



# UTTAR PRADESH STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



**Sri Yogi Adityanath**  
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh

## TRAINING DIRECTIVE 2023









# **TRAINING DIRECTIVE (2023)**





***“No citizen of the State should ever lose his life or suffer in any way for inadequate training on part of individual, community or District and State officials involved in Disaster Management”***

***Sri Yogi Adityanath,  
Hon'ble Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh***





**Vice Chairperson**  
**UP State Disaster Management Authority,**  
**Lucknow**

## **FOREWORD**

On behalf of the State Disaster Management Authority, Uttar Pradesh, I am delighted to introduce this comprehensive Training Directive aimed at enhancing disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts across the State. As disasters continue to pose significant challenges to our communities, it is imperative that we remain proactive in equipping our personnel with the knowledge, skills, and resources necessary to effectively mitigate and manage current and future emergencies. We firmly believe that with a proactive and coordinated approach bolstered by a well-trained workforce, we can minimize the impact of these events and protect the lives and livelihoods of our citizens.

This Training Directive has been carefully designed to cater to the unique needs and challenges faced by the State Disaster Management Authority. It addresses key aspects of disaster management, including Hazard Risk Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, Mitigation Preparedness and Response, Financial Mechanism among others, all structured under five hierarchical training echelons. By encompassing the entire disaster management cycle, this Directive ensures that our personnel are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively respond at every stage. Ever changing shape/size/intensity/frequency of disasters, due to climate change, has also been incorporated in various training modules and training methodology.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Brigadier PK Singh, VSM, Senior Consultant, Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority for his unwavering commitment in conceptualising the need and framework for this all-important Training Directive and providing constant guidance till its finality. Shri Praveen Kishor, Project Coordinator (Training), Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority played an important role in providing staff and Technical support in final production of the Training Directive.

It is my sincere hope that this Training Directive will serve as a valuable resource and guide for all personnel involved in disaster management in Uttar Pradesh. By equipping ourselves with the necessary knowledge and skills, we can ensure a prompt and effective response to any disaster that befalls our State. Let us embrace this opportunity to enhance our preparedness, strengthen our partnerships, and protect the lives and well-being of our fellow citizens.

***"Jai Hind"***

Date: 03 July, 2023

  
**(Lt. General Ravindra Pratap Sahi, AVSM)**

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# **UTTAR PRADESH STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (UPSDMA)**

## **TRAINING DIRECTIVE**

### **Vision of Honorable Chief Minister**

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*“To build a safe and disaster resilient State within the framework of National Policy on Disaster Management, by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology-driven strategy and policy revolving around a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response”*

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1. This vision of the Hon’ble CM is the raison d’être to articulate this Training Directive, wherein we endeavour to articulate a roadmap for imparting training to the various stakeholders in the State to fulfil the aforementioned vision of a safe and resilient Uttar Pradesh.

### **Introduction**

2. With the above motto, the UP SDMA endeavours to evolve a Training Directive to streamline training with the ultimate aim of meeting the objectives of NDMP-2019. In any organization, it’s the man who matters and needs to be empowered, more so, in the aspects of Disaster Management. The growth of the State largely depends on the well-being and true enrichment of its citizens and community. Therefore, it's the incumbent duty of all its stakeholders to remain trained in all aspects of Disaster Management. It's only intelligent, imaginative and innovative training that will produce empowered and resilient individuals and communities capable of combating the menace of disasters, both natural as well as anthropogenic (human-induced).

3. Training is an integral part of the entire ambit of the Disaster Management cycle. The success of any Disaster Management scheme would predominantly depend on the training imparted and the capacity building of individuals as well as the community. This primarily implies that preparedness and disaster mitigation take top priority in the overall ambit of Disaster Management, though other aspects of Disaster Management cannot be ignored. The more one trains, the greater would be the resilience of the State and the lesser would be the investment in response and relief. There is prudence in investing in the training of stakeholders to save the loss of lives, livelihood, and economy and preserve the environment.

### **Landmark Agreements**

4. The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2019 has been formulated encompassing the essence of landmark international agreements of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Resilience (SFDRR), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015-2030 and Climate Change Accord 2015 and also PM's Ten Point Agenda as enunciated during the inaugural address of Asian Ministerial Conference 2016. There exists a significant commonality in the aims and objectives of the three accords and so should be the coherence in our approach to meeting those aims and objectives. NDMP 2019 has been very comprehensively formulated and encompasses the essence of all landmark agreements at the international and national levels. The basic framework of the training should take an integrated and pragmatic view of NDMP 2019 and accordingly, align its policies and plans at State and District levels.

## **Disaster Scenarios in the State of Uttar Pradesh**

5. The State of Uttar Pradesh has been historically vulnerable to both natural as well as manmade hazards due to its peculiar geographical location as well as climatic conditions. Floods, droughts, accidents, lightning and thunder, hailstorm, and heat and cold waves are recurrent phenomenon in the State that brings great damage, loss, destruction and devastation to human life as well as property and further hampers the ongoing/planned developmental programs. Besides, there are also State declared disasters like snakebites, man-animal conflict, and borewell accidents which need to be taken into account while formulating their policies and plans. The State must formulate its training needs based on commonly happening hazards to equip all stakeholders with the knowledge and necessary skills, to not only combat the devastating effects of disasters but also undertake measures towards mitigation and preparedness for the disasters. The local and traditional knowledge and skills of communities need to be taken full cognisance of and incorporated into our training schedules.

6. The State of Uttar Pradesh lies in Seismic Zone-2 to 4, with districts falling in the Terai region and west Uttar Pradesh in Zone-4. Similarly, approx 7.3 million hectares, out of the total 24.1 million hectares of land of the State, are affected by floods annually and recognized as flood-prone. There are 40 districts of the State which are susceptible to floods with 24 of them categorised as being hypersensitive. The magnitude of the floods is attributed to a myriad of reasons; the snow melts off from higher reaches of the Himalayas, heavy rainfall, catchment low-lying areas, and release of water from neighbouring countries/States.

7. The State suffers from various natural as well as man-induced hazards which result in the loss of lives of humans and animals, livelihood, and property and adversely affect the economy of the State. Needless to say, our training programmes must be innovative and dynamic to be able to align with the specific needs of various districts.

## **Hazard Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Assessment (HVCRA)**

8. Identification of specific disaster risks is the key to developing an effective action plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and its integration into the implementation of development programs. To ensure that the findings of this kind of assessment are collectively owned and used by the community members for planning action to reduce disaster risks. It's, therefore, important to engage the community in participatory assessment.

