**Climate Change - District Disaster Management and Reduction Management**

**Workshop to prepare Guidelines with different Departments**

**Problems & Opportunities**

# Workshop Schedule

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| Sl. No. | Date | Department |
| 1 | 21 September 2012 | District Development Officer’s Office |
| 2 | 24 September 2012 | Chief Medical Officer Office |
| 3 | 26 September 2012 | District Basic Education Officer and District School Inspector |
| 4 | 28 September 2012 | District Agriculture Officer |
| 5 | 01 October 2012 | Chief Veterinary Officer |
| 6 | 04 October 2012 | Zilla Panchayat Raj and Jal Nigam |
| 7 | 08 October 2012 | Flood Division/Flood Division-2 and Drainage Division  |
| 8 | 10 October 2012 | Saryu Nahar Division, Tube well Division, Irrigation Department |

# District Development Officer

* Development programmes should be designed keeping in mind the local disaster threats and disaster reduction should be an integral part of the development programmes
* Lack of adequate human resources adversely affects the quality of construction works and hence creates hurdles
* The policies and schemes are made taking into consideration the whole area. Within these areas, there are smaller areas which have specific problems which are completely ignored. Formulation of policies/schemes should also take into consideration these smaller problems.
* Lack of information on the amount of money given to the beneficiaries under the disaster relief fund
* Due to the lack of information on disaster management relief fund, the funds are not utilized comprehensively
* Coordination between governmental planning and development projects should be established
* MGNREGA scheme should be utilized for cleaning of rivers and removal of silt.

# Health Department

* In the construction of PHCs/CHCs, it is important to include flood resistant techniques along with earthquake resistant techniques.
* Evaluation of present status of old PHCs/CHCs should be done by a competent evaluation company.
* The connecting road to these centers gets damaged during rainy season.
* Long duration power cuts creates problems in attending the patients in the PHCs/CHCs
* Women employees feel unsafe working in the late evening hours in the centres because there is no adequate arrangement of lights of the roads
* Caution before floods are not given due to which adequate preparations are not made.
* Most of the health centres get water logged due to heavy rains
* Training on Do’s and Don’t’s at times of disaster should be organised for the members of Village Health and Sanitation Committee.

# District Basic Education Officer / District School Inspector

* In the construction of schools, it is important to include flood resistant techniques along with earthquake resistant techniques.
* Site selection for construction of schools should be done at a safe and elevated place
* Information and awareness on use and management of fire extinguishers installed in the schools should be given not only to the teachers but also to accountants and employees of other departments.
* In the school campus, the Mark-II hand pumps should have proper water outlet arrangements.
* Mock programmes in the schools should be organised on relief and management of disasters
* In order to assess the amount and extent of damage caused by disasters, proper formats should be developed in which the data should be filled in by the schools. After the assessment of the formats, flood relief fund should be released to the schools immediately.
* Tree plantation programmes can be actively promoted through schools.
* At times of disaster, alternate education options should be arranged so that the fear of disaster from children’s mind is overcome.
* Students beyond the strength capacity should not be accommodated in a class.
* The schools should not be used as disaster relief camps or for storage of food grains. This adversely affects education.

# Agriculture / Agriculture Protection Department

* Crops get affected due to untimely rains, extreme cold and hot temperatures.
* The situation of agriculture godowns at the block level are not god due to which flood water enters the godowns and causes damage to the chemicals stored there.
* Water logging in the crop fields causes problems in controlling pests, insects and diseases. Also, application of pesticides in water logged areas cause water pollution.
* Problems in storage of crops.
* Soil structure gets affected and amount of silt increases
* Floods affect crop cycles
* Works related to land leveling and constriction of farm bunds for the conservation of soil can be done under the MGNREGA programme.
* For enhancing the soil fertility, it will be appropriate to promote formation of vermicompost and nadep compost structures under the MGNREGA programme.
* Effective coordination should be established between soil conservation department, agriculture department and agriculture protection department.
* There is a need to bring about awareness among farmers from the flood affected areas to use flood resilient varieties of crops.

