animal husbandry and dairy sector ● Appointing Veterinary Doctors ● Providing subsidized livestock loans ● Appointment of feeders, milkers, breeders and herd health specialists on a regular basis
5	Fisheries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conducting Mock Drills to make fishermen alert during emergencies such as high tides and cyclones ● Surveying fish ponds ● Generating awareness on use of fish nets, Safe Fishing Zones, Warning System ● Training Fishermen/Farmers on net making, managing response time, pond safeguards, etc. ● Promoting insurance of fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evacuating people from seashores during Alerts/Warning Phase ● Assessing damage to boats, net, fish ponds, etc. ● Restoring livelihoods immediately ● Clearing the debris from the seashores ● Controlling contamination of water bodies due to killing of fishes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regular pond cleaning and bleaching ● Diversifying activities related to fisheries in order to create more jobs ● Promoting fish culture or Pisciculture (Rearing and breeding of fishes through natural and artificial means) ● Creating employment opportunities in Pisciculture
6	Social forestry and farm forestry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Growing shrubs to restrict sea water from entering land area indiscriminately ● Constructing embankments ● Planting trees along roadside, canals banks, river beds, and railway lines ● Regular trimming of trees approaching roads, electric lines, and water pipes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessing the damage to crops and trees in social forestry land area ● Removing tresses and trucks from social forestry land ● Providing for immediate wood and fuel in disaster aftermath 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Planting trees in damaged areas ● Maintaining the existing shrubs on the banks of the river/sea ● Generating awareness on Social Forestry Scheme ● Encouraging community participation in forestry programmes ● Creating job avenues (skilled/unskilled) in

		passing through forest areas		commercial and non-commercial farm forestry, orchard farming, livestock ranching and community forestry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Focusing on capacity building of community
7	Minor forest produce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creating awareness about minor forest produce for sustainable use ● Providing loan for forest production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Immediate arranging of alternative livelihoods for the families depending on minor forest produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Generating awareness on sustainable development ● Holding consultations with environmentalists on replantation ● Involving community members in decision-making
8	Small scale industries, including food processing industries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting Value Added Training ● Encouraging market, finance and producer linkages ● Ensuring that all industries undertake insurance schemes ● Keeping a buffer stock of food in food processing industry as contingency stock ● Training craftspersons and artisans ● Training of industry personnel on disaster management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proper recovery of insurance amount ● Arranging alternative livelihoods. ● Assessing damages to industrial production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creating awareness about waste disposal ● Promoting small scale industries, by encouraging adequate funding ● Creating livelihoods in small scale industries
9	Khadi, village and cottage industries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishing market linkages ● Promoting value added training ● Motivating the industries to insure their assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessing damages to such industries in disaster aftermath ● Arranging alternative livelihoods ● Providing compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing for adequate insurance cover ● Diversifying skills in cottage industries
10	Rural housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constructing disaster-resistant houses/buildings ● Arranging loans from banks ● Creating awareness on safe construction ● Training of rural masons/ helpers/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessing the damage to the houses during disasters ● Removing the debris ● Providing immediate relief 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Registering houses in the name of owners ● Surveying women headed households and giving priority to them for the construction of houses ● Arranging special

		carpenters/ plumbers on construction of safe houses		loans/facilities for old, disabled and others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting low cost disaster resistant technology in rural housing ● Interacting with NGOs and Government institutions engaged with rural housing
11	Drinking water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cleaning of tanks periodically ● Creating awareness on safe drinking water and purification methods ● Making people aware about the judicious use of water ● Periodic checking of leakage and blockage of water pipes ● Training on use of disinfectants (halogen tabs, bleaching powder, etc) ● Training of rural volunteers on repairing of tube wells/ and damaged drinking water sources ● Providing loans for setting up of water banks and rainwater harvesting initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing safe water to all ● Cleaning the drinking water tanks ● Ensuring that the pipes are in good condition ● Immediate arrangement of alternate drinking water in disaster affected areas ● Assessing damages to drinking water sources and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regular monitoring of drinking water pipes ● Chlorination of drinking water tanks ● Providing safe drinking water to school children ● Creating awareness on the waterborne diseases ● Implementing Water Standards Code and making rainwater harvesting mandatory
12	Fuel and fodder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Generating awareness on alternative energy sources such as coal, solar and biogas energy for cooking purposes ● Providing funds for setting up grain banks and fodder banks ● Providing for storage of fuel for use in emergency ● Provisioning the storage of kerosene, cooking gas, cow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collecting fuel supplies ● Assessing damage to livestock and fodder ● Arranging for fuel supply to community kitchens to start normal life ● Supplying fodder for livestock in relief centres and disaster affected areas ● Arranging low interest loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reclaiming unused land for fodder production ● Creating job avenues in alternative energy production

