FLOOD MOCK
EXERCISE REPORT 2025

# STATE LEVEL MOCK EXERCISE ON FLOOD INTENSE RAIN DISASTERS

PREPAREDNESS • RESPONSE • RELIEF

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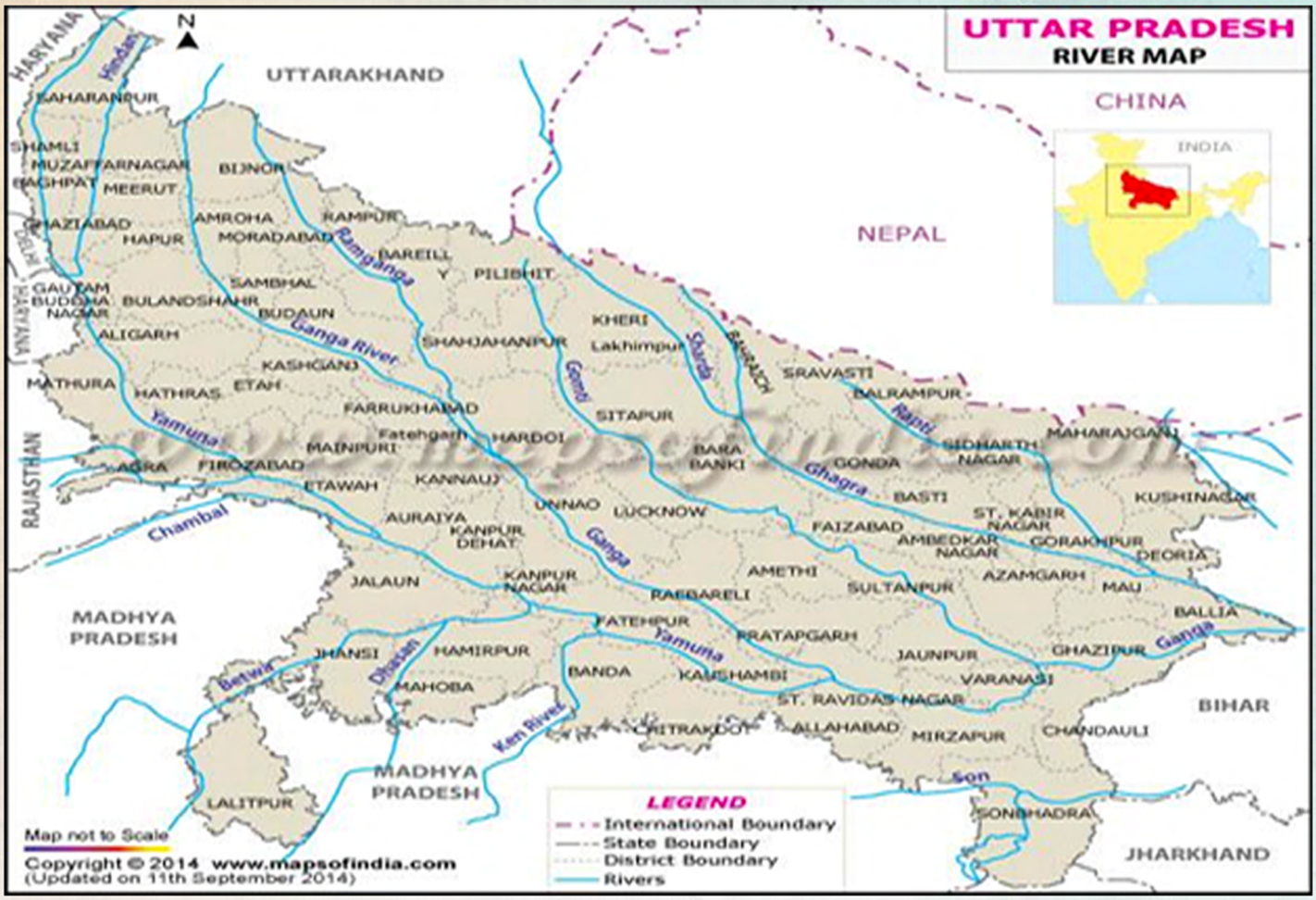
# UTTAR PRADESH STATE FLOOD MOCK EXERCISE

