

District Disaster Management Plan Chhatarpur

For School of Good Governance & Policy Analysis,
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Thanks & Regards,
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Preface

There are two types of hazards, natural and manmade. Chhatarpur district is vulnerable towards both natural and manmade calamities like, Floods, Droughts, Wind Storms, Sunstroke, Cold Wave, and Fire Accidents, Road accidents (Chemical and Biological threats). District mainly faced flood and drought during the last 10-15 years, four out of eight blocks affected from the flood and its post impacts during 2003 and 2005, whole district faces drought situation in less rainfall years, due to which farmers lose crops and the same will impact other infrastructure developments of the particular block or affected area. Regarding other hazards, district never faced other applicable hazards, but district villages and blocks are vulnerable to those hazards, hence district should prepare for those hazards as well.

Disaster management plan is an integral part of any development activities and its need in multi-hazard-prone districts has always been recognized as that of prime importance. In view of the potential hazards associated with the chhatarpur district. So, as an Intern of MP School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis, I have prepared a District Disaster Management Plan under the Govt. of India – NDMA and state Govt. of MP – SDMA for Chhatarpur district, Risk Mitigation and Risk Reduction Project to deal with different hazards in an organized multidisciplinary approach involving all line departments and many agencies, stakeholders. I would like to thank all the stakeholders for their initiative efforts to prepare the plan. This District Disaster Management Plan should be updated every 6 month or just after the occurrence of any of the applicable hazard, so that we couldn't miss any important point regarding any hazard.

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

A . GENERAL	11
1. Overview	11
1.1 District Profile	11
1.1.1 Location and Administrative divisions	11
1.1.2 Geography and Topography	12
1.1.3 Demography and Socio Economics	14
1.1.4 Climate and Weather	15
1.1.5 Health (Medical)	17
1.1.6 Education	23
1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use	25
1.1.8 Housing patterns	27
1.1.9 Industrial set ups	29
1.1.10 Transport and Communication Network	30
1.1.11 Power stations and Electricity installations	33
1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots	34
1.2 Scope and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan	35
1.2.1 Authority of the Plan	35
1.2.2 Responsibility & Accountability of the Plan	35
1.3 Purpose of the Plan	36
1.4 Objectives	36
1.5 Approach	37
2. Institutional Arrangements	38
2.1 District Disaster Management Authority	38
2.2 District Disaster Management Committee	39
2.3 District Emergency Operations Center	40
2.4 District Disaster Information Management System	41
2.5 Urban Area Disaster Management Committee	42
2.6 Block Level Disaster Management Committee	42
2.7 Gram Panchayat / Village Disaster Management Committee	43
B. HAZARD, VULENRABILITY, CAPACITY ASSESSMENT AND RISK PROFILING	44
1. Hazards Assessment	44
1.1 History of past disasters	44
1.2 Major applicable hazards	45
1.3 Seasonality of hazards	45

2. Vulnerability Analysis – [Physical , Social , Economic ,Natural and Institutional]	47
3. Capacity Analysis - [Physical , Social , Economic , Institutional, Natural, Resources]	49
4. Risk Analysis	52
4.1 Potential Impacts of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities	52
4.2 Risk Profiling of the district	53
C. DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING	56
1. District Action Plans	56
1.1 Risk Mitigation Plan	56
1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes	56
1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building	64
1.1.3 Community Initiatives	64
1.1.4 Risk Management Funding	65
1.2 Preparedness Plan	66
1.2.1 Preparedness before response	66
1.2.2 Pre-disaster Warning, Alerts	67
1.2.3 Evacuation preparedness	68
1.2.4 Organizing mock drills	68
1.3 Response Plan	68
1.3.1 Disaster Emergency Response Force	69
1.3.2 Crisis Management direction and coordination	71
1.3.3 Incident Command System	72
1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment and reporting	79
1.3.5 Search and rescue	81
1.3.6 Medical response	82
1.3.7 Logistic arrangements	83
1.3.8 Communications	84
1.3.9 Temporary shelter management	84
1.3.10 Water and Sanitation	85
1.3.11 Law and order	86
1.3.12 Public grievances/ media management	86
1.3.13 Animal care	87
1.3.14 Management of deceased	87
1.3.15 Civil Defense and Home Guards	88
1.3.16 Role of Private Security	88
1.3.17 NGOs and Voluntary organizations	88

1.3.18	Relief management planning	90
1.3.19	Media management	94
1.3.20	Fire Services	94
1.4	Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan	95
1.4.1	Restoration of basic infrastructure	95
1.4.2	Reconstruction of damaged buildings/ social infrastructure	95
1.4.3	Restoration of livelihood	96
1.4.4	Psycho-social interventions	96
1.5	Cross cutting elements	96
1.5.1	Community Based Disaster Management	96
1.5.2	Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups	97
1.5.3	Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues	98
2	Standard Operating Procedures:	100
2.1	General SOPs for each line department	100
2.2	Hazard Specific SOPs	127
3	Financial Provisions for Disaster Management	129
3.1	District Disaster Response Fund	130
3.2	District Disaster Mitigation Fund	130
3.3	Backward Region Grant Fund	130
4	Coordination Mechanisms with Other Stakeholders	130
4.1	Mapping of Stakeholders in the District	130
4.1.1	Public and Private Sectors	130
4.1.2	NGOs and CBOs	131
4.1.3	Religious Institutions	131
4.1.4	Academic Institutions	132
4.1.5	International Humanitarian Organizations	133
4.2	Responsibilities of the Stakeholders	134

5	Inter- District Coordination Mechanisms – [Standard Operating Procedures / Protocols]	134
6	Intra- District Coordination Mechanisms – [with Block Headquarters]	135
7	Dissemination of the Plan	125
	7.1 Plan Evaluation	136
	7.2 Plan Update	136
8	Annexure:	136
	8.1 District profile support files	136
	8.2 Inventory of resources	154
	8.3 Media related detailed information	173
	8.4 Important Contact Numbers	173
	8.5 Do's and Don'ts of potential hazards	174
	8.6 Detailed maps	179

Abbreviations Used

ADM	Additional District Magistrate
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIS	Artificial Insemination Staff
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Mid-Wife
ASP	Additional Superintendent of Police
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
BDO	Block Development Officer
CDO	Chief Development Officer
CHC	Community Health Centre
CMO	Chief Medical Officer
CBDM	Community Based Disaster Management
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CD & HG	Civil Defence and Home Guards
CMHO	Chief Medical and Health Officer
CMG	Crisis Management Group
CWC	Central Water Commission
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CD	Civil Defence
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CM	Chief Minister
CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
CS	Chief Secretary
DCR	District Control Room
DEO	District Education Officer
DSO	District Supply Officer
DM	District Magistrate
DCRF	District Calamity Relief Fund
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDC	District Development Committee
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Centre
Deptt.	Department
DIO	District Information Officer
Dist. Comm.	District Commandant
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DMT	Disaster Management Team
DDMO	District Disaster Management Officers
DC	District Collectorate
DUDA	Department of Urban Development Authority
DPO	District Project Officer
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer

DIPRO	District Information and Public Relations Officer
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DRO	District Revenue Officer
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
Dy.	Deputy
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ESF	Emergency Support Function
F & CS	Food and Civil Supplies
DA	Development Authority
MC	Municipal Corporation
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPS	Global Positioning System
HQ	Headquarters
ICS	Incident Command System
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
IDRN	India Disaster Resource Network
I&FC	Irrigation and Flood Control
IMT	Incident Management Teams
IDKN	India Disaster Knowledge Network
IMO	Information and Media Officer
IRS	Incident Response System
IRTs	Incident Response Teams
LO	Liaison Officer
LS	Logistics Section
LSC	Logistics Section Chief
LIU	Local Intelligence Unit
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MPEB	Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCMC	National Crisis Management Committee
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEOC	National Emergency Operation Centre
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NO	Nodal Officer
NCCF	National Calamity Contingency Fund
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
OEOC	Onsite Emergency Operation Centre

OS	Operations Section
OSC	Operations Section Chief
PCR	Police Control Room
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHE	Public Health Engineering
PO	Post Office
PWD	Public Works Department
PHD	Public Health Department
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PS	Planning Section
PSC	Planning Section Chief
PUL	Procurement Unit Leader
QRT	Quick Response Teams
RAF	Rapid Action Force
RI	Regional Inspector
RTI	Regional Training Institute
RTO	Regional Transport Office
RUL	Resource Unit Leader
SATCOM	Satellite Communication
SDM	Sub-divisional Magistrate
SP	Superintendent of Police
S & R	Search & Rescue
SEOC	State Emergency Operation Centre
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SDO	Sub-Divisional Officer
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
SO	Safety Officer
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SUL	Situation Unit Leader
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UC	Unified Command
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies

A . GENERAL

A 1 Overview

A 1.1 District Profile

The District Chhatarpur is named after Maharaja Chhatrasal the great warrior of the region. Earlier this District was under Vindhya Pradesh. With the formation of the Madhya Pradesh on 1st November 1956, it was included in the state. The district occupies a central position in Bundelkhand region of the state.

A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

The district is situated at north-east border of Madhya Pradesh and is spread over an area of 8,687 square Kms with longitudes and latitudes of 24.06 & 25.20 on north 78.59 & 80.26 on east respectively. The district stretches to a maximum of 185 km in length and 121 km in width. It is surrounded by Panna distt. (MP) in the east , Mohoba district (UP) in the north, Tikamgarh (MP) in the west and Sagar (MP) in south-west and Damoh (MP) in the south. Small portion of the district boundary touches Jhansi district (UP) in the North West.

Chhatarpur District occupies a central position in the plateau of Bundelkhand. The rivers Ken and Dhasan form the physical boundaries on east and the west respectively. The rivers Ken and Dhasan separate the district respectively from Panna district in the East and Tikamgarh in the West.

For administrative convenience, Chhatarpur District has been divided into 11 tehsils, 8 Development Blocks and 558 Gram Panchayats. There are 1216 villages in the district, of which 116 villages are deserted. 5 Assembly constituencies and 2 Lok Sabha constituencies fall in the district.

Table A 1.1.1

Location (in degrees) -	Latitude – 24.06 & 25.20 on North Longitude - 78.59 - 80.26 on East
District Area (in sq. kms.) -	8 630.36 sq. kms.
Administrative information-	
No. of sub divisions:	5

No. of Tehsils:	11 (Chhatarpur, Rajnagar, Nowgaon, Laundi, Barigarh, Bijawar, Badamalehara, Maharajpur, Buxwaha, Chandala, Ghuwara)
No. of Municipal Boards	2
No. of Blocks:	8 (Chhatarpur, Nowgaon, Laundi, Barigarh, Rajnagar, Bijawar, Buxwaha, Badamalehara)
No. of Gram Panchayats:	558
No. of Villages:	1216
No. of Police Stations, Police Chowkees (Sub Division wise):	CSP (7, 3) Khajuraho(4, 3) Lov-Kush Nagar(9, 4) Bijawar(7, 4) Badamalehara(6, 8)
No. of Post Offices(Block wise):	Barigarh(1)Laundi(2) Nowgaon(4) Chhatarpur(4) Rajnagar(4)Bijawar(2)Buxwaha(1)Badamalehara(3)
Year of district formation:	1 Nov 1956
Name of adjacent districts:	Mahoba (UP), Jhansi (UP), Tikamgarh (MP), Panna (MP), Lalitpur (UP), Sagar (MP), Damoh (MP)

*Source: LR Dept., Post Office Head office, SP Office

A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography

Geography

Chattarpur district located at 24.06° & 25.20°N 78.59° & 80.26° E respectively. The district has an area of 8,687 km². Chhatarpur District is bounded by Uttar Pradesh state to the north, and the Madhya Pradesh districts of Panna to the east, Damoh to the south, Sagar to the southwest, and Tikamgarh to the west. Chhatarpur District is part of Sagar Division.

Topography

The district as a whole lies in the upper part of Bundelkhand plateau. The most prominent parts of the district are those which are transverse by the Panna Hill Range through the Southern parts. The range stands about 100 m from the surrounding and 300 m (approx) from the mean sea level. From here the plateau lowers down and covers into the alluvial plains in the north, particularly along the Ken and Dhasan. Thus there are three physical divisions of the district namely: The Panna Range, the Central Plateau and the Northern Plains.

(i) The Panna Range

The Panna Range is a branch of Vindhyan Mountains. It transverse Sagar, Chhatarpur and Panna Districts from south - west to north - east , The highest peak in the district lies at 24027` north by 79045` east.

(ii) The Central Plateau

The Central Plateau runs to the north as an offshoot of the Panna Range. It lies mainly on the Bundelkhand granites and forms the central sub-water divide.

(iii) The Northern Plains : -

The Northern Plains lies between 152-300 m above mean sea level and cover nearly the whole Laundi district. It is covered by varying thickness of aluminium but it is actually a cut of ravines.

Table A 1.1.2

Name of rivers and lakes:	Rivers(Ken, Betwa, Baghain) Lakes(Bhadar, Beniganj, Shiv Sagar, Prem Sagar, Dhamna, Surajpura, Kararaganj, Kakun pura, Barigarh) *There are lot of other tributary rivers and ponds in district, list is mentioned in Annexure 8.1, within table 8.1.7
No. of dams, embankments:	Dams&Embankments(Chhatarpur(1) Rajnagar(5) Bijawar(3) Laundi(1))
Name of existing mountains:	Vindhya Ranges

Highest elevation (in meters):	607 m (Bal Pathar)
Forest cover in the district:	1752.07 Km² Ranges: Chhatarpur (217.52 Km²) Laundi (130.44 Km²) Bijawar (397.43 Km²) Badamalehara (404.50 Km²) Buxwaha (357.17 Km²) Kisangarh (244.99 Km²)
Any other important element:	Few area of Chhatarpur district forests are going under Panna Tiger Reserve.

*Source: LR Dept., Forest Dept., Irrigation Dept. (latest info.)

A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics

According to the 2011 census, Chhatarpur District has a population of 17, 62,857. This gives it a ranking of 271st in India. The district has a population density of 203 inhabitants per square kilometer (530 /sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 19.54 %. Chhattarpur has a sex ratio of 884 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 64.9 %. There are 9, 35,870 males and 8, 26,951 females in the District. Total Literates in the District are 9, 62,827 out of which 5, 85,128 are males and 3, 77,694 are females.

Table A 1.1.3

Total household:	370, 885
Total population:	17,62,857
Male:	9,35,870
Female:	8,26,951

Population density:	203 /km²
Income -	
Per capita income:	Rs 2265
Total APL, BPL families:	BPL: 1,00,726 APL: 2,72,129
Occupation -	
Main occupation of people:	Farming
Secondary occupation of people:	Manufacturing Units (Home based or Small scale industrial units)

*Source: Revenue dept., NIC website

A 1.1.4 Climate and weather

A hot summer and general dryness; except during the South west monsoon season. The year may divide into four seasons. The **cold season** (December to February) is followed by **hot season** (March to middle of June), the period from middle of June to September in the **south west monsoon season. Post monsoon or transition period** (October and November). The nearest IMD observatory is in Nowgaon.

The normal annual rainfall of Chhatrpur district is 1074.9 mm. the district receives maximum rainfall during south west monsoon period i.e. June to September. About 90.2% of the annual rainfall received during monsoon season. Only 9.8% of the annual rainfall takes place between October to May period.

The normal maximum temperature received during the month of May is 45.3⁰C & minimum during the month of January is 7.1⁰C, the normal annual means maximum & minimum temperature of Chhatarpur district is 32.7⁰C and 18.1⁰C respectively.

During the south west monsoon season the relative humidity generally exceeds 88% (August month) & the rest of the year is drier. The driest part of the year is the summer season, when relative humidity is less than 30% may is the driest month of the year.

The Wind velocity is higher during the pre-monsoon period as compared to post monsoon observed during the month of June and minimum 1-8 km/hr. during the month of November. The average annual wind velocity in the district is 4.1 km /hr.

Table A 1.1.4

<p>Rainfall-</p> <p>Total annual rainfall of last year:</p> <p>Average rainfall (last 10 years):</p>	<p>Average Rainfall for District : 1074.9 mm</p> <p>Chhatarpur (922.4 mm) LovKush Nagar (1312.0 mm) Bijawar (1371.0 mm) Nowgaon (1129.9 mm) Rajnagar (1138.8 mm) Barigarh (1061.2 mm) Badamalehara (1663.1 mm) Buxwaha (1144.4 mm)</p> <p>Chhatarpur (933.48 mm) LovKush Nagar (875.90 mm) Bijawar (1025.30 mm) Nowgaon (918.77 mm) Rajnagar (911.86 mm) Barigarh (821.95 mm) Badamalehara (1091.25 mm) Buxwaha (967.89 mm)</p> <p>*Kindly refer the Table 8.1.8 in annexure 8.1 for detailed demarcation of rainfall (year wise)</p>
<p>Temperature-</p> <p>Average Maximum Temperature:</p> <p>Average Minimum Temperature:</p>	<p>Max, During May: 45-50° C Min, During Jan: 6-8° C</p> <p>32.7° C</p> <p>18.1° C</p>

Demarcation of crucial seasons-	
Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:	July, August
Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:	Feb-Jun

*Source: LR dept., Irrigation dept., http://cgwb.gov.in/District_Profile/MP/Chhatarpur

A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)

Chhatarpur District has 10 CHCs and 36 PHCs, which are located very well in each block of the district; district also has 2 hospitals, one in Khajuraho and one in Bijawar. All the CHCs are equipped with 1 ambulance and 30-35 beds respectively, while PHCs consist 10-15 beds and having no ambulance. District also has 195 ANM workers, who are well trained for first aid and primary care.

Table A 1.1.5

Block name : Isanagar	No. of Hospitals: 0	NA
	No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centers: 0	NA
	No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 3	No. of medical officers: 1 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 11 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: 30-35
	No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1	No. of medical officers: 1 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 4

		<p>No. of available ambulances: 1</p> <p>No. of beds: 30-35</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block and ANM: 27</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block: 15</p>
<p>Block name : Badamalehara</p>	<p>No. of Hospitals: 0</p> <p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centers: 0</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 4</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p>	<p>NA</p> <p>NA</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 2</p> <p>No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 6</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 0</p> <p>No. of beds: 40-45</p> <p>PGMO: 1</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 0</p> <p>No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 4</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 1</p> <p>No. of beds: 30-35</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block and ANM: 17</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block: 5</p>
<p>Block name :</p>	<p>No. of Hospitals: 0</p>	<p>NA</p>

Barigarh	<p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centers: 0</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 4</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p>	<p>NA</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 2</p> <p>No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 7</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 0</p> <p>No. of beds: 40-45</p> <p>PGMO: 1</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 0</p> <p>No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 6</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 1</p> <p>No. of beds: 30-35</p> <p>No. of trained first aid volunteers in the block and ANM: 21</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block: 5</p>
<p>Block name : Buxwaha</p>	<p>No. of Hospitals: 0</p> <p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centers: 0</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 1</p>	<p>NA</p> <p>NA</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 0</p> <p>No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 1</p>

	<p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p>	<p>No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: 10 PGMO: 2 No. of medical officers: 0 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 6 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 30-35 No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block and ANM: 12 Total No. of medical stores in the block: 4</p>
<p>Block name : Rajnagar</p>	<p>No. of Hospitals: 0</p> <p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centers: 0</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 8</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 0</p>	<p>NA</p> <p>NA</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 7 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 30 No. of available ambulances: 2 No. of beds: 80-90</p> <p>NA</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block and ANM: 33</p>

		Total No. of medical stores in the block: 10
Block name : Nowgaon	No. of Hospitals: 0 No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centers: 0 No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 7 No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1	NA NA No. of medical officers: 6 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 1 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: 70-80 No. of medical officers: 2 PGMO: 2 Child Specialist: 1 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 18 No. of available ambulances: 3 No. of beds: 40 No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block and ANM: 26 Total No. of medical stores in the block: 10
Block name : Satai (Bijawar)	No. of Hospitals: 0 No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centers:	NA NA

	<p>0</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 5</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 5</p> <p>No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 16</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 0</p> <p>No. of beds: 50</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 0</p> <p>PGMO: 1</p> <p>No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 7</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 2</p> <p>No. of beds: 30-35</p> <p>No. of trained first aid volunteers in the block and ANM: 19</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block: 10</p>
<p>Block name : Laundi</p>	<p>No. of Hospitals: 0</p> <p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centers: 0</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 3</p>	<p>NA</p> <p>NA</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 2</p> <p>PGMO: 1</p> <p>No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 8</p> <p>No. of available ambulances: 0</p> <p>No. of beds: 30-35</p>

	No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 2	No. of medical officers: 1 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 10 No. of available ambulances: 1 No. of beds: 30-35 No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block and ANM: 20 Total No. of medical stores in the block: 10
Others: Khajuraho	No. of Hospitals: 1	No. of medical officers: 2 No. of nurses, compounders (medical/ paramedical staff): 6 No. of available ambulances: 0 No. of beds: 10-15

*Source: M&H dept. (CMHO)

A 1.1.6 Education

District has 64.9 % of literacy rate, among males literacy is 74.2 %, while in females it drops down to 54.3 % only. This huge gap between males and females makes woman more vulnerable to any kind of hazard. District has large number of primary and secondary schools (govt. as well as private), also has few colleges for higher education. Most of the colleges in Chhatarpur district are affiliated to University of Sagar, which is also known as Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University Sagar. They offer graduation and post graduation courses in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Education and Law. Government Maharaja P.G. College, Government Girls P.G. College and Saraswati College of Computer Science also offer doctorate (PhD) programs in Arts and Science faculties.

Table A 1.1.6

Literacy rate:	64.9 % (Males 74.2 % Females 54.3 %)
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Total Male:	5,85,128
Total Female:	3,77,694
No. of Secondary schools:	(Govt. + Private entities) Isanagar(35) Rajnagar(13) Nowgaon(25) Bijawar(10) Badamalehara(8) Buxwaha(4) Lov-Kush nagar(10) Barigarh(7)
No. of High/Middle schools:	Isanagar(144) Rajnagar(104) Nowgaon(124) Bijawar(87) Badamalehara(101) Buxwaha(62) Lov-Kush nagar(97) Barigarh(99)
No. of Primary schools:	Isanagar(566) Rajnagar(346) Nowgaon(505) Bijawar(279) Badamalehara(315) Buxwaha(150) Lov-Kush nagar(323) Barigarh(244)
No. of Anganwaris:	Isanagar(250) Rajnagar(236) Nowgaon(258) Bijawar(186) Badamalehara(156) Buxwaha(89) Lov-Kush nagar(171) Barigarh(244) Chhatarpur Urban (77)
No. of ITIs is/ training centers:	Chhatarpur (1)
No. of Engineering colleges:	Chhatarpur (1)
No. of Medical colleges:	Chhatarpur (1)
No. of Other colleges:	District (6)
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all	4,97,157

the educational institutions:	
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions	16, 649

*Source: DEO office, Primary Education Center, Maharaja College, District statistical hand book 2010, <http://chhatarpur.nic.in/education.htm>

A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use

Agriculture provides basic sustenance to all living beings in the district. It is very important that ecologically, socially and economically sustainable agriculture should become the backbone of the development process of the district. The district is agrarian economy with all the major crops being produced here such as wheat, barley, gram, etc.

Table A 1.1.7

Cropping pattern -	
Type of major crops:	Wheat, Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Urad, Soyabean, Muster
Vegetations:	Jamun, Teak, Mahua, Kher, Achar
Cropping seasons:	Kharif and Rabi
Land classifications-	
Forest land:	1826.95 sq. Km.
Barren & Uncultivated land:	2579.57 sq. Km.
Cultivated land:	1859.38 sq. Km.

Pasture land:	2614 sq. Km.
Soil classifications	Please find below the information in tables Soil Classification and Water block wise
Saline:	
Water logging:	
Recurrent flood hit area:	
Drought hit area:	

*Source: Agriculture dept. (for above mentioned details)

Soil Classification:

Block	Type of Soil				Total:
	Sandy	Sandy Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Clay	
Chhatarpur	23300	10000	3400	5000	41700
Nowgaon	16000	22000	17000	15000	70000
Rajnagar	37000	1000	2200	5200	45400
Bijawar	58000	12000	8500	5400	83900
Badamalehara					0
Buxwaha					0
Laundi	14000	18000	2200	18000	52200
Gaurihar	18000	14000	14000	21000	67000
Total:	166300	77000	47300	69600	360200

*Source: Agriculture dept. (for above mentioned details)

Classification		
Block	Main	Subdivisions
Chhatarpur	Medium	Clay, Clay Loam, Sandy Clay Loam
Nowgaon	Medium	Clay, Sandy Loam, Granite Sandy Loam
Rajnagar	Sandy	Sandy Loam, Sandy Clay Loam
Bijawar	Sandy	Clay, Clay Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Granite Sandy Loam
Badamalehara	Sandy	Clay, Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Granite Sandy Loam
Buxwaha	Sandy	Clay, Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Granite Sandy Loam
Laundi	Black	Clay, Clay Loam, Granite Sandy Loam
Barigarh	Black	Clay, Clay Loam, Granite Sandy Clay Loam

*Source: Agriculture dept. (for above mentioned details)

Water Block wise:

Block	Water Level (feet)	NO2 (mg/l)
Chhatarpur	74	142
Nowgaon	85	118
Rajnagar	65	153/113
Bijawar	44	-
Badamalehara	56	-
Buxwaha	68	130
Laundi	42	211
Barigarh	18	310/190

*Source: Agriculture dept. (for above mentioned details)

A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern:

District has large number of Kuccha houses those are made up of grass, bamboo, plastic, stones and mud. Only cities and towns have pucca houses. Mainly all the official buildings and houses have one floor only, only few percent of houses have 2 or 3 floors.

Table A 1.8

Housing pattern-	
Type of housing construction:	Kuccha/ pucca houses / huts
Type of material used:	
1. For Roof:	Grass / Bamboo/Plastic (8% of total households) Tiles (60.2 % of total households) Bricks (0.7 % of total households) Stone (4.5 % of total households) Metal (0.5 % of total households) Concrete (26 % of total households) Any Other material (0.1 of total households)
2. For Walls:	Grass/Bamboo/Mud (53.7% of total households) Wood (0.2 % of total households) Mortar (6.6 % of total households) Bricks (38.9 % of total households) Concrete (0.3 % of total households) Any Other material (0.3 of total households)
Flooring types: (Ground and above)	G: 75 % of total of total households G+1: 20% G+2: 3-4 % G+3: 1-2%

*Source: DODA office, Municipal Corporation, Indian Census 2011 pamphlets (Stat dept. Chhatarpur)

A 1.1.9 Industrial set ups

Broad Classifications of Industries:

Following industries exist in Chhatarpur:

- **Agriculture based** (Sugar cane based cottage industry, Pulses, Oil mil, Cottage Industry, Vegetable processing Industry, and Apiculture),
- **Mineral based** (stone crusher, brick, pottery, granite tiles, statues of plaster of Paris, Ceramic Industry and rock phosphate etc).
- **Forest based** (Furniture industry, bidi, incense sticks, bamboo craft, other medicinal and agro based),
- **Mechanical Based** (Cooler manufacturing, tractor trolley, truck and bus body and Nut-Bolt, washer manufacturing industry, Door and windows fixtures.)

Table A 1.1.9

Total no. of industries (Govt., Semi Govt. and Pvt), Block wise	Isanagar, Chhatarpur (All Pvt): 10,440
a) No. of Major Accident Hazard Units/ Polluting industries/ Industrial Areas:	No such Major industry (mining)
Total workforce involved in these industrial units:	28,781 people
b) No. of Medium and small scale industries :	All medium
Total manpower involved in these units:	28,781
Any major accident occurred in any of the industrial units (Loss of life >10, or Financial loss > 1 Crore).	None

*Source: Maha Parbhandhak Udyog, Dept. of Industries

Taking into account the available resources following industries can be established in the district for the amelioration of people:

- **Agriculture and Horticulture Related Industries:** Gram mill, Flour mill, Hybrid seed, Piggery, Poultry feed, Bakery, Spices, Fruit preservation.
- **Forest Based Industries:** Wooden furniture, Plywood, Electricity Board, Artistic toys of wood, Bidi Udyog, Ayurvedic Medicine, Sports items etc.
- **Cattle Based Industries:** Leather preservation unit, Leather shoes, Leather belt, Bag, Toys, Button etc.
- **Mining Based Industries:** With the availability of Granite, lime stone and diaspore industries for Granite block, Cement block, Stone crusher, Fire bricks, Statues can be established in the district.
- **Need Based Industries:** Readymade garments, Auto parts, Rickshaw-Cycle parts, Distemper, Printing ink, Agricultural equipments like Cultivator, Plough, seed drill, Hydraulic tractor-trolley, etc.

Industries Having Investments above Rs.5.50 Lacs:

There's only 15 such industries in the district which has investment more than Rs 5.5 lacs. This indicates the poor status of industrialization in the district.

*Source: Zilla Panchayat, Office of Industries, Irrigation dept.

A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network

Transportation infrastructure from villages to village and urban centers has immense scope to improve the socio-economic condition of rural population and bring new vistas for development in both rural and urban areas. Chhatarpur district is lacking transport infrastructure in rural areas. Public transport system is also lacking in the absence of road connectivity and these all factors are adversely affecting the development of masses. Villages mainly connected with roads only, rail network is almost negligible within the district.

On other hand, unlike transport connectivity, the facilities of mobile and cable is very good in district. Chhatarpur has got its own radio station of All India Radio (आकाशवाणी) under Prasar Bharati. It is transmitting at 675 kHz. The radio station of Chhatarpur has given name and fame to many local artists. Notable among them are Deshraj Pateriya, Lakshmi Tripathi. Chhatarpur also has a Doordarshan's Hi power transmitter for TV which is located at Deri Road.

Table A 1.1.10

<p>1) Transport Connectivity of each block w.r.t. following networks:</p> <p>a) By Road</p> <p>b) By Rail</p> <p>c) By Air</p> <p>d) Waterways</p>	<p>All Bocks connected by bus.</p> <p>Harpalpur, Khajuraho</p> <p>Khajuraho</p> <p>None</p> <p><small>*Source: Transport office</small></p>
<p>2) Communication network</p> <p>i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks</p> <p>ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block</p>	<p>CSP (10)</p> <p>Khajuraho(7)</p> <p>L-K Nagar(13)</p> <p>Bijawar(11)</p> <p>Badamalehara(14)</p> <p>Well in each block (48.5 % of total population have phones)</p>

iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks	Well in each block (12.5 % population have net)
iv) No. of HAM Radio Stations in the blocks	1 (Chhatarpur) (17.7% population have Radio)

*Source: SP office, AIR India office, BSNL

Transportation Network of the District

S No	Transport Network	Details
1	Pucca Road	1510.28 km
2	Kaccha Road	556.22 km
3	Railway Station	1(in Harpalpur), 1(in Khajuraho)
4	Air port	One(Khajuraho)

Block wise Kachha & Pucca Road

No.	Block	Kachha Road	Pucca Road	Total Road (K.m.)
1	Chhatarpur	60.32	262.99	323.31
2	Nowgaon	64.6	236.31	300.91
3	Rajnagar	68	231.14	299.14
4	Bijawar	70.3	183.4	253.7
5	Badamalehra	75	165.95	240.95
6	Laundi	70	198.1	268.1
7	Barigarh	83	162.74	245.74
8	Buxwaha	65	69.65	134.65
	Total	556.22	1510.28	2066.5

A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations

The census 2011 figure shows that 99.5 % of the villages are electrified whereas the state average is 97.4% and the national average is 88.65%. Though the figure of the district does not look very bad but when the rural and urban consumption of electricity is compared, we can see that the urban consumption of electricity (44.02%) is lower than the rural consumption (55.98%).

Table A 1.1.11

List of power stations in the district:	Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Khajuraho(bamitha)
Electricity outreach in the district:	99.5 % Villages electrified
Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:	Through Grids only from Jabalpur, No other source available.

*Source: MPEB dept. of Chhatarpur

Figures of Electricity Consumption in Chhatarpur

S No	Particulars	Chhatarpur
1	Electrified Villages	99.5%
2	Consumption per consumer (In KWH)	385
3	Urban electricity consumption	44.02%
4	Rural electricity consumption	55.98%

*Source: MPEB dept. of Chhatarpur

A 1.2 Scopes and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan

Any type of disaster is it natural or manmade, leads to immense loss of life, and also causes damage to the property and the surrounding environment, to such an extent that the normal social and economic mechanism available to the society, gets disturbed.

The Govt. of India, recognized the need to of a proactive, comprehensive, and sustained approach to disaster management to reduce detrimental effects of disasters on overall socio-economic development of country, and came out with Disaster Management (DM) Act 2005, and highlighted the role and importance of District Disaster Management Plan. The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) also believes that there is a need for a Disaster Management Plan in every district that articulates its vision and strategy for disaster management in the state. In this context the Madhya Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (MPSDMA) provides guidelines to various entities involved in disaster management in the state to discharge their responsibilities more effectively.

A 1.2.1 Authority of the Plan

Further, as per the DM Act, the District Disaster Management Authority to be formed in each district and it will be the nodal agency for preparation, functioning and review of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP).

A 1.2.2 Responsibility & Accountability of the Plan

The scope of district disaster management plan is very wide, and it is applicable in all the stages of disasters (before, during, after & non disaster time). The DDMPs can help officials in taking important decisions and also provide guidance to direct subordinates in emergency. The DDMP helps in saving the precious time, which might be lost in the consultations, and getting approval from authorities.

It will be the responsibility of the District Disaster Management Authority members to look after the district and sub district level institutionalization activities pertaining to the disaster management, including the periodic review of district disaster management plan and allied functions.

DDMP is an operational module for district administration (owned by the DDMA) and it helps to effectively mitigate the different types of disasters with locally available persons and resources. It also ensures a checklist for all the stakeholders for an action oriented response structure and to study their preparedness level.

A 1.3 Purpose of the Plan

To make the district safer, and respond promptly in a coordinated manner in a disaster situation, mitigate potential impact of disasters in order to save lives of people and property of the respective district.

A 1.4 Key Objectives

Complying with the DM Act 2005, the objectives guiding the formulation of the plan are:

- Assess all risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters in the district
- Promoting prevention and preparedness by ensuring that Disaster Management (DM) receives the highest priority at all levels in the district.
- Prevention and minimization of loss of human lives and property by gearing up preparedness, prevention & mitigation of disasters
- To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively
- Assisting the line departments, Block administration, urban bodies and community in developing coping skills for disaster management & Ensuring that community is the most important stakeholder in the DM process.
- To strengthen the capacities of the community and establish and maintain effective systems for responding to disasters
- Developing convergence of action in addressing, preventing and mitigating disasters and to equip with maximum possible relief measures and to resort to pre-disaster, during and post-disaster steps.
- To establish and maintain a proactive programme of risk reduction, this programme being implemented through existing sectoral and inter-sectoral development programmes and
- Mainstreaming DM concerns into the developmental planning process.
- Encouraging mitigation measures based on state-of-the-art technology and environmental sustainability.
- To address gender issues in disaster management with special thrust on empowerment of women towards long term disaster mitigation
- Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and fail-safe communications and Information Technology support.
- Encourage training and create awareness, rehearsals, dissemination of knowledge, and information on DM among all the citizens living in the district.
- Ensuring relief/assistance to the affected with care, without any discrimination of caste, creed, community or sex

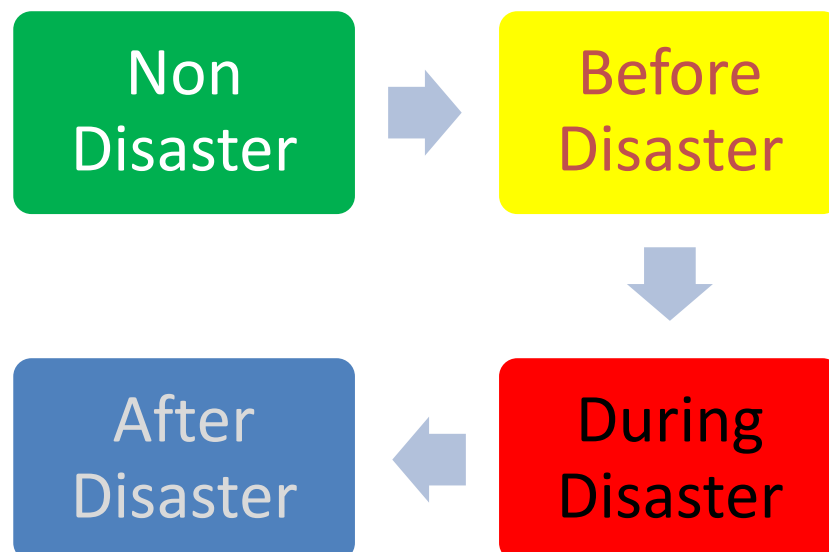
- Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat.
- Undertaking recovery to bring back the community to a better and safer level than the pre-disaster stage
- To develop disaster management as a distinct management discipline and creation of a systematic and streamlined disaster management cadre

A 1.5 District Plan Approach

The aim of the plan is to establish necessary systems, structures, programs, resources, capabilities and guiding principles for reducing disaster risks and preparing for and responding to disasters and threats of disasters in respective district, in order to save lives and property, avoid disruption of economic activity and damage to environment and to ensure the continuity and sustainability of development.

The district disaster management plan has a holistic and integrated approach with emphasis on prevention, mitigation and preparedness by ensuring that Disaster Management receives the highest priority at all levels in the district. It has a paradigm shift, similar to the lines of national and state level, from reactive and relief centric approach to disasters. The approach is aimed to conserve developmental gains and also minimize losses to lives, livelihood and property.

For efficient execution of the District Disaster Management Plan, the Plan has been organized as per these four stages of the Disaster Cycle.



Non disaster stage: Activities include disaster mitigation, leading to prevention & risk reduction.

Before disaster stage: Activities include preparedness to face likely disasters, dissemination of early warnings.

During disaster stage: Activities include quick response, relief, mobilization of search & rescue, damage assessment.

After disaster stage: Activities include recovery & rehabilitation programs in disaster affected areas.

A 2. Institutional Arrangements

A 2.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

The DDMA is headed by the District Collector with the elected representative of the local authority (Chairman Zilla Parishad) as the Co- Chairperson. DDMA acts as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for Disaster Management at the District level and take all necessary 47 measures for the purposes of Disaster Management in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA.

Act as the district planning; coordinating and monitoring body in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority.

Table A 2.1

Date of inception of DDMA	25-08-2011
Members of DDMA, their name, along with actual designations, and current position in DDMA like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collector or DM (Adhyaksha) • Zilla Panchayat Adhyaksha (Seh adhyaksh) • SP (Member) • Chief Medical Officer (Member) • Karya Palan Adhikari PWD Dept. (Member) • Mukhya KaryaPalan Adhikari, Zilla Panchayat (Member) • Upper Collector (Member/ Secretary)
Roles and responsibilities of DDMA:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DDMA is headed by the District Collector with the elected representative of the local 	

authority (Chairman Zilla Parishad) as the Co- Chairperson. DDMA acts as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for Disaster Management at the District level and take all necessary 47 measures for the purposes of Disaster Management in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA.