# Animal Husbandry Department

* Due to the lack of water in summer season owing to extremely high temperatures, the animals are not able to maintain their internal bodily temperatures because of which problem of infertility is increasing.
* Problems of fodder for livestock increases because of water logging
* Problem of shelter for animals arises due to continuous rainfall at a time which leads to water logging
* Water logging leads to problems of mosquito/fly breeding which causes diseases
* At times of flood, it becomes a huge task to shift animals to safer place
* Animals suffer because of unavailability of medicines at veterinary hospitals
* Unavailability of disaster kit
* Death of animals due to outbreak of infectitious diseases such as FMD, HS, BQ, etc.
* Lack of fodder for animals is also becoming a cause for their deaths.

# Jal Nigam

* The India Mark-II hand pumps should be installed at a high elevated and safe place. This can be done with the support of Panchayat.
* There is a fixed amount for establishing hand pumps. Therefore, it is important that in flood affected areas, support of MGNREGA should be sought for installation of hand pumps are high elevated areas.
* The plan for establishing sewerage system for the city of Gorakhpur is ready but due to non-allocation of funds, the work has not yet started.
* While construction of buildings, problem of flood should be kept in mind as people think about rainwater harvesting and problem of earthquake
* Problems of villages and cities are different and hence the solutions too. The work remains incomplete because there is only one person who looks after both the problems – that of villages and cities too.
* For every scheme, there should be adequate number of regular staff to carry out the tasks
* To enable access of water to entire villages and tolas, arrangement of adequate funds under the old programmes should be done for the renovation of all the water sources.
* The Panchayat should get the defunct hand pumps repaired in time. It should not waste time for depending upon Jal Nigam for a long period of time.
* For the implementation of schemes, the funds should be made available before the actual work on the ground starts. In many cases what happens is that the construction work gets started but the funds are not released because of which there are unnecessary delays in the completion of work and the cost of materials and labour goes on increasing.
* Adequate funds should be made available for maintenance of drinking water projects.
* Faster availability of funds from the disaster relief scheme
* In times of disaster, in order to expedite the process of relief and rehabilitation, system of quick communication, decision and implementation should be established

# Panchayati Raj Department

* Lack of resources for repairing of destroyed public properties
* Assessment of flood and other disasters in local areas should be done according to which provision for funds should be made for the maintenance of Panchayat bhawan and other public buildings.
* Awareness should be brought about among villagers to keep their village surroundings clean and usage of individual, school, Anganwadi and community toilets. Awareness campaigns can be done by using motivation groups, nukkad natak, media, etc. Amount of materials should be also increased.
* For the repair of India Mark hand pumps for drinking water, funds under Panchayat Raj, 13th Finance Commission should be increased.
* Trainings should be given to cleaning workers, block and village level motivators.
* Assessment of damage caused to public properties should be done and accordingly the demand for renovation/repair of these properties should be made. This should be implemented at the Gram Panchayat level for which adequate funds should be allocated.

# Flood Division/ Flood Division-2 & Drainage Division

* Less number of work supervisors in the departments
* As per the SDRF guidelines, the embankments should be re-established within 45 days. It becomes very difficult to get the work completed within this deadline.
* It is important to activate the flood protection committees
* The embankments get cracked in summer season due to high temperatures. Situation becomes even worse if this is immediately followed by heavy rains.
* Pressure of the embankments increase when all of a sudden, water increases in the rivers which are on the way to Nepal
* Lack of support and cooperation from Tehsil and local government

**Saryu Nahar Division, Tube well Division, Irrigation Department**

* Heavy rains ruptures the branch-lets of canals which hampers irrigation facilities
* At some places, heavy rainfalls lead to water logging in the villages due to which the canal requires to be closed and opened from some other area. This adversely affects irrigation
* Depletion in the groundwater levels due to which the discharge from tube wells is decreased
* Low electricity voltage because of which the tube wells get defunct
* In the *Kharif* season, the pipelines are destroyed at some places by the farmers
* Construction and re-establishment related works are done during a fixed time. If the funds are not made available at this time, then it gets very difficult to get the work done.
* Considering the geographical and environmental situation of an area, it is important to place bans and restrictions on cultivation of water-intensive crops such as peppermint,etc.
* Diversity in cropping systems should be strictly implemented
* The structural designs of various infrastructures which are related to canals are done as per the orders of respective departments. These infrastructures should also be made earthquake proof and flood resistant.
* As a mechanism to adapt to drought and flood situations, various rivers should be joined so that they prevent floods and help in increasing the groundwater table levels
* It is important to have convergence between various departments and Panchayats in order to prevent encroachment