## INTRODUCTION

1. Every year, severe flooding occurs in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The state's geographical landscape enables the natural movement of water from the North-West to the South-East. The water inflow in the State primarily comes from three sources. The catchment regions of Uttarakhand supply the river systems of Yamuna, Ganga, Ramganga, and Sharda (referred to as River Kali in the North). The river basins of Narayani, Mahakali, and Karnali in Nepal supply rivers Sharda, Ghaghra, Rapti, Rohini, and Gandak. Flash floods occur in the Northern regions of the State, while the Southern regions experience flooding. The Betwa, Ken, and Tons rivers in Madhya Pradesh are tributaries of the Yamuna. Parichha, Matatila, Govindsagar, Shahzad, and Sukma-Dukma dams are located on these rivers. The discharge of water from these dams causes the River Yamuna to overflow and floods nearby regions. The meeting point of Yamuna and Ganga in Prayagraj, along with the subsequent merging of Ganga with Gomti, Ghaghra, Saryu, and other northern rivers up to Ballia, can lead to significant flooding in nearby regions. The map below illustrates the river system in Uttar Pradesh:-




2. In Uttar Pradesh, 44 of the 75 districts and 118 of the 351 Tehsils have been identified as hyper sensitive/sensitive to floods for the year 2025. A Mock Exercise at the State level in every district took place as a TTEx on June 24th and a Mock Exercise on June 26th, 2025, to perform drills for assessing readiness, response, and relief during flood disasters or comparable emergencies in these 118 highly sensitive/sensitive Tehsils of the State. Officials from other districts of the State also participated in the Mock Exercise as observers.

# FLOOD SCENARIOS IN THE STATE

**3. The main causes of Floods in the State of Uttar Pradesh are: -**

**a) Heavy Rainfall:** The monsoon season starts in the region by mid/end June. During this period, there is heavy rainfall in Nepal, Uttarakhand and the Terai region which causes severe flooding in the foothills.

**b) Breaches in Embankments:** Numerous embankments have been constructed along the rivers to control flooding. The breaching of river embankments causes widespread damage and loss of human lives, livestock and property.

**c) Siltation:** The run-off water from higher reaches carries large amounts of silt which gets accumulated in the river beds, reducing the carrying capacity of rivers and thereby causing floods in the surrounding areas.

**d) Deforestation:** Deforestation at some places has further aggravated soil erosion leading to siltation of river beds.

**e) Melting Snow and Ice:** The State of Uttar Pradesh lies in the foothills of the Himalayas. The rapid melting of glaciers and ice in the higher reaches of the mountains due to warming aggravates the flood situation in the State.

**f) Urban Flooding:**

**(i) Choking of Drainage System:** During heavy rains, the drainage systems in urban and semi urban areas get choked by plastic and other non-degradable materials resulting in water logging for a considerable period of time.

**(ii) Reduced Percolation of Rainwater:** Cities are constructed mostly of concrete and other impermeable material which greatly reduces the percolation of rainwater through the soil. During rains, this results in accumulation of water causing inundation and water logging.

**g) Release of Water from Dams/ Barrages:** Water released from dams/ barrages in Nepal, Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh, causes flooding in the downstream areas.

# River Basins In Uttar Pradesh

**4. Yamuna River Basin:**

**a) Affected Districts:** Saharanpur, Shamli, Gautam Budh Nagar, Bagpat, Ghaziabad, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Firozabad, Itawa, Auraiya, Kanpur Dehat, Lalitpur, Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Prayagraj, Fatehpur, Chitrakoot, Kaushambi.

**b) Events Leading to Inundation:**

i. Heavy rainfall and release of water from Parichha and Matatila dam on Betwa river result in overflowing of River Yamuna and River Ganga - Prayagraj and Mirzapur.
ii. Situation further aggravates with release of water from Kanpur barrage - Raibareilly.
iii. Release of water from catchment areas of Uttarakhand.

**5. Ganga/Ramganga River Basin:**

**a) Affected Districts:** Bijnaur, Muzzafarnagar, Bulandshahr, Moradabad, Badaun, Shahjahanpur, Unnao, Raibarelly, Pratapgarh, Prayagraj, Mirzapur, Varansi, Ghazipur, Ballia, Rampur, Bareilly, Farukhabad, Kannauj, Kasganj, Meerut, Amroha, Hapud, Aligarh, Badaun, Eta, Hardoi, Kanpur Nagar, Bhadhohi and Chandauli.

b) **Events Leading to Inundation:**
   i. Heavy rainfall in catchment areas of Uttarakhand.
   ii. Release of water from Kalagarh/Ramganga dam in Uttarakhand.
   iii. This dam has limited storage capacity and affects Bijnor, Rampur, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Moradabad, Farrukhabad.