- It inter alia prepares the District Disaster Management Plan for the District and monitors the implementation of the National Policy, the State Policy, the National Plan, the State Plan and the District Plan.
- DDMA also ensures that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures laid down by the NDMA and SDMA are followed by all Departments of the State Government at the District Level and the local authorities in the District.

*Source: DM, Rahat Shaka Collectorate office Chhatarpur

A 2.2 District Disaster Management Committee / Advisory Committee (DDMC/ DDMAC)

The District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) came into occurrence because of the frequent occurrence of disasters in the district. The primary aim of the committee is to have proper coordination among all the line departments. The District Magistrate is the Chairman of the DDMC and the district level response is coordinated under his guidance. The District Disaster Management Committee exists to assist the ADM in:

- Reviewing the threats of disaster
- Strengthen Capacity of District Disaster Management Authority
- Analyzing the vulnerability of the district to such disasters
- Evaluating the preparedness and Response
- Considering suggestions for the improvement of the District Disaster Management Plan

Table A 2.2

Functionaries	Designation	Address	Office contact	Residence contact
DM / DC	Chairman, DDMC	Collectorate Office, Chhatarpur	07682-241500	07682-241501
Upper Collector	Member Secretary, DDMC	Collectorate Office, Chhatarpur	07682-248154	07682-243574
Zilla Panchayat	Member	Zilla Panchayat	07682-242072	07682-242073

Adhyaksh	Co-Chairman, DDMC	Office, Chhatarpur		
SP	Member	SP Office, Chhatarpur	07682-241502	07682-241503
CMHO	Member	CMHO office, Chhatarpur	07682-248291	07682-241492
District Commandant Home Guard	Member	Home guard Headquarters	07682-248471	-
DFO	Member	Office of Forest Conservator, Chhatarpur	07682-242107	07682-242870
RTO	Member	RTO office, Chhatarpur	07682-245710	07682-245712
EE (PWD, PHE)	Member	PWD Office, Chhatarpur	07682-246516	07682-246499
District Food and Supply Controller	Member	Collectorate Office, Chhatarpur	07682-245240	-
Fire Officer	Member			
Dy. Director Animal Health and Breeding	Member	Veterinary Dept. Chattarpur	07682-248683	

*Source: DM, Rahat Shaka Collectorate office Chhatarpur

A 2.3 District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) / District Control Room (DCR)

Table A 2.3

Location of the DEOC / DCR:	Collectorate Office Chhatarpur
Involved agencies in DEOC / DCR, Roles and responsibilities of the officials / nodal persons (phase wise):	Police, Home guard, Forest Officers, Nagar Palika, Agriculture Dept., Irrigation Dept., Medical/Health Dept.

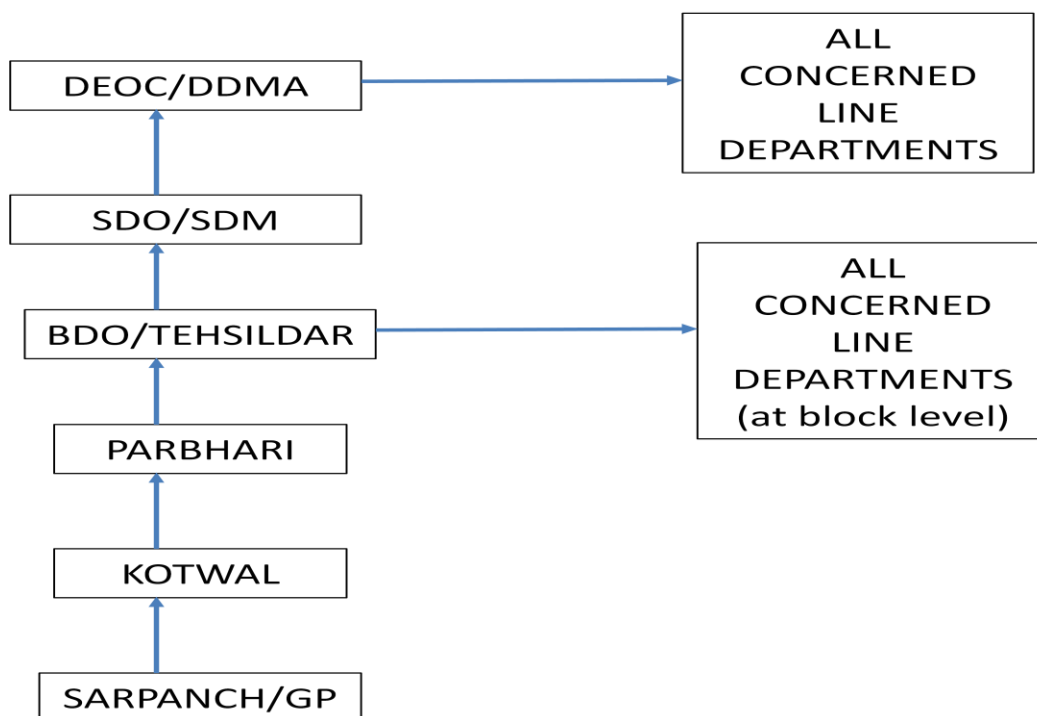
Equipments installed (software and hardware):	Phones and Wireless systems if required. NIC is connected with all other districts and State govt. satellite system.
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*Source: District Commandant Home Guards Chhatarpur

Objectives of the EOC:

- Receive and process disaster alerts and warnings from nodal agencies and other sources and communicate the same to all designated authorities.
- Monitor emergency operations
- Facilitate Coordination among primary and secondary ESF
- Ministry/Departments/Agencies.
- Requisitioning additional resources during the disaster phase
- Issuing disaster/incident specific information and instructions specific to all concerned;
- Consolidation, analysis, and dissemination of damage, loss and needs assessment data;
- Forwarding of consolidated reports to all designated authorities

A 2.4 District Disaster Information Management System



*Source: DM

A 2.5 Urban Area Disaster Management Committee

Table A 2.5

Date of inception of Urban DMC, Location	28.08.2011
Members of Urban DMC, their name, along with actual designations, and current position in DMC like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDO/SDM (Chairperson) • RI (Member) • CEO, Panchayat Samiti (Member) • Medical Officer In charge (Member) • Inspector Food & Supplies (Member) • CMO (Nagarpalika) (Member) • Company Commander (Member)
Roles and responsibilities of Urban DDMC:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing of Hazards, which are applicable to respective sub division • Mapping of vulnerable areas, people and community in sub division • Listing of available equipments, which can be used during hazards and preparedness of hazard • Spread awareness among people regarding the hazard, what to do and what not to do. • Generation of different committees at sub division level, according to hazard <p>Integration of local development with disaster management</p>	

*Source: Rahat Shakha collectorate office Chhatarpur, SDM Office Chhatarpur

A 2.6 Block Level Disaster Management Committee

They prepare the DMC at block level every year. Same depends upon the availability of officers and staff member from previous committee. I have a list of members from Medical and District commandant, which comprise of around 200 names in hard copy.

Table A 2.6

Date of inception of Block level DMC, Location	25.08.2011
Members of Block level DDMC, their name, along with the actual designations, and current position in Block DMC like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDO/Tehsildar (Chairperson) • Thana Parbhari (Member) • CEO, Panchayat Samiti (Member) • Medical Officer In charge (Member)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspector Food & Supplies (Member) • CMO (nagarpalika) (Member) • Company Commander (Member)
Roles and responsibilities of Block level DMC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing of Hazards, which are applicable to respective block • Mapping of vulnerable areas, people and community in block • Listing of available equipments, which can be used during hazards and preparedness of hazard • Spread awareness among people regarding the hazard, what to do and what not to do. • Generation of different committees at block level, according to hazard Integration of local development with disaster management 	

*Source: Tehsil Chhatarpur

A 2.7 Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee

Table A 2.7

Date of inception of Gram Panchayat level DMC, Location	25.08.2011
Members of Gram Panchayat level DMC, their name, along with actual designations, and current position in GP level DMC like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarpanch (Director) • Secretary Panchayat (Secretary) • Patwari (Member) • Kotwal (Member) • Principle Primary/Middle school (Member)
Roles and responsibilities of Gram Panchayat DDMC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing of Hazards, which are applicable to respective area comes under GP • Mapping of vulnerable areas, people and community in GP area • Listing of available equipments, which can be used during hazards and preparedness of hazard • Spread awareness among people regarding the hazard, what to do and what not to do. • Generation of different committees at GP level, according to hazard and keep monitoring the preparedness for hazard Integration of local development with disaster management 	

*Source: Zilla Panchayat Office

B. HAZARD, VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT AND RISK PROFILING (HVRC)

B 1. Hazard Assessment

Considering the data of past **21 years**, from 1990 to 2011 the district has faced flood 2 times. Excessive rains and release of water from the katni dam, heavy rain in damoh district and overflow of Ken River were the reasons for flood in the district, and thus flood has become the major disaster that the district has to deal with repeatedly. **Ken River** is the major river which causes the flood situation within the district, apart from this there are few other rivers (urmil, brana etc) and water sources. Flood affects about 92 villages in different blocks of Chhatarpur district. Flood also impacts around 72,000 livestock within the district which is quite high in number.

Apart from flood, **drought** is another hazard which district faces quite often and faced 5 times in last 10 years. Lesser rain and poor condition of water resources are the main reasons behind drought. Drought impacts whole district from headquarters to farther blocks, almost all GP and villages come under the impact of drought, draught causes a very high loss to farmers and infrastructure, land, livestock of the villages.

Table B.1.1 History of past disasters

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood	Livestock	Hazard prone zone in district
Flood	1992, 2005	Bijawar, Barigarh, Badamalehara, Buxwaha, Nowgaon, LovKush Nagar	4-5 casualties	Many villages evacuated, Destroyed the whole environment, Damaged the houses and farming fields	Yes, do not have figures	Please find the same in Table 8.1.9 in annexure 8.1

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood	Livestock	Hazard prone zone in district
Drought	2002, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2008	Whole District	None	Damaged Land, People left the villages, Education loss	Figures are not available	Whole District

Table B.1.2 Major applicable hazards

Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone blocks (and also if possible GPs)
Flood, Drought, Hailstorm, Fire, Rail/ road accidents, Epidemic, Violence, Stampede,	All Blocks (Kindly refer Table 8.1.9 in Annexure 8.1) All Blocks (All GPs and Villages) All Blocks (All GPs and Villages) All Blocks (All GPs and Villages) All Blocks (All GPs and Villages) All Blocks (All GPs and Villages) All Blocks (All GPs and Villages) Chhatarpur, Rajnagar (Chhatarpur City, Khajuraho, Jata Shankar Temple (Bijawar))

As per the discussions with different departments, only Flood and Drought are the two major applicable hazards. But other mentioned hazards also applicable for the district, none of the other hazards has happened during last 30 years (in disastereous form), but they are likely to happen, so district has to prepare for other mentioned hazards as well.

Table B.1.3 Seasonality of hazards

Here we are trying to cover the seasons and months of the years in which a specific hazard is likely to come in different areas of the district

Floods mostly affect the district during July-September months of the year. Reasons are heavy rains within the nearby districts due to which water level of rivers goes up and rampant into the district villages; also nearby districts release water from dams during the rise in water level above danger mark.

According to the rainfall data Feb-Jun months are come under period, when **drought** is most likely to happen.

Hailstorms are rarely occurred in the past, but as per the officials below marked months are the time to happen such situation and might have an impact on crop, which is fully grown at this period of year, and because of the hazard farmers lose all crop and situation becomes worse.

Due to scorching high temperature, the chances of **forest fire** become much higher in Feb-Jun than other period of years, during this period district might have forest fires, domestic fires and fires due to short circuits.

Even though the **rail-rod accidents** can happen in any month, but the chances of same are much higher during winter season due to very dense fog.

An **epidemic** can happen at any time, but mentioned months are much more specific for the same, during may-jun due to less water people are forced to drink contaminated water, and September is the month which comes just after rain, so lot of water and lack of water sanitation facility could increase the threat.

As per the local people, Mar-Apr are the most crucial months for **violence**; during this period different communities celebrate its festival and use cars and loud speakers, posters for announcements; situation becomes very weak in terms of violence and other community riots.

During Virasat Mahotsav, Jal Vihar Ka Mela (Dusshera to Diwali), Bundelkhandi Mela, people have stalls and small shops at one big ground/place and shops share the walls, and consist of wooden and cloth material. If one shop catches the **fire**, then the other shops and people also vulnerable of that. Also, due to heavy gathering during these festive fairs, chances of **stampede** are much higher than other months.

Please find below the detailed mapping of hazards by months (seasonality):

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Drought	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hailstorm	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes
Forest Fire	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Road Accident	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
Epidemic	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Violence	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stampede and Fire	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-

B 2 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability analysis and risk assessment are essential for developing mitigation strategies and these analysis needs to come from the ground level to understand the locale specific situation.

The department of Environment and Scientific technologies will be the prime department responsible for developing and upgrading risk assessment and vulnerability analysis at district level. Special focus will be given to areas highly vulnerable to disasters triggered by climate change. The department will engage the local bodies, NGOs and local community in order to develop a realistic base ground assessments. Working with Panchayats, Block and the Zola Parishad, the Chhatarpur DDMA may periodically hold meetings to review local vulnerabilities or any signs of early warning of a potential disaster.

Physical vulnerability (Ex: roads, bridges, hospitals, houses embankments)

Chhatarpur district has several physical vulnerabilities. Every year flood like situations are created in the district because of backwaters from dams, over flooding of rivers and also the rainwater collected from its catchment areas present in the district. Physical Vulnerability is present in all the blocks of the district.

Social Vulnerability (Ex: population, inclusion)

Disasters deprive people of their jobs and hence their source of livelihood is lost which forces them to either migrate or switch their jobs. A common practice of short term migration is seen

in many regions of Chhatarpur. Each block is socially vulnerable as the district is prone to flood, draught, epidemics, fire, etc and so the population is always at risk.

Economic vulnerability (Ex: poverty, agriculture, and livelihood)

As the district is laying face down to floods, draughts, fire, hail storms, epidemics, etc which directly affect the agricultural produce, thus it decreases the livelihood options for villagers whose major occupation is either agriculture or are agricultural labors. As more than 90% of the population is dependent on agriculture and also their source of income is also not permanent. All the blocks in the district are economically vulnerable.

Environmental vulnerability (Ex: rivers, canals, animals, minerals)

The most vulnerable block to this is barigarh because of the large area covered by rivers in this block. Also due to poor waste management system and absence of underground sewerage system pollution level of rivers has increased a lot. Also, Chhatarpur, Rajnagar and Nowgaon blocks have NH and SH, due to which risk of chemical leakage hazard increases due to road accident of carrying vehicle.

Institutional vulnerability (Ex; lack of institutional support, absence of DDMCs etc)

There is strong need to create awareness among community regarding health and safety, Absence of relief Team at village level creates a disastrous situation for villagers. Gram Raksha Samiti should help in forming volunteered team from youth to help in the early hours of any disaster. Lack of advanced technology in the district control rooms and other established head quarters is a serious problem.

Table B.2

- **Block wise vulnerability**

Name of Block	Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental/ Natural vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Economic vulnerability	Institutional vulnerability
Chhatarpur	Houses, Colleges, Public Transport	Plantation	People, Villages	Livelihood, Property, Education	Medical facilities, fire fighting equipments
Nowgaon	Houses, Property, Roads, Hospitals, Education centers, Infrastructure	Loss of useful agriculture land, Plantation of the region, Minerals, Animals	People, Cut out from nearby areas, damage of the social circle or community	Poverty, Agriculture, Education, Unemployment	Lack of medical staff

Rajnagar	Houses and properties, Roads and infrastructure	Minerals, Animals, Land, Water facilities	People and Community	Same As Above	Medical facilities
Bijawar	Property, Roads, Hospitals, Schools and Colleges, Household gadgets	Minerals and Agriculture land	People and Community	Same As Above	Poor water sanitation facilities and connection with other blocks
Buxwaha	Public Property	Minerals, Useful agriculture land, Crops	People and Community, Cut out from nearby regions	Same As Above	Lack of DDMC support on time
Badamalehara	Public Property	Minerals	People and Community	Same As Above	Lack of support from local people
Laundi	Public Property	Minerals	People and Community	Same As Above	On time coordination with DDMA
Barigarh	Houses, Land, Household gadgets, Public property, Vehicles	Minerals and useful agriculture land	People and community	Same As above	Lack of support from adjacent places

B 3. Capacity Analysis

This shows the preparation and equipments which district has for different work and for the time of hazard. Resources all blocks have and the incharge person for the resource or inventory.

Table B 3.1 Resource inventory, Block wise

Resource Type	Details	Number	Govt, Private	Contact no. of nodal person/s
Equipments used for cutting, Search & Rescue	Small knives and	27	Govt.	Dist. Comm.

(S&R), grinding m/c etc.	Sabbal			
Temporary shelters, camps	Tripal	2	Govt.	Dist. Comm.
Emergency Search lights	Head gear torch, Search light	32	Govt.	Dist. Comm.
Trained manpower, professionals available in specific domain like S&R, First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.	Refer Table 8.2.4, Table 8.2.5 and Table 8.2.6 in annexure 8.2	150-200	Govt.	Dist. Comm., Appointed CMO (Medical) of the block, SP
First Aid / Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used	All Blocks	80-100	Govt.+Pvt.	CMHO
Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores	All the blocks, they have PHC's for this, there is no big hospital present in chhatarpur Only 1 Blood Bank and Trauma Center at District hospital Chhatarpur	48	Govt.	CMO Medical
Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB	Bulldozers, Cranes, Dumpers, Tractor with trolleys, Water Tankers	2 2 3 21 86	Govt.	Nagarpalika, Respective CO of the blocks
Transportation(Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)	LMV, MMV, HMV,	59 06 15	Govt.	SP

	Motor Cycle	46		
Total no. of boats (with info about capacity, size, contact of Orgn./owner etc)	Small Boats: 22 Big: 2 Robot:4	28	Govt.	Dis. Comm.
Availability of fire fighting equipments, Fire tenders	Bus	9	Govt.	Nagarpalika, Respective CO of the blocks, Nodal Police officer of the block
List of PDS Shops	All Blocks	658	Govt.	CO of Food for particular block, Tehsildar
List of LPG Gas Agencies	All Blocks	15	Govt.	Same As Above
List of NGOs / CBOs	Refer Table 8.1.10 in Annexure 8.1	130	Pvt.	Samanvayak Officer, NGO Office
Veterinary Hospitals	18 (Hospitals) 05 AI Centers 54 Dispensaries 60 AI Sub centers	137	Govt.	AI(artificial insemination) surgeon of respective block
Telephone Exchange	Refer Table 8.1.4 in Annexure 8.1	72	Govt.	SDO of the block
List of petrol pumps	All Blocks (Refer Table 8.1.5 in Annexure 8.1)	32	Govt. + Pvt.	CMO (food) of particular block

B 4. Risks Assessment

Table B.4.1 Potential impact of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas *	Vulnerability	Potential Impact	Identified safer places *
Flood	All Blocks (few blocks have lesser number of affected villages)	Population at risk, Communication failure, Drinking water problem, Livestock, Houses, Infrastructure	Loss of crop, Livelihood and houses Overall damage is around more than 100 Cr. Loss of lives, livestock	For Isanagar block, they have a place 1km south, little bit at higher altitude and open. Same kind places for other blocks.
Drought,	All blocks	People, Crops, Livestock, Damage of cultivated land	Loss of property and cultivated land, Increase in migration, Infrastructure damage, Loss of Livestock, loss of education and overall growth of the region	No such places (they try to manage water supply to such places)
Stampede,	Chhatarpur, Bijawar and Rajnagar	People and Property	Loss of life	NA
Hailstorm,	Blocks those have high rainfall (no such records for last 6-7 years)	Crop and Livestock	Loss of crop, Danger to cattle	NA
Accidents,	All blocks (As Chhatarpur district has 2 NH)	People, Environment	Casualties, Plantation, Animals life loss	NA
Epidemic,	All Blocks	People, Livestock	Life loss	NA

Stampede and fire	Chhatarpur, Rajnagar	People	Life of people, Infrastructure	NA
Violence	Chhatarpur, Laundi, Bijawar	People, Infrastructure	Life of people, Property loss, Damage of infrastructure	NA

B 4.2 Risk profiling of the district

As per the collected data and past conditions of Chhatarpur district, district has been facing two major hazards, “Floods” and “Droughts” for the past 25 years. It is quite safer place for other kind of natural hazards, i.e. Earthquakes etc. But district is prone to other kind of following disasters (although none of them has happened yet in the district), risk profiling of the district is mentioned below (hazard wise and block wise):

Risk Profiling Hazard Wise

Flood: is the only disaster which is stressed upon and district has a proper plan for flood situation. District has a proper structural team for flood, along with the list of nodal officers (block wise) and members and guards, with proper definition of their jobs and roles during the flood. Flood majorly hits Barigarh, Bijawar and Rajnagar blocks of the district, due to the rivers. Reasons of the flood are heavy rain in nearby areas, due to which water level in Ken River goes high and releasing of water from katni dam.

Water takes around 12-14 hrs to reach chhatarpur from Damoh and Katni, 10-12 hrs from Panna. So, they can increase the preparation time by having inter-district communication and coordination, if the entire adjacent district will inform them:

- When the water level has reached near to danger mark
- Give an update beforehand of the releasing of water

Then the DDMA could do some more work and will get some extra time.

Drought: is the second hazard which is strongly applicable to chhatarpur district. Due to lesser rainfall, whole district faces drought situation, district has been facing drought situation for the past few years. District has reserve stock of food at PDS shops and every block has number of water tankers for provision of water. Due to less rainfall, ground water level has gone down and that too makes the situation horrible at some places.

Hailstorms: Only few areas of the district faced this hazard. This hazard impacts the crops and livestock of villagers.

Road Accidents: District has three national highways NH75, NH86 and NH34, all highways are very busy and have very high frequency of public and personal vehicles, and because of this chances of road accidents are very high. Even vehicles with dangerous chemicals and other stuffs use these highways to transport the chemicals from one place another and during the journey and, they have many populated cities and villages in between the journey, so if some accident happens to such vehicles in between the journey then situation will become horrible for the surrounding environment and people. Apart from this district have many important roads and state highways.

Epidemic: As district have many ponds and other still water resources, and due to lack of cleanliness, debris and litter, there is a chance of epidemic. Also few places have sanitation problem which causes the disease.

Stampede and Fire: District has many historic places and temples, also every year districts hosts many festivals and fairs. During such activities there are very large number of stalls are placed near to each other, and due to heavy rush and high footfalls, chances of stampede and fires become more than usual.

Violence: District is not that much sensitive, but has a good number of different religion people, and during the common time of festivals, there is a chance of violence.

Forest Fires: Due to very high temperature, district forests are vulnerable to forest fire, which is sometime becomes very hard to handle.

Risk profiling of the district by Blocks:

BLOCK	HAZARD							
	Flood	Drought	Hailstorm	Road Accidents	Epidemic	Forest Fire	Domestic Fire	Violence
Chhatarpur (Isanagar)	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Laundi (LavKush Nagar)	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bijawar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nowgaon	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rajnagar	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Barigarh (Gaurihar)	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Badamalehara	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Buxwaha	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Chhatarpur: It is also the district headquarters, major applicable hazards to this block are:

- **Drought:** Due to low water table and ground water level with high percentage of nitrate, it is more prone to drought.
- **Stampede:** Chhatarpur hosts many fairs and functions, during which number of footfalls increase hugely and due to the same chances of stampede increase as well.
- **Road Accidents:** As it is at the meeting point of all roads within the district, and NH75, NH86 also pass from this block. Because of all these reasons block has very high number of vehicles per day as compare to all other blocks, so it is more vulnerable for road accidents.

Laundi: Major applicable hazards to this block are:

- **Flood:** Due to the presence of Urmil and Ken River.
- **Drought:** Due to low water table and hard water.
- **Epidemic:** Due to poor sanitation facilities and clean water this block is very much prone to epidemic.

Bijawar: Major applicable hazards to this block are:

- **Flood:** It is most vulnerable block in terms of flood, in past this block got effected badly from flood. Its closeness to Damoh and existence of multiple rivers make it more vulnerable than other blocks during flood.
- **Epidemic:** Due to poor sanitation facilities, clean water this block is prone to epidemic.
- **Stampede:** Due to the presence of Jata Shankar temple, it is very much vulnerable to stampede, temple is situated at height and number of footfalls during festivals is very high.

Nowgaon: Major applicable hazards to this block are:

- **Drought:** Due to lower water level and lack of water facilities and rain.
- **Forest Fires:** Due to large forest area within the block.
- **Epidemic:** Due to poor sanitation facilities, clean water this block is prone to epidemic, and contaminated water in old wells.
- **Road Accidents:** Due to the presence of NH75.

Rainagar: Major applicable hazards to this block are:

- **Flood:** Due to the presence of rivers within this block.
- **Drought:** Due to low water table and high percentage of nitrate.
- **Stampede:** Due to the presence many historical places and khajuraho.
- **Road Accidents:** Due to the large number of vehicle visits for khajuraho and also has a train station.

Barigarh: Major applicable hazards to this block are:

- **Flood:** It is one of the most effected blocks, due to the presence of Ken River.
- **Drought:** Due to less rain and badly maintained water reservoirs.

Badamalehara: Major applicable hazards to this block are:

- **Drought:** Due to poor water facilities and water reservoirs during less rain season.
- **Road Accidents:** Due to the presence of national and state highway within the block.

Buxwaha: Major applicable hazards to this block are:

- **Drought:** Due to poor water facilities and water reservoirs during less rain season.
- **Epidemic:** Poor condition and contaminated water within the wells, poor sanitation facilities.

District has a DDMA for floods and droughts, but the same is not true for other hazards. So, district needs a Disaster Management Plan, that incorporates all the probable disasters and ensures a smooth co-ordination within different departments and provide appropriate help in the affected area ASAP, so as to minimize the damage to human life as well as other loss.

C . DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

C 1 District Action Plans

C 1.1 Mitigation Plan

This part will mainly focus on various ways and means of reducing the impacts of disasters on the communities through damage prevention. Major focus will be given to disaster mitigation owing to its importance in reducing the losses. The mitigation plans will be specific for different kinds of hazards identified in HRVC section. Mitigation plans will be sector specific, and will deal with both aspects, structural & non-structural.

The Identification of various departments, along with nodal officers, to coordinate the mitigation activities, including PRI and ULBs for implementing mitigation strategies will be the key. Community mitigation measures will be identified and implementation modalities formulated. A Training Strategy will be formulated for training major government and non-governmental cadres in the state who can aid in disaster management.

C 1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes

It will address and align the pertinent issues of construction (structural & non-structural elements), infrastructure, repair & maintenance, transport, sanitation, research & technology transfer and land use planning.

Integration of construction work with the development schemes

- Periodic Building assessment schedule, adherence of zoning laws, status of techno legal regime at district level, ensure proper enforcement of existing regulations and acts
- Process of Retrofitting of potentially weak buildings, unsafe infrastructures
- Coordination Mechanism to mitigation measures across departments, including RD, UD, PWD, Town planning, and Municipalities etc.

Disaster Mitigation linkages to be established with national development programmes like NREGS and other schemes should address the issues of village roads construction, embankments of river, watershed management, biomass production, plantation and soil conservation methods

NREGA is basically a scheme which is for providing social security to the villagers from govt., under which mainly govt. provide villagers 100 days wages employment and in return try to utilize them in productive work which will provide permanent assets to the government. There are many sub-schemes which work under this huge project, few of them are following:

- **Kapildhara:** Under this scheme govt. provides wells to farmers; so that the farmers shall get water during lesser rain seasons and same will help out in water yields of crops, main aim is to reduce the impact of drought.
- **Rural Connectivity:** in this govt. uses workers for road construction, so that connectivity of villages with other places becomes good, and could help out in case of an emergency.
- **Meenakshi:** Under this scheme govt. provide infrastructure and equipments for fishermen's, so that they could have their own pond and business, which eventually helps them to tackle the flood situation and at same time govt. has another reservoir for water conservation.
- **Sell Pearl:** Plantation and Greenery scheme to help villagers in employment along with reducing the impact of hazards due to plantation.
- **Watershed project:** For water conservation, under this govt. digs new reservoir and ponds to conserve water for drought and less rain time.

Convergence with NRHM has to be established under Emergency Health Management, Mass Casualty Management and on other allied aspects.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is trying to carry out fundamental reforms in the basic health care delivery system in order to meet people's needs. Exploring new health care financing mechanisms and developing credible community based health insurance schemes is its

mandate. The NRHM envisages a strong District Health Mission with adequate technical, managerial and accounting support in managing risk pooling and health security. The NRHM is also providing Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in the EAG states for every 1000 population. The NRHM effort is to strengthen the Community Health Centers and to establish 24 hour round the clock hospital like services in every Block in the country. Janani Suraksha Yojana support for institutional deliveries is available to every Below Poverty Line pregnant woman and is expected to meet the maternity care needs. The strengthening of the public health delivery system and the availability of an army of health workers in the field provides an opportunity to improve risk pooling through community based health insurance.

Recommendations on integration of DRR(District Risk Reduction) components with NRHM

Following are four key components, which need special attention in relation to the integration of DRR components with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

1. Adequately equipped PHCs and CHCs,
2. Role of health workers and allied agencies,
3. Integrated Emergency Health Management Plan,
4. Phase wise institutionalization leading to sustainability.

1. The Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and Community Health Centers (CHCs) have to be fully equipped. In order to deal with any kind of emergency, and health related requirements, the following action points to be taken into account:

- a) At PHCs and CHCs, there should be adequate staff (including Doctors, Nurses, and Health Assistants etc). In number of districts, the health workers are yet to be sanctioned/ recruited/ positioned.
- b) The required equipments and appropriate drugs should always be available, to meet the emergency needs. In many places, quite old medical instruments are still being used (not calibrated/ recently verified).
- c) Inventorisation of PHCs and CHCs has to be carried out periodically. It should be maintained at block level by respective Block Health Committee and to be reviewed by District level Executive Committee.
- d) There should be provision for Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) at CHC level. It is a good way to improve the outreach emergency services especially in rural pockets.

2. The role of health workers and allied agencies is very vital, as they will be the first port of call for any health related demands, at community level. Following are key points for consideration in this regard:

- a) There should be provision for First Aid and Disaster Management (DM) training & retraining for health workers, including Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), Aanganwadi Worker (AWW), Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and PRI members.
- b) ASHAs, ANMs, AWWs, PRI members should be part of the Village level/ Cluster level/ Block level Disaster Management Teams. And they should play active role at the time of emergency by providing prompt medical assistance.
- c) At block level, there should be identified Master Trainers available for capacity building of concerned persons, health workers and allied agencies.

- d) Trained community level workers, representatives at village level should be made available with a drug kit for generic ailments.

3. The Integrated Emergency Health Management Plan is an ambitious work in itself from convergence point of view. The following suggestions can help a lot in making and utilizing this concise document:

- a) District Health Societies like Governing Body and Executive Committee should take up responsibility to prepare, update and review the Emergency Health Management Plan in line with village to district and block to CHC, PHC level.
- b) These health plans should be well integrated with Village Disaster Management Plans, Block Disaster Management Plans, and District Disaster Management Plans etc. So that concerned agencies should know their role and responsibilities at the time of disaster.
- c) Health plan for each village should be prepared with the help of Village Health & Sanitation Committee and Village Disaster Management Committee. The plan should be vertically integrated with Health and Family Welfare programmes, and three tier PRI structure, in context of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).
- d) The emergency health plan should be further integrated with Village Development Committee (VDC) in order to articulate urgent need for health services. Further at community level, a CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) to be formed and sensitized about health related treatments, first aid etc. So that, more people can take the benefit during emergency.

4. Phase wise institutionalization is a must to set the tone for the long term sustainability of mainstreaming DRR with NRHM. Following are the key steps for consideration in this regard:

- a) Prior to institutionalization, a detailed pre work/ Risk Mapping have to be carried out. The purpose is to ensure that highly vulnerable areas are being covered, from emergency medical assistance point of view.
- b) For planned institutionalization of DRR components with NRHM, the progress review of key activities is very vital. Applicable states should utilize the Programme Committee for Health & Family Welfare (formed under State Health Mission) to expedite the progress against concerned issues in relation to DRR.
- c) For sustainability of the programme, community ownership has to be brought in, through the decentralized planning. For this, the implementation teams would require the development of special skills, particularly at district and state level. Later on the community learning can be documented and shared across.
- d) In current circumstances, a grave need is being felt for Public Private Partnership (PPP) in health sector to address the Disaster Risk Reduction. (Ex: With the help of partnership, a grant system can be introduced). It will certainly help in the long run to sustain the implementation of NRHM at all levels, with the involvement of public

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) should cover the pertinent issue of safe housing and shelters.

Indira Awaas Yojana is basically for BPL and homeless people, under this scheme govt. provides 45K to the person within 2 installments and person has to make house by following certain standards given by pwd and Municipality Corporation.

Disaster mitigation initiatives to be established with SSA (for safe schools)

- Large numbers of children have been educated through primary and secondary level schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). For the overall development, the education up to high school and higher secondary level is very important.
- Open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants.
- Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers, while the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level.
- On similar ground, district has applied “School Chalo Abhiyan”, in which govt. provides school uniform, books and food facilities to the children.

Suggestions for Urban Planning and Deprived Urban Children with SSA:

- a) Formation of an Urban Cell / Unit at the SPO of SSA for coordinating programmes in urban areas including surveys, strategies for deprived urban children, data analysis, convergence etc. A State level urban resource group could also be constituted with representation from a concerned departments and agencies for facilitating convergence and for focusing on urban issues.
- b) Preparation of City level education perspective plans as also annual work plans with a focus on the poor. The conduct of special survey in urban areas that provide useful information for designing strategies for deprived urban children.
- c) Preparing spatial maps with location of urban poor settlements and areas of concentration of working / homeless / street children and other marginal groups and also availability of schooling facilities.
- d) Promoting participation of NGOs and the private sector in providing facilities for deprived urban children.
- e) Building capacity at district / City level for planning and implementation through workshops and training programmes that target specific cities and towns.
- f) Within the overall category of deprived urban children, children belonging to disadvantaged groups like SC, ST, Minorities and children with special needs would require a special focus.
- g) Strategies to support retention and learning of deprived urban children who have been mainstreamed into regular schools (remedial teaching, community based coaching etc.) should be planned.
- h) In several urban areas, the challenge is to provide adequate facilities in the existing schools which may not have enough space or a building of their own. Many congested areas including slums may not have any schools nearby. This would

require innovative solutions including provision of rent for hiring a private building, transportation facility or transportation cost etc. States / UTs would need to take policy decisions on this issue.

- i) Reorganization / relocation of schools, redistribution of teachers, introduction of new medium of instruction etc. would be important policy and planning issues in urban areas. The planning under SSA must take into account these issues, otherwise long term gains would not accrue for marginalized groups in urban areas.
- j) Urban development authorities should be asked to provide free land for Government / Municipal schools in all new colonies. This should also be implemented for all private colonies.
- k) A manual for Urban Planning should be developed by MHRD to support SSA interventions as well as overall development of education in urban areas.
- l) The school-community interface in urban areas as well as community involvement in school/SSA activities needs to be strengthened. Examples like the Kshetra model of Delhi could be studied and adopted by other States / UTs.
- m) It would be important to keep track of evictions and relocations that take place frequently in urban slums in large cities. Providing adequate facilities for education of children at the relocated sites immediately through EGS centers and establishing schools quickly would be an important responsibility.

JNNURM (for Infrastructure support) and with the other national and state level schemes

The JNNURM envisages acceptance of a reform-driven approach to access financial assistance for infrastructure development by ULBs. This process of undertaking reforms has to be dovetailed with the project development process. The aim is to put together a compliant proposal that is ready for the sanction of funds. The project development cycle for a project or a group of infrastructure projects proposed to be undertaken with assistance from JNNURM shall include the process from the point of origin of the project concept up to the point of achieving financial closure.

The urban renewal mission provides a great opportunity, while considering the projects for urban renewal, to provide safety to the cities from the impacts of natural hazards considered probable to occur in the future. It will be most appropriate to carry out in each proposed project a study of disastrous impact of hazards on the proposed development. This impact will have to be considered from two angles:-

- a) How the elements of the proposed project would be adversely impacted by any one or more of the natural hazards and how to safeguard the proposed development?
- b) Whether the proposed projects will have adverse effect in enhancing the hazard proneness of the city and if so, then how to eliminate the features that may cause such an adverse impact?

A few considerations and suggestions are given in the following paragraphs in regard to the sectors specified for eligibility under JNNURM. The Government of India's Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation may provide these recommendations to the States for incorporating in the project proposals suitably.

- **Redevelopment of inner (old) city areas** including widening of narrow streets, shifting of industrial and commercial establishments from non-conforming (inner city) areas to 5 conforming (outer city) areas to reduce congestion, replacement of old and worn out pipes by new and higher capacity ones, renewal of the sewerage, drainage, and solid waste disposal system etc.
- **Water supply (including desalination plants) and sanitation.** To avoid breakage of underground water pipe systems due to large ground movements of soft soils, enough flexibility in the joints either by looping or by special joints needs to be installed particularly in large mains to avoid such problems.
- **Sewerage and solid waste management.** Any structures required for the sewerage treatment plant will need to be designed using the heavy winds design codes.
- **Construction and improvement of drains and storm water drains.** Stability of all drains including storm water drains may be checked.
- **Urban transportation including roads, highways, expressways, MRTS, and metro projects.** All transportation structures namely flyovers, bridges and culverts should be designed for appropriate seismic forces and heavy winds as per the Indian Standards.
- **Parking lots and spaces on PPP basis.** The multi-storied parking lots need to be designed using the appropriate standard for heavy winds.
- **Development of heritage areas.** All heritage buildings & structures need to be protected from the impact of the natural hazards. Two issues will need consideration; firstly, the buildings will have to be retrofitted for safety against collapse and severe damage. Secondly, the valuable contents of these buildings such as museum artifacts, will have to be stabilized against falling or sliding to prevent damage even if the buildings do not collapse. The project proposals should take care of both these issues.
- **Preservation of water bodies.** As district has quite high number of natural power reservoirs and chandela ponds, so ULB should take care about the maintenance of such reservoirs, so that mitigate the impact of drought.

To mitigate flood damages in the district, Government has set up a separate Flood Protection team which takes care about the flow and level of Ken River and its tributaries. Besides this villages are given early warnings well before the onset of rainy season as well as during the rainy season in order to prevent losses to life and property. A quick reaction team of District Police, IRB and Home Guards is kept at high alert in order to save the marooned people especially in the rainy season.