9. It's also of utmost importance that all stakeholders be also trained on HVCRA. HVCRA should be the framework through which the plans should flow. Therefore, HVCRA must be an integral part of the training curriculum at all levels. HVCRA is a pre-requisite for any development planning and investment exercise. In the traditional disaster management approach, response and relief used to take a central seat, however, the modern practice of disaster management advocates a paradigm shift of greater focus on HVRA-based mitigation, prevention and preparedness. Training on the process of HVRA would help in understanding the impending hazard, exposure of the elements at risk and the process of vulnerability and risk assessment. HVCRA would essentially be based on empirical information, easy to assimilate and apply, and could also be the more expert application of mathematical modelling. Accordingly, this Training Directive would advocate a training module on HVCRA depending on the level of participation.

## **Need for Training Directive**

10. Training goes a long way towards building capacity and resilience and mitigating the adverse impacts of disasters. Disasters can neither be completely prevented nor predicted; so, the only way to restrict its negative fallouts is by having a robust, responsive, effective and efficient training program in place, well aligned towards NDMP 2019.

## **Aim**

11. To specify the basic framework to impart necessary training and equip all with the required skills to build resilience and capacity for efficient and timely Disaster Management.

## **Approach to Training**

### **12. Central Theme of Training Directive**

#### **Disaster Management Training Principles:**

- Disasters do not differentiate and therefore training for all segments of society.
- Philosophy of inclusivity in training curriculum.
- Training categorized as per hierarchical structure.
- Continuity in training in the form of foundation, refresher, or orientation training.
- Training is a dynamic process and needs constant evolution based on new contemporary best practices.
- Need-based training depending on the vulnerability profile of an area.

#### **Understanding and Compliance with Global and National Directives:**

- Training and understanding of global and national directives:
  - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)
  - Paris Accord
  - National Disaster Management Plan 2019 (NDMP)
  - Prime Minister's Ten Point Agenda

#### **Comprehensive Disaster Management Curriculum:**

- All phases of Disaster Management in the training curriculum.
- Training on social, cultural, economic, and environmental dimensions of Disaster Management.
- Training on high-value risk areas (HVRA) based mitigation and preparedness programs.
- Mainstreaming Disaster Management into development schemes.

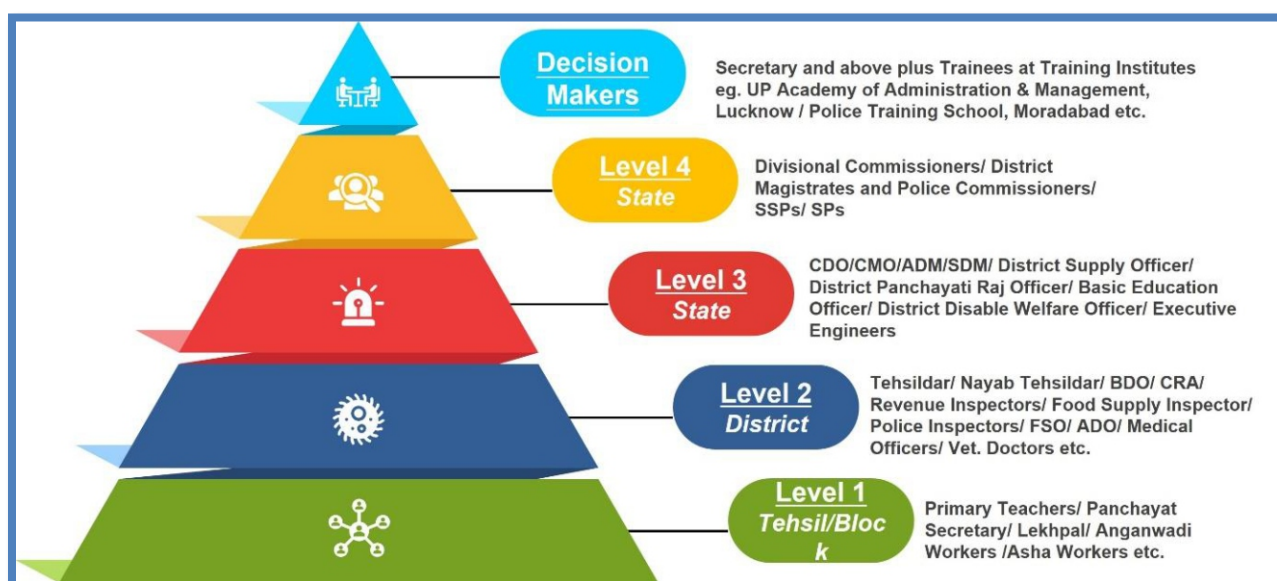
#### **Implementation and Operational Concepts:**

- Understanding of the concept and implementation philosophy of the "Incidence Response System (IRS)."

13. Training plays a vital role in developing resilience among all stakeholders involved in Disaster Management. It must address the challenges arising from various dimensions such as social, cultural, economic, environmental, political, and technological factors. This shift in perspective emphasizes the need to incorporate these dimensions into training programs, moving away from a primary focus on physical aspects. Training should prioritize experiential learning, encompassing a combination of traditional methods like presentations and discussions with interactive sessions.