6. **Gomti River Basin:**
   a) **Affected Districts:** Pilibhit, Lakhimpur-Khiri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Barabanki, Raibareli, Amethi, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur.
   b) **Events Leading to Inundation:**
      i. Heavy rainfall and water from its tribuaries, such as Sai, Kathana, and Kukrail.
      ii. The flood situation is exacerbated by inadequate drainage systems in the cities, which cannot handle the runoff from urban areas.
      iii. Encroachment and illegal construction on flood plains and wetlands further reduces the river's capacity to absorb excess water.

7. **Ghaghra/Sharda River Basin:**
   a) **Affected Districts:** Bahraich, Lakhimpur Kheri, Sitapur, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia, Mau, Ayodhya, Sant Kabir Nagar, Azamgarh, Ambedkarnagar, Barabanki and Pilibhit.
   b) **Events Leading to Inundation:**
      i. Heavy rainfall in terai region.
      ii. Heavy rainfall in catchment areas of Nepal and Uttarakhand.
      iii. Release of water from Nepal-Karnali River.
      iv. Release of water from Ghaghra River Barrage - Bahraich.
      v. Overflow of water from Mahakali River in Nepal.
      vi. Release of water from Banbasa dam in Uttarakhand.

8. **Rapti River Basin:**
   a) **Affected Districts:** Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Sidharth Nagar, Balrampur, Shravasti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Basti
   b) **Events Leading to Inundation:**
      i. Heavy rainfall in catchment areas in Nepal.
      ii. Extensive rainfall in terai region of UP.
      iii. Overflow of water from Narayani River Basin in Nepal.
      iv. Breach in River Embankment on Rohini/Rapti.

9. **Gandak River Basin:**
   a) **Affected Districts:** Kushinagar, Deoria and Maharajganj
   b) **Events Leading to Inundation:**
      i. Release of Water from Balmiki Nagar Barrage, Nepal.
      ii. Overflow of water from Narayani River in Nepal.
      iii. Khadda tehsil being closest immediately affected.

10. **Sone River Basin:**
   a) **Affected Districts:** Sonbhadra
   b) **Events Leading to Inundation:** Heavy rainfall in catchment.