To meet with the drought, I&PH department has identifying the water scarcity areas and installing the hand pumps in the drought prone areas. Besides this, the traditional water sources are also cleaned and disinfected for making them usable. In some parts of the district, where drinking water sources completely dry-up; the drinking water is supplied through tankers in the summer season. This position is reviewed with I&PH Department during summer season from time to time. Hand Pumps are being installed in drought prone area as a long term strategy. In order to contain adverse effects of drought on Agriculture and Horticulture, District is using MNREGA, DPAP project

to enhance irrigational potential by way of constructing water harvesting structure. Revenue and line departments are geared up to immediately take on the task of loss assessment to provide relief to farming community as per the provisions of relief manual and also to submit the case for special assistance from the state as well as the Central Government.

Disaster management is one of the important strategy and plan for each and every department of the district, so that the level of damage and risk due to disaster becomes nil or very less as compare to the previous situations. Below mentioned are the following activities and work that have been going on within different departments, keep in mind that the integration of construction with development:

- The Disaster Management has been included in school curriculum at CBSE level.
- The Disaster Management is also made compulsory to NSS / NCC students at college level. So that during disasters they could provide help in first aid and other activities.
- Various Disaster Management courses have been offered in different institutions, colleges, universities taking its significance into account.
- Indira awass yojana, for providing safer home and shelter.
- MNREGA for providing employment to jobless people.
- Special budget at district, taluka and village level should be allocated for training of various teams against disaster, purchasing of equipments to save the life and property of the people, organizing mock drills to create awareness among the people, updating the disaster management plans, etc.
- Government officers, staff are also trained under disaster management, so that their skill will be helpful at the time of disaster.
- At district, taluka and Panchayat level the plan should be adopted to reduce the risk and vulnerability in various activities.
- Fund allocation should be made by Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayat to carry out the following DRM activities:-
 - To train different people and make a search and rescue, first aid groups
 - To create awareness among the people
 - To procure search and rescue materials
 - To evacuate and set up temporary shelter for disaster victims
- It will address and align the pertinent issues of construction (structural & non-structural elements), infrastructure, repair & maintenance, transport, sanitation, research & technology transfer and land use planning.
- Follow a Periodic Building assessment schedule and undertake the process of retrofitting of potentially weak buildings, unsafe infrastructures.
- Plan a coordination Mechanism to mitigation measures across departments, including RD, UD, PWD, NRHM, JNNURM and NREGA etc.
- Identify and interact with research institutions to evolve mitigation strategies
- Procedural steps for research, development and promotion of adoption of cost effective buildings should be framed and implemented

- Adherence of zoning laws, status of techno legal regime at district level, ensuring proper enforcement of existing regulations and acts should be emphasized on.

C 1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building

Training and capacity building of Govt. officials.

The DMI Bhopal is the primary agency for conducting training to all government officials involved in the planning and implementation of the mitigation strategies at the state and district level. At the district level, training conducted in coordination with NGOs, and government training/research institutions (schools and colleges).

Community level trainings and public awareness activities, in partnership with NGOs, Pvt. Sector and Govt. Training institutions.

The community awareness and training activities will basically be carried out in the form of training programmes through NGOs, Private Sector, and Government Training Institutions. Apart from spreading awareness of disasters, the focus will essentially be on community capacity building. Special focused will be given to local contractors and masons, who are the prime responsible for construction work. Training programmes will target the informal construction sector by building their capacities on safe construction practices and retrofitting of existing structures. An institutional arrangement is required to ensure that in the long term, contractors and mason ensure safe construction practices. Primary agencies for community level training and public awareness are:

- CBO
- Technical Education Department
- NGO
- Private sectors

The NGOs, private sector organizations and other government training institutions will, in turn, organize training and simulation exercises at the district and community level, in order to ensure preparedness from the grass-roots.

C 1.1.3 Community Initiatives

Communities are always the first responders and hence the DDMA / Distt. Authority will ensure Community participation through initiatives like Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) to promote local ownership, address local needs, and promote volunteerism.

The District administration must reach out to the local residents and general public of the district with various level sensitization programmes. Sensitization programs shall be conducted for schools,

hospitals, colleges, communities, policy makers and all other specific sectors. Awareness on multi hazards and dos and don'ts to solve it are most important and basic for a human being to save him/herself. Disaster strikes everywhere everyone irrespective of land, caste, creed, color, people, and gender. The basic information shall be given in forms of booklets reading materials, audiovisual material etc. The broad objectives of such programs shall be as follows:

- To bring awareness about disasters among the inmates of all institutions and residents of all communities in Chhatarpur.
- To pave way for strict enforcement of building rules in construction departments and contractors.
- Preparation of Building Evacuation Plans and training the general public on basics of self defense thereby building capacities of school authorities and saving lives in the event of an Earthquake or Fire accidents or any other disaster.
- To sensitize officers from the District Administration, Police Dept, Health Dept, Fire Service and all other parallel agencies.
- Different methods and techniques shall be utilized to spread awareness on disaster in the district. Some sample techniques and methods are listed below:
 - Public meetings and loud speaker announcements
 - Group meetings of RWAs and other logical units
 - Hoardings at Public Places like Hospital, Railway Station, Malls and Market etc.
 - Wall painting in the communities
 - Distribution of reading materials to the general public
 - Distribution of posters and other Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials to children and community people
 - Street plays, documentaries and films on the subject
 - Use of electronic media, especially cable channels
 - Quiz-painting competitions, special types of books, etc for students

C 1.1.4 Risk Management Funding

This section will address the short & long term funding provisions for proposed mitigation activities, under the overall objective of risk management at district level.

Short term provisions are expected to cover the immediate loss, incurred due to disasters. Whereas long term provisions include the set up of fire stations, watershed management, planting trees along the river etc.

Revenue department of the district will take care about all the funding, through short to long term.

Short term: In short term they provide money to the different departments to cater the needs of people and relief operation run smoothly. Estimate the expense of equipments and other basic things required by people. Also, prepare a chart to provide money to family/relatives in case of death and injury of a person.

Long Term: Prepare a plan of future plan and construction, just like plantation, water reservoir, house development, irrigation and dams etc.

C 1.2 Preparedness Plan

This section will primarily focus on preparedness of the communities and local authorities in order to safeguard lives, protecting assets and efficiently utilize resources by taking appropriate actions in the face of any disaster. The preparedness plan will further ensure that agencies are able to respond to the potential damage zones in a prompt and coordinated manner. In most disaster situations the loss of life and property could be significantly reduced through appropriate preparedness measures and warning system. It will be necessary that with respect to every disaster, the concerned agencies will be designated to issue the warnings. During this section, it will be ensured that the pre-disaster warning & alerts, preparedness before response and dissemination of warning, and evacuation activities have will be carried out in coordination with concern line departments.

C.1.2.1 Preparedness before response

- **Establishment of the Control Rooms:** The district administration should ensure the operation of control rooms. The control rooms are presently run by major line departments at revenue, police, MSED, Hospital, etc. at taluka and district level should be functional.
- **Updation of skilled man power:** It includes the list of skilled manpower, their addresses and contact numbers, necessary equipments, medicinal stock, daily necessities, list of flood prone villages etc. All these things have to be updated after a certain interval of time.
- **Communication System:** Training is given for search and rescue teams, first aid team's disaster management teams at village, taluka and district level. These teams will provide timely help during any type of disaster. Provision of wireless sets at all Sub-division and Taluka Offices for effective communication of cyclone/heavy rainfall/flood warning should be provided. Fire Brigades at all the Municipal Offices. Setting up of a special Highway Safety Patrol along the Nagpur-Bhopal highway will be acted upon.
- **Training for Disaster Management Team Members:** Each of the DMTs comprise of groups of women and men volunteers and are assigned with a special task The Search and Rescue Teams, First Aid Teams formed at the three levels should be provided training from time to time so that their timely help can be used during disaster.

- **Organization of Mock Drills:** Mock drill is an integral part of the Community based disaster management plan, as it is a preparedness drill to keep the community alert. Mock drills are organized in all the villages of the district to activate the DMTs and modification of the DM plan. Mock drill is organized once in six months as per the seasonality calendar of natural disaster events that is likely to occur.
- **Community Awareness on Various Disasters**
 - Retrofitting the weak structures
 - House insurance
 - Construction of embankments for flood control
 - Rehabilitation of people in safe lands
 - Development of plans for shifting people from vulnerable area to safer area

C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

Table C. 1.2.2

Hazards	Prediction agencies	Mode of communication, info. dissemination at district level **
Flood	CWC, Irrigation Department, IMD	Mobile, Landline, Wireless Stations, Radio Stations, Cable Networks
Drought	IMD, Revenue Dept.	AIR, Phones, Cable Networks, New papers
Industrial	SPCB, Dept. of Industry, Police	Wireless phones, Mobiles
Fires	Police, Forest Dept., Fire brigade	Phones
Road and Rail Accidents	Police, Railway	Wireless sets, phones
Human and Animal Epidemics	Health and Animal Husbandry dept.	Radio, Phones, Banners, News Papers, phones
Stampede	Police	Wireless Sets and phones

*Source: Dist. Comm. Homeguard

C.1.2.3 Evacuation preparedness

This stage should cover the procedural steps for evacuation of people under threat or likely to be affected by the disasters. The evacuation route maps to be prepared for most vulnerable pockets/ hazard prone zones of the district.

A special Search and Rescue team consisting of the police department personnel, Home guards, PWD workers and the person having past experience in dealing with disasters should be constituted.

The procedural steps for evacuation of people under threat or likely to be affected by the disasters are as follows:

- Evacuation team should separate into smaller groups targeting individually on different level of casualties.
- The unconscious and severely hurt will given the top most priority and sent for in the ambulances
- The people needing first aid come next who should be treated promptly.
- Activate all the emergency communication mechanisms
- Logistics should be contacted immediately for making the provisions for transportation.
- Temporary relief centers should be set up as soon as possible to house all the affected people or they should be immediately sent for the existing relief centers.

C.1.2.4 Organizing mock drills

Mock drill is an integral part of the disaster management plan, as it is a preparedness drill to keep the community alert, activate DM Teams across the district and review & modification of DM plan.

They have mock drills once in a year, for flood. Within mock drills different departments train their team members to act promptly and accurately at the time of emergency. Following are few departments, who participated in mock drills:

- **Home Guards:** For rescue and search operation, how to handle the equipments and ways to protect people in different situations.
- **Police:** For immediate response at the time of any kind of problem.
- **Health:** For first aid and figure out the level of injuries.

Mock drills are advised to conduct once in 6 months.

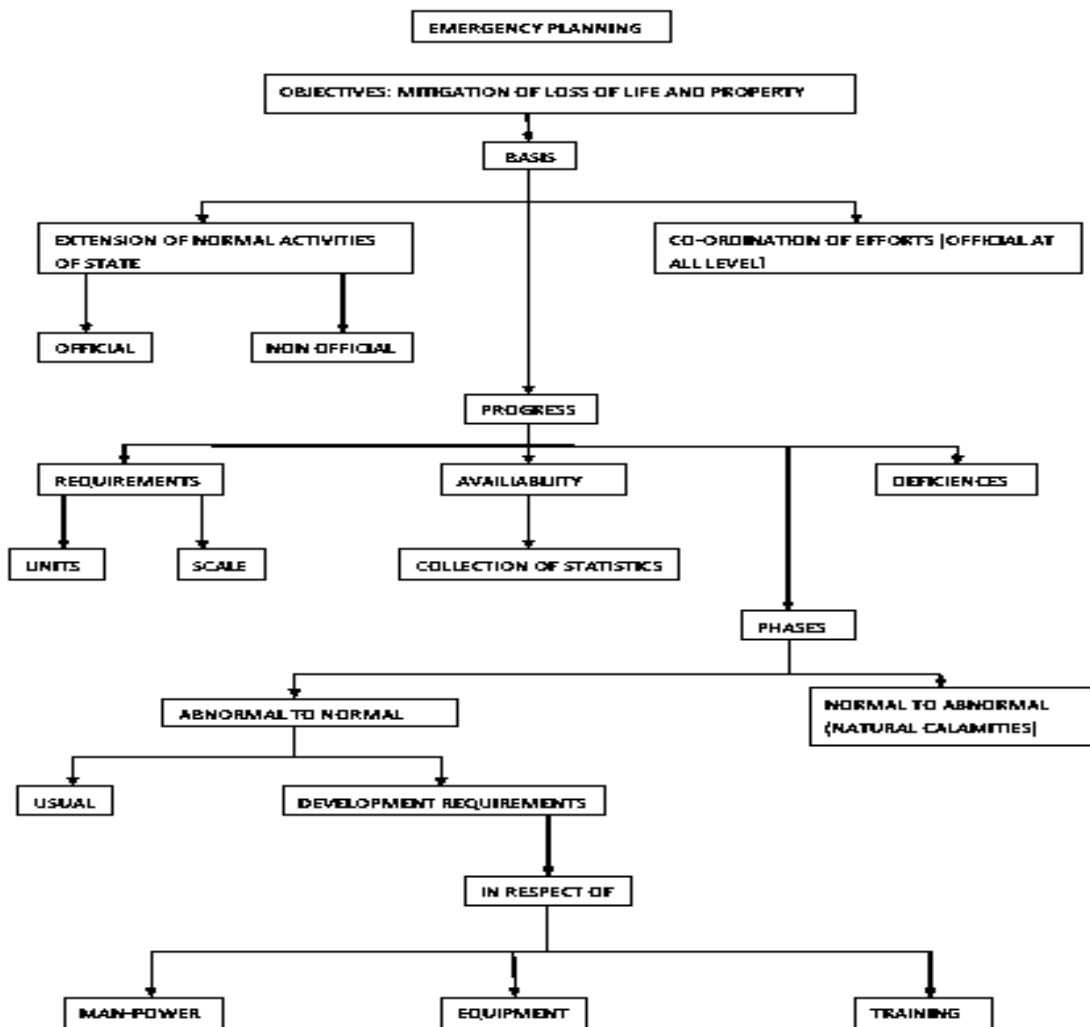
C 1.3 Response Plan

Effective response planning requires realistic identification of likely response functions, assignment of specific tasks to individual response agencies, identification of equipment, supplies and personnel required by the response agencies for performing the assigned tasks. A response plan

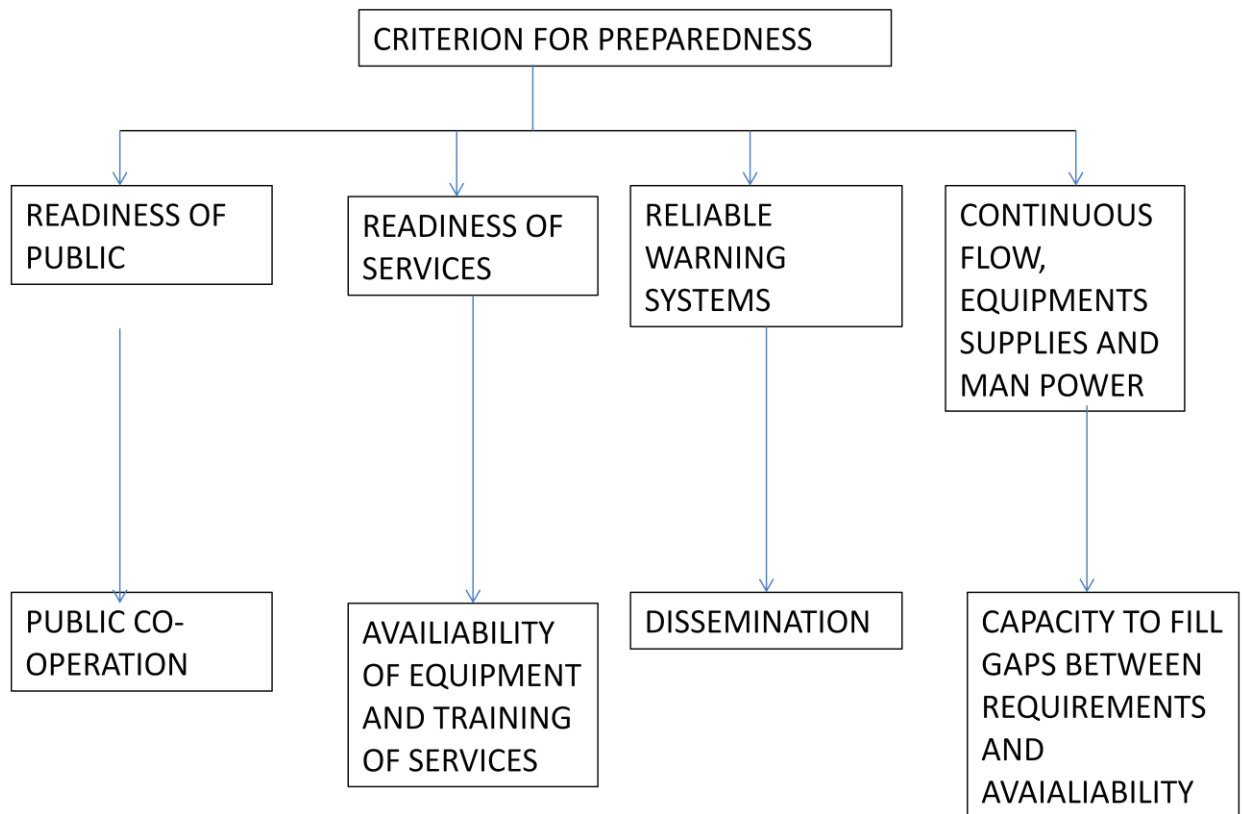
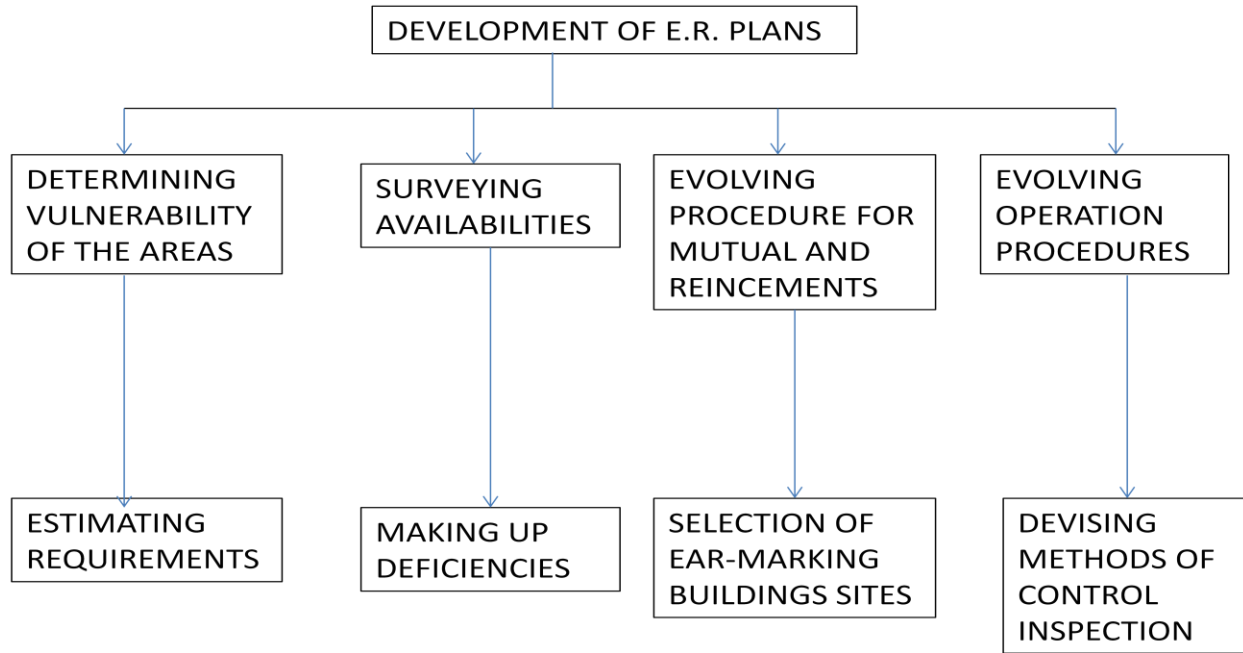
essentially outlines the strategy and resources needed for search and rescue, evacuation, etc. A response plan will be supplemented by relief management planning activities, including relief needs, transportation routes, coordination with local police, District, State, national and international relief teams, transport vehicles, alternative communication like HAM radios (in case of communication failures).

C 1.3.1 Disaster Emergency Response Force

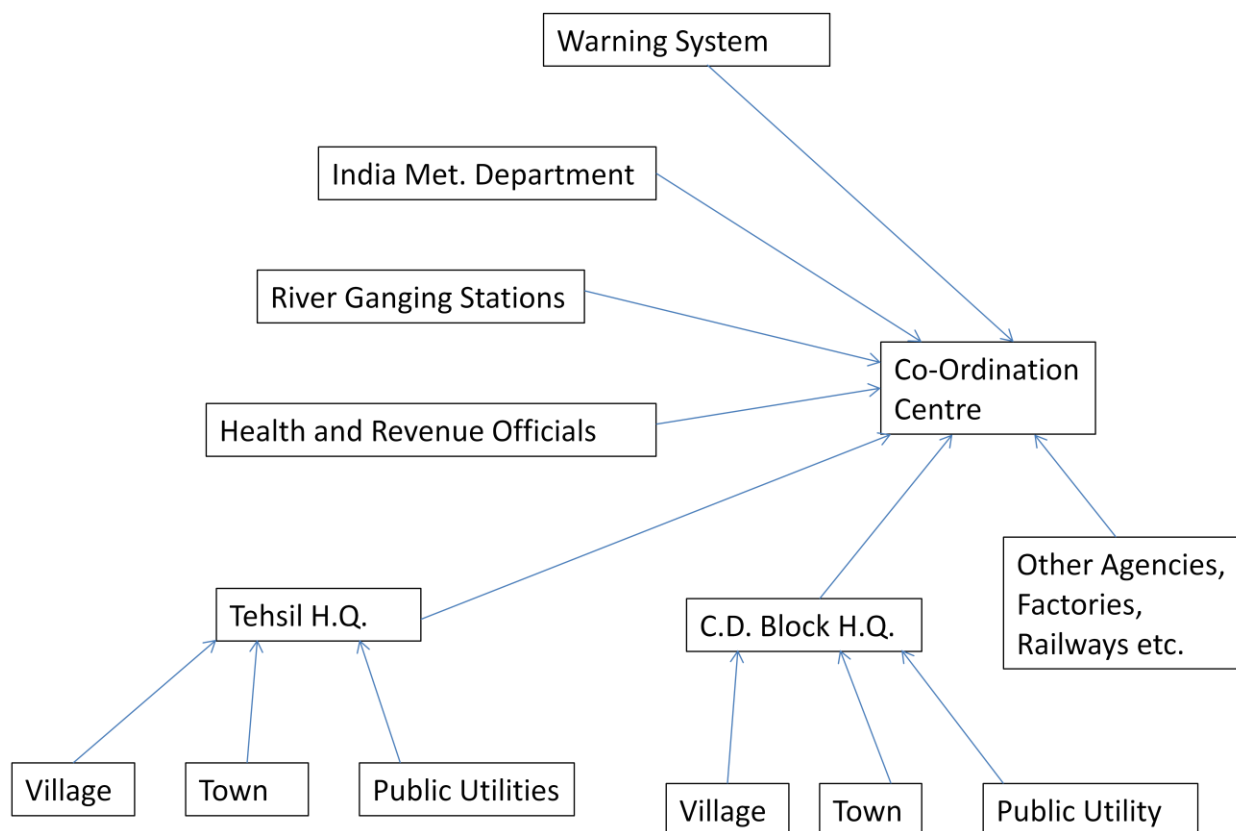
The State is expected to create response capabilities from its existing resources by equipping and training at least one battalion equivalent force for effective management of disasters and necessary training arrangement aligned with disaster management skills in consultation with the National Disaster Response Force. The District Commandants, Home Guards will be in charge of the force at the district level. Below mentioned are the functions of DERF for disaster management:



*Source: Dist. Comm. Homeguard



*Source: Dist. Comm. Homeguard



*Source: Dist. Comm. Homeguard

C 1.3.2 Crisis management direction & coordination

An effective disaster management strategy must be supported by a quick decision making process which will include the issues related to warning, conduct evacuation and rescue & relief operations in the event of a disaster. This requires a core team of senior decision-makers having administrative control over the key resource organizations. Therefore, it is utmost need to constitute a DCG (District Crisis Group) with District Deputy Commissioner as its Chairperson. The organizational structure for disaster management in the district has been proposed here, which recommends the Deputy Commissioner as the nodal officer for control and co-ordination of emergency activities:

Sr.No.	Officer	DCG Designation
1	Deputy Commissioner	Chairperson
2	SP/ASP	Co Chairperson
3	District Commandant Home guard	Member
4	Fire Officer	Member
5	District Public Relation Officer	Member
6	CMHO	Member
7	Executive Officer Municipal	Member

	Council	
8	Executive Engineer, PWD	Member
9	Deputy Director, Agriculture	Member
10	Deputy Director, Irrigation	Member
11	Representative of NGOs	Member

The following functions will be performed by them during any stage of emergency / disaster

Communication failure, power failure, water failure, building, houses, structures Collapsed people buried under them , non-availability of food, drinking water, medicine, clothes, medical treatments, shelters, road, bridges destroyed or damaged, chemical disaster result of fire, explosion, toxic release, poisoning, dams & check dams & water reservoirs damaged result of flood or low level area will be flooded etc.

District crisis group wills their duty as per plan such as

- Informing to public in case of chemical disaster, flood as per guidance of expert committee.
- Evacuation & rescue operation in case of chemical disaster, flood & earthquake with the help of transport committee.
- To combat fire.
- Toxicity controlling incase of chemical disaster.
- Medical treatment to affected people.
- Traffic control, maintaining law & order, security to evacuee area, cordon of area.
- Disease & poisoning control.
- Reconstruction & rehabilitation of communication system, electricity, water, check dams, repairing, road, bridge, construction & repairing, tents construction, shelter construction etc.
- Relief work such as food, water, clothes, utensil, cash dolls etc.
- Funeral process of dead bodies.
- Informing through mass media communication.
- District Commissioner will plan & implements for long cleanup rehabilitation programme.
- District Commissioner will ask help from state government, central government, other countries, NGO & independence helping agencies

C 1.3.3 Incident Command System (ICS)

All 5 major command functions (mentioned below) in Incident command system, to be followed:

a) Incident command

Provides leadership and establishes incident objectives as well as having overall responsibility for managing the incident

- b) Planning section
Coordinates planning, resource ordering and release, record keeping, mapping, technical expertise, and documentation necessary to accomplish objectives
- c) Operations section
Develops and oversees tactical operational activities needed to accomplish incident objectives
- d) Logistics section
Oversees the development and use of infrastructures (facilities, transportation, supplies, communication, food, etc.) to support responders as they work towards accomplishing incident objectives
- e) Finance/ Admin section
Oversees all administrative and financial aspects of the incident including cost tracking, procurement, payments, compensation, etc. in support of objectives

In Chhatarpur District:

At the district level, there will be one District Headquarters Team with the primary function of assisting the District Collector in handling tasks like general co-ordination, distribution of relief materials, media management and the overall logistics. Suitable officers from the district administration will be carefully selected and professionally trained for the different ICS positions in order to constitute the District Level Incident Command Teams. (DICTs). The teams will focus on the operational aspects of response management, duly supported by other functions in ICS, e.g. Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, etc. The officers drawn for this assignment will be carefully selected by the District Collector depending upon their fitness, ability and aptitude for any of the DICT positions and they will be professionally trained to fulfill their assigned roles. Arrangements will also be made for ensuring their mobilization in a time-bound manner for their deployment to the trouble spot. Due consideration for the appropriate level of seniority will be given while constituting the teams. The team personnel may be selected from the General Administration / Revenue Department which traditionally handles disaster response in our country, the option to pick up willing and capable personnel from any other department for taking up specific positions in the DICT will be left open. For some positions, a suitable number of additional personnel will be trained as reserve for taking care of contingencies like transfers, promotions, etc. For the position of the Incident commander, a suitable officer of the rank of Additional District magistrate will be preferred. The District Level Incident Command Teams will function under the overall control of the Collector / District Magistrate. The State governments can also deploy the DICTs to other districts depending upon the magnitude of the disaster.

Below mentioned are the steps they follow under ICS:

1. Generation of EOC (Emergency Operation Center), which takes care about the following things:
 - Marking of disaster prone areas, according to the vulnerability:
 - Areas more vulnerable to disasters, always suffer from hazards.
 - Areas, where chances of occurrences of hazards are less as compare to more vulnerable areas, face disaster sometimes.
 - Areas, those remain unaffected by disasters.
 - Make an assumption of required equipments and keep buffer of the equipments.
 - Also arrange the facilities for relief and rescue team.
 - Make a plan for proper working of other services and prepare a list of PDS and LP shops.
 - Figure out the places for relief and rescue camps in advance.
 - Proper plan for rescue team, so that there will be no glitches at the time of requirement.

2. Making of a team that will take care about the different stages of the ICS.

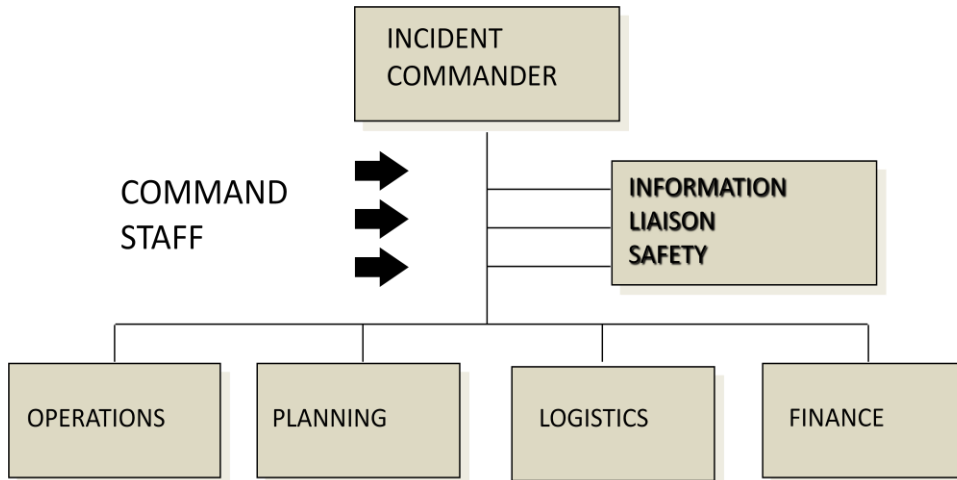
3. Different stages of the system:
 - **Planning:**
 - Within this stage, team collect different stats about the trained people, action committee area wise, working NGOs, list of secure buildings etc.

 - **Operations:** Divided the same into two parts
 - Precautionary Stage: Within this stage, team gets the small information about disaster; as soon as impact seems bigger this stage becomes action stage.
 - Action Stage: Work for relief and rescue and provide immediate help to the victims.

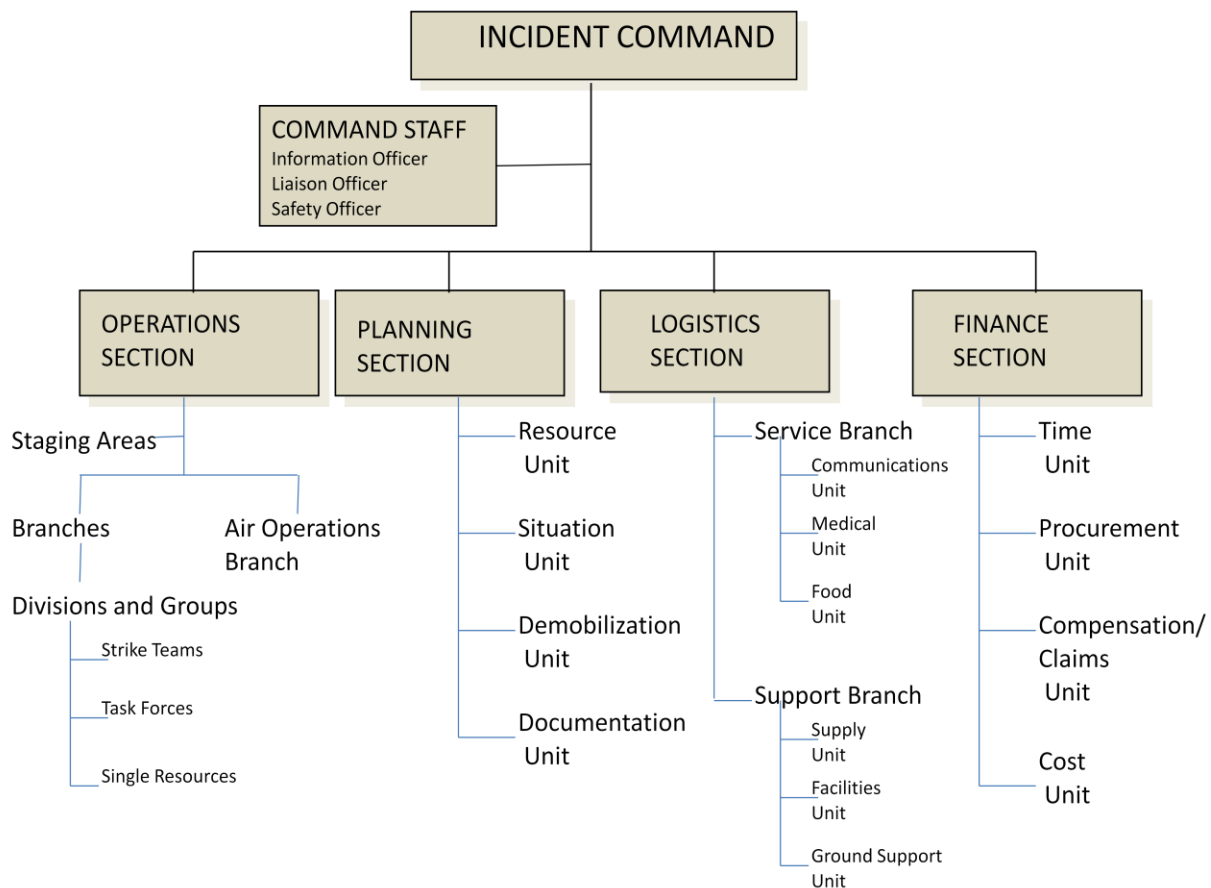
 - **Warning System / Warning:** Within this stage, team will collect and give information about disaster to officers and district population, by using below mentioned mediums:
 - Indian Metrological dept: gives information about heavy rains, cyclones, hot and cold air waves
 - Irrigation/PWD dept: give information about the water level of rivers and situation of flood in advance
 - AIR, Wireless, Cable Network: Float information about the disaster

Structure of ICS:

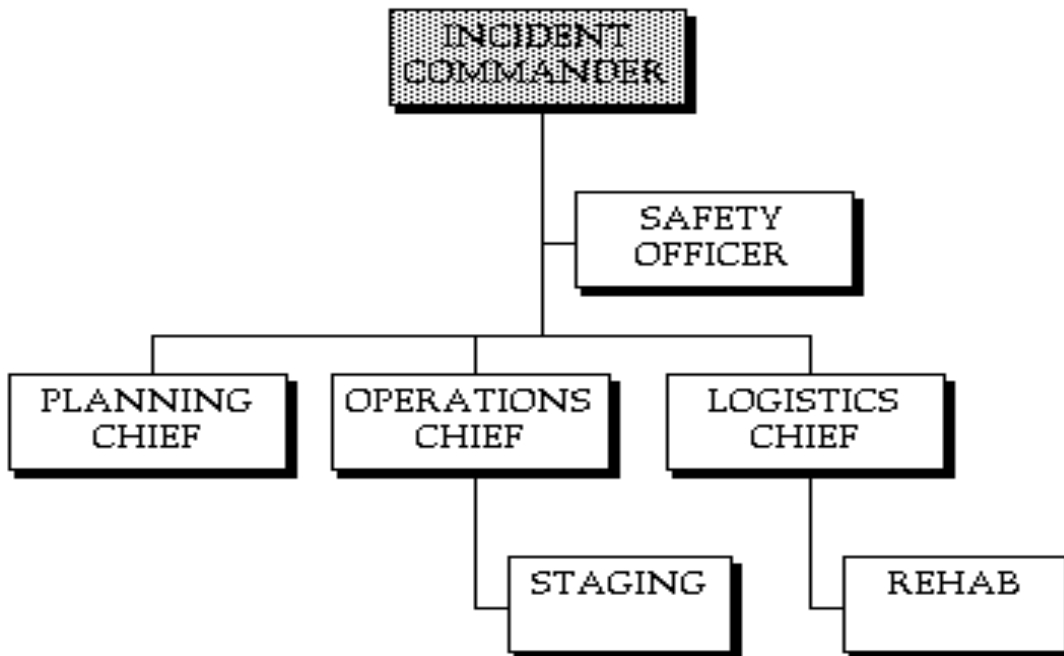
The Command Staff:



Flow of work and responsibilities:



Officers and Responsibilities:



Incident Commander Responsibilities

- The individual responsible for the management of all incident operations.
 - Establishes a command organization.
 - Assesses situation, determines scope of incident, and prioritizes the problem.
 - Evaluates overall strategy on a continual basis.
 - Directs activities and maintains communications with Command Staff, Plans, Logistics, and Operations.
- Keep agency administrator informed of incident status
- Approve the use of students, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel
- Authorize release of information to the news media
- Order the demobilization of the incident
- Establishes The Immediate Priorities
 - First priority is incident safety
 - People involved in incident
 - Responders
 - Other emergency workers
 - Bystanders
 - Second priority is incident stabilization
 - Protect the public
 - Sufficient kinds of resources
 - Sufficient sized organization

Command Staff:

They (Safety, Information and Liaison Officers) report directly to the Incident Commander.