## Training Echelons

14. All training is envisaged to be conducted at 5 hierarchical levels as indicated below:



## Training Methodology

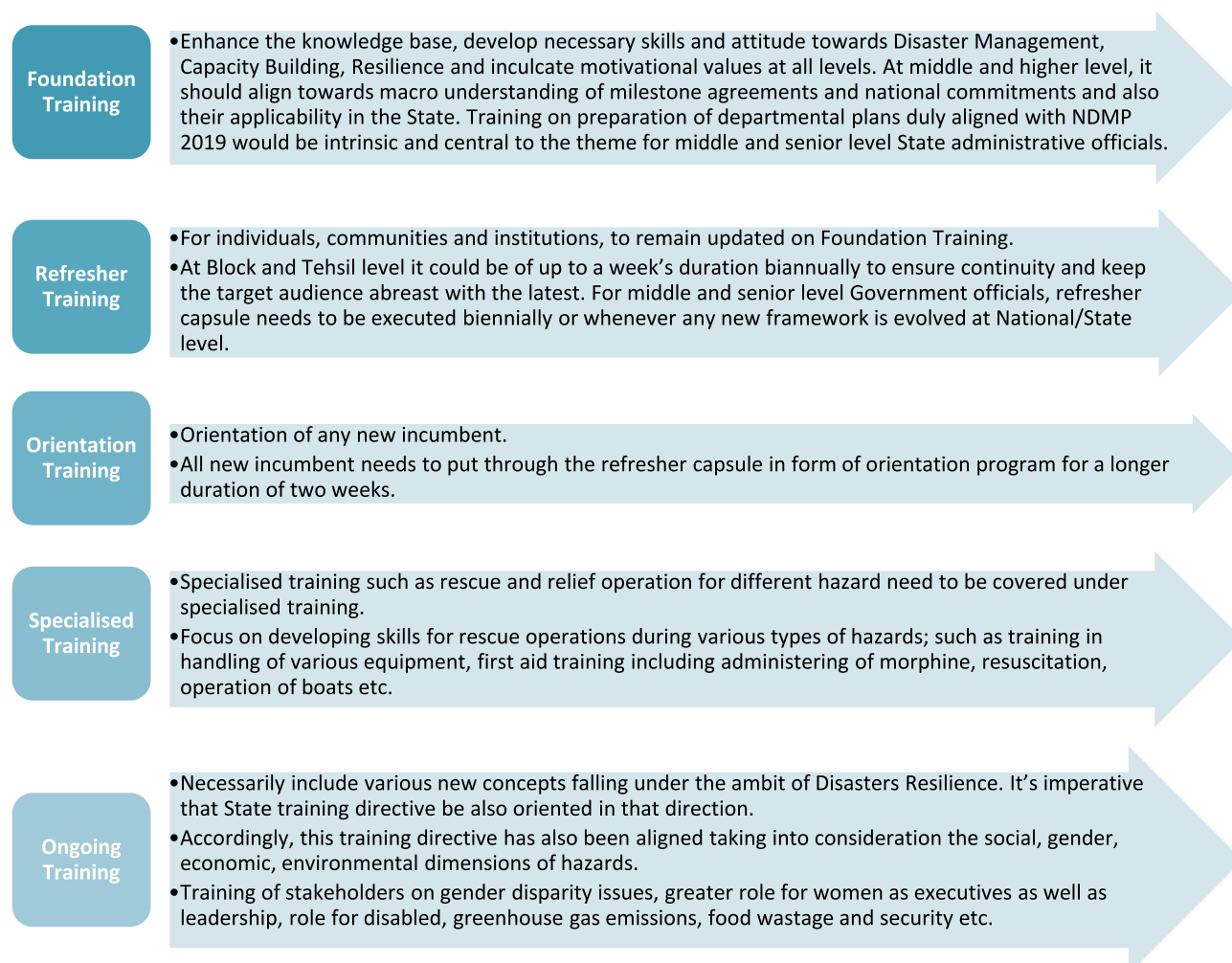
15. Training will be conducted as per the following methodology:

Module /Level	Elements to be Trained	Duration	Sub-modules	Details at Appx
<b>Basic Training Module</b>	PRIs / Community / Village and Block Level	One Week	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disaster, Development and Climate Change</li> <li>2. Role of PRI in the Implementation of Development Programs</li> <li>3. Hazard Risk Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HRVCA)</li> <li>4. Role of PRI in Disaster Management &amp; Community-Based Disaster Management Planning</li> <li>5. Formulation of Draft Action Plan for Mainstreaming DRR/CCA into the implementation of development programmes at the GP level</li> </ol>	<b>A</b>
<b>Training Module: Village Disaster</b>	Community and Relevant Stakeholders	4 – 6 days	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. VDMP an Overview</li> <li>2. Situational &amp; Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Analysis</li> </ol>	<b>B</b>

<b>Management Plan</b>			3. Mitigation & Preparedness and Response and Plan 4. Financial Mechanism and Miscellaneous Aspects	
<b>Multi-Tiered Training</b>	Individual / Community	As per the time available	Details at Appendix	<b>C</b>
	Block Level Panchayati Raj Institutions / Tehsil / Level Training		Details at Appendix	<b>D</b>
	District Level		Details at Appendix	<b>E</b>
	State Level		Details at Appendix	<b>F</b>
	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Personnel Training		Details at Appendix	<b>G</b>

## Types of Training

16. Training on Disaster Management can be divided, essentially into the following broad categories:



17. Master Trainers trained by UP SDMA need to further impart training and create a pool of trainers at district level. For this, it is incumbent that districts carry out their own training and also formulate District Training Instructions based on State Training Directive and training imparted for Master Trainer.

## Training Cycle

18. The State of Uttar Pradesh is frequently subjected to multiple natural as well as man-made hazards with the potential for many turning into disasters depending upon extant vulnerabilities and mitigation schemes in place. These hazards have time and again precipitated into disasters and emergencies causing widespread loss of human life and extensive damage to economic assets.

19. These hazards invariably follow a seasonal pattern as prevalent in the State and the training cycle of the State needs to follow and focus on the specificity of the hazards depending on the season. It's common experience that the State witnesses lightning, heat waves, drought, hailstorm and floods from April to September and cold waves from December to February. Some of the State declared disasters also follow the pattern of seasons like snakebite cases that happen maximum during monsoon season. The dynamics of disasters also vary with the geography and climate of districts with specific reference to hazards and their impacts. While formulating the training programs, the seasonality is required to be kept in mind to ensure its practicality. Accordingly, it's of import that the training calendars would essentially be directed to the hazards of ensuing seasons and their impact.

20. With the above perspective, this directive proposes to divide the training calendar into the following specific cycles. Training cycles will be developed keeping in mind primarily the impending seasonal hazards. Details are in **Appendix "H"**.



## **Conclusion**

21. The Training Directive serves as a pivotal instrument that harmonizes with the paramount priorities and initiatives of both the National and State levels. It aligns with the unwavering commitments to global frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, Paris Agreement 2015, and Sustainable Development Goals 2015. Additionally, it echoes the essence of the Prime Minister's Ten Point Agenda, as eloquently articulated during the inaugural address of the Asian Ministerial Conference in 2016, and the National Disaster Management Plan 2019.

22. With an unwavering commitment to fostering resilient, safer, and more sustainable communities, the Training Directive provides a robust framework that encapsulates the training requirements at the State and District levels. It goes beyond the mere dissemination of knowledge, instead embracing a comprehensive approach that promotes experiential learning and practical application. By integrating the diverse facets of Disaster Management, the directive recognizes the multidimensional nature of disaster risks, encompassing social, economic, environmental, political, and technological dimensions.