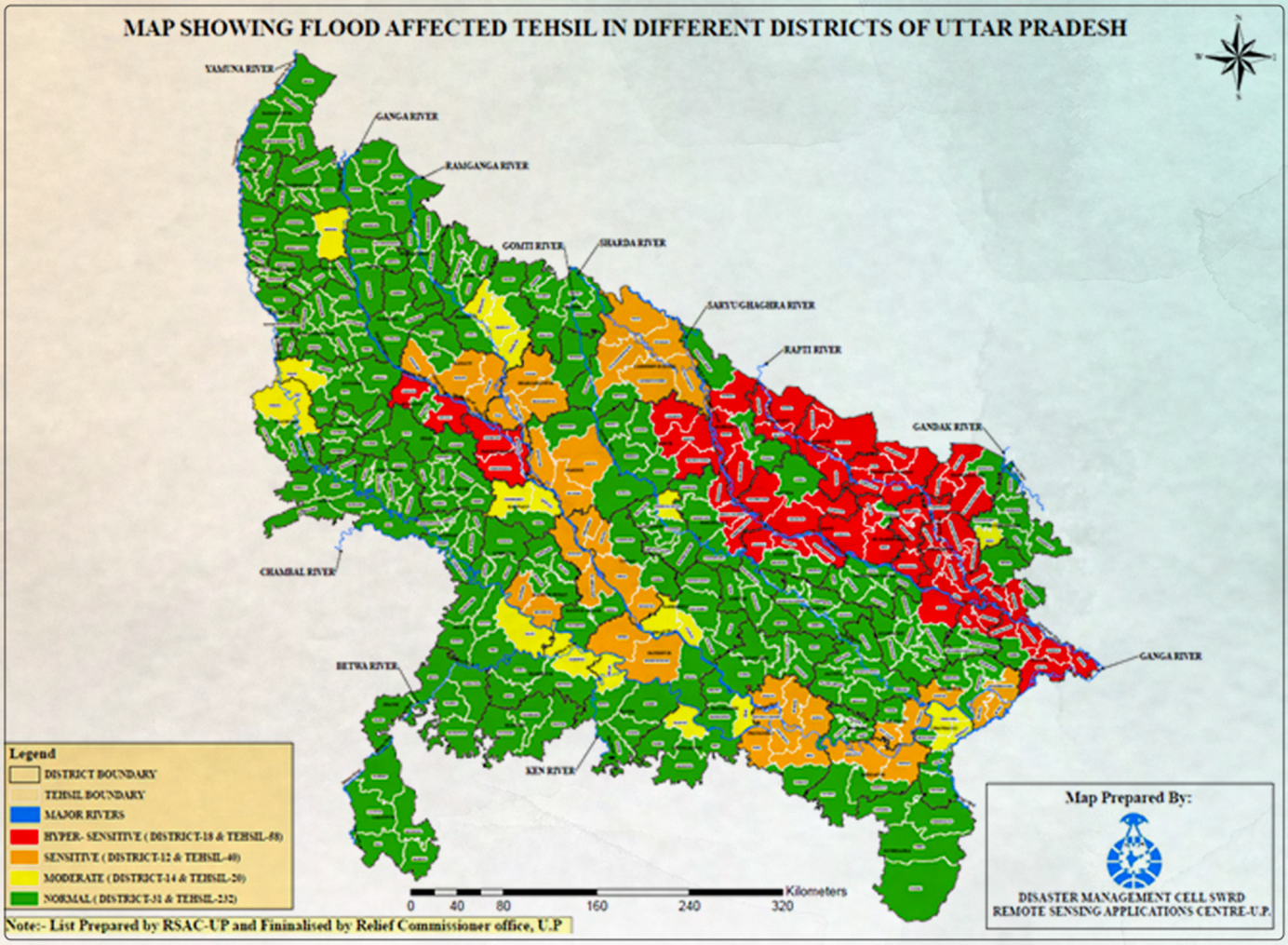
# Flood Sensitivity of Districts

**11. 44 districts and 118 tehsils have been classified as hypersensitive, sensitive, or moderately sensitive to floods, as under: -**

**a) Hyper Sensitive Districts (18):** These districts are Ayodhya, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Ballia, Balrampur, Barabanki, Basti, Deoria, Farrukhabad, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Kasganj, Maharajganj, Mau, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shrawasti, Siddarthnagar and Sitapur.

**b) Sensitive Districts (12):** These districts are Badaun, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Hardoi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Prayagraj, Lakhimpur Kheri, Mirzapur, Shahjhanpur, Unnao and Varanasi.

**c) Moderately Sensitive(14):** These districts are Aligarh, Banda, Bareilly, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Jaluan, Kannauj, Kaunshambi, Kushinagar, Lucknow, Mathura, Meerut and Raibareli.



# STATE FLOOD MOCK EXERCISE 2025

## Incident Response System

**12.** The Incident Response System (IRS) is the mandated response mechanism for managing disasters in India. Accordingly, the State of Uttar Pradesh has notified IRTs at State and District level.

**13.** Both the Table Top Exercise (TTEx) and Mock Exercise (ME) utilized the IRS. The Flood ME's broad objectives were the following: -

a) Simulating emergency circumstances allows disaster managers to practice their tasks and responsibilities.

b) Review DM plans and SOPs for the State, line Departments, and Districts.

c) Coordinate with the Administration, emergency response agencies, Emergency Support Function Departments, and stakeholders.

d) Increase public awareness through media, LGBs, NGOs, and the community.

e) Identify gaps in resources, manpower, communications, and reaction capabilities.

## Participation

**14.** The TTEx and ME were chaired by Lt Gen Yogendra Dimri, PVSM, AVSM, VSM (Retd), Vice Chairman UPSDMA, and attended by Mr. Bhanu Chandra Goswami, (IAS), ACEO UPSDMA and Brig Ravindra Gururung (Retd), Senior Consultant, NDMA, who also served as the Exercise Coordinator.