1. Safety Officer Responsibilities

- A Command Staff member responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards, unsafe situations, and developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.
- Identify existing and potential hazards
- Keep all personnel informed of existing and potential hazards
- Correct unsafe acts or conditions and exercise emergency authority to prevent unsafe acts when immediate action is needed
- Investigate accidents within the incident area

2. Liaison Officer

- Several agencies will be sending personnel
- IC can no longer provide sufficient time for all representatives
- Two or more jurisdictions may be involved
- An individual assigned from an assisting or cooperating agency that has been delegated full authority to make decisions on all matters affecting that agency's participation. Agency Representatives report to the Liaison Officer

3. Information Officer:

- Responsible for interface with the media or other appropriate agencies requiring information directly from the scene.
- Member of the Command Staff

The General Staff:

Operations Chief, Planning Chief, Logistics and Admin Chief

1. Operations Chief Responsibilities

- Responsible for all tactical operations at the incident
- Supervises emergency operations
- Establishes communication procedures with IC and subordinates
- Determines need for immediate and anticipated resources
- Requests periodic progress reports from Division/Group Supervisor

2. Planning Chief:

- Taking care of Resources unit
- Taking care of Situation unit
- Taking care of Documentation unit
- Taking care of Demobilization unit

- Taking care of Technical Specialists

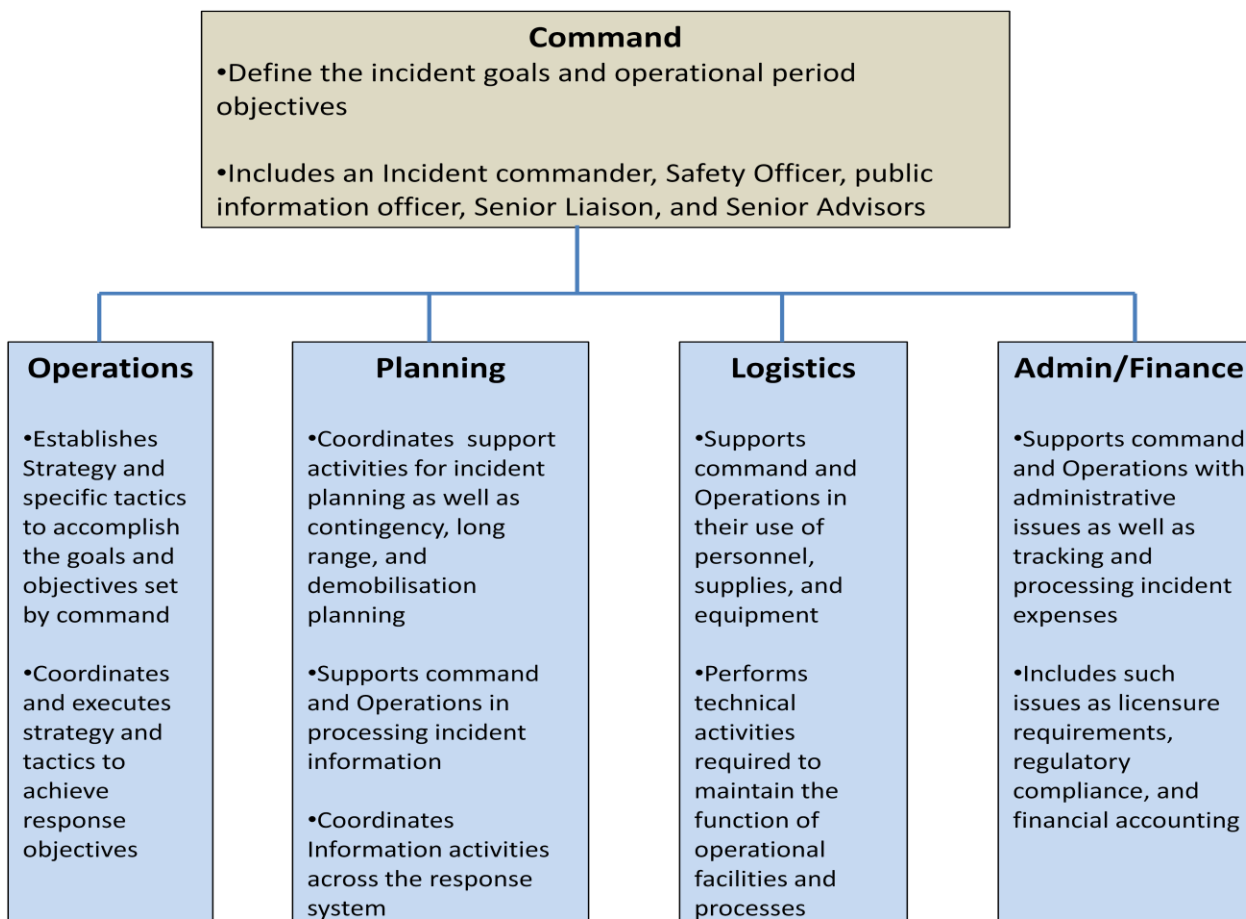
3. **Logistics Chief**

- Service Branch
 - Communication Unit
 - Medical Unit
 - Food Unit
- Support Branch
 - Supply Unit
 - Facilities Unit
 - Ground Support Unit

4. **Finance Chief**

- Time Unit
- Procurement Unit
- Compensation/Claim unit
- Cot units

Summary



C 1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment & reporting

Rapid Damage Assessment Team to be set up immediately after disaster. It should include Z.P. members, agricultural officer to assess the crop damage, executive engineer of PWD to assess the damaged houses, S.P to maintain the law and order situation, NGOs and volunteer organizations, Tahsildar, etc.

This team may immediately assess the damage undergone due to disaster and report it to the concerned department to get the immediate relief material from the government and also the foreign aid. Damage assessment procedures are required to avoid litigations and delays in gratuitous relief and compensation, including insurance.

Teams shall be constituted of officials drawn from various sectors to make assessment on the basis of on the spot visits, aerial surveys and information collected from primary and secondary sources.

Table C 1.3.4

INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT											
1	NATURE OF DISASTER:										
2	DATE OF OCCURRENCE:						TIME:				
3	<i>DAMAGE AND LOSS ASTIMATES</i>										
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Total Population Affected	People missing	People injured	Severity		Immediate needs	Houses Damaged			Action taken
					H	L		L	M	H	
4	<i>INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE</i>										
	<i>Name of the Site</i> (Village, Block, Tehsil)	<i>Ho using</i>	<i>Agr icul ture</i>	<i>Ani mals</i>	<i>Water source</i>	<i>Road and bridge</i>	<i>Power</i>	<i>Comm un ication</i>	<i>Govt Building</i>	<i>Others</i>	

5 NEED ESTIMATES									
	<i>Name of the Site (Village, Block Tehsil)</i>	<i>Medical Needs</i>	<i>Population requiring shelter</i>	<i>Cloth es</i>	<i>Foo d</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Sanitati on</i>	<i>Any Other</i>	
6	ANY OTHER VITAL INFORMATION								
7	SPECIFY IMMEDIATE NEEDS: (With quantity)								
	Food								
	First aid								
	Machinery								
8	Possible Secondary Affects:								
9	NAME THE CONTACT PERSON:								
10	AGENCY/ADDRESS: TELEPHONE NUMBER								
DATE:					SIGNATURE:				
FOR OFFICE PURPOSE:					REPORT NO.:				
ACTION TAKEN:									

Disaster brings in its wake damages to life, property, infrastructure, economy and environment. For adequate and effective response to disasters it is of paramount importance to assess the extent of physical harm to assets, property and infrastructure which render them less valuable or less effective. The objective of Rapid Assessment is to determine the precise nature and extent of damage so that Rescue and Relief measures are undertaken in the affected people. The following are the major components to be included in the rapid damage assessment:

- i) Geographical area impacted
- ii) Structural damage to buildings, Housing stocks
- iii) Damage to roads & bridges, public buildings shops, workshops, stalls etc
- iv) Damage to water supply lines, electricity supply lines, public utilities
- v) Damage to agricultural crops, livestock, etc

Tools for Rapid Assessment

- Arial surveys
- Photographs, video graph/film of the affected area
- Satellite imagery
- Field reports
- TV/Press coverage
- Visual Inspection Checklist
 - Camera
 - Laptop
 - Notebook
 - GIS Map
 - GPS

C 1.3.5 Distt. Search & rescue Team

Dedicated teams to be formed to lead the search and rescue operations. Team members have to be periodically trained/retrained on the elements of collapsed structure, confined space search & rescue, and rope rescue etc.

There is no permanent search & rescue team as such; they form the team as per the requirements. Search & Rescue planning always led by ASP of chhatarpur with the help of District commandant (Home guard) in previous years during disaster and below mentioned is the structure of that team:

Table C.1.3.5

S.No.	Name and designation of trained S&R Team member	Address with contact nos.
1	Police Inspector or Company Commandant	NA
2	Police constables	NA

3	Home Guards	NA
4	Swimmers	NA
5	Medical Staff for First Aid and Emergency cure	NA
6	Local person, who knows the place well	NA
7	Sniffer Dogs	NA
8	An Engineer and Technician	NA

C 1.3.6 Medical response

The specialized medical care shall be required to help the affected population. The preventive medication may have to be taken to prevent the outbreak of diseases.

Further, at the district level, dedicated medical teams will be activated at the time of emergency, which will consist of the doctors, nurses, pathologists, etc. Mobile Medical Vans, equipped with emergency requirements, also to be identified.

Members of the medical emergency team to be well trained retrained on triage, advance life support, well versed with golden hour-platinum minute's concept, quick steps of first aid response etc.

District has 48 combat teams for taking care of any kind of emergency in district; there are multiple teams at block level and cover the regions come under them, teams consist of one surgeon, nurse, compounder and Para medical staff (if available) to take care of the situation. To control all these teams, CMHO assigned nodal officers at different blocks, name and number of nodal officers are mentioned below and list of combat team is mentioned in annexure.

Apart from this Red Cross is working with health department in relief operation; they provide full support to all teams at different places.

Table C.1.3.6

Nodal Officers

S.No.	Name of team member	Designation	Contact no (off.)	Contact no (Res.)
1	Dr. R.K. Verma	CMHO (DIO)	07682-248291	9425877855

2	Dr. Vijay Pathoria	Medicine Specialist	07682-248312	9425878275
3	Dr. J.P. Tiwari	BMO (Naugaon)	07685-256321	9425144805
4	Dr. Pankaj Rastogi	BMO (Rajnagar)	07686-276511	9424345745
5	Dr. S.P. Sakwar	BMO (Laundi)	07687-251130	9893091162
6	Dr. A.K. Prajapati	BMO (Barigarh)	07688-261904	9754540644
7	Dr. Naresh Tripathi	BMO (Satai)	-	9826582770
8	Dr. Chtrapal Prajapati	BMO (Bijawar)	-	9425757151
9	Dr. G.K. Sahu	BMO (Isanagar)	07682-287424	9977787730
10	Dr. G.L. Ahirwar	BMO (Badamalehara)	-	9424347228
11	Dr. L.L. Ahirwar	BMO (Buxwaha)	07609-254294	9993150176

*Source:CMHO, Chhatarpur

C 1.3.7 Logistic arrangements

Details of the good working condition vehicles, allied equipments and its maintenance schedule, to be displayed on line, on board, for reference, in case of any type of emergency.

- As per the RTO office they have around 97,000 registered vehicles in the district, but they don't have a consolidate list of those vehicles.
- At the time of emergency, they borrow vehicles from local transporters and villagers, but again they don't have the name and numbers of those people.

Recommendations:

- As they already have a computerized system in place at RTO office, so they should maintain a list of registered vehicles, by category (i.e. LMV, HMV etc)
- Should prepare a separate list of govt. vehicles, those are in service and could be use in case of an emergency
- Should prepare a list of regular helpers, who provided vehicles during need
- Maintain and forward a list of heavy vehicles to every department, which used in cutting and construction purpose, i.e.: Tractors, Cranes, bull dozers etc.
- Keep track of fire brigades and water tankers and maintain them
- Ask the departments to keep vehicle in good shape and maintain them

C 1.3.8 Communications

Data collection, record keeping, assistance in locating missing persons, information center, maintaining IN-message and OUT-message register.

The response phase after any disaster includes the mobilization of the necessary emergency services and first responders in the disaster area. This is likely to include a first wave of core emergency services, such as firefighters, police and ambulance crews. This is where HAM (Amateur) Radio comes in picture. Using HF radio sets, messages can be conveyed or relayed to long distance and accurate picture of situation on the ground, requirements and key information could be sent to disaster response team. Apart from the HAM connection, district communication center of control room has the following equipments to communicate and collect data from different places from different teams:

- Telephones
- Fax
- VSAT connection
- PC
- Mobiles
- Wireless connection

C 1.3.9 Temporary shelter management

Actually, they don't have any fix place for safe shelters, at the warning time they figure out a place as per the disaster and needs. For e.g.: in case of flood and heavy rain, they usually look for concrete buildings, such as schools, colleges, official buildings, guest houses and marriage halls of that area.

Recommendations:

- Should have list of some places, those could be useful at the time of disaster
- Choose such places that have easily approachable by vehicles and have other facilities
- These shelters should provide sufficient thermal comfort, fresh air and protection from the climate and ensure dignity, health, safety and well-being of the people
- Shelters will also be equipped with all essential necessities including medicines and sanitation
- The design & construction of the shelter should be in accordance with safe building practices
- One member of the Incident Command Team of the district trained in shelter and management of relief camps will be deputed for management of shelters.
- The requirements for operation of shelters shall be worked out in detail in advance.
- Agencies to supply the necessary stores will be identified in the predisaster phase.
- The temporary shelters will have adequate provision of drinking water and bathing, sanitation and essential health-care facilities.

- Adequate security arrangements shall be made by local police
- Adequate lighting arrangements shall be made in the shelter Area including at water points, toilets and other common areas.
- Wherever feasible, special task forces from amongst the disaster affected families will be set up to explore the possibility of provision of food through community kitchens, provision of education through the restoration of schools and anganwaris.
- Efficient governance systems like entitlement cards, identification cards, bank accounts for cash transfers etc shall be developed.

Table C 1.3.9

S.No.	Name and address of safe shelters	Arrangement of food / free kitchen
1	All School and College buildings, along with anganwaris, Govt. buldings	Managed by govt. during disaster at every shelter

C 1.3.10 Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)

WATSAN is also a very important element, which needs to be addressed on the top priority, as it is directly related to the basic needs, especially in case of the affected population. The Required provisions have to be made by respective municipalities, for supply of pure drinking water and to meet the other needs of water, as well as timely addressal of sanitation requirements. This also includes the maintenance of hygiene, in & around emergency shelters, periodic monitoring and inspection of storm water drainage, nallah, adherence of the cleaning schedule of the camps and other places.

Water supply is invariably affected in natural disasters. Safe drinking water might not be available particularly in hydro-meteorological disasters. The following measures shall be taken by the district administration:

- The administration shall identify alternative sources of water and make necessary arrangements for supply to the affected population.
- The administration shall ensure that affected people have adequate facilities and supplies to collect, store and use sufficient quantities of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.
- It shall be ensured that drinking water supplied conforms to the prescribed quality standards
- It shall be ensured that water made available for personal and domestic hygiene should not cause any risk to health.

Sanitation services are crucial to prevent an outbreak of epidemics in post disaster phase. Therefore a constant monitoring of any such possibilities will be necessary. It should be ensured that disaster-affected households have access to sufficient hygiene measures. Soap, detergents, sanitary napkins and other sanitary items should be made available to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being. In the relief camps, toilets should be sited, designed, constructed and maintained in such a way as to be comfortable, hygienic and safe to use.

C 1.3.11 Law & order

Maintaining law & order is major responsibility of Police, apart from its other stakeholders are also involved in it. This section will throw light on the coordination amongst the key functionaries and the necessary arrangements to be made at the district level, for maintaining the law & order.

The Police Forces are one of the key responders to disasters. The police force will be trained in disaster management skills and will be upgraded to acquire multi-hazard rescue capability.

Police forces look for the security and coordination of overall procedure with different departments during the time of disaster. They have to look for the safety of property of people as well as the equipments installed by government for the purpose of relief and rescue. Police takes the help of home guards for providing security and maintaining the law & order of the place. During the process they follow the below mentioned approach:

- Appoint a duty in charge at every relief camp and shelter, so that there would not be any mismanagement and problem during the time of distribution of food to victims
- Make a team that consist of police and home guard, and team will take care of the place which is undergone through the hazard
- They don't allow people to visit the disaster place and keep watching the unwanted entrance to the place
- Block the roads or divert the traffic from impacted place.

C 1.3.12 Public grievances/missing person's search/media management

This section will basically address the constitution of district level committee under the DM / DC. It will address the grievances of the public, including the missing persons issue, search & rescue team role etc.

For this purpose, DEOC appoints a main helpdesk at control center and help desks at every relief camp and shelter; they look for the grievances from the public.

Rescue operation team looks for the missing person; they prepare a list of missing people (by the help of local people and NGO staff) and try to search the people at different approachable places with the help of local people.

C 1.3.13 Animal care

Under this, the major function will be of Animal & Husbandry deptt., to treat the cattle, disposal of carcass, with a view to restore public life, and arranging necessary equipments in the affected areas.

Animal & husbandry deptt. Immediately make contact with all the tractor and trolley owners of that area and try to keep as much live stock away from the impacted area, and take care about their feeding and vaccination. With the help of Municipal Corporation, they disposed the body of dead animal with care, so that the chances of epidemic become less.

C 1.3.14 Management of deceased

The major functions of Carcass disposal team, its allied activities with reference to the same, and coordination with health deptt, will be mentioned here.

Key logistical responsibilities to plan for include:

- Transport of bodies from place of death to storage facility, or burial site
- Transport of workers to work sites
- Secure communications equipment for field workers, site managers, and the headquarters or coordinating office
- Supplies and other resources, including coffins, body bags, labels, dry ice, portable sources of electricity, and water
- Assistance from local and regional technical staff and people
- Equipment for the maintenance of records, such as log books, inventory lists, and cameras (to photograph unidentified bodies)

CONTROL MEASURES

- Disinfect the body with some solution. (For dealing with post mortem or other checking)
- Reduce physical contact by family members and others.
- Wash hands with soap and water after touching
- Disinfect the equipment and bedding

STORAGE

While refrigerated storage between 2 and 4 degrees Celsius is an ideal, it is not always feasible to find existing facilities large enough to accommodate all those who have died. Any large, well-ventilated space, such as a warehouse or empty building, can serve as a temporary mortuary. If refrigeration is not available, temporary facilities should be set up away from residential areas but easily accessible to vehicles and the public.

Other considerations for storage of bodies:

- Storage space should be refrigerated to 2 to 4 degrees Celsius, if possible.
- Dry ice (the solid form of carbon dioxide) may be used. Regular ice (frozen water) should be avoided due to problems with transportation, storage, disposal, and sanitation.
- Bodies should be placed in a body bag or wrapped in a sheet before storage.
- Waterproof labels with a unique identification numbers should be used.
- Temporary burial may be necessary for immediate storage if other means are not available.

IDENTIFICATION

Most of the people who die in a disaster are likely to die at open or in a health care facility. A lead agency or individual such as the local governor, police chief, and district commandant should be assigned full authority over the management of dead bodies. A team will be required to assist in identifying the deceased, securing the remains, and notifying family or friends. The team may include members from law enforcement, forensic sciences, health authorities, and social services.

C 1.3.15 Civil Defense and Home Guards

The Civil Defense and the Home Guards will be deployed for emergency response, community preparedness and public awareness. At district level, a culture of voluntary reporting to duty stations in the event of any disasters will be promoted.

Chhatarpur has a team of civil defense and home guards which voluntary helps during the time of disaster, by means of providing security, help in relief operation and take care of injured people, help officials in searching the missing people.

C 1.3.16 Role of Private Security

As per the recent private security bill introduced by the State Govt, the private guards and security agencies have to play a very vital role in disaster management, and especially in the disaster response stage.

As of now, they are not using any such kind of service.

It is recommended to them that keep in touch with state govt. and private agencies which provide security and help during such events, this helps them in future.

C 1.3.17 NGOs & Voluntary organizations

The role of NGOs and voluntary organizations, in response situation, will be mentioned here. The responsibility of CSOs and the concept of Citizen Volunteering will also be highlighted here in detail.

NGOs and CBOs are the first that react upon a disaster situation; they work on the grass root levels and more connected to the needful people and villagers. They are working with govt. at many projects and play an important role in response situation of disaster, they have different committees at village level, below mentioned are the committees:

- Yuva Mandal: is responsible for taking care of the employment of youngsters along with other people and keep informing people about the situation and safer steps to follow for the time being.
- Kisan Mandal: takes care about the storage of kisans and provide them temporary place to store their crops
- Mahila Madal: takes care about the health of rural woman and child, and provide them proper care during disaster
- Kishori Mandal: same as mahila mandal, takes care about the basic needs and other facilities of the rural child and people

They all look for the following:

- Health camps for the woman and child
- Youth involvement in relief operations and govt. schemes during disaster
- Provide temporary shelter and food facilities to villagers
- Ensure that the people in need get proper medication and other required things

Role of CBO:

- Find of pin out the problems at very basic level
- Figure out the number of effected people and households
- Discuss the issues with working NGO and staff
- Try to resolve the issue with the help of local administration

Table C 1.3.17

S.No	Name	Address	Contact No.
1	Darshna Mahila Kalyan Samiti	Jwaha Road, Near I.C.I.C.I Bank, Chhatarpur	9425141381
2	Dastak Seva Samiti	Back Side Of Collector Bunglow, Chhatarpur	9425768376
3	Aditi Samaj Sevi Sanstha	Misra Garden, Chaubey Colony, Chhatarpur	9926249028
4	Bundelkhand Mahila Sakh Sehkarita	Daeri Road, Chhatarpur	247879
5	Vatika Nari Utthan Samiti	Near Agriculture Office, Chhatarpur	9425140516
6	Samohit Vikas Samaj Sevi Sanstha	Near Tehsil, Nowgaon	9425877803
7	Taruna Jagriti Vikas Mandal	18/72, Near Gwal Toli Jail, Chhatarpur	9826107353
8	Pradan Mahila Samiti	Narayan Bag, Jailroad, Chhatarpur	9926537415
9	Chhatarpur Mahila Jagriti Manch	Back Side Of Indian Public School, Chhatarpur	9826987094
10	Sadbhawna Mandal	Ratanganj, Bijawar	9893109344

*Source: Samanvyak adhikari, Jan Abhiyan Parishad Office (Chhatarpur)

For more NGOs, kindly refer **Table 8.1.10** in **Annexure 8.1**

C 1.3.18 Relief management planning

Relief management planning will clearly specify and address the issues of relief, while serving the people in disaster hit areas. This will include the functions of infrastructure desk, logistics, health, operations, communication and information.

In the aftermath of disasters the affected people must be looked after for their safety, security and the well being and provided food, water, shelter, clothing, medical care etc. so as to ensure that the affected people live with dignity. District administration shall be responsible for providing prompt and adequate relief assistance to the victims of disasters. The same should be of minimum standard of relief as per mentioned in act. Below mentioned are few important instructions and functions of different desks and departments:

1. **FOOD & NUTRITION:** People affected by disasters may be deprived of food and therefore food aid shall be provided to sustain life. The following measures shall be taken:
 - i) Where necessary free distributions of food shall be made to those who need the food most.
 - ii) The food distribution will be discontinued as soon as possible.
 - iii) Wherever possible dry rations shall be provided for home cooking.
 - iv) Community Kitchen for mass feeding shall be organized only for an initial short period following a major disaster particularly where affected people do not have the means to cook
 - v) While providing food assistance, local food practices shall be kept in mind and commodities being provided must be carefully chosen, in consultation with the affected population.
 - vi) Foods must be of good quality, safe to consume, and appropriate and acceptable to recipients.
 - vii) Rations for general food distributions shall be adopted to bridge the gap between the affected population's requirements and their own food resources
 - viii) Food distributed should be of appropriate quality and fit for human consumption
 - ix) Food should be stored, prepared and consumed in a safe and appropriate manner at both household and community levels
 - x) Food should be distributed in a responsive, transparent, equitable manner
 - xi) NGOs, CBOs and other social organizations should be involved for supplementing the efforts of the Government.
 - xii) The nutritional needs of the population should be met and malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies of identified at risk groups addressed.

2. **WATER:** Water supply is invariably affected in natural disasters. Safe drinking water might not be available particularly in hydro-meteorological disasters. The following measures shall be taken by the district administration:
 - i) The district administration shall identify alternative sources of water and make necessary arrangements for supply to the affected population.

- ii) The district administration shall ensure that affected people have adequate facilities and supplies to collect, store and use sufficient quantities of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.
 - iii) It shall be ensured that drinking water supplied conforms to the prescribed quality standards
 - iv) It shall be ensured that water made available for personal and domestic hygiene should not cause any risk to health.
3. **HEALTH:** During post disaster phase many factors increase the risk of diseases and epidemics. These include poverty, insecurity, overcrowding, inadequate quantity and quality of water, poor environmental and sanitary conditions, inadequate shelter and food supply.
- **Medical Response:** Medical response has to be quick and effective. The execution of medical response plans and deployment of medical resources warrant special attention at the State and District level in most of the situations. The following measures shall be taken by the States/Districts:
 - i) A mechanism for quick identification of factors affecting the health of the affected people shall be established for surveillance and reporting.
 - ii) An assessment of the health and nutritional status of the affected population shall be done by experts with experience of emergencies and, if possible, local knowledge.
 - iii) The voluntary deployment of the nearest medical resources to the disaster site, irrespective of the administrative boundaries, will be warranted.
 - iv) Mobile medical hospitals and other resources available with the Central Government shall be provided to the States/UTs.
 - v) Adequate supply of medicines, disinfectants etc. shall be made.
 - vi) Where necessary inoculation shall be done.
 - vii) Vaccination of the children & pregnant women shall be undertaken.
 - viii) Vector-borne diseases are a major cause of sickness and death in many disaster situations. Vector control measures shall be undertaken.
 - ix) Water borne diseases may cause sickness and deaths and therefore adequate measures shall be taken to prevent such outbreaks.
 - **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES:** Disasters cause tremendous mental trauma to the survivors. Psychosocial support and mental health services should be made available immediately in the aftermath of disaster so as to reduce the stress and trauma of the affected community and facilitate speedy recovery. The following measures shall be undertaken by District administration:
 - i) A Nodal Mental Health Officer shall be designated for each affected block.
 - ii) Rapid needs assessment of psycho-social support shall be carried out by the Nodal Officer/ Health Department.

- iii) Trained man power for psycho-social and mental health services shall be mobilized and deputed for psycho-social first aid and transfer of critically ill persons to referral hospitals.
 - iv) Psycho-social first aid shall be given to the affected community/population by the trained community level workers and relief and rescue workers.
 - v) Psycho-social first aid givers shall be sensitized to local, cultural, traditional and ethical values and practices.
 - vi) Psycho-social support and mental health Services shall be arranged in relief camps set-up in the post disaster phase.
 - vii) Where large number of disaster victims have to be provided psychosocial support a referral system for long term treatment shall be followed.
 - viii) The services of NGOs and CBOs may be requisitioned for providing psycho-social support and mental health services to the survivors of the disasters.
 - ix) Community practices such as mass prayers; religious discourse etc. should be organized with four preventive and primitive mental health services.
4. **CLOTHINGS & UTENSILS:** During disasters, people lose their clothing and utensils. The following measures shall be taken by District authorities:
- i) The people affected by the disaster shall be provided with sufficient clothing, blankets etc. to ensure their dignity, safety and well-being.
 - ii) Each disaster-affected household shall be provided with cooking and eating utensils
5. **SHELTER:** In a major disaster a large number of people are rendered homeless. In such situations shelter becomes a critical factor for survival of the affected people in the initial stages of a disaster. Further, shelter becomes essential for safety and security and for protection from the adverse climatic conditions. Shelter is also important for human dignity and for sustaining family and community life in difficult circumstances. The following measures shall be taken by District authorities for providing shelter to the affected people:
- i) Disaster affected people who have lost their dwelling units or where such units have been rendered damaged/useless shall be provided sufficient covered space for shelter.
 - ii) Disaster affected households shall be provided access to appropriate means artificial lighting to ensure personal security.
 - iii) Disaster-affected households shall be provided with necessary tools, equipment and materials for repair, reconstruction and maintenance for safe use of their shelter.
- **RELIEF CAMP:** The following steps shall be taken for setting up relief camps in the affected areas:
 - i. Adequate numbers of buildings or open space shall be identified where relief camps can be set up during emergency.
 - ii. The use of premises of educational institutions for setting up relief camps shall be discouraged.

- iii. One member of the Incident Command Team of the district trained in running and management of relief camps will be deputed for management of relief camps.
 - iv. The requirements for operation of relief camps shall be worked out in detail in advance.
 - v. Agencies to supply the necessary stores will be identified in the pre disaster phase.
 - vi. The temporary relief camps will have adequate provision of drinking water and bathing, sanitation and essential health-care facilities.
 - vii. Adequate security arrangements shall be made by local police
 - viii. Adequate lighting arrangements shall be made in the Camp Area including at water points, toilets and other common areas.
 - ix. Wherever feasible, special task forces from amongst the disaster affected families will be set up to explore the possibility of provision of food through community kitchens, provision of education through the restoration of schools and anganwaris.
 - x. Efficient governance systems like entitlement cards, identification cards, bank accounts for cash transfers etc shall be developed.
- **Sanitation and Hygiene:** Sanitation services are crucial to prevent an outbreak of epidemics in post disaster phase. Therefore a constant monitoring of any such possibilities will be necessary. It should be ensured that disaster-affected households have access to sufficient hygiene measures. Soap, detergents, sanitary napkins and other sanitary items should be made available to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being. In the relief camps, toilets should be sited, designed, constructed and maintained in such a way as to be comfortable, hygienic and safe to use Provision of Intermediate Shelters
 - In the case of devastating disasters, where extreme weather conditions can be life-threatening or when the period of stay in temporary shelters is likely to be long and uncertain, the construction of intermediate shelters with suitable sanitary facilities will be undertaken to ensure a reasonable quality of life to the affected people. Such shelters shall be designed to be cost effective and as per local needs.
6. **Management of Relief Supplies:** Speedy supplies of relief materials shall be ensured in relief operations. A supply chain management system shall be developed. Standard Protocols shall be put in place for ensuring the procurement, packaging, transportation, storage and distribution of relief items. A mechanism shall be developed for receiving donations in cash or kind and their distribution.
 7. **TRANSPARENCY IN RELIEF:** DDMA's shall take all appropriate measures for transparency in the relief operations. Affected people shall be apprised of the nature and quantum of relief admissible to them. Proper formats will be developed to acknowledge the receipt of relief materials and their further distribution.

C 1.3.19 Media Management

Provide strategy for managing mass media such as newspapers and television in terms of dissemination of information at the wake of disasters. Clear guidelines would help the administration in avoiding communication of wrong information and creating panic. Following are few points regarding media:

- If there is only a chance of occurrence of any hazard and no surety of the same, and information about the same could create a panic situation among population, then forward the information only to concerned departments.
- Should follow a proper channel and path to disseminate the information to population.
- For quick information, use electronic media, radio, TV, Cable TV, mobile and internet.
- Before disaster, float information about rescue and relief to population at every day/Once in 2 days/ at least once in a week.
- In emergency and during disaster, float information at every hour on radio
- Show a message bar on TV during disaster along with screen outs.
- Through local cable network give information about disaster by using graphics and maps.
- Provide information by using modern technologies, like internet, mobile phone mms etc.
- Provide information by Newspaper, about preparation and rescue operations.

District Administration and Media Management:

- In general District Information Officer is responsible for media management and he will coordinate with all the way of communications and float information about disaster, preparedness and rescue operations.
- Call regarding disaster will be done by DDMA.
- Just to stop the rumors and unwanted problems, information about preparedness and other facilities will be given by DDMA to media officer via press note or bulletin.
- Just to maintain the law & order, and control over situation, only authenticated people (DDMA member or media) are allowed to visit the impacted place.

C 1.3.20 Fire Services

The Department of Fire Services is one of the crucial responders to disasters. The staff of Fire Services will be trained, retrained in disaster management skills, and will be further upgraded to acquire multi-hazard rescue capability, in order to tackle any emergency related to fire or the allied substances.

C 1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

This section will restore normalcy to the lives and livelihoods of the affected population, by short and long term measures. Short-term recovery will return the vital life support systems to minimum operating standards while long term rehabilitation will continue till complete redevelopment of the area takes place.

C 1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure

Housing and other important infrastructure damage will be addressed through the owner driven construction, financial, technical and material assistance provided by the Govt.

The district is the primary level with requisite resources to respond to any natural calamity, through the issue of essential commodities, group assistance to the affected people, damage assessment and administrating appropriate rehabilitation and restoration measures. The district level relief committee consisting of official and non-official members including the local legislators and the members of parliament review the relief and restoration measures. Chhatarpur district is sub-divided into five sub-divisions. The head of a subdivision is called the Sub-Division Officer (SDO) while the head of a Tehsil is known as a Tehsildar. When a disaster is apprehended, the entire machinery of the district, including the officers of technical and other departments, swings into action and maintains almost continuous contact with each village in the disaster threatened area. After disaster they do the assessment of damage and with the help of PWD and housing board they will take care of the reconstruction plans. Adherence to the zoning laws and other necessary precautions depending on the type and degree of disaster will ensured while the infrastructure is being restored.

C 1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure

Reconstruction of damaged buildings will be addressed and supported through the advance tools like Insurance, Short-term Loans, and by any other important means, which are affordable.

Damaged buildings/Houses should be reconstructed in the disaster hit areas according to the following Instructions:

- Owner Driven Reconstruction/ Administration in case of public building
- Public Private Partnership Program (PPPP), Under the PPPP the houses are reconstructed by the NGOs for the beneficiaries to be registered in the joint names of the husband and wife.
- All the houses should be insured.
- Indira awass Yojana for secure houses, loan provided to villagers under the scheme.
- Financial, technical and material assistance provided by the government.
- The designs for safer (for hazard specific) reconstruction of houses provided by the government.
- The material assistance provided through material banks at subsidized rates.

C 1.4.3 Restoration of livelihoods

Restoration of livelihoods through Grants, outside assistance and by other means, the list of potential sources will be mentioned here.

NGOs, Forest department (specifically in tribal areas), Agriculture department by providing them with various incentives in form of free seeds and fertilizers. The relief fund can also be used constructively so that the lives of people are back to normal as soon as possible by floating various schemes, offering less interest on loans, etc

C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions

This section will take care of psycho social needs of the affected victims, including women and children. The provision of trauma handling and social rehabilitation will be clearly mentioned here.

Chief Medical Officer act as a nodal agency for quick response team and trauma counseling, trauma counseling is one of the very part of post disaster recovery plan, as many people loss their love beings and livestock, it is very hard for some people to manage such shock and he/she might try some other alternatives which they should not do. So, counseling team which consists of NGO and CBO members with specialist, who handles the situation.

C 1.5 Cross cutting elements

C 1.5.1 Community Based Disaster Management

Communities are always the first responders and hence the initiatives pertaining to Community participation, promote local ownership, address local needs, and promote volunteerism, will be captured. The district level plan will be prepared, by incorporating the information, needs and local vulnerability, keeping in view the community participation at the sub district level.

In many cases where the disaster affected areas and population is large, the reach of the government machinery is not adequate and considerable loss to the life and property occurs due to lack of timely response. It has been experienced during recent major disasters across the country where local communities as well as the local governments took initiative, the process of rescue, relief and rehabilitation was smooth and effective, whereas in other areas, the Government and NGOs had to face enormous problems. The disaster management plan of the Chhatarpur District therefore has been prepared through incorporation of the features of CBDM and involvement of local governments, Municipalities and PRIs and CBOs such as Mahila Mandals, Yuvak mandals, Anganwaris, SHGs etc.

Community-based organizations (CBOs)

- **Village development committees (VDCs)** are organizations of collective governance of a village with responsibility for development. Collective governance of a community implies a set of accepted endogenous rules, i.e. the institutions of the community, and an organization responsible for the application of the rules and for organizing collective action relevant to all the members of the community.
- **Common interest groups (CIGs)** are organizations of some members of the community who come together to achieve a common purpose.
- **Users associations (UAs)** are CIGs established to operate and maintain a facility constructed with public and/or private funds, with resources mobilized from the members of the association.
- **Micro-finance institutions (MFIs)** are community-level CIGs specialized in savings, lending and other financial services.

C 1.5.2 Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups

Special needs of highly vulnerable groups including differently able persons, aged, children and women, will be taken care of, while addressing the preparedness and relief requirements of the disaster victims. A specific strategy for addressing the risk reduction needs of these vulnerable groups will be developed by every line department in the district.

Disabled persons

- Artificial limbs fitted to affected persons.
- Modern wheelchairs, supportive devices provided.

Children

- Orphaned children are fostered.
- Day centres set up
- Orphanages established.
- Child help lines established.

Paraplegics

- Pension scheme introduced for paraplegics.
- Physiotherapy under continuous supervision of doctors.

Old Persons

- Aged persons given pensions.
- Old Age Homes established.

Women

- Pension sanctioned.
- Women's Livelihood Restoration Project started.
- Self-employment Schemes for Women on small scale household work.

C 1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues

Climate change has resulted in the increase in frequency and intensity of many natural disasters and induced anthropogenic effects and hence priority will be given to promote understanding of climate change adaptation strategies, energy efficiency and natural conservation for the mitigation. Based on the available data and analytical research, list of climate induced anthropogenic events will be prepared, and the concerned issues will be addressed through adaptation strategies.

1. Climate Change- Environmental Degradation :

Irregular weather patterns, influenced by heavy rainfall in some regions and strong sunshine in others, leads to environmental degradation by lowering the environmental conditions necessary for human survival . Expansion of the deserted land created a socio-ecological system where people are forced to seek alternative sources of livelihood. Villagers find themselves increasingly limited and restricted in their search for pasture and water. This might increase the incidents of violence between pastoralist communities and farming groups because pastoralists encroaching onto farmlands for water and pasture.

2. Climate Change- Natural Resource Scarcity

Water scarcity has increased – and is predicted to continue to increase in the future. This can be argued to be an outcome of unusual erratic rainfall patterns, prolonged dry spells and drought. For example, flooding as a climate change hazard reduces the amount of land available for food production and other farm-based activities, while droughts due to erratic and irregular rainfall reduce the water available to communities that depend on rain-fed agriculture and animal-rearing for their livelihoods. This can be a driver for social tensions and violence in some contexts, especially those prone to resource-based conflicts. Climate change leading to erratic rainfall has not only reduced the available water for irrigating farm lands, but has also hindered the expansion of pastures for the animal keepers. During the dry seasons, pastoralist communities have to lead their animals into farmlands in search of pasture – a practice that leads to increase tensions and conflicts between the farming and pastoralist groups. Competition over these scarce resources induced by climate change has, in some cases, resulted in violent and destructive conflict.