		<p>dung fuel, cooking wood, traditionally used fuel in rural areas for cooking in emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting the use of smokeless ‘chullah’ ● Generating awareness on fire safety and efficient use of fuel ● Providing loans for fodder plantation 		
13	Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Making all weather resistant roads ● Constructing Proper drainage system to prevent water logging on the roads ● Constructing small culverts to prevent water logging ● Ensuring safety of the passengers, if they travel by ferry ● Training in modern ways of communication and provide them emergency numbers so that in case of emergency they can easily contact ● Constructing of road/culverts considering disaster resistant norms/features ● Avoiding construction in vulnerable areas ● Periodic verification/repair of roads/culverts/ bridges ● Provision of passenger sheds which can be used as shelter during disaster ● Providing Linkages with the community task forces for debris clearance, transportation of relief, communication, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reconstructing and restoring communication channels ● Providing alternative communication channels ● Assessing damages to road and other networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rebuilding of communication channels based on the weather condition ● Maintaining bridges and waterways ● Periodically assessing damage to waterways, looking for cracks in bridges and ferries ● Keeping track of use of material for building ● Training of builders/masons/architects

14	Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electrifying all roads to ensure the safety of the people ● Providing uninterrupted supply of electricity to rural hospitals/ dispensaries and relief centres ● Constituting local task forces for coordination with the electricity department for early restoration, if damaged during disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessing the Damages ● Immediate restoring of electricity ● Making alternative arrangement of electricity/power supply for relief centres, hospitals, schools, etc., in disaster situations ● Assessing damage to electric lines and wires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting electrification schemes ● Inviting private companies to set up power plants ● Encouraging innovation and research in rural electrification
15	Non-conventional energy sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Making people aware about energy efficiency ● Providing loans to avail solar lights/ non-conventional energy sources ● Making an inventory of families having non-conventional energy sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessing damages to energy sources ● Mobilizing non-conventional energy sources for use in emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interacting with government and private sector to promote non-conventional energy sources
16	Poverty alleviation programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring the participation of all in implementing poverty alleviation programmes ● Implementing specific activities which can reduce the vulnerability of poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing livelihood through poverty alleviation programmes immediately after disaster ● Helping in providing immediate compensation to the affected poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoring community assets through poverty alleviation programmes ● Building assets and livelihoods ● Monitoring of poverty alleviation schemes ● Making provision for effective coordination mechanisms to avert duplication of time and efforts
17	Education including primary and secondary schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring that students are aware about the topography of their area ● Training students on crisis management and use of HAM radio ● Participating in school safety programmes ● Conducting periodic mock drills in schools on fire safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing safe water and sanitation facilities to students ● Shifting of vulnerable/affected community to identified schools during disasters ● Assessing damage to school buildings and infrastructure ● Restoring of basic amenities in affected schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting awareness on disaster management in schools ● Including the subject of disaster management in school curriculum

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training of teachers, principal/ headmaster on disaster management ● Identifying schools for safe shelter ● Encouraging NCC / NSS volunteers to go for disaster management training ● Periodically evaluating disaster management activities in schools 		
18	Technical training and vocational education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing training to youth on vocational and technical education ● Encouraging the youth to join polytechnics ● Helping the youth to get loans from banks and governments towards self employment ● Arranging off campus / short term job oriented training of ITI, polytechnic, health, ATI, SIRD, etc., for unemployed youths ● Providing for skill upgradation training for masons, helpers, local artisans ● Conducting refresher training for imparting all technical training ● Providing Insurance for the training equipments and institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arranging for alternative/vocational livelihoods in disaster aftermath ● Providing apprenticeship where necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Starting ITIs for youth-employed/ unemployed ● Providing subsidy to the disaster-affected for technical and vocational courses ● Introducing vocational/technical courses at school/college levels
19	Adult and non-formal education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encouraging the use of social mapping, resource mapping and community mapping ● Including disaster management basic courses mostly in pictorial form, that is, safety tips, roles and responsibilities of community for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoring structures/ activities providing adult education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing for long-term education policies for adult education ● Including disaster management specificities in adult education curriculum ● Involving people undertaking non-formal education in disaster task forces

		<p>responding to disasters, family disaster preparedness, mock drills, etc., in education curriculum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Involvement of the students/ trainees in practical DM activities, that is, attending palli sabha for finalization of DM plan, finalization of village development activity ● Involving adults in community task forces ● Arranging training sessions, using multimedia equipment 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creating awareness on institutions that focus on non-formal adult education such as IGNOU, UGC and other correspondence colleges
20	Libraries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Procuring materials related to disaster management for library use ● Keeping village disaster management plans, maps, etc., in the libraries ● Provisioning funds for development of library ● Monitoring the safety of library books and furniture on a regular basis ● Identifying library buildings as shelters during disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoring library buildings ● Shifting of library material to safer places in disaster situations ● Assessing damage to library books and equipment ● Evacuating victims to libraries of schools identified for safe shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constructing library buildings as per building bye-laws and using them as community centres in crises situations ● Maintaining library buildings and monitoring for cracks and seepage
21	Cultural activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creating awareness about disaster management through folk songs, street plays, radio shows, etc. ● Constituting disaster management cultural groups in villages/ panchayats ● Providing financial support to cultural groups ● Including disaster management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Taking recourse to cultural activities/ programmes such as nukkad nataks, dance shows to promote restoration activities and bring back normalcy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organizing intensive awareness programmes after disaster through cultural programmes/ cultural groups