**15.** The operation targeted 44 districts and 118 Tehsils in the State that were identified as sensitive to floods. All 44 flood districts' DDMAs, relevant line departments, the Army, Air Force, NDRF, SDRF, NGOs, and other stakeholders took part in the State Level Flood Exercise. Representatives from the remaining 31 districts served as observers.

## Exercise Scenario

**16. The Exercise Scenario was as follows: -**

a) Information received from IMD on heavy rainfall in catchment areas in Nepal, Uttarakhand and Terai region of UP. The SEOC has disseminated early warning message to the DEOCs of all hyper sensitive and sensitive districts to activate their IRTs.

b) Water released from Barrages/ Dams (Balmiki Nagar Barrage, Nepal, Ghaghra River Barrage, Bahraich, Parichha & Matatila dam on Betwa river, Banbasa and Kalagarh/Ramganga dams in Uttarakhand). Water also overflows from the Narayani, Karnali & Mahakali Rivers in Nepal.

c) DEOCs and District/ Tehsil IRTs have been activated.

d) Precautionary evacuation has been carried out and Relief Camps setup at multiple locations.

e) Breaching of River Embankment on rivers such as Rohini / Rapti inundated adjoining areas. Overflowing rivers and continued rainfall cause floods in many districts. Damage to infrastructure, crops and buildings reported from many areas along with some loss of lives. Incidents of boat capsizing and people drowning reported from some parts of the State. Many persons have been marooned on building roofs and other high grounds.

f) NDRF/ SDRF, PAC and other response agencies along with various volunteer organisation carry out search and rescue. Relief supplies being distributed to a large number of affected persons in the State. Community volunteers are assisting the Administration in large numbers.

g) In view of the large number of injuries and flood related ailments, the capacities of the health department were overwhelmed. Evacuation of the casualties was carried out by various means. Hospitals witnessed a surge in patients.

h) Communications and various other essential services have been seriously affected.

**Conduct**

**17. The Flood Mock Exercise was conducted in three phases as follows: -**

(a) Phase 1: Orientation & Coordination Conference - 12 June 2025

(b) Phase 2: Table Top Exercise (TTEx) - 24 June 2025

(c) Phase 3: Physical ME - 26 June 2025

**Execution**

**18. Table Top Exercise:**

a) The TTEx was conducted at Yojna Bhawan, Lucknow where SDMA and State level officials congregated. The DDMA and other stakeholders from the districts participated in the TTEx from their respective locations through video conferencing.

b) Districts confirmed that their DM Plans have been updated while few yet to be updated. Some key State Departments presented their preparedness during the session.

c) The NDMA Coordinator gave out the exercise scenario and painted several hypothetical situations to which the representatives of the districts and other participants responded.

d) At the end, coordination for the ME was carried out along with a briefing to the observers.

**19. Mock Exercise:**

a) The physical ME was conducted across all 118 Tehsils. In each tehsil, five locations were selected in advance to practice various contingency scenarios. The exercise was managed from the State Headquarters and coordinated by the DDMAs through the DEOCs.

b) The response was initiated by relevant stakeholders following the instructions of the Incident Commander. Specialized response efforts were carried out by the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), PAC, Armed Forces, with additional support from NCC, BS&G, and NYK.

c) The response exercises followed the IRS guidelines. Facilities such as the Staging Area, Incident Command Post, Relief Camp, and Medical Aid Post were established to support the operations. The exercise in Farrukhabad district was observed by the Vice Chairman of UPSDMA.

d) Communication was tested through police wireless networks and HAM radio operators.

e) Evaluators were assigned to each site and provided with evaluation forms to assess the response to the simulated scenarios. A self-assessment form was also distributed to all DDMAs for their own evaluation.

f) At the conclusion, a debriefing session was conducted via video conference with all districts & tehsil officials to review and discuss the conduct of the ME.

g) In District Ghazipur, a scenario of railway track damage due to floods was demonstrated at Tadi Ghat Railway Station, Zamania. This was the first-ever exercise of its kind in the State. During the mock drill, the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and Railway staff worked in close coordination. Notably, the damaged railway track was repaired and restored without disrupting train services, ensuring the smooth continuation of operations.

This exercise highlighted an excellent example of rapid response, effective coordination, and innovative management during flood-related emergencies, setting a unique and replicable model for disaster preparedness in the railway sector.

h) In the districts of Mathura, Gorakhpur, and Varanasi, the flood mock exercise search and rescue scenario was demonstrated using drones.