23. Furthermore, the Training Directive showcases a proactive stance towards Disaster Management, emphasizing the crucial importance of preparedness and proactive measures in mitigating the impact of disasters. It catalyzes transformative change, encouraging a shift from reactive responses to a proactive and preventive approach. By setting the stage for proactive disaster preparedness, the directive reinforces the commitment to creating a culture of safety and resilience, where communities are empowered to anticipate, adapt, and withstand the challenges posed by disasters.

24. In essence, the Training Directive not only lays the groundwork for comprehensive and inclusive training programs but also embodies a visionary perspective that fosters a resilient, safer, and more sustainable future for communities across the nation. It serves as a guiding compass, steering the development and implementation of policies and plans at the State and District levels, and heralding a new era of disaster management founded upon knowledge, preparedness, and resilience.

**BASIC TRAINING MODULE FOR PRIs/ COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE AND BLOCK LEVEL**

This particular aspect of training aims at introducing the participants to the basic concepts, approaches and tools of Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) planning at the village level. The PRIs have a statutory existence and its members are elected by the local people through a well-defined democratic process with specific roles and responsibilities. The PRIs also have mandated roles towards the development, planning, and implementation of plans for economic development and social justice. PRIs are the most appropriate institution at the village to district level for institutionalized implementation of various DRR schemes duly meshed into development programs of the area.

This module is a tool to train on strengthening PRIs for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development. PRIs, as institutions of local self-governance, are responsible for the implementation of development programs at the local levels, hence an escapable need for training. In line with the proposed methodology by the NIDM, a modular structure of training has been suggested to allow freedom and flexibility in its application. This module can be subdivided into the following learning units: -

- (a) Understanding of disasters and landmark international agreements, NDMP-2019 and PM's Ten Point Agenda and their coherence in their ultimate aims and objectives.
- (b) The linkage between disasters, development and climate change. This sub-module would aim to encourage participants to examine what are the development models likely to add to the vulnerabilities and to trigger them to think through to find solutions.
- (c) Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). The sub-module would aim to seek clarity as to the roles and responsibilities of PRIs in the development programs at the Gram Panchayat Level.
- (d) Role of PRIs during various hazards. This training sub-module aims at evolving structure at Gram Panchayat Level for various hazards and their roles and functions.
- (e) Understanding of Incident Response System (IRS) and its application at Gram Panchayat Level. Under this sub-module participants would be imparted training to understand and implement the concept of IRS at the Gram Panchayat Level.
- (f) Hazard Vulnerability Risk and Capacity Assessment (HVRCA).

Suggested a week's duration module for training by experts with domain knowledge to strengthen PRIs is as given below. However, the users will have the option of either running a week-long module or breaking the same in short-duration independent sub-modules.



S. No.	Subject	Remarks
<b><u>Sub-Module 1: Disaster, Development and Climate Change</u></b>		
1	Disaster, Development and Climate Change: Need for a Systematic Approach to Training (SAT).	Why the subject needs an SAT? Follow the principles of SAT i.e., analyse, design, develop, implement and evaluate towards achieving the overall outcome.
2	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): a conceptual overview.	Interactive and brainstorming session. SFDRR.
3	DRR and Climate Change Adaptation.	Basic contents of Paris Accord and national commitment.
4	Planning for DRR and CCA integration.	Fundamentals of Sendai Framework.
5	Mainstreaming DRR/CCA in development.	
6	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Strategy to achieve its goals at village and panchayat level.
<b><u>Sub-Module 2: Role of PRI in the Implementation of Development Programs</u></b>		
1	Role of PRIs concerning development, planning and implementation of the programs of economic development and social justice.	This subject is aimed to highlight the need to mainstream DRR activities in development programs.
2	Overview of major National Development Programmes (NDPs) at the village level	- do -
3	Role of PRIs in the implementation of NDPs	
<b><u>Sub-Module 3: Hazard Risk Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HRVCA)</u></b>		
1	HRVCA: What and why and how?	A participatory session with the use of handouts and questionnaires.
2	HRVCA: in a real-life situation in a village	HVRA understanding based on historical data, participants should be able to derive some actionable value towards mitigation and preparedness.
<b><u>Sub-Module 4: Role of PRI in Disaster Management &amp; Community-Based Disaster Management Planning</u></b>		
1	Role of PRIs during various phases of disaster management	The paradigm shift towards mitigation and preparedness.
2	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Planning.	Why the aspect of CBDRM has assumed significance. The philosophy of community being the first responder.
3	Article 243 (G) of the constitution.	Panchayats are an institution of self-government.
4	Role with specific reference to rehabilitation and reconstruction.	The concept of “build back better”

S. No.	Subject	Remarks
<b><u>Sub-Module 5: Formulation of Draft Action Plan for Mainstreaming DRR/CCA into the implementation of development programmes at the GP level</u></b>		
1	Formulation of Draft Action Plan for Mainstreaming DRR/CCA into the implementation of development programmes at the GP level	Identify the key disaster risks which should then lead to DRR and CCA. Formulate based on an action plan for mainstreaming.

**TRAINING MODULE ON VILLAGE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This module would discuss developing the capacity and skills of the community to empower and strengthen the community to deal with hazards as a way of life. This need is accentuated by the paradigm shift in outlook toward Disaster Management. The pivotal role played by the community necessitates a training module on the "Village Disaster Management Plan" (VDMP) intending to develop the capacity and skills of the community to implement the VDMP at the local level for mitigation of the impact of hazards.

The objective of the Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP). The objectives of the VDMP are as follows:

- (a) To explain the concept of VDMP.
- (b) To describe the process of development of VDMP.
- (c) To describe the main components of the plan.
- (d) To highlight the Standard Operating Procedure for Disaster Management Committees.
- (e) To discuss the process of updation of the plan.

The VDMP aims to build the capacity and resilience of the community. The module can be used for training local-level functionaries like disaster management practitioners, civil defence volunteers, trainers of disaster management, elected representatives of Gram Panchayats, Community Based Organizations and various NGOs. This training module could be run for a duration of four to six days of Foundation Training or can also be executed shorter duration of independent sub-modules. This flexibility is available to the users so that depending on the specific requirements the modified training module can be adopted. On completion of training, these participants would be expected to impart grass root levels/cutting-edge workers such as small teams, Anganwadi volunteers, ASHA workers, religious leaders, patwaris, NYKS/NSS and health workers. A suggested module for training on VDMP is given below.