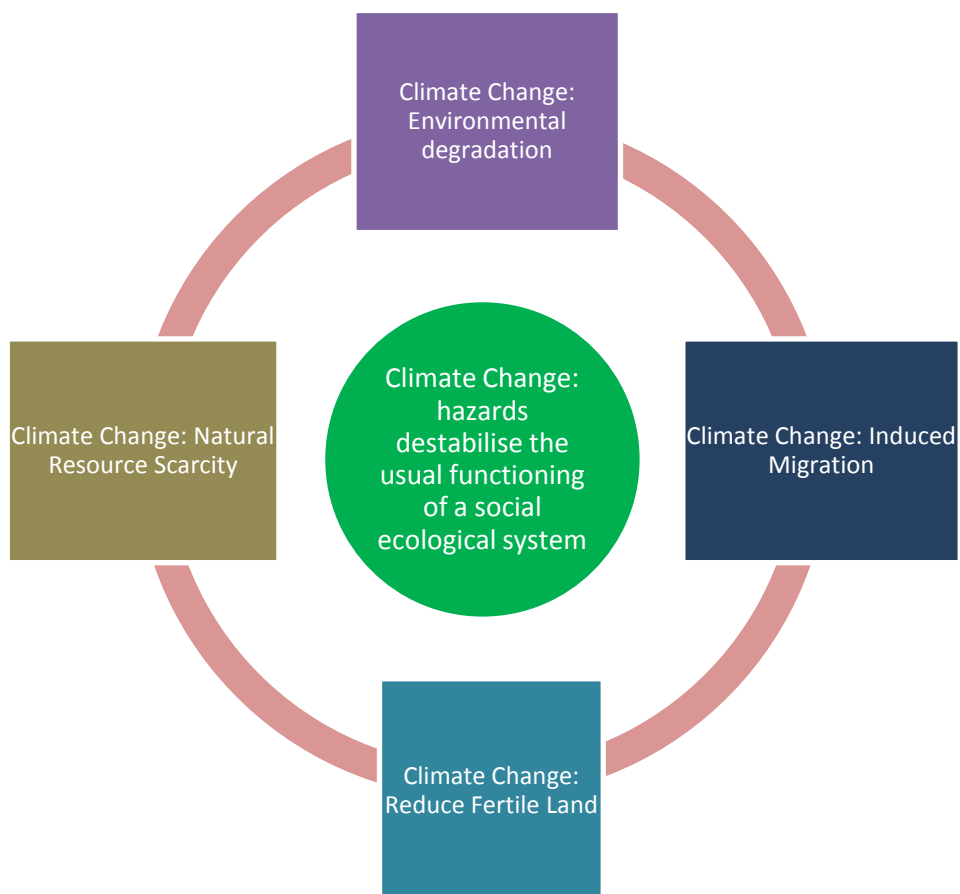
3. Climate Change- Increased Migration

A third dimension for investigating the climate change is that of migration. Statistics reveal that most of the population in Chhatarpur district alone relied on agriculture for their food production and income generation. Close to 90% of the same group were employed in the agricultural sector. The climate change hazards either lead to the destruction of land resources through flooding or desertification, on the one hand, and shrinkage of available

ecological resources like water, on the other. This has a direct impact on food production and income-generation efforts, while also reducing employment opportunities for the majority of people living in affected area. Increased food shortages and the reduction of employment opportunities as a result of diminished farm-based activities have been a cause and source of rapid outward migration from villages.

4. Climate Change- Reduced fertile land

Already mentioned few areas are hit by flood and few have too much sunshine that leads to drought situation. In both of the cases land losses its fertility, during flood water takes away the minerals present in the soil and land that impacts the condition of agricultural land, on other hand during drought water level goes drastically down and land becomes hard and cracked from places and due to same losses its quality.



C 2 Standard Operating Procedures (and Checklists)

Standard Operating Procedures will be prepared with objective of making the concerned agencies / persons understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels. All concerned departments, divisions and agencies shall prepare their own action plans in respect of their responsibilities. Emergency responses teams will be kept ready by each department so that they can move to disaster site/affected area on short notice. The Standard operating procedure shall be followed during normal times (Non Disaster Stage), warning stage (Before Disaster Stage), disaster stage (During Disaster Stage) and post disaster stage (After Disaster Stage).

- **Non Disaster Stage– Mitigation:** To identify the existing and potential risks and to reduce potential casualties and damage from disasters.
- **Before Disaster Stage– Preparedness:** To build the capacities of local communities in order to safeguard their lives and assets by taking appropriate action in the face of any disaster and to ensure response agencies are able to reach out to potential damage zones in a prompt and coordinated manner.
- **During Disaster Stage-Response:** To attend the immediate need of the affected population in the minimum time possible.
- **After Disaster Stage- Recovery and Rehabilitation:** To build back better.

C 2.1 SOPs for all concerned Line Departments

Table C 2.1.1

Revenue and Relief Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of safest and nearest places to the disaster prone area. • Establish warning systems between the local to district level and with media. • Ensure laying down construction norms for all types of buildings and infrastructure. • Ensure identification of safe places for establishment of relief camps and confirming their suitability. • Check upon inventory of resources. • Ensure capacity building of the community and all departmental staff. • Ensure formalizing rate contracts- All departments that require hire of manpower

and purchase of material during emergencies.

- Ensure that all the Gram Panchayats, urban bodies and blocks prepare their disaster management plan.
- Coordinate with other state departments of state and centre for their disaster management plan at the district level and synchronise the same with the district disaster management plan.
- Establish infrastructure for DEOC and maintain in state of readiness with all equipment in working order and all inventories updated.

Warning Time

- Establish warning systems between the local to district level and with media.
- Call for emergency meeting to take stock of the situation. Develop a strategy and objectives.
- Prepare a list of relief items to be distributed.
- Seek tenders / quotations for all the relief items and fix the rates and suppliers.
- Ensuring to create and pre-dominate teams, transport, material and equipment for responding to the disaster incident.
- Prepare a transportation plan for supply of relief items.
- Convene meetings of NGOs, Youth Clubs, Self Help Groups, etc. in the district, and assign them specific responsibilities for relief, recovery and rehabilitation.
- Constitute / activate Village – Level Preparedness Teams with the help of PRIs, local NGOs, and revenue officials.
- Prepare an evacuation plan for the villages which are marooned / devastated.
- Prepare a list of transit / temporary shelters, and check upon their suitability for accommodating people.
- Preparation of rehabilitation plan for displaced population through Town.

During Disaster

- Maintain and activate the District and Sub-divisional Control Rooms.
- Establish communications with all stakeholders for purpose of receiving and sending warning and information exchange through district control room.
- Appoint In-charge Officers of Response base.
- Ensure to establish and manage relief camps through life line departments.
- Check the supplied of food grains through the Public Distribution System.
- Activation of help lines through police and health departments and district public relations office.
- Coordinate with Police, Home guard, and Civil defense for support towards rescue, evacuation and relief.
- Ensure that panic does not occur.
- Activate all emergency communications.
- Ensure Provision of Nutritional aspects of food for disaster victims.

After Disaster

- Ensure damage and need assessment through teams formed through concerned departments.
- Disposal of dead bodies and carcasses through Police, Medical, NGOs, Public Health and Forest Department.
- General cleaning of the entire city area through water and sanitation, Municipal Corporation, Public Health Department, etc.
- Collation of expense accounts for sanctions and audits.
- Make arrangements for the transportation and distribution of Govt. relief amount and materials.

Table C 2.1.2**Irrigation Department:**

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and update the disaster risk map of the district. The map should show the vulnerability and risks of the critical infrastructure related to irrigation. • Prepare a contingency plan for the maintenance and repairs of Bundhs and embankments. • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures. • Identify Bundhs, which are critical for disaster protection and control. • Prepare a list of critical Bundhs, which need repairs and reinforcement after the last floods. Submit a list of these Bundhs to the District Magistrate and ask for necessary financial allocation. • Commence repairs of critical Bundhs in the month of January every year after surveying the damages of floods/disaster last year, and ensure that all the repairs are completed in the month of May. • Undertake channel improvement for rivers and nallahs to the extent possible. Undertake de-silting / cleaning of Nallahs and canals to improve the flow of water. • Check all the siphons and regulators on the Bundhs and canals. Clean siphons before the monsoon. Increase their capacity or replace them if the size of siphons and regulators is too small to prevent water from flowing in. • Organize round the clock inspection and repair of: Bunds, Dams, Irrigation Channel, Control gates, Pumps, Generators and Motor equipments. • Ensure that for all the Bundhs, which are close to villages, roads on the top of Bundhs are available for the movement of vehicles. • Check all the rain-gauze stations and ensure that they are function properly.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recall important functionaries from leave; communicate to the staff to man their places of duties like the ward and divisional offices and respective departments. • Check the wireless network connecting flood stations and undertake necessary

<p>repairs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up the protocol for exchange of information with Flood Control Rooms. • Set up the protocol for reporting of flood situation to the District Magistrate. • Keep in readiness essential tool kits and protection material at critical places for emergency deployment. These may include: Empty Cement Bags, Boulders, Ropes, Sand, Wire mesh, Baskets, Lights. • Designate one officer posted at exposed areas as an Emergency Officer subject to the condition that he is well aware of Floods/Disaster, and its effects. • The inlet and outlet of lakes & reservoirs should be inspected to ensure that waterways are unobstructed by trees or vegetation.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish radio communications with District Control Room, Divisional Commissioner, and department offices. • Assign 'Beat' to Junior Engineers and other functionaries of the Irrigation Department. • Try to move or redirect it to the canals, those going towards the other areas.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figure out the damage happened in terms of: Embankments, Dams, Bundhs and other equipments. • Call a meeting and estimate the amount of loss and ask for the fund from DM. • Repair the damaged DAMS, Irrigation Channels and Control gates.

Table C 2.1.3

Power Supply (Electricity) Department:

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct HRV analysis for the department of the district and prepare Contingency Action Plan of department of Power Supply. • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check emergency tool kits, assembling any additional equipment needed. • After receiving alert warning, immediately undertake following inspection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High Tension Lines ▪ Towers ▪ Sub-stations ▪ Transformers ▪ Insulators

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poles and Other equipments • Protect Power Stations from disaster. Raise the height of compound walls. Arrange gunny bags. Install pump sets for draining water in case of Flood.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the affected district and sub-division all available personal will be made available as per IRS plan. • Establish radio communications with State Emergency Operation Centre. • Ensure that the Power Supply department to make alternate arrangements of emergency supply for Hospitals, PHD, DCO, District EOC, Police Stations, Telecommunication building, Meteorological stations, and other required places. • Instruct district staff to disconnect the main electricity supply for the affected area. • Dispatch emergency repair groups equipped with food, bedding, tents, and tools. • Provide information to the people about the state of power supply. • Assist hospitals in establishing an emergency supply by assembling generators and other emergency equipments if necessary. • Establish temporary electric supplies to other key public facilities. • Establish temporary electric supplies to transit camps feeding centers, relief camps and Site Operation Centre, District EOC and on access roads to the same.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the total extent of the damage to power supply installations. • Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various electrical receiving centers and sub-centers. • Hire casual laborers on an emergency basis for clearing of damaged poles and salvage of conductors and insulators. • Begin repair/reconstruction.

Table C 2.1.4

Transport Department:

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate one Liaison Officer of the department as the Focal Point and inform all concerned. • Develop and implement disaster management plan for the department. • Carry out survey of condition of all highway systems at state and district level. • Identify and inventories transport vehicles available with the department and ensure that they are all in good working condition. • Identify and inventories transport vehicles available with the private operators in the district. • Allocate additional force to possible Disaster prone roads/routes identified. • Ensure that the force so allocated are aware of the possible disaster prone spots on

<p>these routes along with the possible type of disaster which may happen, as in the case of Petrol and Diesel transport vehicles leading to and from the IOC depot.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation. • Enforce the speed limits in the government vehicles regulated by the department and organize departmental awareness programs for the same.
<p>Warning Time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depute an officer at the DEOC. • Ensure availability of fuel, recovery vehicles and equipment. • Take steps for arrangement of vehicles for possible evacuation of people.
<p>During Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish contact with the DEOC. • Take steps for transportation of relief personnel and material to affected areas. • Take steps for movement of affected population to safer areas. • Collate and disseminate information regarding operational and safe routes and alternate routes, fuel availability etc. to personnel operating in the field. • Launch recovery missions for stranded vehicles.
<p>After Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess damage to transportation infrastructure. • Take steps to ensure speedy repair and restoration of transport links.

Table C 2.1.5

Health (CMHO):

<p>Non Disaster Time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Map of the District. • Prepare a health contingency plan for the district. It should include a list of civil hospitals, primary health centers and sub-centers, and medical personnel. The contingency plan should also include the details of hospitals and medical practitioners in the private sector. • Ensure that personnel working within the district come under the direction and control. • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures. • Review with staff, the precautions that have been taken to protect equipments.
<p>Warning Time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on HVR analyses, obtain a list of Response Base from the District magistrate’s office, and assign the medical personnel to each of these Response Bases to the extent possible. • Stock emergency medical equipment which may be required in Disaster.

- Determine type of injuries/illness expected and drugs and other medical items required.
- Provide information to all health staff about the disaster, likely damages and effects and information about way to protect life.
- Check stocks of equipments and drugs which are likely to be most needed in disaster.

During Disaster

- Constitute mobile response units consisting of a doctor, health workers and ANMs, and prepare a deployment plan.
- Undertake vaccination in the villages most vulnerable to disasters.
- Ensure that extra supplies of medical items are obtained quickly.
- Non ambulatory patients should be relocated to the safest areas within the hospital.
- A large enough number should be sterilized to last for four to five days.
- Secure medical supplies in adequate quantity.
- Ensure adequate supplies of blood in the district through District Red cross society and other prominent agencies.
- Keeps one operating facility in each Response Base in readiness.
- Prepare a maternity facility for pregnant women in every Response Base/ Advance Medical Post.
- Request central warehouse immediately to dispatch supplies likely to be needed in hospitals, on an emergency priority basis.
- Prepare an area of the hospital for receiving casualties.
- Seek security arrangements from Senior Superintendent of Police to keep curious persons from entering hospital areas and to protect staff from hostile actions.
- Establishment of a “Health Helpline” with means of communication to assist in providing an organized source of information.

After Disaster

- Establish health facilities and treatment centres at disaster affected site.
- Keep check on the situation, so that could control over any possible epidemic after disaster.
- Provide affected people medical facilities.

As they don't have only one trauma center or mental health service point, so below mentioned are recommendations for them:

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES: Disasters cause tremendous mental trauma to the survivors. Psychosocial support and mental health services should be made available immediately in the aftermath of disaster so as to reduce the stress and trauma of the affected community and facilitate speedy recovery. The following measures shall be undertaken by administration:

- A Nodal Mental Health Officer shall be designated for each affected District.
- Rapid needs assessment of psycho-social support shall be carried out by the Nodal Officer/ Health Department.

- Trained man power for psycho-social and mental health services shall be mobilized and deputed for psycho-social first aid and transfer of critically ill persons to referral hospitals.
- Psycho-social first aid shall be given to the affected community/ population by the trained community level workers and relief and rescue workers.
- Psycho-social first aid givers shall be sensitized to local, cultural, traditional and ethical values and practices.
- Psycho-social support and mental health Services shall be arranged in relief camps set-up in the post disaster phase. Where large number of disaster victims have to be provided psychosocial support a referral system for long term treatment shall be followed.
- The services of NGOs and CBOs may be requisitioned for providing psycho-social support and mental health services to the survivors of the disasters.
- Community practices such as mass prayers; religious discourse etc. should be organized with four preventive and promotive mental health services.

Table C 2.1.6

Agriculture Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare HRV Analysis of the district. • Develop Contingency Action Plan based on HRV analysis. • Suggest variety of seeds and cropping pattern, which can reduce losses and reduce the risks to farmers.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish communications with District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner, District Control Room and Agriculture colleges, seed banks, nurseries (private and public) within the division. • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures. • Check available stocks of equipments and materials which are likely to be most needed during and after flood/disaster. • Stock agricultural equipments. • Determine what damage, pests or disease may be expected, and what drugs and other insecticide items will be required. • All electrical equipments should be unplugged when flood/disaster warning is received. • A pests and disease monitoring system should be developed to ensure that a full picture or risks is maintained. • Plan for emergency accommodations for agriculture staff from outside the area.

During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the affected district/sub-division/Tehsil all available personnel will be made available to the District Magistrate. • Setting up extension teams for crop protection, and accordingly ensure that extra supplies and materials, be obtained quickly. • Set up teams of extension personnel and assistants for visiting disaster/flood affected sites. • Print and widely distribute the list of points where certified seeds are available along with names of varieties and rates. • Establishment of a public information centre with a means of communication, to assist in providing an organized source of information. • The NGOs and other organizations should be aware of the resources of the department.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the extent of damage to soil, crop, plantation, micro-irrigation systems and storage facilities and the requirements to salvage or replantation. • Establish contact with soil and water testing laboratories, so that figure out the damage to soil. • Provision of agricultural services should be coordinated with irrigation department, DRDO, District EOC, SITE OPERATIONS CENTRES. • Ensure that certified seeds of required varieties are available in adequate quantities. • Print and widely distribute the list of points where certified seeds are available along with names of varieties and rates. • Ensure that adequate conditions through cleaning operations are maintained to avoid water logging and salinity. • Assist farmers to re-establish their contacts with agriculture produce market and ensure that appropriate prices be offered to them.

Table C 2.1.7

POLICE

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Disaster Prone area in the district. • Prepare a Deployment Plan for the Police force, based on the needs of the most vulnerable areas. • Constitute 'Search & Rescue' Teams from the Police force, and arrange training for these units. • Review and update precautionary measures and procedures and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment. • Organize training and mock-drill for police officer to handle disaster/crisis situation.

Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that a sufficient number of police force is available for responding to the disaster situation. • Check the wireless communication network, and secure additional wireless sets for deployment. • Installation of radio communications at all important places. • Call for emergency meeting to take stock of the situation. Develop a strategy and objectives.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the affected district/sub-division, all available personnel will be made available. If more personnel are required, the out of station officers or those on leave may be recalled. • Establish coordination with the State Armed Police and Defense and Home Guards. • Keep the police vehicles and other modest transport in readiness for deployment of the police. • Provide guards wherever needed particularly for staging area of cooperative food etc stores and distribution centers. • Provide convoys for relief materials. • Under appropriate security, Law and Order, the evacuation of community and livestock should be undertaken with assistance from community leaders. • All evacuation must be reported to District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police immediately. • Designate an area, within Police Station to be used as help line centre for public. • With the assistance of health professional, help injured people and assist the community in organizing emergency transport of seriously injured to medical treatment centers. • Ensure that the police stations with staff are functioning in disaster situation. • Provide security in transit and relief camps, affected villages, hospitals, and medical centers and identify areas to be cordoned off. • Transport carrying transit passengers (that is, passengers travelling through trains or buses and passing through the district) should be diverted away from the affected area. • Provide security arrangements for visiting VVIPs and VIPs. • Assist district authorities to take necessary action against Hoarders, Black marketers and those found manipulating relief material. • Monitor the needs and welfare of people sheltered in relief camps. • Establish coordination with the Fire Services. • Adequate Security to International Agencies/Countries personnel for Search & Rescue, Medical Assistance and Security for their relief material and equipments etc.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispatch Police to systematically identify and assist people and communities in life

threatening situation.

- Designate an area, within Police Station to be used as help line centre for public.
- Assist and encourage the community in road-cleaning operation.
- Maintain the law and order as per the previous condition.

Table C 2.1.8

Dept. of industries

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that all the factories have an on-site plan for dealing with hazards, and if these plans have been updated. • Check that all the factories have carried out statutory exercises to test the plan. • Prepare dispersion models for all the toxic substances and share it with first responders: Fire Services, Police and Civil Defense. • Convene meetings of industry groups to discuss issues related to safety and mutual aid. • Help the district administration update the disaster emergency plan with an objective to strengthen the off-site response and coordination. • Carry our periodical information campaigns in safety.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit the prone site and check for the plan that factories have. • Monitor the facilities and list of required items, factory or industry has for its employees.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that employees are at safer place. • Ensure the timely help for effected people. • Help the industry to evacuate employees and staff from the place of disaster. • Provide basic amenities to the people of effected area.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide compensation to the suffered people. • Updating of SOP according to the disaster.

Table C 2.1.9

Public Works Department (PWD)

Non Disaster Time

- Conduct HRV analysis of PWD of the district and prepare Contingency Action Plan for the Department.
- All officers (technical officers) should be notified and should meet the staff to review emergency procedures.
- Review and update precautionary measures and procedures, and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment.
- Clean the area beneath bridges regularly for smooth flow of water excess.
- Maintain all the highways and access roads, which are critical from the point of view of supplying relief.
- Inspection of old buildings and suggesting retrofitting of weak buildings/ demolition of dangerous structures and evacuation of population.

Warning Time

- All district level officials of the department would be asked to report to the Deputy Commissioner.
- The Office In charge PW should be familiar with pre-disaster precautions and during and post-disaster procedures for road clearing and for defining safe evacuation routes where necessary.
- Vehicles should be inspected, fuel tanks filled and batteries and electrical wiring covered as necessary.
- Inspect all buildings and structures of the state government (including hospital buildings.) by a senior engineer and identify structures which are endangered by the impending disaster.
- Emergency tools kits should be assembled for each division.
- Establish a priority listing of roads which will be opened first.
- Identify locations for setting up transit and relief camps, feeding centers and quantity of construction materials and inform DCR accordingly.

During Disaster

- Within the affected district and Sub-division, all available personnel will be made available.
- Establish radio communications with State Emergency Operations Centre.
- The Officer-in-Charge-PW will be responsible for mobilizing staff and volunteers to clear the roads in his section.
- Heavy equipments, such as front-end loaders, should be moved to areas likely to be damaged and secured in a safe place.
- The designation of routes strategic to evacuation and relief should be identified and marked, in close coordination with police and District Control Room.
- Work under construction should be secured with ropes, sandbags and covered with tarpaulins if necessary.
- If people are evacuating an area, the evacuation routes should be checked and people assisted.
- Construct/ reinforce the connecting roads from villages to roads, canals and Bundhs

and raise their level so that people can access the high ground.

- Each unit should mobilize a farm tractor with chain, and a buffer stock of fuel.
- Adequate road signs should be installed to guide and assist the drivers.

After Disaster

- An up-to-date report of all damage and repairs should be kept in the district office report book and communicate the same to the DM.
- Give priority attention to urgent repair works that need to be undertaken in disaster affected areas.
- Carry out route opening by removing debris on the road, Begin clearing roads. Assemble casual laborers to work with experienced staff and divide them into work gangs.
- Coordinate with Building and Construction Department of Zilla Parishad/ADC Office, and regenerate the damaged buildings.
- Undertake clearing of ditches, grass cutting, burning or removal of debris, and the cutting of dangerous trees along the roadside in the affected area through maintenance engineer's staff.

Table C 2.1.10

Telecommunication

Non Disaster Time

- Details of buildings, vehicles, and equipments under him including the contractors and the vehicles and equipments used by them.
- Maps showing the details of telephone exchanges, D.Ps, important telephone lines, hot lines, telex lines, microwave towers under him with statistical data.
- Details of telephone numbers of water supplies, Control Room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, Army, Jail, Police Station and other sensitive places which can be used during emergency.
- Action plan for repairs/alternative arrangement in case of disruption of telephone line and microwave towers.
- Inspect the telephone exchanges/sub exchanges in the damage prone area at every 3 months.
- Make an action plan to avail immediately and timely, telephone poles, D.Ps, transformer to the established the communication system.
- Prepare an action plan to avail temporarily, technical personnel from the nearby district, staff and vehicles from the District office.
- Ensure that the telephone lines at the shelters, District hospital/BHUs, police stations, Control Room and other place of emergencies services which can be used during disaster are not disrupted.

Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact the District EOC and assist in the work assigned to him as a part of his/her duty. • Assign work to his/her subordinate officers/employees as per the DDMP and send them to the sites.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and establish contacts for the same during emergency. • Consult the liaison officer/Block Administrative Officer to discontinue the units which are damage prone or for the safety of the people and the property. • Make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas out of affected areas to them. • Set up a temporary control room for the exchange of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the instruction of the Deputy Commissioner. • Perform the duties assigned to him for search and rescue work. • Deploy the resources and men power available to manage the disaster. • Review the situation regarding disconnected telephone lines due to safety majors and reestablish the communication network as soon as possible. • Send the Disaster Management Teams [Task Forces] with necessary equipments for restoration of the telephone lines speedily where the lines are disrupted and to such places; which are strategically important. • Contact the Officer or the Central Control Room to obtain the equipments, machines vehicles, manpower, and technical personnel to restore the telephone lines. • Arrange to obtain external Help to manage the disaster. • Prepare a primary survey report of damage in his/her area and will send the same to District EOC and also to his/her administrative Head within 6 hours. • Arrange for temporary hotlines services or temporary telephone connections at District EOC, Hospitals, Shelters, Police Station, Bus depots etc. • Immediately under take the emergency repairing work.

Table C 2.1.11**Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department (Municipal Corporation)**

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct HRV analysis of PWD of the department. • Based on HRV analysis, prepared Contingency Action Plan for the Department.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and update precautionary measures and procedures and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize continuous monitoring of wells, intake structures, pumping stations, buildings above ground, treatment plant. Standby diesel pumps or generators should be installed in damage-proof buildings. Establish procedures for the emergency distribution of water if existing supply is disrupted. Make provision to acquire containers and storage tanks. Prepare plans for water distribution to all transit and relief camps. A minimum level of stock should be maintained for emergencies, and should include extra lengths of pipe connections, joints, hydrants and bleaching powder. Make sure auxiliary generators and standby engines are in good working order. Identify unacceptable water sources and take necessary precautions to ensure that no water is accessed from such sources, either by sealing such arrangements or by posting the department guards.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure that the hospital storage tank is full and the hospital is conserving water. Inform people to store an emergency supply of drinking water. A standby water supply should be available in the event of damage, saline intrusion or other pollution of the regular supply. Make provisions to acquire tankers and establish other temporary means of distributing water on an emergency basis. Acquire a buffer stock of fuel for the motors and store in a protected place. Protect pump stations from water logging.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish emergency work gangs for immediate during post-disaster repairs. Investigation of alternate of water and its supply. Repair sewage lines where damage is detected. Repair water pipelines wherever damaged. To take special measures and schemes for areas with Drinking Water Supply.

Table C 2.1.12

Veterinary Dept (Animal Husbandry)

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare HRV Analysis of Veterinary Department of the District.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on HRV Analysis, prepare Contingency Action Plan of the District.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a list of water borne diseases that are preventable by vaccination. Publicize the information about common diseases afflicting livestock and the precautions that need to be taken. Assist the Revenue Department in preparing plans for cattle campus and cattle feeding centers. Stock emergency medical equipments which may be required during and post disaster Determine what injuries/ illnesses may be expected, and what drugs and other medical items will be required. Provide information to all staff of veterinary hospitals and centers about the floods, likely damages and effects. Organize vaccination campaigns in disaster prone villages. Prepare kits for veterinary diseases, which could be provided to veterinary doctors at the block level and extension officers. Set up teams of veterinary doctors, and assistants for visiting flood affected sites. Estimate the requirement of water, fodder and animal feed, for cattle camps.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the affected district and Sub-division, all available personnel will be made available. Veterinary aid centers and hospitals (including private practitioners) within the division. Organize vaccination campaigns in disaster prone villages. Arrange for emergency supplies of anesthetic drugs. Fill department vehicles with fuel and park them in a protected area. Fill hospital water storage tanks and encourage water savings. Prepare an area of the hospital for receiving large number of livestock. Develop emergency admission procedures (with adequate record keeping). Organize transfer of seriously injured livestock from villages to veterinary aid centers wherever possible. Ensure that adequate sanitary conditions through cleaning operations are maintained in order to avoid outbreak of any epidemic.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize vaccination campaigns in disaster prone villages. The provision of medical services should be coordinated by the District Animal Husbandry Officer with DM. Establish cattle camps and additional veterinary aid centers at affected sites.

Table C 2.1.12

Fire Service (Police & Municipal Corporation)

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workout advance plan for requirement of resources like fire tenders, trained personnel, protective equipment and the ways to meet extra requirements if any.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish safe routes in advance for rushing to site and ensure best response time to minimize damage. • Continue to receive the necessary information from his superior officers and the DSP and adhere to the instructions.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rush to the site of emergency immediate after the receipt of information from the site Controller or on emergency call. • Assist the onsite emergency personnel in fighting emergency, rescuing injured / affected people trapped in dangerous zones and participate in salvage operation. • Assist medical/police personnel in imparting first aid. • Ensure availability of adequate water supply through KIADB authorities. • Maintain constant contact and communicate the message to the CEC with regard to the control measures undertaken, salvage operation, rescue methods, etc. • Immediately send distress call to all other fire stations for additional reinforcement. Contacts the Divisional Fire Officer and informs him about the severity of the fire, the kind of assistance required, etc.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating SOP of the department for the loopholes if any.

Table C 2.1.13

Civil Defense

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training on primary healthcare, rescue and relief, evacuation plan. • Prepare a list of main festivals and fairs of the district. • Prepare a plan to provide medical support, relief and evacuation during the festivals and fairs.
Warning Time

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a block wise team and order them to follow the commands of SP as per the requirements.
<p>During Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the community and other departments in relief and medical support. • During emergency provide medical facilities to the people and proper arrangement for primary healthcare. • Support police department in maintaining law & order. • Take care about the industries and ensure that other industries will not get affected because of the disaster.
<p>After Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help all other departments and DM to reconstruct the law and order as per the previous state along with the infrastructure.

Table C 2.1.14

Home Guards Department

<p>Non Disaster Time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get details of the staff with their address and phone numbers. • Arrange for details of fuel arrangement for ships-mechanized launches at the time of emergency. • Do's and Don'ts to be observed during emergencies and details of priorities should be given to the staff. • Set up for evacuation of people from affected area of the river side area. • Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments should be procured. • Prepare map showing rivers and the important routes. • Maintain communication equipments, telephone line, telex lines, megaphone and amplifiers with statistical data. • Make a list of details of important telephone numbers of water supplies, control room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, Army Air force Navy camps and other sensitive places, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency. • Ensure the arrangement for transportation & evacuation of people from the affected areas. • Prepare the action plan regarding repairs and alternative ways in case of disruption of transportation. • Prepare plan showing the alternative routes and arrangement for transportation of goods etc; during emergencies. • Inspect the garages and control point etc; which are damage prone.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make due arrangement for materials to restore the facilities in case the movement of the materials and goods on the ports are damaged. • Prepare an action plan to avail on temporary bases, the technical personnel from the nearby district which is not affected. • Collect the details of swimmers in the district. • Make arrangement for sufficient fuel during emergency.
<p>Warning Time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the equipments available such as cranes, diesel generator, earth mover machines, de-dusting pumps, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, etc. which can be used during emergency and will ensure that those are in the working conditions. • Take due care to see that the transportation at shelters and emergency hospital is not disrupted during calamities. • Prepare a list of public properties related to transport department, which are in the damage prone area and will arrange in advance to minimize the damage. • Specifically take action to ensure that the fishermen do not move out for fishing as well as sailing during the final warnings of flood, etc. • Evacuate the fishermen to a safe place and if they deny, to get it done forcefully. • Ensure that the warning signals are received in time and shown immediately to the people.
<p>During Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake the work of search and rescue and also the relief work. • Set up a temporary special control room and information centre at the main bus station. • Immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work. • Ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters. • Assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites. • Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangements to get those during emergency. • Consult the liaison officer to close the ports and sailing in the rivers, which is damage prone or dangerous for the safety of the people as well as the property. • Assist the administration to send the messages regarding warning to the remote area.
<p>After Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer. • Carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work. • Engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster. • Review the matters regarding closing of movement at the port for safety measures and will ensure that it is restarted very soon.

- To contact the district control room if additional equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical personnel are necessary to restore the port related activities.
- Prepare a primary survey report of damage and send it to the District Control Room and to the administrative head.
- Collect the details of approach roads connecting the damaged area and get them repaired in co-ordination with the competent authority.

Table C 2.1.15**Food and Civil Supply Department**

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a district disaster management plan for the department & update it according to the disaster. • Develop a plan that will ensure timely distribution of food and other essential items (related to food) to the affected population. • Maintain a stock of food relief items for any emergency. • Prepare a list of families, block wise and map people according to the last hazard happened. • Prepare chart of PDS shops and other fare price shops in district.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalogue of available resources of food. • Prepare packets of essential food items, so that distribute the same to families. • Keep the stock of food items in good size. • Ask PDS shops for stock and avail them food packets and other stuff, that might required at the time of emergency.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the critical need of food for the affected area in coordination with DEOC and ICP's. • Coordinate with local authorities and other ESFs to determine requirements of food for affected population. • Mobilize and coordinate with other ESFs for air dropping of food to affected site. • Prepare separate food packs for relief camps as well as large quantity containers. • Ensure that food distributed is fit for human consumption. • Ensure quality and control the type of food. • Allocate food in different packs that can be given to families on a taken home basis while others that can be distributed in relief camps. • Control the quality and quantity of food that is distributed to the affected population. • Ensure that special care in food distribution is taken for women with infants, pregnant women and children.
After Disaster

- Establishment of PDS points as per the changed scenario/resettlements (If any).
- Issuing of duplicate ration cards to the disaster victims, who lost their papers.

Table C 2.1.16**Forest Department**

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a department disaster management plan for the district. • Depute one liaison officer for disaster management. • Forest Fire prone areas should be identified and extra vigilance be ensured in such cases. • Depute one liaison officer within the department, who will be in contact with the SEOC during disasters. • Every year pre-fire season meetings should be organized to take the stock of the preparedness at Range level. • Prepare & maintain forest lines. • Organize community awareness programs. • Train the Gram Panchayat disaster management committees in forest fire prevention, protection and control, especially in those gram Panchayat which are located at the fringes of forest areas. • Prepare mitigation plan for the department buildings and infrastructure.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rapid response team will be established at division/sub-division/range level, which will have all tools and equipments readily available. • Information regarding issue alerts to nearby population. • Marking of fields for free grazing. • Estimate the loss of fields and plantation during the process of help for fodder.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond within the department as per the department disaster management plan. • The liaison officer will coordinate with DEOC for information exchange & also for requirements of resources to & from DEOC. • Open the forest land for free grazing when flood waters enter villages, and there is not enough fodder available. • Allow the transportation of fodder from forest areas. • Provide wooden poles and bamboo for relief and reconstruction at subsidized rate. • Ensure supply of wood for disposal of dead bodies.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure plantation on place of damaged plants and trees. • Update the SOP as per the disaster.

- Equip the centers with latest gadgets which raise alarm in case of fire.
- Damage assessment and sharing of reports with DEOC.

Table C 2.1.17**Education Department**

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify one Liaison Officer in the department at district level as Disaster Management Focal Point. • Develop district level disaster management plan for the department. • In consultation with DDMA, state education directorate and state education board include disaster related subjects in the curricula in schools, and colleges. • Arrange for training of teachers and students on Dm and school safety activities. • Ensure that all schools and colleges develop their disaster management plans. • Ensure that construction of all educational institutions in earthquake zones is earthquake resistant.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct regular mock drills in the educational institutes. • Identify structural and non structural mitigation measures and get them implemented. • In coordination with the SSA &/or Public works department assess schools and colleges buildings conditions and place the proposal of retrofitting of the structurally unsafe buildings with the state education department and/or DDMA. • Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event of disaster, place required number of education institutions and their buildings, under the DEOC for use as emergency shelter and relief centre, if necessary. • Students and staff trained as task forces as part of the school disaster management planning's can provide local voluntary assistance for distribution of relief material and assistance to special needy people in the locality.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the extent of loss in educational institutions and submit the report to DDMA and state education department.

Table C 2.1.18

Media

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aware district population about the hazard prone areas and hazards within the district. • Aware people about the reasons which increase the vulnerability against applicable hazard. • Let people know about the disaster management plan, that prepared by different departments. • Let people know about the steps taken by different departments for construction to reduce the risks from disaster and motivate people to help the departments. • Motivate the people for helping in disaster management and let them know about the steps taken by government to reduce the risks.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Float warning messages to vulnerable people and area of district. • Aware people about the risk. • Coordinate with other departments and create a communication channels with them. • Inform people about the relief camps and other facilities arranges by administration for emergency time. • Inform people about primary healthcare centers and emergency control room of that area.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide timely and appropriate information to effected area and people. • Make people know about the impact of hazard and How to react in case of emergency. • Make people aware about the help from official and non-official help centers within the district and effected area. • Inform people about the relief camps and important locations. • Provide information of highly effected area and people to control room and ask for help. • Time to time information about effected people and their relatives. • Provide regular information to people about epidemics and other dangers. • Keep an eye on relief work arranged by govt. and keep updating the people about the same.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give information to people about rehabilitation and construction work that has been taking care by administration. • Help community in case of death, loss in live stocks and other things.

- Inform people about Health centers and health facilities with phone numbers.
- Help medical team to assist traumatize people and keep floating the messages to people.
- Inform administration about most affected area and people and try to provide them necessary items.

Table C 2.1.19**Home Department****Non Disaster Time**

- Vulnerability map of the block / Tehsil.
- Resource Inventory, Capacity analysis.
- List of cut off areas with safe route map for communication.
- Formulation/ Updation of Disaster Plan for the District.

Warning Time

- List of storage facilities, dealers of food.
- Control room setup/assignment of control room duty.
- Pre-positioning of staff for site operation centres.
- Pre-arrangements to be made as per the demand of various departments.

During Disaster

- Arrangement of alternative communication/generator sets etc.
- Arrangement of vehicles/boats of for evacuation.
- Dissemination of warning/coordination with District Control room.
- Monitor the working of various departments and make frequent visits to disaster struck areas to cross-check.

After Disaster

- Estimating the loss and damage and keep a record.
- Share experiences with all the departments.
- Continuous aid & proper arrangements till situation is under control.
- Monitor that the Repair & Restoration work is in progress as planned.
- Examine the performance reports of various departments.
- Examine the reports in order to make amendments and prepare a better strategy by taking inputs from all departments.

Table C 2.1.20**Rural Development Department****Non Disaster Time**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate one Liaison Officer in the department and the district as the Disaster Management Focal Point. • Develop a district disaster management plan for the department. • Prepare maps showing population concentration and distribution of resources. • Encourage disaster resistant technological practices in buildings and infrastructure. • Encourage the people in earthquake prone areas to adopt earthquake resistant technologies. • Report activities in periodic meetings of the district disaster management advisory committee and to DDMA. • In coordination with PWD conduct regular training to the engineers of the department. • Appoint one officer as focal point for mitigation activities. • On the basis of its developmental responsibility, liaise with other line departments and agencies for a coordinated mitigation approach. • In coordination with the DDMA, conduct building assessments, identification of structural and non structural mitigation activities. • Organize awareness programmes for BDO's, Panchayat secretaries and Gram Pradhans on structural and no-structural mitigation activities.
<p>Warning Time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focal Point in department to keep in touch with the DEOC. • Alert all concerned about impending disaster. • Ensure safety of establishments, structures and equipment in the field. • Ensure formation of committee for rescue, relief and rehabilitation work and local volunteer teams.
<p>During Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure information flow from affected Gram Panchayats and maintain regular contact with DEOC (24 hrs). • Support revenue department in establishing ICP's in the affected areas. • Ensure availability of drinking water at times of need. • Provide necessary infrastructure to carry out relief works. • Assess initial damage.
<p>After Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantify the loss/damage. • Organize reconstruction of damaged houses on self help basis with local assets and materials received from the government. • Take up repair/reconstruction work of infrastructure damaged by disaster.