**20.** Various activities conducted in the Districts during the Mock Exercise are shown in photographs at Appendix ‘A’.

# FEEDBACK BY EVALUATORS AND FROM DISTRICTS

**Areas of Strength**

**21. A number of strong points and good practices were observed during the TTEx and the ME. These are summarised below: -**

**a) TTEx:**

The TTEx was well conducted and realistic lessons were derived for all participants. The learnings from the TTEx helped in conduct of the ME.

**b) Coordination:**

i. Coordination among the various emergency response agencies was good. The roles and responsibilities were clear to all responders. Clear disaster management hierarchy exists from State → District → Tehsil.
ii. Traffic arrangements and crowd management was well coordinated during the ME.
iii. The participation and role of the Armed Forces was coordinated effectively.

**c) Communications:**

i. The wireless network setup for communications with the Flood Chowkies was very effective.
ii. At the time of incident there is loss of network in that case other network can be used through Inter Call Routing (ICR) system which will be activated by Telecom service providers for better communication.
iii. Arrangement of different telecom service providers has been made for uninterrupted communication.

**d) Participation:**

i. There was active and enthusiastic participation from the local communities.
ii. Telecommunication Service providers were incorporated in the ME.
iii. NCC, NYK, BS&G & Civil defence volunteers participated in a large number.
iv. Good participation from Apda Mitra.

**e) Resource Management:**

i. The Search and rescue equipment available with the emergency responders were adequate for the task at hand.
ii. Boats were available and pre-positioned in all the flood prone tehsils.
iii. A number of tehsils practised making improvised floating aids using locally available resources and also effective use of resources available at tehsil level.
iv. Participation of local divers and boatmen at the time of response during ME.
v. Use of Drone at the time of search & rescue portrayed.

**f) Media and Public Awareness:**

i. The ME generated greater awareness in the local population and communities and also instilled a sense of confidence.
ii. Mock drills created awareness among communities about safe shelters, evacuation routes, and do's & don'ts. Sirens, loudspeakers, and school-based announcements were used.
iii. The print media coverage of the ME at district level was very encouraging. Some DDMA made effective use of social media platforms. All the activities of Gorakhpur district were streamed live over YouTube through "Suno Gorakhpur Channel".

## Areas for Improvement

**22. There is a need for greater coordination and training. The areas that need improvement and greater attention are summarised below: -**

**a) Training:**

i. IRS Training capsules. The line departments and other stakeholders need training on IRS for better understanding of the response mechanism during disasters. Regular IRS training capsules are needed at the District level to cater for new appointees to various appointments and normal turnover of manpower on transfers.
ii. NCC, Scouts & Guides, NYK and other volunteer organisations need regular orientation and training capsules.
iii. Community volunteers need training on handling of casualties and first aid during the 'golden hour'. They also need to be trained in swimming and rescue of drowning victims.
iv. Training should include practical sessions on digital tools through simple mobile-based reporting formats for field workers.

**b) Resource Management:**

i. Districts need to train and keep an updated list of boatmen, deep divers and other resources required during flood along with registration of Ghats and Boats to prevent any mishap.
ii. Inventory of all the available resources for flood response is required to be maintained at the districts and tehsil level.
iii. There is a need for centralised procurement for equipment like Drones and satellite phones for the Districts.

**c) Early Warning and Communications:**

i. The facility of 'Priority Call Routing' needs to be streamlined for the districts and practised during the MEs.
ii. There is a need for more wireless radio sets for better communication facilities at the IRS facilities such as Staging areas and ICPs.
iii. Telecommunication Service Providers (TSPs) need to cater for sufficient portable BTS, satellite phones and mobile DG sets. They also need to coordinate with the district authorities for supply of fuel for DG Sets during disasters.
iv. Integration of GIS maps, flood inundation models, and satellite imagery for better ground-level accuracy.

**d) Emergency Operations Centre (EOC):**

i. DEOC facilities are rudimentary and need upgrading. Adequate staff is needed for full scale activation of the EOC during disasters.
ii. Line departments also need to establish control room for command and control during disasters.
iii. Satellite phones are needed in the flood prone areas.