S. No.	Subject	Remarks
<b><u>Sub-Module 1: VDMP An Overview</u></b>		
1	What is Village Disaster Management Plan?	Interactive and participatory sessions with more focus on brainstorming. The geographical and climatic conditions.
2	Disaster Management Plan: Need and Utility.	The empirical information about disasters. Include tasks and roles and responsibilities.
3	Framework For Disaster Management Plan.	Include committees and teams. The basic concept of the Incident Response System (IRS)
4	Activity.	Situation-based scenario and questionnaire and handouts.

S. No.	Subject	Remarks
5	Process of Development of VDMP.	The essence of focus towards mitigation and preparedness be highlighted while formulating VDMP.
<b><u>Sub-Module 2: Situational &amp; Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Analysis</u></b>		
1	Steps in Disaster Management Plan.	Discuss various steps.
2	Situational Analysis of Village.	All physical dimensions of the village need to be highlighted in this. Geographical, climatic and socio-economic vulnerability. Social inclusivity.
3	Hazard Analysis	Hazards and Disasters. Discuss and prioritise various hazards, and their analysis connected with the losses of all kinds.
4	Vulnerability Analysis	Existing vulnerabilities in human beings as well as infrastructure, and socio-economic conditions need to be dovetailed in the overall analysis.
5	Capacity/Resource availability and analysis	Human as well as material resource analysis.
6	Risk Analysis.	
<b><u>Sub-Module 3: Mitigation &amp; Preparedness and Response and Plan</u></b>		
<b><u>Mitigation and Preparedness</u></b>		
1	Standard Operating Procedures of Disaster Management Teams in Pre-Disaster Phase.	The entire ambit of disaster management of building capacity and resilience. Structural and non-structural methods of mitigation and preparedness. Training of all stakeholders involved in construction activities. The aspect of periodic audits of structural methods is included in training programs. Schools' students and teachers training.
2	Identifying Safe Evacuation Routes.	For all kinds of hazards. Critical infrastructure like schools and hospitals is most important.
3	Community-level Mitigation Program.	Importance of community in mitigation programs.
4	Skill Training.	This session will focus on developing skills for specialized operations. A databank of people trained in different disciplines needs to be maintained.
5	Mock Drills.	For various prevalent hazards in the geographical area.

S. No.	Subject	Remarks
		Such training events be scheduled before season-specific hazards.
<b><u>Response</u></b>		
1	Disaster Management Committee: Constitution and Role.	Highlight the difference between the Village Disaster Management team and Committee and the need for a different committee. The ideal composition of DMC Roles and responsibilities of DMC
2	Incident Response System (IRS)	Concept of IRS its need.
3	Disaster Management Teams and Types.	IRS model of different teams. Composition of different teams. Roles and responsibilities of teams.
4	Rescue and relief operation	This being a specialised operation needs the involvement of trainers from NDRF/SDRF, fire service experts, and medical/paramedics.
<b><u>Sub-Module 4: Financial Mechanism and Miscellaneous Aspects</u></b>		
1	State Disaster Response Fund/District Disaster Response Fund (SDRF/DDRF)	Purpose, modalities of allotment and utilisation be included in details.
2	State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)	What is the purpose of SDMF and how these funds are utilised? Participants will also be explained for projecting mitigation and preparedness projects for capacity building out of these funds.
3	Relief Fund	Participants be taught to understand the entitlements for various calamities and the degree of losses suffered.
4	Contact Details.	Its importance is maintained as a databank.
5	Family Disaster Preparedness Plan.	Contents and utility
6	Family Disaster Supply Kit.	- do -

**INDIVIDUAL / COMMUNITY TRAINING**

**Purpose.** The training initiative is to increase the resilience and capacity of individuals/communities to resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from the effects of hazards in a timely and efficient manner, in consonance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The training module will further aim to enhance the first responder's capacity in any threatening or disaster situation.

This would aim to mobilize people in a systematic way towards achieving a safe and resilient community/group from various hazards. Its end view is a dynamic community that binds the group cohesively in the process of making decisions, dealing with, resolving and managing individual and community tasks through addressing and bouncing back from hazard events.

**Target Groups**

Training will aim to target individuals/communities with a special focus on youth. School-going children, parents and teachers need to be addressed for deriving optimum mileage from the initiative.

**Individual /Community-Based Training Contents**

Though the training module of districts would differ and depend on local dynamics, however, the same should by and large correspond to the following: -

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Subjects</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Basic principles of Disaster Management, need and Awareness. Various hazards and impacts may be relevant in the local context.	Conducted as foundation training and thereafter as refresher, orientation training.
2	73 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment of Constitution and enactment Panchayat Raj and its role in Disaster Management.	- do -
3	Commonly occurring hazards and their impact on society and economy.	The seasonality of hazards is kept in mind while scheduling the same in various cycles.
4	Community organization for different hazards.	- do -
5	Incidence Response System (IRS) and organization of Incidence Response Teams benefits and uses.	IRS training should be part of foundation training and periodically rehearsed being a new concept at the community level.
6	How to implement plans including rehearsals and mock drills.	- do -
7	Formation of teams as per Incident Response System	- do -

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Subjects</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
8	Roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders, volunteer and local supports.	- do -
9	Evacuation plans in different hazard situations.	
10	Training on handling equipment, like rafts and boats, pumping stations or even running essential services	These needing peculiar skills, need to be conducted under specialised training.
11	School Safety Measures, basics of Disaster Management, types of disaster and prevention.	Training of Teachers is also included in the process.
12	Training of Trainers is a concept wherein a pool of human resources can train other Community members.	Each Village, Block, and Tehsil need to maintain a data bank on the pool of trainers and periodically run a program for them as refresher/orientation training.
13	Entitlements of individuals for various kinds of disasters as relief measures.	

**BLOCK LEVEL PANCHAYATI RAJ / TEHSIL / LEVEL OFFICIAL TRAINING**

**Purpose.** To train the Gram Panchayat /Block/Tehsil officials in various Disaster Management activities to ensure mitigation, preparedness and seamless and integrated response to reduce human suffering.