		<p>component in cultural programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organizing cultural programmes on disaster preparedness day 		
22	Markets and fairs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decongesting market and fair areas ● Negotiating with shopkeepers of emergency supplies, that is, medicines, eatables, generators, fuel, shelter items, etc., for use during disaster ● Organizing awareness programmes in markets/fairs on market days ● Constituting disaster task forces with market association members as participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clearing of debris ● Assessing damages ● Mobilizing resources for emergency supplies ● Activating disaster task forces ● Organizing free kitchens by fair and market associations ● Mobilizing market resources for relief supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Undertaking training of businessmen, commercial merchants, fair organizers and market associations on disaster management, especially on use of wireless, making announcements on loudspeakers, handling of crowd, panic management and fire safety
23	Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring the supply of trained doctors in the dispensaries ● Making provisions for emergency medicines and supplies ● Providing for ambulance facility ● Conducting community level first-aid training programmes ● Organizing health camps in vulnerable areas ● Coordinating with community and NGOs for mobilization of trained manpower for emergency health management ● Conducting regular mock drills ● Linking with the community first-aid teams and ASHA for refresher training and refilling of first-aid kit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessing damage to health centres and hospitals ● Providing for emergency services ● Sending critical cases to nearby hospitals ● Ensuring adequate care to old and disabled ● Mobilizing community first-aid team for emergency health management at hospital ● Establishing off site medical camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arranging for professional counseling and post-traumatic stress disorder ● Setting up rehabilitation centres

24	Family welfare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concentrating on infant/child/maternal care ● Setting up centres ● Generating Awareness in the community on health related issues and management in disasters ● Focussing on first-aid training ● Encouraging health insurance ● Encouraging periodic health check up before monsoon and cyclone seasons ● Organizing health camps in villages ● Promoting training of physically challenged persons to enhance their adaptability to disasters ● Providing for equipment for physically challenged persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arranging for emergency surgery facilities ● Focusing on special care and evacuation of sick, disabled, pregnant and lactating mothers ● Mobilizing medicines for affected community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting regular health care, family welfare, immunization and first-aid programmes
25	Women and child development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring special care for women and children ● Promoting regular immunization schemes for children and pregnant women ● Generating awareness on hygiene and diseases relating to disasters ● Ensuring proper nutrition for the children under 5yrs ● Training of anganwadi workers on disaster preparedness ● Providing safety tips to the children at anganwadi centres ● Involving women in disaster management planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring that the special needs of women and children are attended to in disaster aftermath ● Providing for special relief items for women and children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arranging counseling sessions for women to recover from shock ● Formulating special rehabilitation plans for women and children
26	Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring that benefits of social welfare schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shifting differently-abled to safe places during disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementing all programmes keeping special needs of the

		<p>reach the differently-abled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting formation of special disaster management task forces meant specifically for the disadvantaged ● Formulating plans on the basis of disaster need assessment of the handicapped and other disadvantaged ● Encouraging special training sessions for the handicapped to manage themselves in disasters ● Providing Special assistance to the women headed families, widows, and differently-abled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring sympathetic conduct of search and evacuation for the handicapped and mentally challenged ● Providing special care to the physically challenged victims in disaster aftermath ● Mobilizing Taskforces, Self-Help Groups, NGOs to respond to the special needs of the disadvantaged sections of society 	<p>disadvantaged in mind</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing for subsidized loan and assistance for rehabilitation of the women headed families, widows and the other vulnerable groups
27	Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Involving the weaker sections, SC/STs in disaster management planning at the grassroots level ● Involving the weaker sections in the formation of community task forces ● Prioritizing the requirements in disaster aftermath in such a way that the weaker sections get their due 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing for immediate removal of weaker sections from disaster struck place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementing all programmes keeping the weaker sections in mind ● Designing of special development package for strengthening economic status of the groups
28	Public distribution system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raising the quality of food items and services under PDS ● Bufferstocking food items for disaster situation ● Generating awareness among people on food security and grain/seed banks ● Providing for additional PDS stock before monsoons ● Identifying the space for storing of relief materials/ additional PDS materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring subsidized ration for all disaster affected community ● Ensuring safe storage of PDS items ● Immediate distribution of relief from the PDS stock ● Monitoring rapid need assessment of PDS during disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Involving community and Self Help Groups in PDS ● Providing for more Public Distribution Stores ● Generating awareness on availability of provisions under PDS ● Creating awareness on grain banks

29	Maintenance of community assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effective implementation of government schemes to ensure proper maintenance of community assets ● Maintaining coordination with village taskforce ● Undertaking vulnerability assessment and other necessary measures for strengthening the community assets ● Encouraging Public-Private Partnership model for income generation viz. maintenance of the community assets, etc. ● Generating awareness on common community assets such as rivers, trees, pasture land, community centre, health centres, schools, hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Involving community in restoring community assets ● Assessing damage to village commons ● Mobilizing community assets for erecting shelters, community kitchens, livestock shelters, health camps, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Involving community to maintain community assets ● Promoting development planning for further strengthening of community assets ● Mobilizing funds for better maintenance/linkages with other agencies for assets/services development
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