Table C 2.1.21

Panchayat Raj Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a disaster management plan for the department at district level & update it annually. • Analyze the training needs of the department's personnel, which include its officials and elected representatives of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat samiti's and Zila Panchayat and organize trainings with the help of HIDM or other agencies. • Conduct gram Panchayat level mock drills as part of preparedness.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan. • Ensure that all the development schemes of the department have a mitigation component as an integral part.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with local authorities and support the response efforts. • Coordinate the support from unaffected gram Panchayats.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper distribution of reconstruction schemes and monitoring of the same during Block development committee and Zila Parishad meetings.

Table C 2.1.22

Urban Development Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate one Liaison Officer in the department at district level as the Disaster management Focal Point. • Develop a disaster management plan for the department, including the identification of location of camps for different type of disasters, existing locations that can be used as shelters, inventories of agencies that can be used for tent establishment. • To conduct regular training the staff on minimum standards for shelter, relief camps and tent structures. • Prepare department's disaster management plan. • Develop alternative arrangements for population living in structures that might be affected after the disaster. • Designate one Liaison Officer in the department as focal point for the mitigation activities. • Coordinate with the DDMA for implementation of mitigation activities in the urban areas.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of damage to offices, assist local authorities to establish and house important telecom equipment and officials at the earliest. • Setting up water point in key locations and in relief camps.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick assessment of damaged areas and areas that can be used for relief camps for the displaced population. • Locate adequate relief camps based on survey of damage. • Clear areas for setting up relief camps. • Locate relief camps close to open traffic and transport links. • Set up relief camps and tents using innovative methods that save time. • Provide adequate and appropriate shelter to the entire population. • Coordinate with other ESFs in equipping shelter and relief sites with basic needs of communication and sanitation. • Maintaining and providing clean water. • Procurement of clean drinking water. • Coordinate with DEOC & ICP's for proper disposal of dead bodies in the urban areas.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement recovery & rehabilitation schemes through municipalities for urban areas.

Table C 2.1.23

Indian Red Cross and NGOs

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take steps for preparing community based disaster management plans with facilitation from DDMA. • Identify volunteers in disaster prone areas and arrange for their training. • Awareness raising programs, seminars and meetings with the people for improving their capacity to face disasters. • Maintain contacts with District Administrators on its activities. • Ensure road communication and pre-positioning of relief material as close as possible to disaster prone communities.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue warning notice to all concerned including the preparedness programs Designate a liaison officer for maintaining link with the DEOC of the District. • Keep the survey and relief team of head quarters on stand-by in readiness with required transport and equipment. • Mobilise volunteers and issue instructions for sending them to potential disaster

<p>affected areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take part in evacuation programme of population with close cooperation of volunteers. • Coordinate with pre identified NGOs for possible joint operations.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure survey of loss and damage in affected areas and dispatch of relief teams from concerned Red Crescent Society Units. • Assist the Province Government to determine loss, damage and needs related information. • Give emergency assistance to disaster affected people especially in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help in rescue and evacuation work, temporary shelter, first aid, food and clothing, • Arrange for distribution of relief material received from Red Crescent Unit of areas not affected by disaster and from headquarters. • Send request for requirement of relief and rehabilitation to the International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Societies (IFRC) after informing about loss and damage due to disaster.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes in special circumstances. • Take steps for correct and effective evaluation of preparedness work and for correcting errors/weakness in such work. • Extend Cooperation to the district EOC for disaster documentation.

C 2.2 Hazard specific SOPs for designated Departments and Teams

Flood

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish water level measure centers on each of the main rivers of district. • Every year before monsoon, check and monitor the condition of dams, bundhs, check dam, canals and repairing of the same. • Proper maintenance of dams. • Make a plan to strengthen the communication network during flood. • Marking of secure roads for communication .
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning signage on the small canals and nallahs, that come under the vulnerable area. • Avail the list of swimmers, and shops of the area to gram panchayat.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread awareness among the community and people regarding the flood. • Provide the stock of necessary objects and equipments to vulnerable areas. • Prepare list of flood prone areas, marking of relief camps, and keep medical team ready for respective places. • Arrangements of filled sand bags, kassies (spades), baskets. • The Deputy Director Animal Husbandry will provide pre flood veterinary aid for the animals; cattle's to avoid any out-break of disease during the flood. • The Deputy Director Animal Husbandry will ensure the availability of different vaccines in sufficient quantity.
<p>During Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of emergency help center for the place. • Evacuate people to safer place and Provide them food, water and medical facilities. • Vaccination for expected diseases. • The Flood Control room will Monitor activities like: Evacuation of dangerously exposed or seriously flooded villages, Organize relief measures through the various relief centers, Co-ordinate the participation of social organizations and agencies both in evacuation and relief operations. • For dewatering of flood/rainy water the availability of pumps both electric/diesel will be made by the executive engineer. • The Civil Surgeon will ensure that sufficient medicines are made available with all the medical Centers/ Primary Health centre. • Public Health dept. should make arrangement for supply of fresh chlorinated water to the affected people. So that no epidemic spreads. • irrigation Department to carry out dewatering operation from abadi as well as fields, active assistance will be provided to the irrigation department by the S.D.O and sector officers for speedy dewatering operations.
<p>After Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning of roads and area. • Damage calculation and relief fund to effected people. • Reconstruction of damaged buildings and houses. • Maintain law and order as usual. • Proper arrangement of sanitation.

Drought

<p>Non Disaster Time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of check dam, reservoir, stop dam for rain water harvesting and storage. • Keep the cheek on water level at every block of district. • Proper maintenance of check dams and other reservoirs.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction for more water storage and cleaning of main water reservoirs in district. • Plan for plantation, so that reduce the impact of draught. • Strategy and planning for rain water harvesting, so that store the water as well as maintain the water level at different places. • Training to farmers, for less water required crops. • Motivate the “Krishi Bima” and aware farmers about this facility.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning signage at dirty water places. • Avail the list of PDS shops of the area to gram panchayat. • Spread awareness among the community and people regarding the draught. • Provide the stock of necessary objects and equipments to vulnerable areas. • Keep medical team ready for respective places. • The Deputy Director Animal Husbandry will provide pre draught veterinary aid for the animals. • The Deputy Director Animal Husbandry will ensure the availability of different vaccines in sufficient quantity.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of emergency help center for the place. • Provide food, water and medical facilities. • Vaccination for expected diseases. • The Civil Surgeon will ensure that sufficient medicines are made available with all the medical Centers/ Primary Health centre. • Public Health dept. should make arrangement for supply of fresh chlorinated water to the affected people. • irrigation Department to carry out.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop damage calculation and relief fund to effected people. • Provide people, some temporary employment with the help of many govt. facilities (i.e. MNREGA etc.). • Maintain law and order with education system as usual.

C 3 Financial Provisions for Disaster Management

This section will focus on the financial provisions and allocations made at district level in preparing and executing the disaster management plan. All relevant Government Orders (GOs) issued from time to time, contributing to the same, will find a reference here.

C 3.1 District Disaster Response Fund will basically cover the disaster response, relief, and rehabilitation part.

This fund will be constituted and made available to the District Disaster Management Authority for meeting the expenses for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation, every govt. has some amount for disaster relief and preparation in its annual budget.

Apart from the DDRF, Chhatarpur administration gets help in terms of money from business mans and other rich people of the district or place.

C 3.2 District Disaster Mitigation Fund will basically cover the disaster mitigation and preparedness activities.

The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Chief Minister’s Relief Funds are also available to meet any emergency requirement, at the district level.

As per the section (49) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the every ministry or department of government of India and the state government shall make provisions in their annual budget for carrying out the activities & programs set out in their disaster management plans.

C 3.3 Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF): Chhatarpur district comes under one of backward districts of India, so Chhatarpur gets BRGF fund, they can use it for the development of many facilities, which could lesser the impact of disaster.

C 4 Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders

C 4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in the District

C 4.1.1 Private and Public Sectors:

Many private and public sector units have equipments and skilled human resource, which could be used during response and recovery phase. A list of the major public and private sector units with facilities available with them is very useful during emergencies, which will be provided here in this section. Further, there are many private vendors within district, who can readily supply different relief materials within short notice. All those information will also be covered here in this section.

Local Transport owners: It includes all private truck and medium category load carrying vehicle owners. They help the administration in transportation of necessary items to affected areas and also helps the veterinary department in carrying the livestock's to safer place during disaster.

Local Cable Operators, Newspapers: They help the administration in information and message sending to people.

Regional Colleges and Schools: Aware people about disaster and vulnerability. Train people; tell them what to do and what not to do, in case of any disaster.

Business mans and Other rich people: Provide the funds for effected people and areas.

C 4.1.2 Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations:

Local NGOs and CBOs, due to their proximity to community, can act as a vital link between government and community particularly during emergencies. The Role of NGOs and CBOs in disaster management will be elaborated stage wise (preparedness, response and recovery) in this section.

The first 48 hours are much more crucial, and NGOs are in much better position to act quickly than the administration, because they are very well known with the environment and community of the place. They are in a better position to appreciate the area and time specific problems of the people and their flexibility in approach makes them more acceptable in the community. The Role of NGOs and CBOs in disaster management will be in three stages:

- Preparedness
 - Community awareness and capacity building
 - Community Based Disaster Management Planning.
 - Assisting and participating in preparation of disaster management plans at Block, district, municipal and gram panchayat levels.
 - Support in vulnerability assessment and mapping
 - Support in preparing mitigation strategy and plans; assessments for structural and non-structural mitigation.
 - Support in policy review on disaster management
 - Reviewing and upgrading DM Plans
 - Documentation

- Emergency Response
 - Dissemination of warning
 - Evacuation, Search and Rescue
 - Relief distribution
 - Medical aid

- Emergency shelter
 - Immediate restoration
 - Women and Child care
 - Trauma Counseling
 - Coordination of Volunteers
 - Community mobilization
 - Documentation
- Recovery
 - Restoration of damaged community structures (schools, etc.)
 - Construction and management of MCS
 - Restoration of livelihood
 - Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups
 - Restoration of environment
 - Managing emergent group activities

C 4.1.3 Religious Institutions:

There are number of religious institutions with infrastructural facilities and committed work force. These facilities can be used as shelters during disasters and the work force could be used as volunteers during response and recovery activities. Details of all these institutions and allied information will be provided here.

There are 7 Religious trusts present in chhatarpur district, they help in terms of money and shelter as per the requirement and also coordinate with administration in relief and rescue operations, below mentioned is the list of trusts:

1. Trust of Chhatarpur
2. Trust of Nowgaon
3. Trust of Rajnagar
4. Trust of Laundi
5. Trust of Barigarh
6. Trust of Bijawar
7. Trusts

C 4.1.4 Academic Institutions:

Academic institutions within the district and also outside the district could help with subject specific expertise for disaster management planning. This section will document all those relevant information which will be used as reference in future.

Academic Institutions could be great helper in mitigation and preparedness planning, because they have large skilled and experienced staff that could be an advantage for any DDMA.

DMI (Disaster Management Institute) Bhopal, provides training to all officers of the different departments, so that they could prepare a better strategy according to the hazard and understand the hazard very well.

Address and Contact:

Disaster Management Institute,
Prayavaran Parisar, E-5, Arera Colony,
PB No. 563 Bhopal-462016, MP (India)
Tel:+91-755-2466715, 2461538, 2461348, 293592, Fax: +91-755-2466653,
E-mail:dmi@dmibhopal.nic.in

Apart from this, other local colleges and institutes provide man power and places to arrange camp during the hazard. (Applicable to all schools and colleges of the district).

C 4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations:

There are many international humanitarian organizations that support government agencies worldwide during emergencies. These agencies as per their mandates support during the different phases of the disaster management cycle. In this section, a comprehensive list of all the concerned international humanitarian organizations will be prepared, with contact details.

Red Cross society is working with the healthcare and DMO. Society helps the medical team during any kind of disaster in assistance of effected people and providing necessary medicines and blood.

UNICEF is working in the district, works in collaboration with administration and civil society. Measles, diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, malaria and malnutrition are the major killers of children during humanitarian crises. Therefore, emergency immunization is one of UNICEF's priority interventions, along with vitamin A supplementation and therapeutic feeding centers. UNICEF also works to ensure safe supplies of drinking water, and to improve sanitary conditions for communities and the displaced.

C 4.2 Responsibilities of the stakeholders

The responsibilities of all the key stakeholders will be defined in detail, under this section.

The responsibilities of all the key stakeholders include:

- Coordinating with the Search and rescue team
- Providing all the available facilities with them to the disaster affected victims
- Volunteering to organize and maintain the relief centers
- Working with the Disaster team in restoration of livelihoods
- Being actively connected with the restoration and reconstruction process

C 5 Inter- District Coordination Mechanisms – [Standard Operating Procedures / Protocols]

During emergencies district may require support from other adjoining districts, which are not affected by disasters. The District EOC head can seek help from other districts through Divisional Commissioner or State EOC. This portion will elaborate the issues pertaining to mutual support, understanding and coordination at the inter district level.

Recommendations:

1. Divisional coordinating bodies or task forces: As every division consists of two or more districts, so we can have a divisional team composed of officials from relevant government agencies of all districts come under division (law&order, health and welfare, labor etc.) and non-governmental agencies, should be established. These mechanisms would develop comprehensive and coordinated policies on disaster management, promote better cooperation, monitor the implementation of national referral mechanisms and promote research on hazards and prevention methods of hazards.

2. Strengthen inter-district cooperation at the operational level:

- Police-to-Police cooperation must be strengthened. In the area of border controls there should be exchange of liaison officers among districts.
- The use of joint investigation teams and agreement on the use of special equipments in warning and rescue operations.
- Organizing regional training for law enforcement and other processes. Divisional meetings and conferences for information sharing and networking.

C 6 Intra- District Coordination Mechanisms – [with Block Headquarters]

This section will elaborate the mutual coordination, and clarity of role amongst intra district nodal agencies at the district, and sub district level (including Block level headquarters), with reference to disaster management functions.

- They have DMC at District, Block, and GP level. They should follow a standard rule of hierarchy for information gathering (GP=>Block=>District).
- On each stage, the nodal contact people are appointed who will ensure the adequacy of resources and equipments in dealing with disasters
- The roles and responsibilities of various officers are clearly mentioned upon activation of the ICS in the Response planning section
- Coordination, as between and amongst the various agencies involved in DM and ensuring implementation of the tasks entrusted to them is an important statutory responsibility of authorities at various levels.
- The plan should explicitly spell out the crosscutting nature of activities that constitute DM and the vertical and horizontal linkages required between government departments, scientific and technical institutions, NGOs, CBOs and local bodies and describe how ensuring of implementation of their functions will be done by the SDMA/SEC/DDMA etc.
- Coordination of efforts amongst various government departments and other stakeholders generates synergy and involves the bringing together of agencies and functionaries to ensure effective performance.

C 7 Dissemination of DM Plan

After the approval of plan by SDMA, the concerned DDMA will be responsible for dissemination of the plan.

The district disaster management plan must be disseminated at three levels;

- National disaster Management Authority (NDMA), multilateral agencies (aid agencies), SDMA/SEC, state line departments and defense services.
- To the district authorities, government departments, NGOs and other agencies and institutions within the district
- Through mass media to the general public.

This section will explain in detail, about the means of dissemination of district disaster management plan at the different levels.

Chhatarpur administration could follow the following approach for dissemination of plan:

- Aware all SDOs and SEs of the respected areas
- Put stickers at all petrol pumps, PDS shops, PHC, CHC and other govt. regulatory shops
- They can use media and other private aid agencies, cable operators
- Use “Akashwani” radio station for the announcement and information
- Through NGOs and Gram Panchayats

C 7.1 Plan Evaluation

The purpose of monitoring & evaluation of DDMP is to determine the adequacy of resources, co-ordination between various agencies, community participation, partnership with NGOs and other entities, Post-disaster evaluation mechanism, Periodic uploading of plans at India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) and resources on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), Conducting periodic mock drills, Checking whether all the personnel involved in execution of DDMP are trained and updated on the latest skills necessary in line with updated plans.

C 7.2 Plan Update

The frequency of updating the plan (DDMP) will be mentioned (it should be every year, as per DM Act). Apart from it, the plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in Organizational structures; Technological changes, Response mechanism following reports on drills or periodic exercises, and specific assignments of state agencies.

Recommendation:

As of now, they update the DDMP annually, but it is strictly recommended to them to update the same as soon as district got affected by a disaster, that would help them to mitigate to same disaster very well in different region within a year.

C 8 Annexure

C 8.1 District profile

The District Chhatarpur is named after Maharaja Chhatrasal the great warrior of the region. Earlier this District was under Vindhya Pradesh. With the formation of the Madhya Pradesh on 1st November 1956, it was included in the state. The district occupies a central position in Bundelkhand region of the state.

Chhatarpur was founded by great Bundela King Maharaja Chhatrasal Singh Joo Deo in the year 1707. Before Bundelas it flourished under the rule of Chandel rulers who built the world famous Khajuraho Temples where beauty and love are aesthetically

carved in the stone. These lofty temples stand as the perfect example of Nagar Style of architecture. Chaturbhuj temple belonging to the chain of these temples probably is the only of its kind in India where Mukhdawar faces west and not east which is against the Conventional Hindu temple architecture. Bhimkund and Jatashankar are places of great religious significance whose antiquity is traced back to Puranas and are shrouded by natural mysteries.

Location

The district is situated at north-east border of Madhya Pradesh and is spread over an area of 8,687 square kms with longitudes and latitudes of 24.06 & 25.20 on north 78.59 & 80.26 on east respectively. The district stretches to a maximum of 185 km in length and 121 km in width. It is surrounded by Panna distt. (MP) in the last Mohoba district (UP) in the north, Tikamgarh (MP) in the west and Sagar (MP) in south-west and Damoh (MP) in the south. Small portion of the district boundary touches Jhansi district (UP) in the North West.

Chhatarpur District occupies a central position in the plateau of Bundelkhand. The rivers Ken and Dhasan form the physical boundaries on east and the west respectively. The rivers Ken and Dhasan separate the district respectively from Panna district in the East and Tikamgarh in the West.

Topography

The district as a whole lies in the upper part of Bundelkhand plateau. The most prominent parts of the district are those which are transverse by the Panna Hill Range through the Southern parts. The range stands about 100 m from the surrounding and 300 m (approx) from the mean sea level. From here the plateau lowers down and covers into the alluvial plains in the north, particularly along the Ken and Dhasan. Thus there are three physical divisions of the district namely: The Panna Range, the Central Plateau and the Northern Plains.

(iv) The Panna Range

The Panna Range is a branch of Vindhyan Mountains. It transverse Sagar, Chhatarpur and Panna Districts from south - west to north - east , The highest peak in the district lies at 24027` north by 79045` east.

(v) The Central Plateau

The Central Plateau runs to the north as an offshoot of the Panna Range. It lies mainly on the Bundelkhand granites and forms the central sub-water divide.

(vi) The Northern Plains : -

The Northern Plains lies between 152-300 m above mean sea level and cover nearly the whole Laundi district. It is covered by varying thickness of aluminium but it is actually a cut of ravines.

Administrative Units

For administrative convenience, Chhatarpur District has been divided into 11 tehsils, 8 Development Blocks and 558 Gram Panchayats. There are 1216 villages in the district, of which 125 villages are deserted. 5 Assembly constituencies and 2 Lok Sabha constituency fall in the district.

Table 8.1.1: Administrative details of the District

S No	Particulars	Numbers
1	Area (in Sq Km)	8,630
2	Revenue Villages	1,081
3	Total Habitations	1,594
4	Forest Villages	Nil
5	Towns (Class I to IV)	15
6	Tehsils	11
7	Development Blocks	8
8	Gram Panchayat	558
9	Gram Sabha	1,091
10	Janpad Panchayat	8
11	Nagar Panchayat	13
12	Nagar Palika	2
13	Agro-climatic Zone	Bundelkhand

Table 8.1.2: Blocks & Gram Panchayats in the district

S No	Block	No of GPs
1	Chhatarpur	81
2	Nowgaon	75
3	Laundi	65
4	Barigarh	73
5	Rajnagar	86
6	Bijawar	60

7	Buxwaha	39
8	Badamalehra	79
Total		558

Other Facilities Present in District for People:

Table 8.1.3: List of Post Offices:

S.No	Name	Telephone	Pin code
1	Chhatarpur House HO HSG-I	246161	471001
2	Bamitha	271021	471105
3	Bijawar	253230	471405
4	Buxwaha	254216	471318
5	Chhatarpur City	248342	471001
6	Chhatarpur C.B.	248566	471001
7	Chhatarpur Coll.	246520	471001
8	Chandla	265635	471525
9	Chandranagar	271925	471101
10	Gadimalehara	273030	471411
11	Ghaura	255637	471313
12	Gulganj	255413	471301
13	Harpalpur	261710	471111
14	Isanagar	287221	471315
15	Jhujhanagar	251735	471510
16	Khajuraho	274022	471606
17	Laundi	251235	471515
18	Maharajpur	272235	471501
19	Malehara	252235	471311
20	Nowgaon	256335	471201
21	Rajnagar	275005	471625
22	Satai	364235	471408
23	Tourism Facilitation Center, Khajuraho	272930	471606

Table 8.1.4: List of Telephone Exchanges:

S.No	Name	S.No	Name
1	Algore	36	Isanagar
2	Alipura	37	Jataro
3	Badagaon	38	Jairoul
4	Badamalehara	39	Jewal

5	Badena	40	Karli
6	Baldevgarh	41	Khajuraho
7	Bamitha	42	Khargapur
8	Barari	43	Kisangarh
9	Barigarh	44	Laundi
10	Bijawar	45	Loudhera
11	Bilwara	46	Nouwasi
12	Bombhori	47	Limaria
13	Bombhori Kalla	48	Maharajpur
14	Bombhori/Brana	49	Margoa
15	Bowgaon	50	Mousamia
16	BSNL Bhawan Chhatarpur	51	Mabai
17	Bus Stand Chhatarpur	52	Mohangarh
18	Buxwaha	53	Mohara
19	Chandera	54	Naigua
20	Chandla	55	Niwari, Chhatarpur
21	Chandra Nagar	56	Nowgaon
22	Chatrasal Chowk, Chhatarpur	57	Norcha
23	Chobbey Colony, Chhatarpur	58	Pehra Khatri
24	Devpur	59	Panera
25	Daeri	60	Panagarh
26	Daeri Road Chhatarpur	61	Pritapura
27	Dagoda	62	Prithvipur
28	Dalla Mandi Chhatarpur	63	Putria
29	Ganj	64	Rajnagar
30	Gadi Malehara	65	Sarvai
31	Garnouli	66	Satai
32	Barigarh	67	Satai Road, Chhatarpur
33	Guwhara	68	Saingiri
34	Gurganj	69	Tattora
35	Harpalpur	70	Tehalka

Table 8.1.5: List of Petrol Pumps:

S.No	Name
1	Nowgaon Filling Station
2	Mr. Babu Ram Chaurasia&Company, Chhatarpur
3	National Petrol Supply, Chhatarpur
4	Kalyan Filling Station, Nowgaon
5	Sh. Gajraj Chandra Mehto, Chhatarpur
6	Jawaharlal&Sons, Chhatarpur
7	Laxman Das & Sons, Harpalpur
8	Khajuraho Auto Service, Rajnagar

9	New Service Station, Chhatarpur
10	Aggarwal Service Station, Chhatarpur
11	Shambo Service Station, laundi
12	Ashoka filling station, Khajuraho
13	Om Sai Auto center, Bamitha
14	Karma filling center, Badamalehara
15	Police welfare station, Policeline, chhatarpur
16	Keshav Filling station, Bijawar
17	Sh. Krishna fuel center, Rajnagar
18	Mehto service station, chhatarpur
19	Uma Sagar, Gaurari
20	Shriram Petroleum, Gaurari
21	Shriram Petroleum, Chhatarpur
22	Abhay Kr. Jain, Buxwaha
23	Radha filling station, Chandla
24	Anand filling services, Badamalehara
25	Din Dayal Mehto Kisan Seva Kendra, Gadimalehara
26	Saheed Dhram Das Patel Kisan Seva Kendra, Sarvai
27	Saheed Dhram Das Patel Kisan Seva Kendra, Satai
28	Satyendra S.Bundella filling station, Gaura
29	Uma Vaishno motors, Maharajpur
30	Khairo Kisan Seva Kendra, Khairo
31	Adarsh filling, Chhatarpur
32	Aditya Raj filling, buxwaha

Table 8.1.6: List of LPG Agencies and Kerosene Shops:

LPG GAS Agency	
S.No	Name
1	Chhatarpur Gas Service, Chhatarpur
2	Swaroop Gas Service, Chhatarpur
3	Mayank Indane, Chhatarpur
4	Sahayog Indane, Chhatarpur
5	Agroha Indane, harpalpur
6	Vaibahv Gas Agency, Gadi Malehara
7	Sadhna Indane, Maharajpur
8	Sambhu Indane, Laundi

Kerosene Shops	
S.No	Name
1	Premlal, Chhatarpur
2	Bal Chndra Jain, Nowgaon
3	Seth Laxman Das & Sons, Harpalpur
4	Vasu Dev I service, Badamalehara
5	Poornima Petroleum, Rajnagar
6	Uma Kerosene, Buxwaha
7	Moa Shaki Oil Depot, Badamalehara
8	Mastai Treders, Guwhara

9	Dayal Indane, Chandla
10	Barigarh Indane, Barigarh
11	Laxmi Indane, Khajuraho
12	Kritharth Indane, Buxwaha
13	Ghuwara Indane, Ghuwara
14	Balaji Gas, Badamalehara
15	Bijawar Indane, Bijawar

Table 8.1.7: Ponds, Rivers and Dams in Chhatarpur

Chhatarpur			
Village Name	Ponds / Pools	River / Canal	Dam
Khonp	Khonp Tal	-	-
Ramgarh	-	-	Boodha Dam
Sarani	Sarani Tal	-	-
Bari	Pond	-	-
Morwa	Pond	-	-
Sounra	Pond	-	-
Chhatarpur	Kishor Sagar, Rao Sagar, Pratap Sagar Gwal sagar, Rani Talaiya	Singhadi River	-
Ishanagar	Pond	Dhasan River	-
Gaharwar	Pond	-	-
Kalani	Pond	-	-
Pidpa	Pond	-	-
Matguwan	Pond	-	-
Budore	Pond	-	-
Chouka	Pond	-	-
Dhamora	-	Urmil River	-
Goura	Pond	-	-
Rajnagar			
Village Name	Ponds / Pools	River / Canal	Dam
Rajnagar	Ponds 2 No.	Ken River	-
Khajuraho	Ponds 2 No.	Khudar River	Bariyarpur Dam
Ranguwan	-	-	Gangau Dam
Koda	-	-	Projector Dam

Silon	-	-	Ranguwan Dam
Beniganj	-	-	Beniganj Dam
Parwa	Pond	-	-
Katara	-	River	-
Basari	Pond	-	-
Nowgaon			
Village Name	Ponds / Pools	River / Canal	Dam
Churwari	Pond	-	-
Mau Sahaniya	Jagat Sagar	-	-
Batt	Pond	-	-
Ujra	Pond	-	-
Malhra	Pond	-	-
Maharajpur	Ponds 2 No.	-	-
Kusma	Pond	-	-
Mankari	Pond	-	-
Pur	Pond	-	-
Alipura	Pond	-	-
Sarsed	-	Dhasan River	-
Bijawar			
Village Name	Ponds / Pools	River / Canal	Dam
Bijawar	Ponds 3 No.	-	-
Angore	Pond	-	-
Bhatpura	Pond	-	-
Ghuwara	Kirat Sagar	Kathan River	-
-	Saram Sagar	-	-
Bandha	Pond	-	-
Bamnora	Pond	-	-
Bhagwan	Pond	-	-
Safanpatti	Pond	-	-
Panwari	Pond	-	-
Madikhera	Pond	-	-
Panya	Pond	-	-
Pathari	Pond	-	-
Kishangarh	Pond	-	-
Maddewra	-	-	Project

			Dam
Dugariya	-	-	Dam
Raipura	-	-	Dam
Dalipur	Pond	-	-
-	Pathar Ka Tal	-	-
Motigarh	Pond	-	-
Amroniya	Pond	-	-
Satai	Pond	-	-
Lakhanguwa	Pond	-	-
Darguwan	Pond	-	-
Kasar	Pond	Barana River	-
Laundi			
Village Name	Ponds / Pools	River / Canal	Dam
Laundi	Ponds 2 No.	-	-
Bachhon	Ponds 2 No.	Urmil River	Dam
Badaura	Pond	Kail River	-
Bhitariya	Pond	-	-
Chandla	Ponds 3 No.	-	-
Muderi North	Pond	-	-
Atkonha	Pond	-	-
Jyoraha	Pond	-	-
Barigarh			
Village Name	Ponds / Pools	River / Canal	Dam
Barigarh	Pond	-	-
Manuriya	Ponds 2 No.	-	-
Barigarh	Pond	-	-
Jareta	Pond	-	-
Hanukheda	Pond	-	-
Ghoor	Pond	-	-
Badi Mahoi	Pond	-	-
Sarwai	Pond	-	-
Kautheha	Pond	-	-
Goyra	Pond	-	-
Singhpur	Pond	-	-
Khadeha	Pond	-	-
Dhawa	Pond	-	-

Khamin Kheda	Pond	-	-
Gohani	Pond	Ken River	-
Basrahi	Pond	-	-
Bahadurpur	Pond	-	-
Churyari	Pond	-	-

*Source: <http://chhatarpur.nic.in/>

Table 8.1.8: Annual rainfall of blocks year wise (Last 12 Years)

BLOCK	YEAR											
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Chhatarpur	712.5	970.9	924.4	1423.6	932.9	1060.1	823.5	512.1	1315.3	796.8	796.2	949.6
Laundi	911.2	1122	850	1392	835	898	586	463	817	846	914.8	1324
Bijawar	868.4	1206	910.2	1583.2	1110	1165	673	675	1226.3	1031	830.2	1395
Nowgaon	902	1031.9	751	1334.8	906.7	768.4	959.2	408.8	1494	907.4	642.3	1138.3
Rajnagar	927.2	1067.2	938.2	1373.7	1095.6	868	527	422.2	978.8	788	1044.6	1364.4
Barigarh	902	1106	701.5	981.2	921.3	958	675.1	655	714	705	722.4	1086.2
Badamalehara	961	1034.8	1123.8	1542.4	1056.9	1330	954.2	540.6	1466.8	1017.1	976.2	1674.1
Buxwaha	896.8	881.2	738.8	1463.5	1063	1360.5	644.6	478	1519	710.6	890.8	1155.6

*Source: LR Deptt.

Table 8.1.9: Most Vulnerable GP in terms of flood

Block	GP	Village	Block	GP	Village
Laundi (Lavkush Nagar)	Khaptava	Sanjay Nagar	Badamalehara	Dhanguncha	Kenkali
	Thuratti	Kisanpura		Rajapur	Baraj
	Devnagar	Thurhati		Devran	Devran
	Harrai	Harrai		Sijwaha	Maurra
	Hathoaa	Kyutanpurva		Surajpura	Maunpura
	Hathoaa	Hathoaa		Jasgunwa	Pagraspura
	Hinotta	Hinotta		Sijwaha	Badhiyan
	Hinotta	Madiyanpur		Sijwaha	Silari
	Panchannagar	Panchannagar		Sijwaha	Sijwaha
	Bilhari	Bhuska		Pathia	Pathia
	Sandkar	Sandkar		Surajpura	Chineda
	Chhatarpur	Cigaun		Dindaul	Bijawar
Cigaun		Cigaun	Palkoha	Dhodan	

	Rampur	Rampur		Palkoha	Palkoha
	Biyata	Biyata		Sakwaha	Mainari
	Rampur	Kumaharan Purva		Kupi	Bhorkhunwa
	Rampur	Silli Purva		Kupi	Kupi
				Kupi	Shahpura
Nowgaon	Lehadra	Lehadra		Kupi	Bashuda
	Sirroada	Chapran		Barki	Kodan
	Aalipura	Chatti Pahari		Barki	Junwani
	Khirwa	Sunda		Leharpura	Lahepura
	Mukhrara	Singhpura		Leharpura	Lakhangunwa
	Khirii	Khirii		Leharpura	Gopalpura
	Ujra	Bhiraunta		Leharpura	Bakchur
				Dhrampura	Dhrampura
Barigarh (Barigarh)	Balrampur	Rampur	Buxwaha	Nirank	Nirank
	Balrampur	Balrampur			
	Thkurra	Thkurra			
	Jrrehantakalan	Jrrehantakalan	Rajnagar	Rungunwa	Rungunwa
	Allipura	Itora		Rungunwa	Daupria
	Allipura	Raiwna		Patharpuwa	Dasaipura
	Allipura	Allipura		Silon	Mjautta
	Shilap	Shilap		Patan	Barbaspura
	Mawaighat	Mawaighat		Chndranagar	Choti Tapriyan
	Pandwar	Pandwar		Rajgarh	Badi Tapriyan
	Parai	Parai		Patan	Baharpura
	Baruaa	Baruaa		Patan	Patan
	Chukhta	Murara		Dhmna	Toriya
	Hajipur	Bancherakhera		Rajgarh	Mottachovan
	Hajipur	Hajipur		Dhmna	Dhmna
	Dadutaal	Barikheda		Bsata	Bsata
	Kandenla	Rampurghat		Dhaugunwa	Narayanpura
	Misranpurwa	Fattepur		Surajpura	Khandkhurai
	Hajipur	Madaighan		Naand	Dhovan Purva
	Thkurra	Rajapur		Billa	Pathrya
	Thkurra	Baranpur		Dehrra	Dehrra
	Hajipur	Charbend			
	Nehra	Nehra			
	Nehra	Motilal Purva			

*Source: Veterinary Deptt.