**Target Groups.** The training initiative will be directed towards BDO/Tehsildar/Naib Tehsildar/ Lekhpal.

**Training Contents.** The training module will cover a range of subjects which will facilitate the officials to translate the National and State policies into actionable plans depending upon the local dynamics. The curriculum should also include sharing of knowledge and experience of other districts and states. The best practices available at the National and Global level would also be included as may be relevant in the local context. A broad framework of the training module is given below: -

S. No.	Subject	Remarks
1	Basic Principles of Disaster Management. Various hazards and impacts may be relevant in the local context.	To be conducted as foundation training in the first training cycle and thereafter run as a refresher and orientation training program.
2	Need for Disaster Management.	- do -
3	73 <sup>rd</sup> amendment (for the enactment of Panchayat Raj) of the Indian Constitution and its roles and responsibilities in Disaster Management.	- do -
4	Level of Disasters, specific management issues and relief including the entitlements of individuals for various hazards.	- do -
5	Gram Panchayat and its linkage with Disaster Management Plan.	- do -
6	Disaster Management Planning for different phases.	- do -
7	Roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, societies, Government organizations, NGOs, and private enterprises.	Private players, NGOs and various other stakeholders be incorporated into the training schedule.
8	Incident Response System Mechanism of Village / Block / Tehsil level.	Being a relatively new concept, need to be run as a foundation training program as well as refresher



S. No.	Subject	Remarks
		and orientation programs periodically. More rehearsals need to be planned.
9	Basic understanding of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.	Greater focus be kept in mind towards aims and objectives and action plans to achieve the same at Village / Block / Tehsil level.
10	Climate Change, its Impact and health management in a disaster emergency.	
11	Basic understanding and application for Remote Sensing	
12	Sustainable Development Goals and their implication at the Village / Block / Tehsil level	A periodic assessment of what has been achieved needs to be incorporated into the training program.
13	Understanding the meaning and importance of social inclusivity.	Various new global/national/state initiatives be also included and run as ongoing training.
14	Preparation of VDMP	
15	Training on the process of audit of various measures, both structural as well as non-structural.	

**DISTRICT LEVEL**

**Purpose.** To train the district-level officials in various Disaster Management activities to ensure seamless execution of plans for mitigation, preparedness and integrated response to reduce human suffering.

**Target Groups.** This level of training will address the level of CDO, ADM (F/R), ADM (Admin), Dy DM, District Supply Officer, Basic Education Officer, District Disable Welfare officer, Chief Medical Officer, Executive Engineer (Irrigation), District Agriculture Officer, District Panchayati Raj Officer, District Consolidation Officer, etc.

**Training Contents.** This module will cover subjects of actionable relevance depending on the local dynamics. The curriculum should also include sharing of knowledge and experience of other districts and states. A broad framework of the training module is given below: -

S. No.	Subject	Remarks
1	Key elements of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Paris Accord on Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals.	These are required to be conducted as foundation training with more specific in terms of its application and action plan at the district level.
2	National/State Policy and Plans.	- do -
3	Study the peculiarities of hazards as may be prevalent in respective geographical areas.	- do -
4	Awareness and education about various hazards and protective measures.	- do -
5	Incidence Response System and organization of teams at the respective level.	- do -
6	Joint training with IMD on early warning.	The system of early warning needs to be conjoined with the dissemination mechanism at the district level.
7	Training on the preparation of Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk and Capacity Assessment.	Conducted as foundation training. To be based on empirical information and also mathematical modelling by experts.
8	Management and operation of EOC.	
9	Preparation of DDMP and departmental plans.	
10	Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into various development projects	Role of various stakeholders in the process of mainstreaming.
11	Technology-driven information sharing and dissemination	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
12	Communication network	
13	Periodic audit of various structural and non-structural measures.	With more emphasis on the audit of structural measures.
14	Training on legal aspects	
15	Media Management	
16	Seasonality of various hazards.	
17	Relief entitlements to various impacts of disasters.	
18	National Disaster Management Information System.	Being a very important tool to assess the outcomes of the Sendai Framework, periodic updating of all stakeholders is essential.

**STATE LEVEL**

**Purpose.** All policy frameworks on Disaster Management are formulated and emanate at the level of State Administration and SDMA. Needless to say, all stakeholders need to be not only in the knowhow of National/State policies and plans but also be aware of best practices globally available.

**Target Group.** State Officials of the level of Secretaries, Special Secretary, Joint Secretary, Under Secretary, and Deputy Secretary.

**Training Contents.** Training of State officials and SDMA would aim to equip them with international and national/state agreements/accords/initiatives with specific reference to their applicability in the State towards mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The training module broadly should cover the following: -

S. No.	Subject	Remarks
1	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and its application in the State.	To be conducted as foundation training preferably in the first quarter and thereafter refresher and orientation training.
2	Various plans and projects instrumental towards achieving the objectives of the Sendai Framework.	- do -
2.	Paris Accord on Climate Change, national commitment and State's contribution.	- do -
4	Sustainable Development Goals, aims, objectives and strategy in the State	- do -
5	Incidence Response System and its Application at State and District level	- do -
6	The Hon'ble PM's Ten Point Agenda and its application in the State.	
7	Networking of Universities and Academic Institutions of State for specific applications for disaster management.	With the involvement of academia. Research on various occurring hazards due to climatic and geographic locations.
8	Roles and responsibilities of departments for audit of various structural and non-structural measures.	Roles and responsibilities of various departments for review and remedial of measures. The exhaustive details of the roles and responsibility matrix of NDMP 2019 be included.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
9	Roles and responsibilities of various departments towards Disaster Management.	
10	Direct and indirect impacts of a disaster, basic understanding and remedial measures.	The indirect impact of hazards and their sustainability and therefore the importance of addressing the same as comprehensive disaster risk management (CDRM)
11	Remote Sensing Application in various hazards in the State	By experts on the subject with the aim of basic understanding as a training objective.
12	Early warning system and communication arrangements for various hazards in the State	The contemporary global best practices in the field and their applicability be explored in training content
13	Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into development programs	Importance of building capacity and resilience of individuals, communities and infrastructures. Impact of investment on preparedness on response and relief and inverse proportionality.
14	Understanding of relief mechanism and the best practices	Global best practices be included.
15	Technology-driven disaster risk reduction	Role of technology in disaster risk management.
16	Training on Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk and Capacity Assessment (HVRCA).	The training objective would aim to impart the necessary knowledge to be able to monitor the HVRCA process and its integration into development projects.
17	Inclusivity and its contribution to DRR	The role of women in executive and leadership. Children, elders and specially challenged.

**DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PERSONNEL TRAINING**

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), in India's developmental trajectory, is simply referred to as disaster reduction, meaning fostering risk mitigation must help bolster the resilience of communities to face calamities with composure. As defined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), a resilient community should be able to resist, restrict, accommodate and recover from the adversities of hazards in an efficient and timely manner. This philosophy needs to be seamlessly incorporated into our training culture. It's of utmost essence that disaster mitigation planning be taken up alongside both environmental and development concerns. It is a proven fact that disasters erode developmental gains when they are not adequately protected. The new paradigm shift concerning disaster reduction signifies that development cannot be sustained unless disaster mitigation is built into the development process. It also emanates from the conviction that investments in mitigation are much more cost-effective than spending unnecessarily on relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation measures.

SFDRR propagated a new global dimension for "people-led", "people-centered" and "peopled-owned" implementation programs for the next 15 years, i.e., till 2030. In essence, the key requirement was to help all the countries to strengthen governance arrangements and improve the management of investments for addressing the underlying risk factors. One of the ways to realize this vision is by organizing uninterrupted realistic training programs for DRR personnel belonging to all the development ministries/departments in the Government.

The findings of the United Nations Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (UNIPCC) were approved by the national academies of science of all the G-8 Nations consisting of France, Germany, Italy Japan, the UK, the US, Canada, and Russia, as well as those of China, India and Brazil. It's globally recognized that Climate Change has a direct impact on the prevalence and gravity of disasters, including causing them to appear more frequently. The scientific community has linked glacial melting, rising sea levels, forest fires; be it California, Amazon or the bush fire of Australia, excessive rains and consequent flooding, are all manifestations of climate change. As a result, there have been growing efforts for mainstream DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) both in precept and practice into development. Accordingly, a comprehensive training program linking DRR and CCA into development plans needs to be taken up.

The coordinated emergency response at State and District levels is a major issue to attend to. For example, the District Planning Committee (DPC) must be trained on mainstreaming DRR and CCA, as it plays a crucial role in identifying mitigation activities for various disaster-prone regions. It follows that a comprehensive disaster reduction strategy ought to include coordinated and defined roles and responsibilities of officials; State and local governments, including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to implement a timely response to emergencies; and, mainstreaming of local communities into an effective disaster reduction apparatus. In this task, the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) play a pivotal role as they represent a potential entry point for the integration of DRR and CCA concerns into development.

**TRAINING CYCLE: DETAILED SYLLABUS**

- **1<sup>st</sup> Training Cycle - April to June**
  - (i) Primary Focus. Continue with the refresher program on the imminent disasters of training cycle One with more emphasis on mock drills and rehearsals.
  - (ii) Secondary Focus. Training on all non-seasonal hazards and State-specific hazards including the specialised training would continue as hitherto fore.
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Training Cycle - July to September**
  - (i) Primary Focus. This cycle will predominantly dwell on cold waves, fog-related roads and other accidents which happen during the ensuing winter months.
  - (ii) Secondary Focus. All other training activities would be suitably structured to be run as a refresher, orientation and specialised training programs.
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Training Cycle - October to December**
  - (i) Primary Focus. Training programs would be run towards preparedness and awareness of cold-related hazards.
  - (ii) Secondary Focus. All other training activities would be suitably structured to be run as a refresher, orientations, and specialised training programs.
- **4<sup>th</sup> Training Cycle - January to March**
  - (i) Primary Focus
    - (aa) Fire accidents, drought, heat waves, lightning, boat accidents and floods.
    - (ab) The first training cycle would be dedicated to foundation training, organised into one to two weeks of training depending on the level of participation.
  - (ii) Secondary Focus
    - (aa) Refresher and orientation programs should be run for earthquakes, snakebites and hailstorms.
    - (ab) On-going training on road accidents, food wastage and gender equality, and greenhouse gas emissions.

\* \* \*  
- - -

## **Photographs of Various Training Programme Conducted at State Level**





## UPSDMA LUCKNOW

### TRAINING PROGRAMME ON "MANAGEMENT OF DROUGHT AND HEATWAVE"

Date : 18 -19 April, 2022



## UPSDMA LUCKNOW

### TRAINING PROGRAMME ON "MANAGEMENT OF DROUGHT AND HEATWAVE"

Date : 21 - 22 April, 2022







## UPSDMA LUCKNOW

### TRAINING PROGRAMME ON "MANAGEMENT OF DROUGHT AND HEATWAVE"

Date : 25 - 26 April, 2022



दो दिवसीय आवासीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

इन्सीडेंट रिस्पॉन्स सिस्टम

(दिनांक 30-31 अगस्त, 2022)

उ०प्र० राज्य आपदा प्रबन्धन प्राधिकरण पिकप भवन, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ







# 30प्र0 राज्य आपदा प्रबन्धन प्राधिकरण

“शीत लहर : बचाव एवं सुरक्षा”

विषय पर 02 दिवसीय आवासीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

10-11 नवम्बर, 2022



# 30प्र0 राज्य आपदा प्रबन्धन प्राधिकरण

“शीत लहर : बचाव एवं सुरक्षा”

विषय पर 02 दिवसीय आवासीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

14-15 नवम्बर, 2022







# उ०प्र० राज्य आपदा प्रबन्धन प्राधिकरण “शीत लहर : बचाव एवं सुरक्षा”

विषय पर 02 दिवसीय आवासीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

17 - 18 नवम्बर, 2022



# उ०प्र० राज्य आपदा प्रबन्धन प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ

03 दिवसीय आवासीय कार्यशाला

“Review of DRR Activities and Earthquake Safety Measures”

दिनांक : 17, 18 व 19 जनवरी, 2023







# उ0प्र0 राज्य आपदा प्रबन्धन प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ

3<sup>rd</sup> Session on

**National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Pre-Event)  
Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction**

20 February, 2023



# उ0प्र0 राज्य आपदा प्रबन्धन प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ

One Day Workshop on

**HEAT WAVE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

28 February, 2023







## उ0प्र0 राज्य आपदा प्रबन्धन प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ

Training Programme on

"Capacity Enhancement for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience"

15-16 May, 2023



प्रथम पंक्ति बाएं से दाएं श्री प्रवीन किशोर, प्रोजेक्ट कोऑर्डिनेटर (ट्रेनिंग), श्रीमती कनीज फातिमा, परियोजना निदेशक (सूखा प्रबन्धन), श्री राम केवल, अपर मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी, ले0ज0 रविन्द्र प्रताप साहू, मा0 उपाध्यक्ष, विग्रे0 प्रमोद कुमार सिंह, वरिष्ठ सलाहकार, श्री निखिल गंगवार, प्रोजेक्ट एक्सपर्ट (सिविल)।