**e) Plan and SOPs:**

i. Hospitals need to have updated and documented DM Plans.
ii. Crowd management is very crucial during emergency situations and this aspect must be covered in DM Plans and SOPs.
iii. Community Radio Station is an important instrument for community awareness and needs to be dovetailed in DM Plans.

# OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

**23. Follow up Actions of Last Mock Exercise:** The last State level ME was conducted on 24th July 2024. A number of actions listed in the last Exercise Report that remained as a gap in the State's preparation against disasters were also addressed this year. Some of the remaining gaps are summarised below:-

**a) EOC:**

i. GIS experts are required at SEOC.
ii. Strengthen EOC staff capacity through regular refresher training.
iii. Use of Satellite phones in the SEOC.
iv. Police and Armed forces must be outstations in Communication networks of the EOC.
v. Communication facilities upto IRS locations in the field need to be catered.
vi. Mobile EOCs may be planned at district level.

**b) Resource Management:**

i. Include inventory of flood response resources in district Flood Management Plans.
ii. Procurement of Satellite phone in flood sensitive districts.
iii. Provision of IRB and OBM in all the flood prone tehsils.
iv. Updated list of deep divers and boatmen and their training.
v. IDRN not updated regularly. Lack of a comprehensive database of resources.

**c) Coordination:**

i. Civil Military Liaison Conference (CMLC) must be conducted by districts regularly.
ii. Coordination with Uttarakhand, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh for real-time information sharing & early warning. Similar coordination is also required with Nepal.
iii. Lack of synergy between IMD, CWC and Irrigation Department for Impact Based Assessment. A single joint web portal needs to be developed.
iv. Need for CWC representation at districts and integration with Irrigation Department. Coordination with NGOs and CSOs for relief actions. Updated list of NGOs not maintained.

**d)** Community Radio Station should be dovetailed in plans.
**e)** Use of drones for real time information, distribution of relief material and PDNA.
**f)** Volunteers had limited exposure to digital apps and communication tools.
**g)** Lack of refresher training for frontline officials.

**24. Participation in TTEx and ME:**

a) There is a need for each department and organisation to ensure that senior officers attend the TTEx and the ME.

b) Teams of various ESF agencies need to participate and practise their roles during the mock exercise. They need to mobilise and deploy the resources nominated for disaster and rehearse disaster drills and SOPs. Examples of some such teams are:-

i. TSP mobile repair teams
ii. Electricity restoration teams
iii. Water department teams catering for Drinking Water, Dewatering Pumps etc.
iv. PWD teams for restoration of essential facilities and road axis clearance
v. Livestock management teams with fodder and medical arrangements
vi. Animal carcasses disposal teams
vii. Municipal department teams for debris clearance, hygiene and sanitation
viii. Temporary Shelter teams
ix. Transport department teams for evacuations

c) Indian Railways participated with full preparations in district Ghazipur flood mock exercise.

**25. State Flood Action Plan:** The State Flood Action Plan is a comprehensive document that is revised and updated regularly. The districts also need to update their respective flood action plans by 30 April each year as well as complete all the actions and preparations required to be completed before the flood season.

**26. Emergency Operation Centre:** The District EOCs are required to be upgraded with adequate communication arrangements and staff. They must cater for adequate space for full operationalisation during emergencies.

**27. Communication Arrangements:**

a) The use of wireless radio sets provided by the police department was effective but needs a more widespread deployment.

b) Other arrangements like HAM operators, community radios, satellite phones must be mainstreamed for effective communication among various stakeholders.

c) Coordination is needed to ensure that the existing communication networks of the organisations like the Police, Railways and the Armed Forces can be integrated and utilised during disasters. There is a need to coordinate frequencies, have provisions of liaison officers and establish a common radio network for disasters.

d) The Department of Telecommunication (DoT) needs to ensure that all TSPs maintain resources and spares for early restoration of communication networks as per the SOP (2020) for Telecommunication Services for Responding to Disasters. The Resource Centre for the State of Uttar Pradesh must be established and stocked as per the SOP. These resources must be mobilised during State MEs.

**28. Media and Public Awareness:** The local media coverage of the mock exercise was good. Districts must carry out public awareness of the hazard along with Do's and Don'ts through the print and broadcast media in the period before the actual exercise.

**29. Fire and Emergency Services:** This is first time Fire & Emergency Services involved in all the 44 Districts, 118 Tehsils during conduct of mock exercise. For better response management there is a need of fire station in every tehsil.