Table 8.1.10: List of NGO/CBO

S.No	Name	Address	Contact No.
1	Darshna Mahila Kalyan Samiti	Jwahaar Road, Near I.C.I.C.I Bank, Chhatarpur	9425141381
2	Dastak Seva Samiti	Back Side Of Collector Bunglow, Chhatarpur	9425768376
3	Aditi Samaj Sevi Sanstha	Misra Garden, Chaubey Colony, Chhatarpur	9926249028
4	Bundelkhand Mahila Saakh Sehkari	Daeri Road, Chhatarpur	247879
5	Vatika Nari Utthan Samiti	Near Agriculture Office, Chhatarpur	9425140516
6	Samohit Vikas Samaj Sevi Sanstga	Near Tehsil, Nowgaon	9425877803
7	Taruna Jagriti Vikas Mandal	18/72, Near Gwal Toli Jail, Chhatarpur	9826107353
8	Pradan Mahila Samiti	Narayan Bag, Jailroad, Chhatarpur	9926537415
9	Chhatarpur Mahila Jagriti Manch	Back Side Of Indian Public School, Chhatarpur	9826987094
10	Sadbhawna Mandal	Ratanganj, Bijawar	9893109344
11	Vishwa Chetna	Jain Mandir Marg, Khajuraho	9893680846
12	Chetna Samaj Seva Siksha Avam Vikas Samiti	Distalri Road, Nowgaon	9425304354
13	Swami Parwananad Felware Society	Maharajpur	9926258785
14	Indian Farm Forestry Development Corp.	Back Side Of No1 School. Chhatarpur	9424437710
15	Ambar Felware Society	Main Road Maharajpur	9425304756
16	Mahila Ithhan Avam Jan Jagran	Khatkyana Mohla, Chhatarpur	9300423794
17	Baljit Mahila Mandal	Policeline, Chhatarpur	9993479630
18	Aman Mahila Vikas Avam Jan Kalyan	Bus Stand, Chhatarpur	9893886630
19	Anchal Shri Mahila Sansthan	H.No G-6, Irrigation Colony, Chhatarpur	9755155085
20	Sarvodya Mahila Bal Vikas Avam Samaj Utthan	Near Cristian School, Nowgaon	245161
21	Mahila Bal Utthan Samiti	H.No 47 Mahelroad, Chhatarpur	9926710020
22	Sahshakti Mahila Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti	Pratap Niwas, Nowgoan	9826292653
23	Malehara Samajik Avam Kalyan Sanstahn	Main Road, Badamalehara	9425879764
24	Delight Education Society	Stai Road, Chhatarpur	9424342283
25	Mahila Samiti	Kishore Sagar Road, Chhatarpur	9425304836

26	Bharti Rashtriya Punr Nirman Samiti	Irrigation Colony, Chhatarpur	9893002136
27	K.M.C Siksha Prasar Samiti	Back Side Of Basic School, Chhatarpur	9893071426
28	Anuja Mahila Mandal	M.I.G 851, Indraprastha Garden, Sagar Road, Chhatarpur	9977387081
29	Kriti Mahila Mandal	Purana Bazar, Maharajpur	9424911456
30	Narayan Yuva Vikas Samiti	Sarvai	9826549981
31	Churasia Cricket Club And Bahuudaiseaie Samiti	Near Ward No.1, Maharajpur	9424922144
32	Chtrasal Siksha Samiti	Arya Samaj Bhawan, Maharajpur	07685-272223
33	Gyadin Siksha Prasar	Patahnipura, Maharajpur	9926537979
34	Chtrasal Sehari Avam Gramin Yuva Chetna	Devi Ji Mandir, Chaubey Colony, Chhatarpur	9407894201
35	Jagriti Yuva Samiti	Bhatnagar Colony, Bijawar	9424715624
36	Krishak Sansar Networking	Dakkhana Churaha, Bijawar	9993279370
37	Sakshi	Jwahar Road, Chhatarpur	9424345153
38	Main Tiraha Shiv Shakti	Pipat, Bijawar	9926302750
39	Srajan Prabhat Samajik Vikas	Satti Ki Madiya, Rajnagar	9425878148
40	Bundelkhand Gramiin Vikas	Vidyadhar Colony, Khajuraho	07686-275163
41	Shri Matgeswar	Sevgram Ganesh Mandir, Khajuraho	9425145393
42	Aabhar Mahila Samiti	Bhumani Chip Kai Bagal Mai, Jawahar Road, Chhatarpur	9926228417
43	Priyvrat Mahila Utthan	Toriya House, Jawahar Road, Chhatarpur	9425145170
44	Sumitra Mahila Mandal	Patahnipura, Maharajpur	9926537979
45	Sambhav Samaj Sevi Sanstha	Near Petrol Pump, Rajnagar	9425878148
46	Mahamahim Ravidas Jan Kalyan	Kaiti Muhal, Ward 7, Laundi	9827014523
47	Gramodya Vikas Sansthan	Param Colony, Charkhori Road	9993280816
48	Golden Star Yuth Samiti	Main Market Mohalla, Ratanganj, Bijawar	9424344694
49	Vikas Kiran Mahila Mandal	Bagonta, Sagar Road	9229721163
50	Goldi Mahila Mandal	Sattipura Gaon, Maharajpur	9926960433
51	Pooja Mahila Mandal	Purana Kotwali Marg Ward No.1, Maharajpur	
52	Swastik Pryawaran Swasthya Paryatan Vikas Avam Gao Sansthan Samiti	Bhrgav Bulding, Satai Road, Chhatarpur	9926248608
53	Yugantar Seva Samiti	Purana Panna Naka, Radio Colony Kai Bagal Mai, Chhatarpur	9981245622
54	Chtrasal Samajik Utthan	Hatwara Mohalla Gaon Ki Devi Mandir Kai Pass, Chhatarpur	9826062036
55	Paryawaran Sanrakshan Sangh	33/239 Vishwamant Colonu Sadan, Satai Road	9827853750

56	P Magan Tiwari Jan Jagriti Samiti	Ward No 7, Mohalla Torri House, Bagonta	9755348728
57	Udan Samajik Samiti	99 Gwaltoli, Jail Road, Ward No 18, Chhatarpur	9826101303
58	Bundelkhand Viklang Samiti	Bypass Tiraha, Mahoba Road, Chhatarpur	9981227430
59	Maa Pitambra Siksha Prasar Avan Lok Kalyan Samiti	Behind Circuit House, M.I.G Quarter 9, Chhatarpur	9926946588
60	Mahila Utkarsh Samajik Sansthan	A 3, Green Avenue Colony, Satai Road, Chhatarpur	94251353697
61	Gram Utthan Siksha Prashar Samiti	Shantinaagr Colony, Gali No 1, Purana Bijawar Naka, Chhatarpur	9977150226
62	Shri Sikarwar Siksha Avam Samaj Kalyan Sansthan	Gram Booda, Isanagar	9753161193
63	Mithlleswari Siksha Avamsmajoutthan Samiti	Behind No 1 School, Adarsh Nagar, Chhatarpur	9826213172
64	Sanskar Seva Samiti	Uttari Harizan Marg, H No 22, Chhatarpur	9425877551
65	Jagriti Mahila Mandal	Niwari	9993925372
66	Research India Lok Kalyan	Ward No 15, Nayak Mohalla, Rajnagar	9425880718
67	Madhav Human Development And Nature Conservator	Harihar Road, Ward 7, Harpalpur	9943385072
68	Jai Mahakal Utthan Samiti	Hatwara, Shilpsala Marg, Ward No 6	9826283425
69	Sadbhawna Samiti	Mahavir Colony, Purana Panna Naka, Chhatarpur	9993934894
70	Ramsevak Samaj Kalyan Santhan	Tulsi Nagar, Daeri Road, Bagonta	9893768110
71	Manav Adhikar Raksha Avam Sanbardhan Samiti	Santinagar Colony, Chhatarpur	9993284380
72	Self Empower Woman Awareness Rural Development Society	Chtrasal Nagar, Ward 15, Panna Road, Chhatarpur	9981032126
73	Bundelkhand Mahila Parishad	Kishore Sagar Road, Adjacent To Panchayat Office, Chhatarpur	9424674833
74	New Light Security Service	Madya Bharat Gramin Bank Bijawar Naka, Sagar Road, Chhatarpur	9009429625
75	Prabodh Rang Mandal	Sankar Road, Ward No 4, Khajuraho	9893319295
76	Jaihind Seva Samiti	Main Chuaraha, Harpalpur Tehsil, Nowgaon	9424407761
77	Krishna Lok Kalyan Gramin Vikas Samiti	Gram Dugaria, Rajnagar	9406730752
78	Mohan Lalantia Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan	Bagonta, Chhatarpur	9752802555

79	Gramin Vikas Chandel Seva Samiti	Barigarh	9630236311
80	Jatan Wefare Association	Dr. J.P. Chaurasia, Gali No 1, Chaitnagri Colony, Jwahar Road	9425146123
81	Arpit Samaj Seva Samiti	Gali No 2, Purana Bijawar Naka, Santinagar Colony	9926218174
82	Mamta Mahila Mandal	Near Sankat Mochan, Chhatarpur	9425363703
83	Maharaj Chatrasal Sramik Kalyan	Pahargaon, Chhatarpur	-
84	Shayog Ek Prayas Samiti	Toriya Po Dharna	9926616397
85	Rishikul Ashram	Chatti Bombhori, Chandla Marg	9893094105
86	Lokhit Gramin Swasthya Seva Samiti	Zilla D.P.I.P Office Kai Samne, Lokhnathpuram	9009258026
87	Vaidsadha Hospital Society	Cristian Hospital, Chhatarpur	07682-244311
88	Group Welfare Society	Gali No. 2, Purana Bijawar Naka, Shantinagar, Chhatarpur	9926218174
89	Pratap Navyuvak Sangh Avam Pryavaran Vahini	Agrasen Emporium, Mahel Road, Chhatarpur	9424745799
90	Akash Yuvak Sansthan Samiti	Santi Nagar Colony, Sagar Road Bagotta	9993935569
91	Panchmukhi Majdoor Kalyan Samiti	Gp Sadva, Tehsil Badamlehara	9425876909
92	Late Kamalapati Sahu Siksha Samiti	Chtrasal Chauraha, Chhatarpur	9754379942
93	Akhil Bhartiya Upphogta Utthan Sanghtan	Gandi Adarsh Ucchh Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Kada Ki Bariya, Chhatarpur	9826269869
94	Sanvedna Samiti Chhatarpur	Sanvedna Anath Asram, Deri Teeraha, Sagar Road, Chhatarpur	9425363676
95	Bundelhand Smagra Vikas Sansthan	24, Radio Colony Kai Samne, Pucca Road, Ward No. 33, Chhatarpur	9425304888
96	Nivedan Samaj Utthan Samiti	Gram Parva, Khajuraho Main Road	8085166417
97	Aaro Hitarth Social Action Society	L-1 Sundar Homes 13 A Govind Garden, Nowgaon	9425878660
98	Aansi Mahila Mandal	New Colony, Asram Road, Nowgaon	9425878661
99	Shri Pukra Sarkar Yuva Mandal	198 Azad Mohlla-Lalpur, Rajnagar	9977214972
100	Bhartiya Alapsankhya Samaj	Film Tek Niyam Raja Ki Kothi Kai Pass, Narayanbag, Chhatarpur	-
101	Pragati Yuva Vikas Kendra	Chhatarpur Road, Near Civil Court, Laundi	9993924465
102	Kartavya Jan Kalyan Samiti	Near To Rest House, Surendra Mohan Kai Makan Mai, Gadimlehara	9977706053
103	Dr. Narmda Prasad Patorria Bahuuddeasiye Samiti	Narmda Medical Agency, Bus Stand, Chhatarpur	9425146312

104	Bharat Uday Samajik Avam Sanskritik Sansthan	Rajmahal Parisar, M.L.B. School Kai Pass	9407060338
105	Abhodya Jan Kalyan Seva Sansthan	1193/02, Near Stadium, Nowgaon	9893939641
106	Sunhastha Mahila Mandal	Chentagiri Colony, Gali No. 2, Fauladi Kalam Marg, Chhatarpur	9753655197
107	Chhatarpur Subham Mahila Mandal	Beniganj Mohalla, Chhatarpur	9425878883
108	Shayog Welfare Society	Brown Cottage Mission Hospital Kai Pass, Mahoba Road, Chhatarpur	9425144696
109	Samgra Vikas Mahila Samiti	Sidh Ganesh Marg, Masihi Hospital Ki Samne Wali Gali Mai, Chhatarpur	9424673050
110	Adarsh Sarvodya Yuva Mandal	Guwhara Bas Stand Kai Samne	9893935720
111	Sartguru High School	Satai Road, Chuui Khadan, Ward No 34	9993340873
112	Shri Swarup Tiwari Siksha Prasar Avam Samajik Utthan Samiti	Mira Bhawan, Narayan Ganj, Harpalpur	9424347400
113	Sarvalok Kalyan Seva Sansthan	Simaria, Guwhara	9977023401
114	Jai Hind Janhit Samaj Sevi Sanstha	Ward No. 4, Chaubey Colony, Khajuraho	9617473250
115	Divyanshi Jan Kalyan Samiti	Ramgarh, Atraar	9977321456
116	Gunjan Bundeli Kala Avam Jan Vikas Samiti	Isanagar Road, Chacha Colony, Nowgaon	9754579543
117	Baitel Social Welfare Society	148, Jawahar Marg, Vishwanath Colony, Nowgaon Road, Chhatarpur	9424969638
118	Yug Prush Swami Vivekanand Education And Social Welfare Society	Mantgeshwar Yogasram, Udaypura	9755087816
119	Gramin Vikas Seva Sansthan	Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank Kai Pass, Barigarh	7898954881
120	Naman Welfare Society	Ward No 12, Guwhara	9981278810
121	Bagrajan Bal Kalyan Samiti	Ghusiana Mohalla, Ward 16, Chhatarpur	9826442973
122	Gada Shri Parsvanath Jankalyan Seva Samiti	Gulganj, Bijawar	9179510666
123	Maa Bhagwati Mahila Mandal	Guwhara, Ward No 9, Mohalla Devinagar	9826525885
124	Nehru Yuva Sanghtan T C	Rajpalace, Ganhi Chowk, Panna	9424670821
125	Bhimi Mahila Mandal	132 Ratanganj, Purana State Bank Kai Pass, Bijawar	9424614762
126	Parmarth Jan Kalyan Samiti	New Power House Kai Samne, H No. 513/34 Satai Road, Chhatarpur	9425443255

127	Maa Gooriaa Yuva Mandal	H. No.487, Ward No.9, Chaukryaa Mohalla, Lugasi	9977671251
128	Shri Ramkrishan Gaoshala Samiti	H.No. 83, Nadi Police Colony, Khajuraho	9425143668
129	Bundeli Sanskar Swathya Rakshak Samiti	Ramcharit Manas Bhwan, Gallamandi, Chhatarpur	9669705750

*Source: Samanvyak adhikari, Jan Abhiyan Parishad Office (Chhatarpur)

SWOT ANALYSIS

The district profile, mentioned above detailed a lot on the status of the district on various parameters. A thorough look of the profile would guide us not only the poorer and under-developed status of the district but also to the factors behind this. It exposes various gaps and strengths within the district. Before designing any project or program, it would quite meaningful to study the strengths of the district, which need to be harnessed to overcome this situation of under-development. Simultaneously, we also need to identify the weak areas, which needed to be addressed to bring the district in comparable position to the various state and national level development indicators.

This is an attempt to know this in detail:

- **Strengths:** There are number of strengths in the district, which need to be further strengthened:
 - Rich/perennial water resources in quite a large part of the district
 - A good number of nalas, rivulets and the old Chandela tanks
 - Number of various training institutions
 - Large Livestock population.
 - Sites of historical and religious importance
 - Availability of minerals
 - A well established and recognized tourist hub in Khajuraho and Dhubela
- **Weaknesses:** Like in all the places, there are a large number of weaknesses in the district. Here's a list of some of the weaknesses of the district comprising of both the problems and the constraints:
 - Undulating topography.
 - High number of people below poverty line.
 - Differentiating social relationship and structures i.e. gender, caste and class.

- Less developed Secondary and Tertiary Sector.
 - Poor Education Infrastructure i.e. Schools, Colleges, etc.
 - Under-developed Health Infrastructure.
 - Low soil fertility.
 - Traditional agriculture practices.
 - Poor irrigation facilities.
 - Low cattle productivity.
 - Depleting Forest resources.
 - High run-off and soil erosion.
 - Poor transport Infrastructure i.e. Roads, Rail, Communication.
- **Opportunities:** If one look at the strengths that are there in the district and observe the weaknesses of the district, one can easily find a lot of opportunity areas to work on, to take the district of the path of development. Here are some of the 'opportunities', clearly evident from the profile of the district, the strengths that operate in favor of the district and the weaknesses that one need to work towards addressing:
 - Provision of various infrastructure at various level i.e. HHs, village and higher up levels.
 - Provision of basic infrastructure towards education and health sector.
 - Development of various livelihoods infrastructure i.e. communication, electricity, etc.
 - Strengthening and development of the old Chandela tanks.
 - Large portion of land can be brought under double cropping.
 - Advance and scientific agriculture.
 - Commercial forestry/ horticultural opportunities.
 - Medicinal plants cultivation.
 - Cattle Rearing.
 - Livelihood opportunities for rural poor through SHGs & micro finance.
 - Strengthening of the tourism based livelihoods through further widening of the tourist hub.
 - Off-farm income generation activities though introduction of some of the new labor oriented industries i.e. furniture, garment manufacturing & handicrafts, etc.
- **Threats:**
 - Less rainfall.
 - High migration
 - Decreasing forest cover and ground water level.
 - Dacoit problem in border area villages.
 - Comparatively stagnant agriculture yield and growing population.

- Electricity power problem in the villages.
- Traditional migration of rural people.
- Highly feudalistic society.

As one can observe from the SWOT analysis done above, we could say that despite being one of the backward and under-developed districts in Madhya Pradesh, it has high untapped potential for development, which could be harnessed through systematic planning and its effective implementation.

C 8.2 Resources (Hazard Specific)

Table 8.2.1:

With Police:

S.No	Sub Division Name	Type of Vehicle				Total
		Light Vehicle (Jeep, Car, Jeesy)	Medium Vehicle (Tempo, Water Cannons)	Heavy Vehicle (Trucks, Cranes)	Motor Cycle	
1	Chhatarpur	37	3	13	25	78
2	Lovkush Nagar	8	-	1	9	18
3	Badamalehara	4	2	-	7	13
4	Khajuraho	4		-	4	8
5	Bijawar	6	1	1	2	10

*Source: Police Lines Office, Chhatarpur

Table 8.2.2.1:

With Municipal Corporation:

S.No	Name	Type of Vehicle						
		JCB	Dumper	Tractors	Trolleys	Water Tankers	Fire Brigade	Ambulance
1	Chhatarpur	1	2	4	4	15	1	1
2	Nowgaon	-	1	3	-	11	1	-
3	Maharajpur	-	-	1	-	9	1	-
4	Harpalpur	-	-	1	-	3	1	-

5	Gadimalehara	-	-	1	-	7	1	-
6	LovKush Nagar	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
7	Chandla	-	-	2	-	6	1	-
8	Barigarh	-	-	2	2	6	1	-
9	Rajnagar	-	-	1	-	6	1	-
10	Khajuraho	-	-	3	-	2	1	-
11	Satai	-	-	1	-	5	-	-
12	Bijawar	-	-	2	-	8	-	-
13	BadaMalehara	-	-	3	-	8	1	-
14	Guhwara	-	-	1	-	5	-	-
15	Buxwaha	-	-	2	-	2	1	-

Table 8.2.2.2:

S.No	Name	Other Resources						
		Gaiti	Fawra	Tasla	Tubewell	Hand pump	Public Wells	Private Wells
1	Chhatarpur	10	20	50	10	637	250	40
2	Nowgaon	10	20	40	29	191	4	22
3	Maharajpur	10	15	40	2	114	40	25
4	Harpalpur	15	10	30	20	94	19	4
5	Gadimalehara	5	10	25	3	59	44	
6	LovKush Nagar	10	15	25	5	189	20	40
7	Chandla	15	15	25	4	94	24	
8	Barigarh	5	25	40	6	65	45	10
9	Rajnagar	5	20	20	5	114	27	8
10	Khajuraho	5	18	30	9	230	35	30
11	Satai	5	10	35	4	65	13	19
12	Bijawar	15	35	100	10	135	55	900
13	BadaMalehara	5	10	40	3	70	35	113
14	Guhwara	5	8	5	5	130	6	10
15	Buxwaha	5	15	10	2	25	18	50

*Source: DODA office, Municipality Office

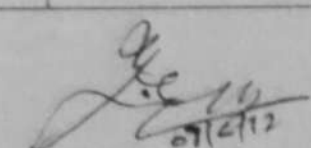
With Home Guard:

Table 8.2.3:

कार्यालय डिस्ट्रिक्ट कमाण्डेन्ट होमगार्ड छतरपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)

बाढ बचाव सामाग्री की सूची

क्रमांक	नाम सामाग्री	उपलब्ध सामाग्री	रिमार्क
1	2	3	4
1	मोटर बोट पेट्रोल इंजिन	01	
2	मोटर बोट डीजल इंजिन	01	
3	रो बोट विथ चप्पू	04	
4	बोट प्लाई	02	कंडम स्थिति मे
5	लाईफ बाय	54	04 कंडम स्थिति मे
6	लाईफ जैकेट	75	06 कंडम स्थिति मे
7	रस्सा नाईलोन	45	
8	पैडल उडन	16	
9	एंकर लंगर	03	01 कंडम स्थिति मे
10	सब्ल	02	
11	त्रिपाल सीट	02	
12	एक्सटेंसन लेडर एल्यू0	02	
13	स्टेचर फोल्डिंग	02	
14	फावडा	06	
15	गैती	06	
16	सर्च लाईट	02	
17	हेडगियर टार्च	30	
18	राफ्ट ड्रम	04	
19	बांस	60	कंडम स्थिति मे
20	चाकू छोटे	25	


 डिस्ट्रिक्ट कमाण्डेन्ट,
 होमगार्ड छतरपुर म0प्र0

*Source: Home Guards Head Quarter, Chhatarpur

Man Power and resources:**Table 8.2.3.2 Control Room for flood (SP Office Chhatarpur)**

S.No	Name of Officer	Name of Station	Shift	Timings
1	Nand Kishore Sharma, Rauf Khan	AD, DCB	First	06:00 - 13:00
2	Rakesh Kumar Misra, Jalim Singh, Laxmi Prasad Viswakarma	DCB, DCRB, JAB	Second	13:00 - 20:00
3	Madan Gopal Awasthi, Praveen Deewan	DCRB, Policeline	Third	20:00 - 06:00

List of Swimmers:**Table 8.2.4:****With Home Guards:**

S.No	Name	S.No	Name
1	Maha Prasad Yadav	25	Mukut Singh
2	Rudrapratap Singh Sengar	26	Jalam Prasad Rajak
3	Ranjeet Singh	27	Ramkishan Rajput
4	Rajaram Ahirwar	28	Gyan Prakash Misra
5	Babulal Pujari	29	Ramkishore Sahu
6	Mansingh Yadav	30	Sukhram Kori
7	Munna Lal Ahirwar	31	Mahesh Brar
8	Chottelal Ahirwar	32	Dayasankar Patoria
9	Kunjbihari Tiwari	33	Satish Kumar Shukla
10	Aasin Khan	34	Manohar Singh
11	Bihari Lal Ahirwar	35	Kasiram Yadav
12	Dasai Lal Badai	36	Balakdas Patel
13	Ramdayal Brar	37	Saikh Mustaq
14	Basant Lal Ahirwar	38	Kallu Patel
15	Rambhajan Sounakiyaa	39	Ramswarup Sen
16	Girdhari Lal Kori	40	Chandrabhan Kori
17	Uttam Ahirwar	41	Paramlal Sahu
18	Babulal Chaubey	42	Mohanlal Ahirwar
19	Pritam Singh	43	Asaklal Ahirwar
20	Balli Prasad Patel	44	Prem Narayan Sharma
21	Badri Prasad Sharma	45	Sakil Khan
22	Deshraj Ahirwar	46	Paramlal Kondar
23	Ramkishore Patel	47	Birendra Chaturvedi
24	Rambabu Baslaiyaa	48	Prem Lal Bhagat

*Source: Home Guards Head Quarter, Chhatarpur

With Police Force:

Table 8.2.5:

क्र०	नाम एवं पद	पद स्थापना
1.	प्र० आर० 929 बन्नी प्रसाद	पुलिस लाईन छतरपुर
2.	प्र० आर० नौने सिंह	पुलिस लाईन छतरपुर
3.	आर० 213 रमेश प्रसाद	पुलिस लाईन छतरपुर
4.	आर० 344 जयकिशोर	पुलिस लाईन छतरपुर
5.	प्र० आर० 881 पवन कुमार	कोतवाली छतरपुर
6.	आर० 392 मोहन लाल	कोतवाली छतरपुर
7.	आर० 148 नीरज प्रसाद	कोतवाली छतरपुर
8.	आर० 162 वीरेन्द्र कुमार	कोतवाली छतरपुर
9.	आर० 273 उमेश कुमार	कोतवाली छतरपुर
10.	आर० 1110 उदल सिंह	थाना सिविल लाईन
11.	आर० 832 राजेश कुमार	थाना ओरक्षा रोड
12.	प्र० आर० मातादीन	थाना बड़ामलहरा
13.	आर० 710 दिनेश प्रसाद	थाना बड़ामलहरा
14.	आर० 176 सरवन लाल	थाना बड़ामलहरा
15.	आर० 165 मोहन लाल	थाना बाजना
16.	आर० 245 मनोज साहू	थाना बाजना
17.	आर० 240 हरीशंकर	थाना नौगाँव
18.	आर० 333 राजेश कुमार	थाना नौगाँव
19.	आर० 77 हनुमानदीन	थाना नौगाँव
20.	आर० 91 बसंत कुमार	थाना हिनौता
21.	आर० 339 नन्दराम	थाना पिपट
22.	आर० 725 जयराम	थाना पिपट
23.	प्र० आर० 319 भगवत दयाल	थाना चन्दला
24.	आर० 18 प्रदीप कुमार	थाना चन्दला
25.	आर० 655 केशरी प्रसाद	थाना खजुराहो
26.	आर० 928 राम किशोर	थाना खजुराहो
27.	आर० 1089 महेश कुमार	थाना राजनगर
28.	आर० 614 बचनेश प्रसाद	थाना राजनगर
29.	आर० 1056 भूपेन्द्र	थाना शाहगढ़
30.	आर० 261 दीपेश कुमार	थाना ईशानगर

31.	आर0 122 संजय कुमार	थाना ईशानगर
32.	आर01024 सन्तोष सिंह	थाना बमनौरा
33.	आर0 1011 विनय कोरी	थाना बकस्वाहा
34.	आर0 1075 सलमान खॉन	थाना मातगवां
35.	आर0 809 रवीकान्त	थाना भगवां
36.	प्र0 आर0 885 शिवकुमार	थाना विजावर
37.	आर0 634 मुकेश	थाना विजावर
38.	आर0 163. महेन्द्र कुमार	थाना विजावर
39.	आर0 1041 देवेन्द्र सिंह	थाना विजावर
40.	आर0 180 राम मिलन	थाना हरपालपुर
41.	आर0 1063 राजनारायण	थाना अलीपुरा
42.	आर0 320 योगेन्द्र	थाना गढीमलह
43.	आर0 966 राजेश	थाना महाराजपुर
44.	आर0 49 मिही लाल	थाना महाराजपुर
45.	आर0 809 अर्जुन प्रसाद	थाना लवकुशनगर
46.	आर0 246 जगदेव	थाना लवकुशनगर
47.	आर0 421 जुनेद	थाना सरबई
48.	प्र0आर0 829 राजा भईया	थाना जुझारनगर
49.	आर0 719 पुरुषोत्तम	थाना किशनगढ़
50.	आर0 475 बलदेव सिंह	थाना किशनगढ़
51.	आर0 153 अनिल	थाना सटई

*Source: Home Guards Head Quarter, Chhatarpur (Disaster Management File (2011))

From IDRN:**List Of Inventories Department wise:**

DM NAME: R. Bahuguna

Contact Tel Nos.: 07682-241500, 07682241501

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:CO2 Type DESCRIPTION:CO2 Type Fire Extinguisher	DEPT NAME: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited CONTACT ADDR:B.L. Shukla TELEPHONE: 07682-246800 , 07682- 242000	QUANTITY-30NosSOURCE:PSUnits LOCATION: About Chhatarpur District DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name: Foam Type DESCRIPTION: Foam Type Fire extinguisher	DEPT NAME: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited CONTACT ADDR:B.L. Shukla TELEPHONE: 07682-246800 , 07682- 242000	QUANTITY-20NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name:4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:4 Wheel repide Light vehicle	DEPT NAME: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited CONTACT ADDR:B.L. Shukla TELEPHONE: 07682-246800 , 07682- 242000	QUANTITY-4NosSOURCE: PSUnits LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name: Truck DESCRIPTION: Truck, Medium vehicle, Tata 407	DEPT NAME: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited CONTACT ADDR:B.L. Shukla TELEPHONE: 07682-246800 , 07682- 242000	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name: Truck DESCRIPTION: Medium vehicle Truck Tata 407	DEPT NAME: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited CONTACT ADDR:B.L. Shukla TELEPHONE: 07682-246800 , 07682-242000	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:PSUnits LOCATION: Chhatarpur District DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/6/2004(MM/DD/YY)

Chief Medical & Health Officer

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name: Bronchodilators DESCRIPTION:Bronchodilators	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Health Officer, Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291 ,	QUANTITY-AvailableNosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:DH/PHC/CHC DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:Vaccines DESCRIPTION:Vaccines	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Health Officer, Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291 ,	QUANTITY-AvailableNosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:DH/PHC/CHC DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)

3	ITEM Name:Anti snake venom DESCRIPTION:Anti snake venom	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Health Officer, Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-AvailableNosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:DH/PHC/CHC DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name:Chlorine tablets DESCRIPTION:Chlorine tablets	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Health Officer, Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-AvailableNosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:DH/PHC/CHC DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name:Halogen tablets DESCRIPTION:Halogen tablets	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Health Officer, Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-0NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:DH/PHC/CHC DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)
1	ITEM Name:Stretcher normal DESCRIPTION:Stretcher normal	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR:Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-30NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:PHC DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:Incubators for children DESCRIPTION:Incubators for children	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR:Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-3NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:DH & PHC DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name:First aid kits DESCRIPTION:First aid kits	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR:Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-44NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:PHC DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name:Portable oxygen cylinders DESCRIPTION:Portable oxygen cylinders	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR:Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-30NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:PHC DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name:Portable ECG DESCRIPTION:Portable ECG	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR:Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-4NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CHC DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
6	ITEM Name:Portable suction unit DESCRIPTION:Portable suction unit	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR:Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-10NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:PHC & CHC DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
7	ITEM Name:Mobile medical van DESCRIPTION:Mobile medical van	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR:Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:PHC & CHC DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
8	ITEM Name:General physician DESCRIPTION:General physician	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR:Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-5NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Availble DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)

9	ITEM Name: Surgeon DESCRIPTION: Surgeon	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR: Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-14Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Not Available DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
10	ITEM Name: Anesthetist DESCRIPTION: Anesthetist	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR: Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Not Available DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
11	ITEM Name: Gynecologist DESCRIPTION: Gynecologist	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR: Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Not Available DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
12	ITEM Name: Paramedics DESCRIPTION: Paramedical	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR: Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-662Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Not Available DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
13	ITEM Name: Lab technicians DESCRIPTION: Lab technicians	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR: Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-15Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Not Available DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
14	ITEM Name: OT assistants DESCRIPTION: OT assistants	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR: Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Not Available DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
15	ITEM Name: Medical first responders DESCRIPTION: Medical first responders	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR: Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-79Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Not Available DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
16	ITEM Name: RTV DESCRIPTION: RTV	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR: Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur & Bijawar DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
17	ITEM Name: Mini Bus DESCRIPTION: Mini Bus	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR: Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
18	ITEM Name: Light Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION: Light Ambulance van	DEPT NAME: Chief Medical & Helath Officer, CONTACT ADDR: Dr. M.K. Patni TELEPHONE: 07682-248291	QUANTITY-8Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)

D.F.O			
1	ITEM Name:4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:Jeep, Four Wheel	DEPT NAME: D.F.O. Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:A.K. Bhugronkar TELEPHONE: 07682- 245316 , 07682- 243875	QUANTITY-3NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:DFO Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name: Truck DESCRIPTION: Truck MPZ 7672	DEPT NAME: D.F.O. Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:A.K. Bhugronkar TELEPHONE: 07682- 245316 , 07682- 243875	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:DFO Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name:Tractor DESCRIPTION:Tractor MPZ6862	DEPT NAME: D.F.O. Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:A.K. Bhugronkar TELEPHONE: 07682- 245316 , 07682- 243875	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:R.O. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name:Water Tanker - Medium capacity DESCRIPTION:Wather Tanker	DEPT NAME: D.F.O. Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:A.K. Bhugronkar TELEPHONE: 07682- 245316 , 07682- 243875	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:R.O. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name:VHF Sets Static DESCRIPTION:V.H.F. Sets Static	DEPT NAME: D.F.O. Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:A.K. Bhugronkar TELEPHONE: 07682- 245316 , 07682- 243875	QUANTITY-27NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur All Blocks DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
6	ITEM Name:VHF Sets Mobile DESCRIPTION:V.H.F. Sets Mobile	DEPT NAME: D.F.O. Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:A.K. Bhugronkar TELEPHONE: 07682- 245316 , 07682- 243875	QUANTITY-5NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Saskey Jirsieo main lagey hai DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
7	ITEM Name:Walkie Talkie Sets DESCRIPTION:Walkie Talkie Sets	DEPT NAME: D.F.O. Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:A.K. Bhugronkar TELEPHONE: 07682- 245316 , 07682- 243875	QUANTITY-33NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Alout of All Range Officer DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)

Department of Fisheries			
SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:Inflatable boat (12 persons) DESCRIPTION:Infletable boat	DEPT NAME: Department of Fisheries Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:Asstt. Director of Fisheries TELEPHONE: 07682- 248682 ,	QUANTITY-30NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Private Persons (Societies) DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:Fiber boat (12 persons) DESCRIPTION:Fiber boat	DEPT NAME: Department of Fisheries Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:Asstt. Director of Fisheries TELEPHONE: 07682- 248682 ,	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Departmental DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)

District Women & Child Development Office

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:Mahindra P.J.6 & Temp Tex3	DEPT NAME: District Women & Child Development Office CONTACT ADDR:C.N. Pasi TELEPHONE: 07682- 243590	QUANTITY-9NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:All ICDS DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)

Distt. Comdt.H.G.

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:Lifebuoy DESCRIPTION:Lifebuoy	DEPT NAME: Distt. Comdt.H.G.Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:Shri M.D.Sharma TELEPHONE: 07682-248471	QUANTITY-14NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Satai Road Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 7/25/2007(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:Life Jackets DESCRIPTION:OK	DEPT NAME: Distt. Comdt.H.G.Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:Shri M.D.Sharma TELEPHONE: 07682-248471	QUANTITY-16NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Satai Road Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 7/25/2007(MM/DD/YY)

Food & Civil Supplies Deptt.

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:Rescue back boards DESCRIPTION:Diesel & Petrol Pumps Flood Rescue	DEPT NAME: Food & Civil Supplies Deptt. Chhatarpur CONTACT ADDR:District Supply Officer TELEPHONE: 07682- 245240	QUANTITY-14NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:District Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)

Govt. Polytechnic, Nowgaon

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:Gas Cutters DESCRIPTION:Oxy-Acetilene	DEPT NAME: Govt. Polytechnic, Nowgaon CONTACT ADDR:R.A. Mishra TELEPHONE: 07685- 256337 , 07685-256325	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In the Institute DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:Electric Drill DESCRIPTION:435 W Electric Drill	DEPT NAME: Govt. Polytechnic, Nowgaon CONTACT ADDR:R.A. Mishra TELEPHONE: 07685- 256337 , 07685-256325	QUANTITY-3NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In the institute DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on

			1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name:Electric Drill DESCRIPTION:595 W Electric Drill	DEPT NAME: Govt. Polytechnic, Nowgaon CONTACT ADDR:R.A. Mishra TELEPHONE: 07685-256337 , 07685-256325	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In the institute DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name:Electric Generator (10 kv) DESCRIPTION:15 KVA/3 Phase	DEPT NAME: Govt. Polytechnic, Nowgaon CONTACT ADDR:R.A. Mishra TELEPHONE: 07685-256337 , 07685-256325	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In the institute DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name:Electric Generator (10 kv) DESCRIPTION:5 KVA Electric Generator	DEPT NAME: Govt. Polytechnic, Nowgaon CONTACT ADDR:R.A. Mishra TELEPHONE: 07685-256337 , 07685-256325	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In the institute DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
6	ITEM Name:Mini Bus DESCRIPTION:31 seater Mini Bus	DEPT NAME: Govt. Polytechnic, Nowgaon CONTACT ADDR:R.A. Mishra TELEPHONE: 07685-256337 , 07685-256325	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In the Institute DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)

Health & Family Welfare

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:Portable oxygen cylinders DESCRIPTION:Portable Oxygen Cylinders	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682- 248312	QUANTITY-41NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:Portable ECG DESCRIPTION:Portable ECG	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682- 248312	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name:Portable suction unit DESCRIPTION:Portable Suction Unit	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682- 248312	QUANTITY-5NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name:Defibrillator DESCRIPTION:Portable Defibrillator	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682- 248312	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name:Mobile medical van DESCRIPTION:Mobile Medical Van	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682- 248312	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
6	ITEM Name:First aid kit as per MFR DESCRIPTION:First aid kit MFR	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682- 248312	QUANTITY-10NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Ditt Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)

7	ITEM Name:First aid kit NBC type A DESCRIPTION:First aid kit NBC A	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682- 248312	QUANTITY-10NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
8	ITEM Name:First aid kit NBC type B DESCRIPTION:First aid kit type B	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682- 248312	QUANTITY-10NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)

Health & Family Welfare			
SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:Bronchodilators DESCRIPTION:Bronchodilators	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682-248312	QUANTITY-4000NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Distt.Hospital Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:Anti snake venom DESCRIPTION:Anti snake venom	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682-248312	QUANTITY-20VialsSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Distt.Hospital Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name:General physician DESCRIPTION:General physician	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682-248312	QUANTITY-4NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Available DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name:Trauma specialist DESCRIPTION:Trauma specialist	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682-248312	QUANTITY-4NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Available DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name:Surgeon DESCRIPTION:Surgeon	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682-248312	QUANTITY-3NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Available DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)
6	ITEM Name:Anesthetist DESCRIPTION:Anesthetist	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682-248312	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Available DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)
7	ITEM Name:Gynecologist DESCRIPTION:Gynecologist	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682-248312	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Available DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)
8	ITEM Name:Radiologist DESCRIPTION:Radiologist	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682-248312	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Available DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)
9	ITEM Name:Paramedics DESCRIPTION:Paramedics	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682-248255 , 07682-248312	QUANTITY-130NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Available DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)

10	ITEM Name:Lab technicians DESCRIPTION:Lab technicians	DEPT NAME: Health & Family Welfare Department CONTACT ADDR:Dr. K.K. Chaturvedi TELEPHONE: 07682- 248255 , 07682-248312	QUANTITY-8NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Availble DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/7/2004(MM/DD/YY)
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Industrial Training Institute

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:Electric Drill DESCRIPTION:Electric Drill, Piller type	DEPT NAME: Industrial Training Institute CONTACT ADDR:Superintendent I.T.I. Chhatarpur TELEPHONE: 07682- 248587 ,	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:Sledge hammer DESCRIPTION:Sledge Hammer 8 pound	DEPT NAME: Industrial Training Institute CONTACT ADDR:Superintendent I.T.I. Chhatarpur TELEPHONE: 07682- 248587 ,	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name:Smoke Blower and Exhauster DESCRIPTION:Smoke Blower and Exhauster Small size	DEPT NAME: Industrial Training Institute CONTACT ADDR:Superintendent I.T.I. Chhatarpur TELEPHONE: 07682- 248587 ,	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name: Foam Type DESCRIPTION: Foam Type, Samll Size	DEPT NAME: Industrial Training Institute CONTACT ADDR:Superintendent I.T.I. Chhatarpur TELEPHONE: 07682- 248587 ,	QUANTITY-3NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name:First aid kits DESCRIPTION:First Aid kits for Trainees	DEPT NAME: Industrial Training Institute CONTACT ADDR:Superintendent I.T.I. Chhatarpur TELEPHONE: 07682- 248587 ,	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
6	ITEM Name:Corrugated Galvanized Iron sheet DESCRIPTION:Corrugated Galvanized Iron sheet	DEPT NAME: Industrial Training Institute CONTACT ADDR:Superintendent I.T.I. Chhatarpur TELEPHONE: 07682- 248587 ,	QUANTITY-33NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Distt. Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)

M.P. Home Guards

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
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1	ITEM Name:Search and Rescue Teams with canines DESCRIPTION:Search and Rescue Teams with canines	DEPT NAME: M.P. Home Guards CONTACT ADDR:V.S. Malviya TELEPHONE: 07682-248471 , 07682-245571	QUANTITY-16NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Availble DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:Lifebuoy DESCRIPTION:Lifebuoy	DEPT NAME: M.P. Home Guards CONTACT ADDR:V.S. Malviya TELEPHONE: 07682-248471 ,245571	QUANTITY-4NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name:Fiber boat (12 persons) DESCRIPTION:Fiber boat (12 persons)	DEPT NAME: M.P. Home Guards CONTACT ADDR:V.S. Malviya TELEPHONE: 07682-248471 ,245571	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)

M.P. State Electricity Board

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:Electric Drill DESCRIPTION:Electric Drill	DEPT NAME: M.P. State Electricity Board CONTACT ADDR:R.S. Anekar TELEPHONE: 07682-245565 , 07682-245566	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:Jack with 5 ton lift DESCRIPTION:Jack with 5 Ton lift	DEPT NAME: M.P. State Electricity Board CONTACT ADDR:R.S. Anekar TELEPHONE: 07682-245565 , 07682-245566	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name:Single sheave snatch block DESCRIPTION:Single sheave snatch block	DEPT NAME: M.P. State Electricity Board CONTACT ADDR:R.S. Anekar TELEPHONE: 07682-245565 , 07682-245566	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name:Gloves-Rubber, Tested up to 25, 000 volt DESCRIPTION:Gloves-Rubber, Tested up to 25000 Volt	DEPT NAME: M.P. State Electricity Board CONTACT ADDR:R.S. Anekar TELEPHONE: 07682-245565 , 07682-245566	QUANTITY-20NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name:Extension Ladder DESCRIPTION:Extension lader	DEPT NAME: M.P. State Electricity Board CONTACT ADDR:R.S. Anekar TELEPHONE: 07682-245565 , 07682-245566	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
6	ITEM Name: Truck DESCRIPTION: Truck (Pole Carrier)	DEPT NAME: M.P. State Electricity Board CONTACT ADDR:R.S. Anekar TELEPHONE: 07682-245565 , 07682-245566	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)

Municiple Council, Chhatarpur

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
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1	ITEM Name: Bulldozers wheeled/chain DESCRIPTION: ESCORT JCB 3D Excavator Loader (Diesel) Bulldozer Sheeled/Chain	DEPT NAME: Municipality Council, Chhatarpur (MP) CONTACT ADDR: D.S. Parihar, Chief Municipal Officer TELEPHONE: 07682-248179, 07682-241398	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Present at the Department DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name: Dumper DESCRIPTION: Ashok Leyland Cargo 909 (Diesel) Dumper	DEPT NAME: Municipality Council, Chhatarpur (MP) CONTACT ADDR: D.S. Parihar, Chief Municipal Officer TELEPHONE: 07682-248179, 07682-241398	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Present at the Department DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name: Fire Tender DESCRIPTION: Tata, Fire Tender	DEPT NAME: Municipality Council, Chhatarpur (MP) CONTACT ADDR: D.S. Parihar, Chief Municipal Officer TELEPHONE: 07682-248179, 07682-241398	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Present at the Department DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name: Tractor DESCRIPTION: 25.0 to 35.0 H.P	DEPT NAME: Municipality Council, Chhatarpur (MP) CONTACT ADDR: D.S. Parihar, Chief Municipal Officer TELEPHONE: 07682-248179, 07682-241398	QUANTITY-7Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Present at the Department DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name: Water Tanker - Medium capacity DESCRIPTION: 40000 Litres Water Tanker Medium	DEPT NAME: Municipality Council, Chhatarpur (MP) CONTACT ADDR: D.S. Parihar, Chief Municipal Officer TELEPHONE: 07682-248179, 07682-241398	QUANTITY-9Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Present at the Department DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)

