

Suggested actions for evacuations process and cyclone shelters

- a. Ensure social distancing in evacuation process. Use existing protocols for movement of persons by buses, and derive norms for other means of transport. Evacuees should wear masks throughout the evacuation process, and hand sanitization and thermal scanning should be conducted at embarkation points. Any person found to be with fever should be evacuated separately to designated medical facilities, ensuring all sanitisation and social distancing precautions.
- b. Ensure adequate stock of dry food, essential medicines, soap/sanitizer, water for handwashing, re-usable/disposable masks and thermal scanners in all the cyclone shelters.
- c. Ensure adequate stock of cattle feed and nutritional supplements for pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children in all cyclone shelters.
- d. Ensure additional drinking water supply in tankers (in case of power failure at pumping stations) and stock water purification tablets (in case drinking water sources get contaminated).
- e. Accommodation capacity for each shelter should be revised to ensure social distancing norms for residents. Space allocation of 5 sqmtr per person will need to be made to keep social distancing norms (normal conditions 3.5 sqmtr per person). Identify additional nearby public buildings (schools, colleges, *panchayat* office, community halls, etc.) which can be used as additional temporary cyclone shelters.
- f. Secure all falling hazards in the vicinity of the shelters that can lead to possible damage to the structure or block access.
- g. Secure all openings (windows, doors, etc.) in the identified shelters. Establish protocol for some opening on leeward side (opposite from where wind is coming) during high winds to avoid roof-lift and building damage.
- h. Pre-identify source of clearance, search and rescue equipment for each quarantine centre and isolation ward facility, including search lights, first-aid kits, machinery and equipment such as tree cutter along with skilled staff, high capacity diesel pump sets and adequate fuel to drain out water from low lying areas.
- i. Once evacuation orders are issued, ensure people along with their domestic animals are put in cyclone shelters while ensuring social distancing and compulsory use of masks.
- j. People at higher risk such as elderly, living with existing morbidities or people requiring special care such as pregnant women, children, people

with disabilities should be evacuated and housed in shelters on priority, and be provided space with the highest regard for social distancing.

- k. Ensure prohibition of spitting in all places in and around the cyclone shelters.
- l. During the cyclone, ensure nobody comes out of houses or shelters until an official clearance is issued. This is to be ensured especially during the calm eye of the storm which is momentary and just means violent winds will resume from the opposite direction.
- m. Follow vector control measures by spraying of DDT and insect repellants the locality, after the cyclone.
- n. Maintain active communication with people through radio, SMS, television, newspaper, and volunteer networks to keep them informed and make them aware of all the necessary steps they should take to keep themselves safe at a household level.

These suggested actions for Management of MPCS, is developed with an aim to complement and supplement the efforts initiated by designated government authorities, and should be read as additions to standing orders and standard operating protocols in place for action during a cyclone warning phase.