

1.3 Scope

The scope of NAP-CIDM comprises the following:-

1. Necessary amendments in the existing regulations.
2. Human resources development is the priority of the NAP-CIDM and suggests the following:-
 - i) Identification, development and networking of Nodal Training Institutions (NTIs). These NTIs will further identify, develop and recommend Satellite Training Institutions (STIs) at local levels to assist NTIs to strengthen the capacity of all stake holders. Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), local engineering colleges / industrial associations will be preferred as satellite training institutions;
 - ii) Identification of those training institutions which are offering general and specialised training at different levels for different target groups at local, national and international levels and;
 - iii) Training need assessment, development of standard training manuals, evaluation of training programme, etc.
3. Immediate data base of hazardous facilities need to be built by using Information Technology (IT) tool.
4. Development of GIS based emergency planning (both On-site and Off-site) and response system at local level integrated at country level. It should be on priority by involving States/UTs. On-site and Off-site emergency plans should be developed on priority for gas processing, oil and gas installations, petroleum products and natural gas pipeline, petroleum storage, petroleum retail outlets and city gas projects including compressed natural gas and their transportation, ammonia, chlorine, blast furnace/corex, coke-oven gas, etc., and industrial estates / clusters.
5. Development of standard procedures and manuals to develop effective mechanism for chemical (industrial) disaster risk management. It is recommended that manuals/guidelines should be developed on Quantitative and Qualitative Risk Assessment; Risk reduction, transfer and termination measures; Community involvement in risk communication, reduction and mock drills.
6. Necessary infrastructures to regulators (i.e CIFs, PESO, PNGRB, DGFASLI, CPCB and SPCBs) and first responders to equip them to take the challenges of chemical/industrial disaster risk management.
7. Development of procedures to explore and adopt the best practices in the area of petroleum and natural gas, chemical/industrial disaster risk management.
8. The practical field testing mock drills that brings together industries, industrial areas, local populations, first responders, planners and local administrations.
9. Initiating the establishment of an independent organisation or Third Party Inspection Agency (TPIA) of accident investigation and documentation for learning. US Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (USCSB) of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) can be considered.
10. Involvement of NDRF at State/UT level and SDRF at district levels.
11. Distance education by involving IGNOU and other Open University at state and regional level.
12. Identification of role and responsibilities of media (both print and electronic) for making regular features on CIDM for making awareness in the common masses. Besides, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for features in peace and crisis time for the CIDM related features with the help of established experts of national and regional levels.

13. Committed involvement of States/UTs in the development of state disaster management plan in lines of NDMA's Guidelines.

14. Constitution of a core group of following members if proposed to assess the progress of above scope of work at national, state and UT level:-

- NDMA
- MoEF
- Co-opted members from other union ministries as and when required
- DMI
- Two experts from Industries

15. Chemicals in the country are being transported by Railways, Shipping, Highways, in water ways & also Airways. Two Railway Freight Corridors, one is the East and second is west Corridor, are dedicated for freight transportation in the country and therefore a separate action plan for railway accidents / disasters may be required.