**30. Capacity Building of Emergency Responders:** The training needs of the emergency responders including community volunteers needs to be systematically appraised and additional courses on various aspects of disaster management demanded/ conducted. The PAC flood companies and SDRF along with Civil Defence volunteers, Home Guard personnel and Aapda Mitras are important resources whose capabilities must be continuously upgraded. Additional IRS training courses also need to be conducted for the District & Tehsil IRTs and line departments.

**31. Resource Management:** Centralised resource network is in progress for flood response like availability of boats, divers & other equipment's at tehsil level.

**32. Establishment of IRS Facilities:** There is a need to practise setting up various IRS facilities like ICP, incident base, camps, relief camps, helipads, etc. These are presently established in name's sake with just banners depicting the facility. They should be set up with all mandated capabilities and equipment including required communication arrangements.

**33. Hospitals and Medical Facilities:** The Medical, Health and Family Welfare Ministry performed well in setting up medical aid posts and evacuation of injured through ambulances. There is a need to practise surge capability in all major hospitals of the district. They also will be affected by disasters to a varying degree and must practise how to overcome emergency situations. For this, the hospitals must have their own DM Plans and SOPs. The department may plan separate dedicated mock exercises for hospitals in the districts for this purpose. Weak integration of NGOs, Red Cross, and private health providers.

**34. Strategic Priorities Unfulfilled**

a) Updating of District Flood Plans is pending in some districts.
b) Limited adoption of emerging technologies (drones, GIS-based dashboards).
c) Restricted participation of senior leadership and line departments.

**35.** Multi district exercises are big events and every stakeholder may not get adequately exercised due to paucity of time and resources. To derive maximum benefit from such large-scale exercises, they should be preceded by smaller district/ tehsil drills including Table Top exercises and IRS training capsules.

## Conclusion: Disaster Preparedness and Response in Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh has made notable strides in disaster risk reduction, as reflected in the successful conduct of the State-Level Mock Exercise (ME) and Tabletop Exercise (TTEx). These exercises highlighted strong inter-agency coordination, active community participation, and innovative communication practices, including the use of wireless networks and live media streaming. The involvement of the Armed Forces, volunteer organizations such as NCC, NYK, and Apda Mitras, along with the proactive role of Telecommunication Service Providers, is particularly commendable.

At the same time, critical gaps remain in areas such as training, resource inventory, EOC infrastructure, early warning dissemination, and the surge capacity of medical and emergency services. The absence of regular training cycles, shortages of essential equipment (life jackets, boats, satellite phones), and limited integration of NGOs and technical experts continue to constrain the State's operational readiness.

Strategic priorities identified in earlier ME reports—such as strengthening District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOCs), updating district flood plans, institutionalizing Civil-Military Liaison Conferences, and adopting emerging technologies like drones—are yet to be fully realized. Furthermore, uneven participation from senior leadership and key line departments points to the need for stronger institutional commitment.

Moving forward, Uttar Pradesh must transition from a reactive to a proactive approach by institutionalizing annual exercises, focusing on localized capacity building, ensuring district-level accountability, and advancing the use of technology and inter-state coordination. These steps will be critical to building a robust and resilient disaster management framework for the State.

**A** **APPENDIX**
(REFERS TO PARA 20)

# MOCK EXERCISE ACTIVITIES

## DEOC / Incident Command Post

ALIGARH

Kanpur Dehat

Lucknow

Basti

Hardoi

Banda

Barabanki

Prayagraj

# MOCK EXERCISE ACTIVITIES

## Evacuation

# MOCK EXERCISE ACTIVITIES

## Relief and Shelter / Baadh Chauki

Kannauj

Banda

Lakhimpur

Mirzapur

Chitrakoot

Sant Kabir Nagar

Barabanki

Barabanki

# MOCK EXERCISE ACTIVITIES

## Search and Rescue

# MOCK EXERCISE ACTIVITIES

## Medical

Ballia

Varanasi

Chandauli

Fatehpur

Shravasti

Lucknow

Meerut

Maharajganj

# MOCK EXERCISE ACTIVITIES

## Staging Area

Bahraich

Banda

Balrampur

Shravasti

Azamgarh

Kannauj

Kasganj

Barabanki

PREPAREDNESS • RESPONSE • RELIEF

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