द्वितीय पंक्ति बाएं से दाएं श्री सुशील कुमार, सुश्री प्रिया उपाध्याय, श्रीमती अंकिता सक्सेना, सुश्री भावना सिंह, सुश्री आरती सिंह, सुश्री प्रीति सिंह, सुश्री निधि पांडेय, डॉ0 अच्युत कुमार यादव, श्रीमती प्रियंका द्विवेदी, सुश्री अग्रिमा।

तृतीय पंक्ति बाएं से दाएं श्री चन्द्रेश कुमार कौशिक, श्री लेखराज सिंह, श्री वैभव पांडेय, श्री ओमकार चतुर्वेदी, श्री अमिषेक श्रीवास्तव, श्री जुगवीर सिंह, श्री प्रियेश रंजन मालवीय, श्री अश्विनी वर्मा।

चतुर्थ पंक्ति बाएं से दाएं श्री शिवम कुमार, श्री दीपक यादव, श्री पंकज कुमार मिश्रा, श्री प्रशान्त श्रीवास्तव, श्री कुँवर शुभ असात सिंह, श्री आयुभेन्द्र सिंह परिहार, श्री विपिन चौधरी, श्री चमन प्रताप, श्री अमर सिंह, श्री मोहित शर्मा, श्री अश्विनी कुमार, श्री सुनील कुमार, श्री सुरेश कुमार गौतम।



## उ0प्र0 राज्य आपदा प्रबन्धन प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ

Training Programme on

"Capacity Enhancement for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience"

18-19 May, 2023



प्रथम पंक्ति बाएं से दाएं: श्रीमती प्रियंका द्विवेदी, प्रोजेक्ट एक्सपर्ट, डॉ0 कनीज फातिमा, परियोजना निदेशक, श्री राम केवल, अपर मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी, ले0ज0 रविन्द्र प्रताप साहू, मा0 उपाध्यक्ष, विग्रे0 प्रमोद कुमार सिंह, वरिष्ठ सलाहकार, श्री निखिल गंगवार, प्रोजेक्ट एक्सपर्ट, श्री प्रवीन किशोर, प्रोजेक्ट कोऑर्डिनेटर (ट्रेनिंग)

द्वितीय पंक्ति बाएं से दाएं: डॉ0 चंदन कुमार, श्री राजेश श्रीवास्तव, श्री गौतम गुप्ता, श्री पवन शुक्ला, सुश्री प्राची उमराव, सुश्री नेहा दूबे, सुश्री प्रीती शिखा, सुश्री पुष्पांजलि, श्री रंजीत रंजन, श्री रवि प्रताप राय, सुश्री अग्रिमा सिंह।

तृतीय पंक्ति बाएं से दाएं: श्री सुनील कुमार कनौजिया, श्री आशीष सिंह, श्री ज्ञानदीप शर्मा, श्री पंकज कुमार, श्री हीरालाल, श्री अरुण कुमार मिश्रा, श्री शशिभूषण, श्री अशोक कुमार राय, श्री कृष्णा गुप्ता, श्री सुनील कुमार।

चतुर्थ पंक्ति बाएं से दाएं: मो0 अर्शी खान, श्री आशीष कुमार सिंह, श्री सुर्यभान, श्री भवानी प्रसाद दूबे, श्री आदित्य प्रकाश जायसवाल, श्री दीपक चौधरी, श्री ददन कुमार, श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह, श्री अनुपम, श्री पीयूष कुमार, श्री यथार्थ





## उ०प्र० राज्य आपदा प्रबन्धन प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ

TRAINING PROGRAM : MANAGEMENT OF FLOOD & FLOOD  
RELATED ISSUES, DROUGHT, LIGHTNING, SNAKEBITE AND  
PREPARATION OF DDMPs & GPSDPs.

Date: 12-13 JUNE, 2023



VENUE: DEEN DAYAL UPADHYA STATE INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, BAKSHI KA TALAB LUCKNOW- 226202



## उ०प्र० राज्य आपदा प्रबन्धन प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ

TRAINING PROGRAM : MANAGEMENT OF FLOOD & FLOOD  
RELATED ISSUES, DROUGHT, LIGHTNING, SNAKEBITE AND  
PREPARATION OF DDMPs & GPSDPs.

Date: 15-16 JUNE, 2023



VENUE: DEEN DAYAL UPADHYA STATE INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, BAKSHI KA TALAB LUCKNOW- 226202





**Training Programme : Incident Response System (30-31 August 2022)**





**Training Programme : Cold Wave Management (November 2022)**



**Visit of Honorable Minister Revenue, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh (November 2022)**





**Training Programme : Review of DRR Activities & Earthquake Safety Measures (January 2023)**





**Inter- Department Capacity Building and Sensitization Workshop on Preparedness of Uttar Pradesh State Heat Action Plan - 2023 (17 February 2023)**





**Training Programme: Heat Wave Management Programme (28 February 2023)**





**Conduct of Mock Exercise (Earthquake )**  
**District - Gautambubh Nagar, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad & Meerut (24 March 2023)**



**Orientation and Coordination Conference (Fire Mock Exercise)**  
**District - Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Prayagraj and Varanasi. (19 April 2023)**





Conduct of Fire Mock Exercise in Districts Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Prayagraj and Varanasi. (26 April 2023)





Conduct of Disaster Management Training Session & Mock Exercise (Earthquake) at SGPGIMS, Lko (9 May 2023)





**Brig. P.K. Singh (V.S.M.)**  
Sr. Consultant, UP SDMA



**Lt. Gen. RP Sahi (AVSM)**  
Hon'ble Vice Chairperson, UP SDMA.



**Shri Ram Kewal (I.A.S.)**  
ACEO, UP SDMA.



**Training Programme : Capacity Enhancement for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience. (May 2023)**





**Training Programme : Capacity Enhancement for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience. (May 2023)**





**Training Programme : Management of Flood & Flood related Issues, Drought, Lightning, Snakebite & Preparation of DDMPs & GPSDPs (June 2023)**





State Mock Exercise on Flood Disaster in Uttar Pradesh (July-2023)





**State Mock Exercise on Flood Disaster in Uttar Pradesh (July-2023)**









**Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority**  
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