Municipality Council, Nowgaon

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name: Tractor DESCRIPTION: Tractor	DEPT NAME: Municipality Council, Nowgaon (MP) CONTACT ADDR: D.S. Ghosh TELEPHONE: 07685-257729, 07685-256332	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Departmental DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name: Water Tanker - Medium capacity DESCRIPTION: Water Tanker Medium Capacity	DEPT NAME: Municipality Council, Nowgaon (MP) CONTACT ADDR: D.S. Ghosh TELEPHONE: 07685-257729, 07685-256332	QUANTITY-6Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Departmental DIST: Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)

P.W.D. Department

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
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1	ITEM Name:Earth movers DESCRIPTION:Earth Moovers (D.R.R.)	DEPT NAME: P.W.D. Department CONTACT ADDR:R.D. Choudhary TELEPHONE: 07682-246516 , 07682-246499	QUANTITY-16NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Workshop Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:4 Wheel drive Jeep	DEPT NAME: P.W.D. Department CONTACT ADDR:R.D. Choudhary TELEPHONE: 07682-246516 , 07682-246499	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Workshop Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name: Truck DESCRIPTION: Truck	DEPT NAME: P.W.D. Department CONTACT ADDR:R.D. Choudhary TELEPHONE: 07682-246516 , 07682-246499	QUANTITY-3NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Workshop Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name:Tractor DESCRIPTION:Tractor	DEPT NAME: P.W.D. Department CONTACT ADDR:R.D. Choudhary TELEPHONE: 07682-246516 , 07682-246499	QUANTITY-6NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Workshop Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name:Water Tanker - Medium capacity DESCRIPTION:Water Tanker (Without wheel)	DEPT NAME: P.W.D. Department CONTACT ADDR:R.D. Choudhary TELEPHONE: 07682-246516 , 07682-246499	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Workshop Chhatarpur DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)

S.P. Chhatarpur

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:General physician DESCRIPTION:General physician	DEPT NAME: S.P. Chhatarpur (M.P.) CONTACT ADDR:Ravi Gupta TELEPHONE: 07682-241502 , 07682-241503	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Availble DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/6/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:OT assistants DESCRIPTION:OT assistants	DEPT NAME: S.P. Chhatarpur (M.P.) CONTACT ADDR:Ravi Gupta TELEPHONE: 07682-241502 , 07682-241503	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Availble DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/6/2004(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name:Tent Store DESCRIPTION:Tent Store	DEPT NAME: S.P. Chhatarpur (M.P.) CONTACT ADDR:Ravi Gupta TELEPHONE: 07682-241502 , 07682-241503	QUANTITY-8NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In Present position DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name:Tent extendable 4 meters DESCRIPTION:Tent extendable 4 meters	DEPT NAME: S.P. Chhatarpur (M.P.) CONTACT ADDR:Ravi Gupta TELEPHONE: 07682-241502 , 07682-241503	QUANTITY-4NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In Present position DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name:4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:4 Wheel drive vehicle (Mahindra & Manhindra)	DEPT NAME: S.P. Chhatarpur (M.P.) CONTACT ADDR:Ravi Gupta TELEPHONE: 07682-241502 , 07682-241503	QUANTITY-20NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In Present position DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
6	ITEM Name: Truck DESCRIPTION: Truck Mini (Tata 407)TATA Comp.	DEPT NAME: S.P. Chhatarpur (M.P.) CONTACT ADDR:Ravi Gupta TELEPHONE: 07682-241502 , 07682-241503	QUANTITY-7NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In Present position DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)

7	ITEM Name:Mini Bus DESCRIPTION:Mini Bus (Eicher Comp.)	DEPT NAME: S.P. Chhatarpur (M.P.) CONTACT ADDR:Ravi Gupta TELEPHONE: 07682-241502 , 07682-241503	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In Present position DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
8	ITEM Name:Heavy Truck DESCRIPTION:Heavy Truck (TATAComp.)	DEPT NAME: S.P. Chhatarpur (M.P.) CONTACT ADDR:Ravi Gupta TELEPHONE: 07682-241502 , 07682-241503	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In Present position DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
9	ITEM Name:Water Tanker - Medium capacity DESCRIPTION:Water Tanker - Medium (TATA Comp.)	DEPT NAME: S.P. Chhatarpur (M.P.) CONTACT ADDR:Ravi Gupta TELEPHONE: 07682-241502 , 07682-241503	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In Present position DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
10	ITEM Name:VHF Sets Static DESCRIPTION:VHF Sets Static	DEPT NAME: S.P. Chhatarpur (M.P.) CONTACT ADDR:Ravi Gupta TELEPHONE: 07682-241502 , 07682-241503	QUANTITY-63NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In Present position DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
11	ITEM Name:VHF Sets Mobile DESCRIPTION:VHF Sets Mobile	DEPT NAME: S.P. Chhatarpur (M.P.) CONTACT ADDR:Ravi Gupta TELEPHONE: 07682-241502 , 07682-241503	QUANTITY-100NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In Present position DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
12	ITEM Name:Walkie Talkie Sets DESCRIPTION:Walkie Talkie Sets	DEPT NAME: S.P. Chhatarpur (M.P.) CONTACT ADDR:Ravi Gupta TELEPHONE: 07682-241502 , 07682-241503	QUANTITY-270NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In Present position DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
13	ITEM Name:HF Sets Static DESCRIPTION:HF Sets Satatic Set(Kenwood,Icon)	DEPT NAME: S.P. Chhatarpur (M.P.) CONTACT ADDR:Ravi Gupta TELEPHONE: 07682-241502 , 07682-241503	QUANTITY-3NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:In Present position DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)

Transport Department

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:Heavy Truck DESCRIPTION:Heavy Truck	DEPT NAME: Transport Department CONTACT ADDR:Ashok Singh Rathore TELEPHONE: 07682-245710 , 07682-245712	QUANTITY-977NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur District DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/6/2004(MM/DD/YY)

Transport Department

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
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1	ITEM Name:Matador DESCRIPTION:Matador, Mini Bus	DEPT NAME: Transport Department CONTACT ADDR:Ashok Singh Rathore TELEPHONE: 07682-245710 , 07682-245712	QUANTITY-6NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name: Truck DESCRIPTION: Truck, Medium Vehicle	DEPT NAME: Transport Department CONTACT ADDR:Ashok Singh Rathore TELEPHONE: 07682-245710 , 07682-245712	QUANTITY-14NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name:Mini Bus DESCRIPTION:Mini Bus	DEPT NAME: Transport Department CONTACT ADDR:Ashok Singh Rathore TELEPHONE: 07682-245710 , 07682-245712	QUANTITY-18NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name:Bus DESCRIPTION:Bus, Heavy vehicle	DEPT NAME: Transport Department CONTACT ADDR:Ashok Singh Rathore TELEPHONE: 07682-245710 , 07682-245712	QUANTITY-304NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name:Tractor DESCRIPTION:Tractor	DEPT NAME: Transport Department CONTACT ADDR:Ashok Singh Rathore TELEPHONE: 07682-245710 , 07682-245712	QUANTITY-8237NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE: Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
6	ITEM Name:Trailer DESCRIPTION:Trailer	DEPT NAME: Transport Department CONTACT ADDR:Ashok Singh Rathore TELEPHONE: 07682-245710 , 07682-245712	QUANTITY-2405NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION: Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
7	ITEM Name:Heavy Truck DESCRIPTION:Heavy Truck	DEPT NAME: Transport Department CONTACT ADDR:Ashok Singh Rathore TELEPHONE: 07682-245710 , 07682-245712	QUANTITY-977NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
8	ITEM Name:Light Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION:Light Ambulance Van (Special Vehicles)	DEPT NAME: Transport Department CONTACT ADDR:Ashok Singh Rathore TELEPHONE: 07682-245710 , 07682-245712	QUANTITY-4NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)
9	ITEM Name:Water Tanker - Medium capacity DESCRIPTION:Water Tanker-Medium capacity	DEPT NAME: Transport Department CONTACT ADDR:Ashok Singh Rathore TELEPHONE: 07682-245710 , 07682-245712	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Chhatarpur Department DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/5/2004(MM/DD/YY)

Water Resources Division, Nowgaon

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:Jeep- Light Vehicle	DEPT NAME: Water Resources Division, Nowgaon CONTACT ADDR:M.L. Vishwakarma TELEPHONE: 07685-256341 , 07685-256156	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Office Nowgaon DIST:Chhatarpur STATE:Chhatarpur Data entered on 1/3/2004(MM/DD/YY)

C 8.3 Media and information management

Key News Channels and Cable networks:

1. Basenow News Channel and Cable Network
2. Peptak News Channel and Cable Network

C 8.4 Important Contact numbers

DDMC:

S.No	Functionaries	Office contact	Residence contact
1	DM / DC	07682-241500	07682-241501
2	Upper Collector	07682-248154	07682-243574
3	Zilla Panchayat Adhyaksh	07682-242072	07682-242073
4	District Commandant Home Guard	07682-248471	-
5	DFO	07682-242107	07682-242870
6	EE (PWD, PHE)	07682-246516	07682-246499
7	Dy. Director Animal Health and Breeding	07682-248683	-

*Source: DM Office, Chhatarpur

Police:

S.No	Name	STD Code	Telephone number		Mobile
			Office	Residence	
1	SP, Chhatarpur	7682	241502	241503	9435059554
2	ASP (Nodal Officer)	7682	243631	243632	9425817755
3	SDPO Nagar, Chhatarpur	7682	243600	243601	9425470366
4	SDOP, Badamalehara	7689	252451	252321	9425467666
5	SDOP, Khajuraho	7686	272541	272312	9827211565
6	SDOP, Bijawar	7608	253151	253259	9826232941
7	SDOP, LovKush Nagar	7687	251159	251253	9425064104
8	District Control Room, Chhatarpur	7682	243501, 100		
9	RI, Chhatarpur		245203		9425092508
10	District Special Branch		245204		
11	Kotwali, Chhatarpur		245207		
12	Harish Dubey (Flood Control Room Incharge)				9425172382

*Source: Police Lines Office, Chhatarpur

Health

S.No.	Name of team member	Designation	Contact no (off.)	Contact no (Res.)
1	Dr. R.K. Verma	CMHO (DIO)	07682-248291	9425877855
2	Dr. Vijay Pathoria	Medicine Specialist	07682-248312	9425878275
3	Dr. J.P. Tiwari	BMO (Naugaon)	07685-256321	9425144805
4	Dr. Pankaj Rastogi	BMO (Rajnagar)	07686-276511	9424345745
5	Dr. S.P. Sakwar	BMO (Laundi)	07687-251130	9893091162
6	Dr. A.K. Prajapati	BMO (Barigarh)	07688-261904	9754540644
7	Dr. Naresh Tripathi	BMO (Satai)	-	9826582770
8	Dr. Chtrapal Prajapati	BMO (Bijawar)	-	9425757151
9	Dr. G.K. Sahu	BMO (Isanagar)	07682-287424	9977787730
10	Dr. G.L. Ahirwar	BMO (Badamalehara)	-	9424347228
11	Dr. L.L. Ahirwar	BMO (Buxwaha)	07609-254294	9993150176

*Source: CMHO Office, Chhatarpur

C 8.5 Do's and don'ts of all possible hazards

Do's:

- Identification of vulnerable buildings in the district.
- Prioritization of buildings according to their importance during emergency.
- Arrangement of teams to take-up above mentioned retrofitting projects and fire-fighting arrangements.
- Review and updating of building codes according to the required, Implementation of codes in new engineered and non-engineered constructions.
- Large-scale information dissemination about basics of new constructions and retrofitting of existing buildings and encouraging fire-fighting arrangements in the building.
- Information dissemination about dos' and don'ts at the time of earthquake event and fire out break.
- Priority-wise training to the engineers, architects, and masons for disaster-resistant buildings should be arranged. These people may further utilized for assisting in retrofitting and reconstruction exercises.
- Identification of hazardous areas in the district.
- Provisions of insurance according to building bye laws, codes and hazard proneness.
- Preparation of list of inventory along with the list of man power.
- Marking of safer places, along with the important routes of the district.
- Collect all records about previous disasters and vulnerable map of areas.
- Enforce govt. schemes into district and try to maximize the benefit from those schemes, and regularly update the status and work done through those schemes.

Don'ts

- Don't float any warning or message to people, without having any confirmation or data about the hazard.
- Shouldn't take decisions in a hurry and randomly about the evacuation plan and shifting of people.

For Flood

Before a Flood to prepare for a flood, you should:

- Avoid building in a flood prone area unless you elevate and reinforce your home.
- Elevate the furnace, water heater, and electric panel if susceptible to flooding.
- Install "check valves" in sewer traps to prevent floodwater from backing up into the drains of your home.
- Contact community officials to find out if they are planning to construct barriers (levees, beams, floodwalls) to stop floodwater from entering the homes in your area.
- Seal the walls in your basement with waterproofing compounds to avoid seepage.

During a Flood If a flood is likely in your area, you should:

- Listen to the radio or television for information.
- Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.
- Be aware of streams, drainage channels, canyons, and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.

If you must prepare to evacuate, you should do the following:

- Secure your home. If you have time, bring in outdoor furniture. Move essential items to an upper floor.
- Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so. Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

If you have to leave your home, remember these evacuation tips:

- Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.
- Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.

Driving Flood Facts

The following are important points to remember when driving in flood conditions:

- Six inches of water will reach the bottom of most passenger cars causing loss of control and possible stalling.
- A foot of water will float many vehicles.
- Two feet of rushing water can carry away most vehicles including sport utility vehicles (SUV's) and pick-ups.

After a Flood

The following are guidelines for the period following a flood:

- Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.
- Avoid floodwaters; water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline, or raw sewage. Water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.

- Avoid moving water.
- Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a vehicle.
- Stay away from downed power lines, and report them to the power company.
- Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
- Stay out of any building if it is surrounded by floodwaters.
- Use extreme caution when entering buildings; there may be hidden damage, particularly in foundations.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewage systems are serious health hazards.
- Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. Mud left from floodwater can contain sewage and chemicals.

Flood: Know Your Terms

Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a flood hazard:

- **Flood Watch:** Flooding is possible. Tune in to Local Radio for Weather Services, commercial radio, or television for information.
- **Flash Flood Watch:** Flash flooding is possible. Be prepared to move to higher ground; listen to Local Radio for Weather Services, commercial radio, or television for information.
- **Flood Warning:** Flooding is occurring or will occur soon; if advised to evacuate, do so immediately.
- **Flash Flood Warning:** A flash flood is occurring; seek higher ground on foot immediately.
-

You and Your Family

Dos

- ✓ Educate your children wife and other family member in respect of natural and manmade disasters and other crises. In case of your being unaware, take help of Civil Defense and Home Guard organization and other NGOs. Develop habit in you and your children to spare 1% of you busy time to think about Individual security and security interests.
- ✓ Keep the phone numbers of the local police station, police control rooms, fire stations, and schools, colleges, TV station, All India Radio, ambulance services and Chemists for emergency use.
- ✓ Guide children to remain at schools in emergency.
- ✓ Prepare an emergency kit of items and essentials in the house including essential documents and valuables.
- ✓ Store food and water for survival in case you had a pre-warning.

- ✓ Any suspicious incidents observed be reported to police on 100. Callers do not have to give their identity on the phone. Information of immediate use be conveyed to control rooms to help early relief.
- ✓ Carry your identity card, residential telephone number or address or personal card with you. Have your blood group and any medical allergies recorded with you.
- ✓ Check information in case of disasters and crises from Ward, Civil Defense / Home Guard, and BMC, TV and All India Radio Control room.
- ✓ Learn to fight such emergencies untidily.
- ✓ Support authorities and NGOs.
- ✓ Identify scooters, cars, vehicles parked in society and identify vehicles which are unknown and parked for long.
- ✓ Organize societies and muhalla committees to educate people.

Don'ts

- ✓ Do not encourage rumors.
- ✓ Do not blame any community for any crises.
- ✓ Do not encourage communal hatred in such situations.

Your Place of Work

Dos

- ✓ Your mode of travel by car, bus, train and taxi be known to your people.
- ✓ High rises buildings must check their electric and water supplies and organize periodic mockup drills for fire fighting and escape routes.
- ✓ Drills for bomb blast, threats be organized and practiced.
- ✓ Air/Helicopter evacuation be examined and organized from selected rooftops of high rises.
- ✓ Firefighting equipment be kept serviceable and periodic check is effected.
- ✓ Office societies be organized and prepared to coordinate such emergencies of fire brigade, medical help and other assistance. Such people be nominated and they should guide relief.

- ✓ Everyone must know use of fire extinguisher in emergency.
- ✓ Security guards are trained to coordinate in such crises.

Dos

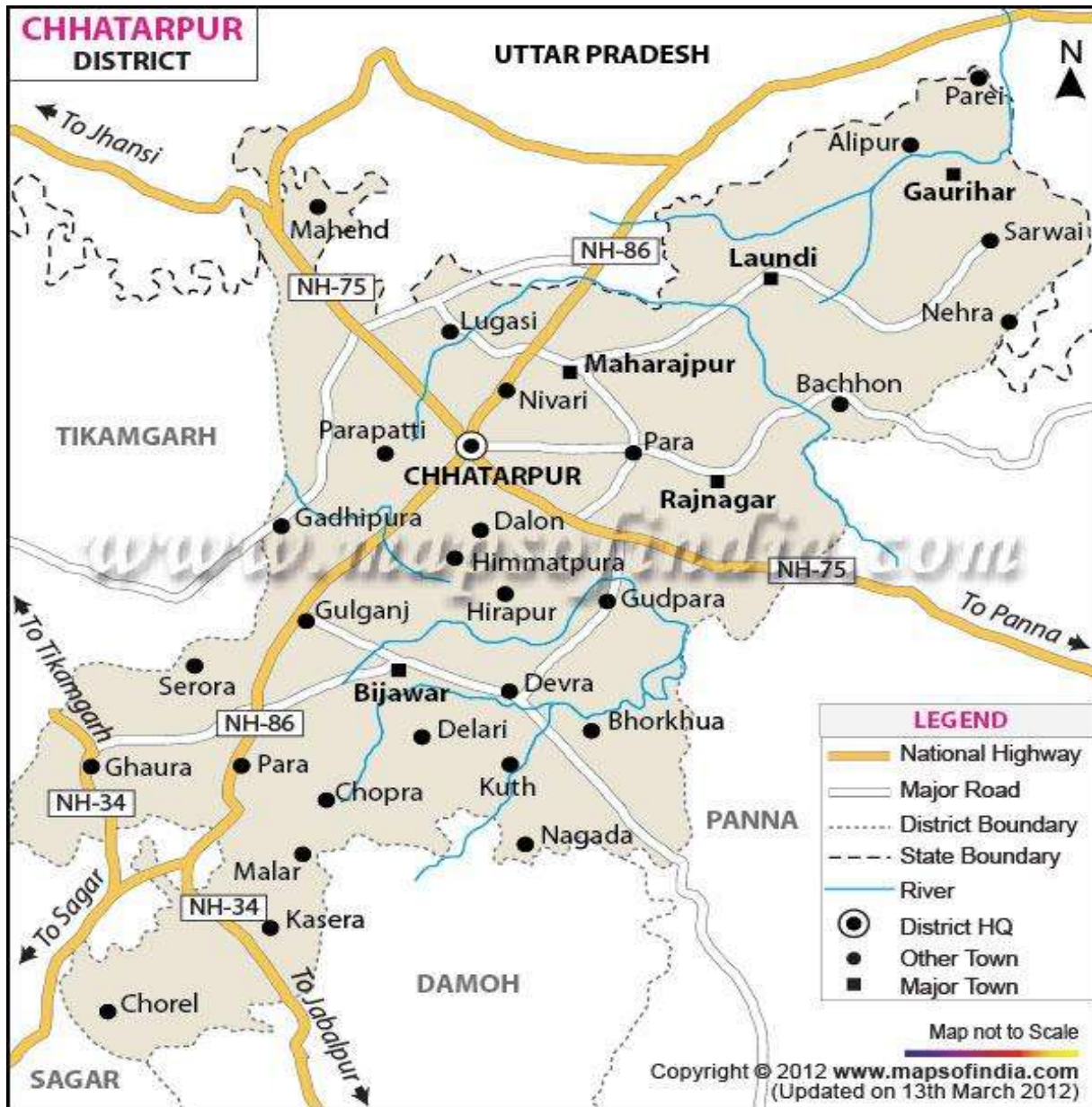
During Transit

- ✓ Be concerned and develop habit of surveillance when out of our house. Check your seat in cinema hall, train, bus and air. Have you observed a bird, she jumped around and looks in all directions before selecting a spot on a tree for her security. Do we learn anything from this bird instinct?
- ✓ Look for the objects, baggage, at bus stand, railway stations, compartments, airport, which is unclaimed.
- ✓ Unknown vehicles parked at airports, Railway Stations and bus stands have to be kept under surveillance by common citizens, and this alertness may help authorities.
- ✓ Bus, trains and airlines passengers who notice any suspicious behavior of co-passengers, be brought to the notice of officials,
- ✓ Every passenger should identify a friend or relations residence in case of requirement of staying away in emergency. The family should know about such a plan.

Don'ts

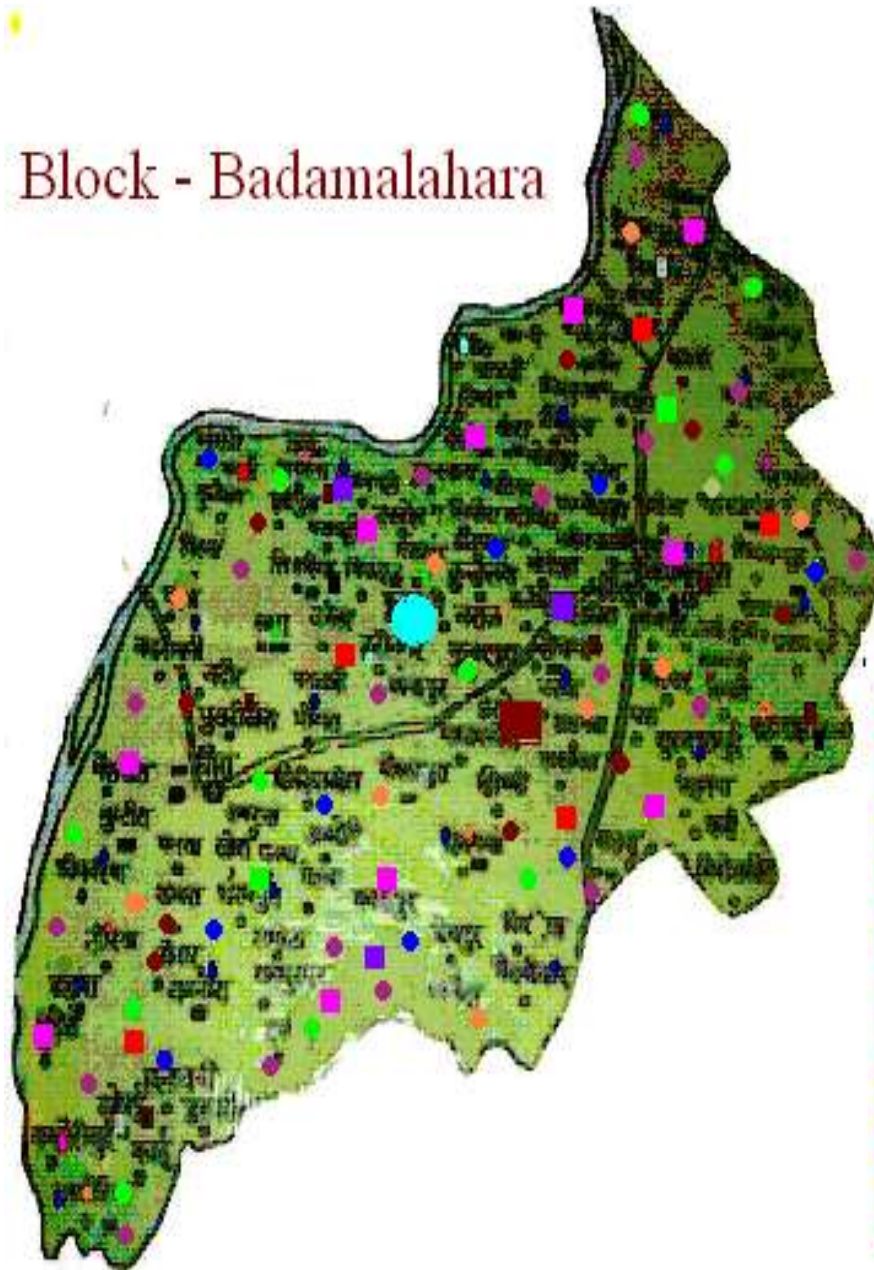
- ✓ Do not touch any suspicious object. Report to concerned people.
- ✓ Do not crowd the object.
- ✓ Passengers should not accept parcels from unknown persons in hurry while boarding train or bus.

C 8.6 Detailed Maps



BLOCK WISE MAPS:

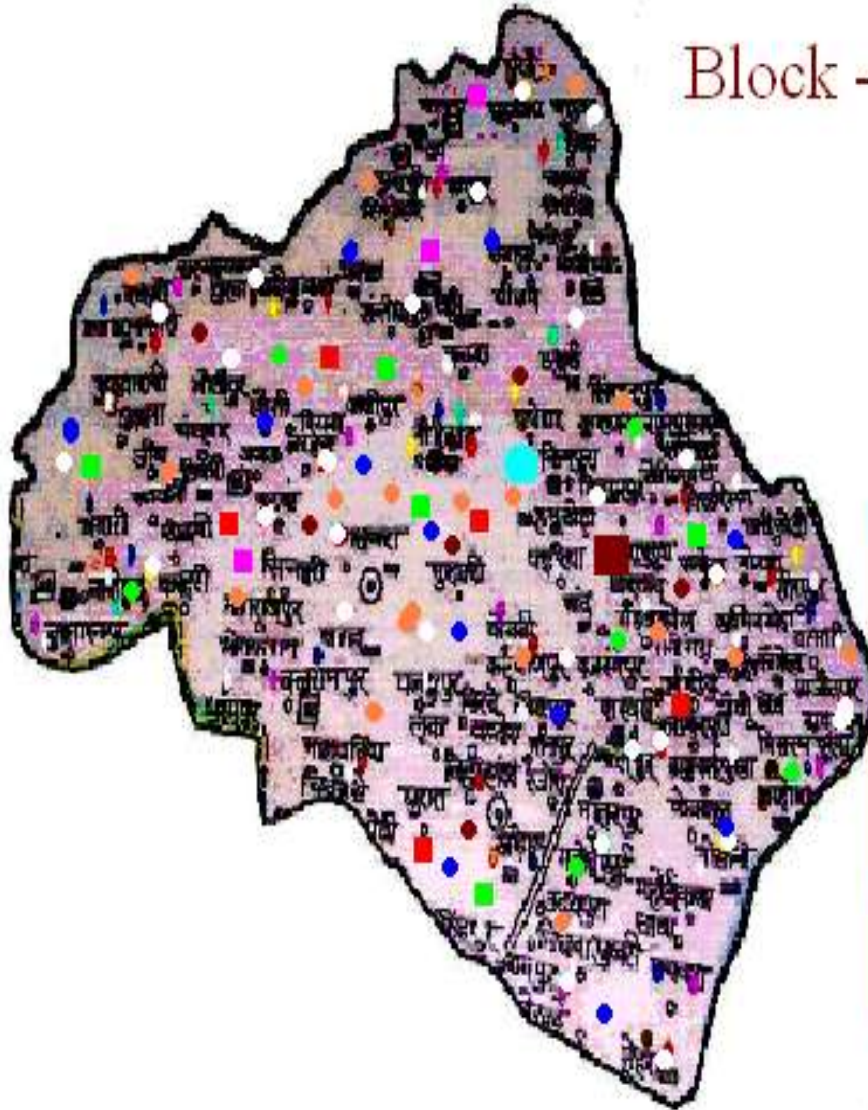
Block - Badamalahara



INDEX

● Apna Ghar	(395)
● Aganwadi	(34)
● Panchayat Bhavan	(31)
● S.H.C.	(15)
■ Comm. Bhavan	(10)
■ T. & I. Center	(05)
● Godown Cum Shop	(09)
■ Veterinary Hospital	(02)
■ A.I. Center	(03)
● Ayur. Dispensary	(01)
■ High School	(01)

Block - Barigarh



INDEX

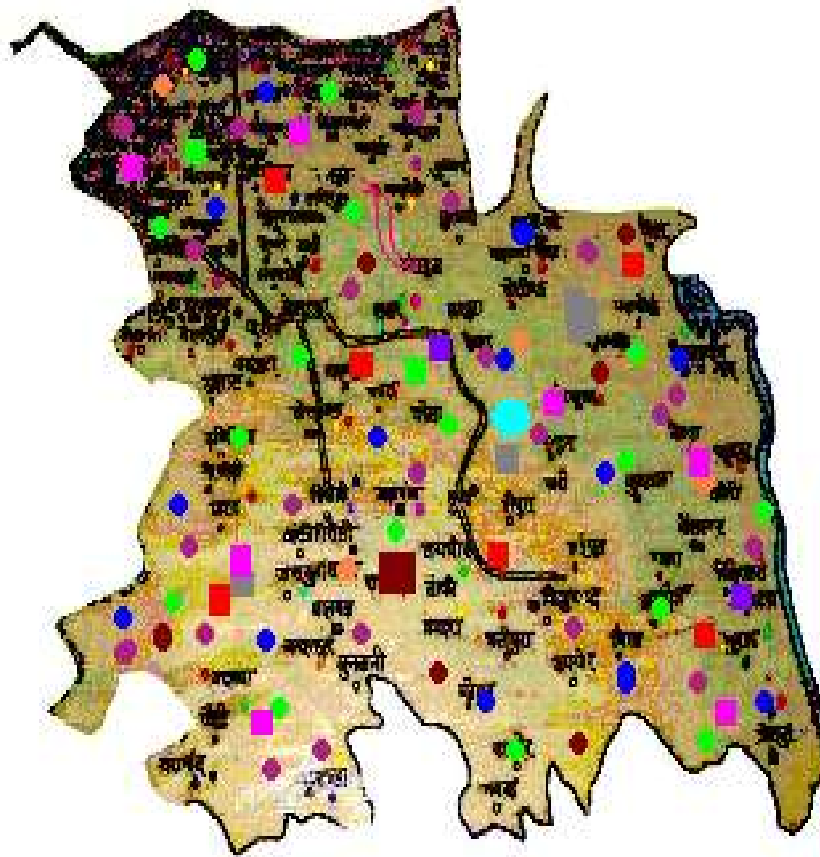
○ Apna Ghar	(365)
● Aganwadi	(06)
● Panchayat Bhavan	(42)
● S.H.C.	(20)
■ Comm. Bhavan	(03)
■ T. & I. Center	(05)
● Godown Cum Shop	(06)
■ Veterinary Hospital	(05)
● Ayur. Dispensary	(03)
■ High School	(01)



INDEX

● Apna Ghar	(195)
● Panchayat Bhavan	(09)
● S.H.C.	(07)
■ Comm. Bhavan	(01)
■ T. & I. Center	(04)
● Godown Cum Shop	(02)
■ Veterinary Hospital	(02)
● Ayur. Dispensary	(02)

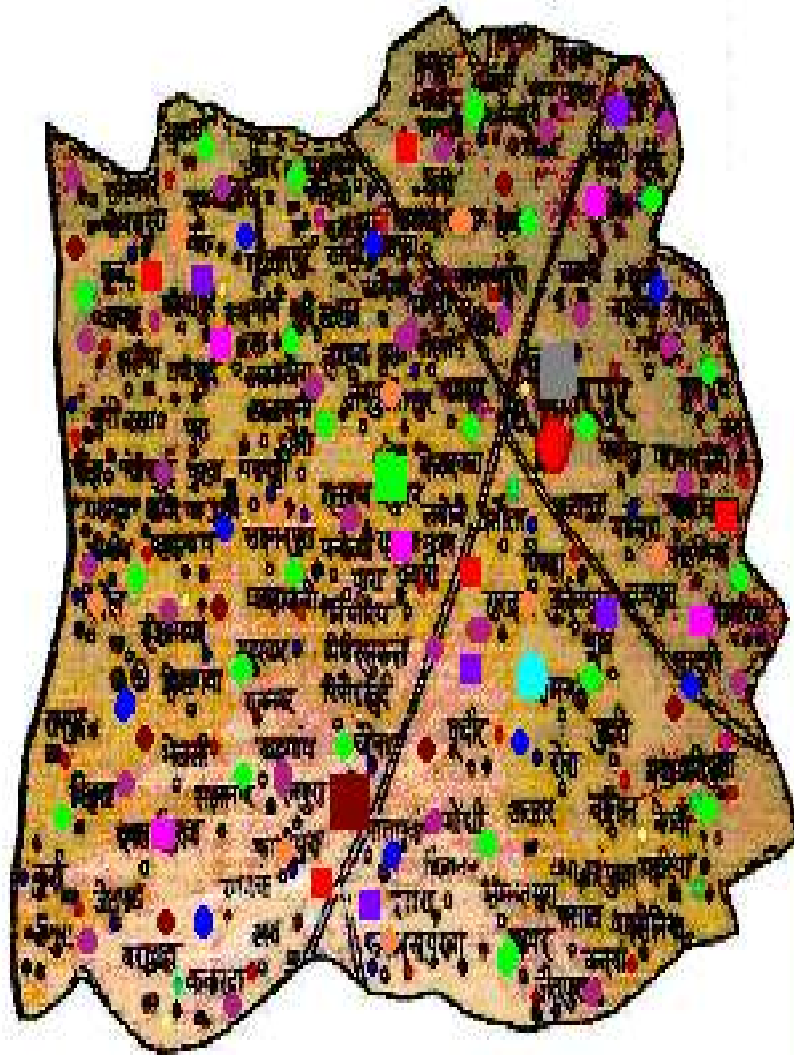
Block - Baxwaha



Block - Bijawar

INDEX

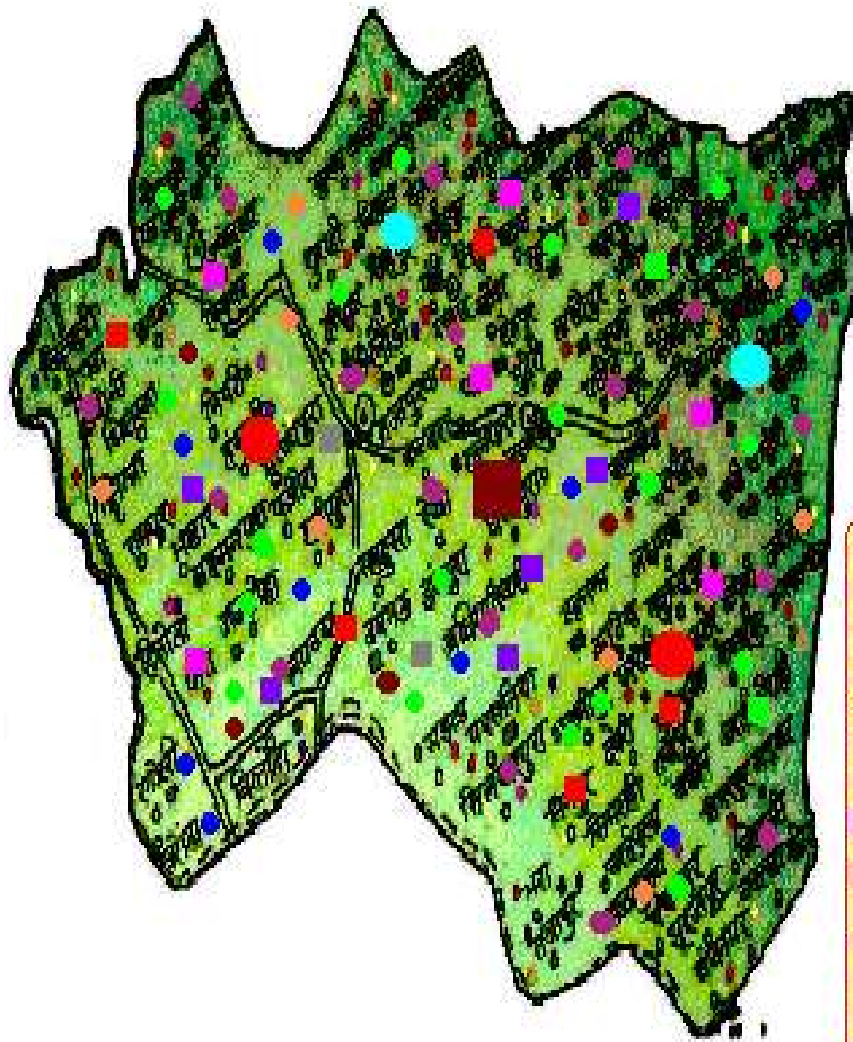
● Apna Ghar	(300)
● Aganwadi	(56)
● Panchayat Bhavar.	(04)
● S.H.C.	(15)
■ P.H.C.	(02)
■ Comm. Bhavan	(12)
■ T. & I. Center	(06)
● Godown Cum Shop	(04)
■ Veterinary Hospital	(02)
■ A.I. Center	(08)
● Ayur. Dispensary	(02)
⌋ Road & drainage	(01)
■ High School	(02)



Block - Chhatarpur

INDEX

● Apna Ghar	(405)
● Aganwadi	(61)
● Panchayat Bhavan	(10)
● S.H.C.	(18)
■ P.H.C.	(01)
■ Comm. Bhavan	(05)
■ T. & I. Center	(05)
● Godown Cum Shop	(09)
■ Veterinary Hospital	(01)
■ A.I. Center	(06)
● A.H. Center	(20)
■ High School	(05)
Higher Sec.	(01)



INDEX

◆ Apna Ghar	(325)
● Aganwadi	(56)
● Panchayat Bhavan	(20)
● S.H.C.	(13)
■ P.H.C.	(02)
■ Comm. Bhavan	(06)
■ T. & I. Center	(05)
● Godown Cum Shop	(03)
■ Veterinary Hospital	(02)
■ Ayur. dispensary	(05)
● A.I. Center	(07)
■ High School	(02)
● Higher Sec.	(02)

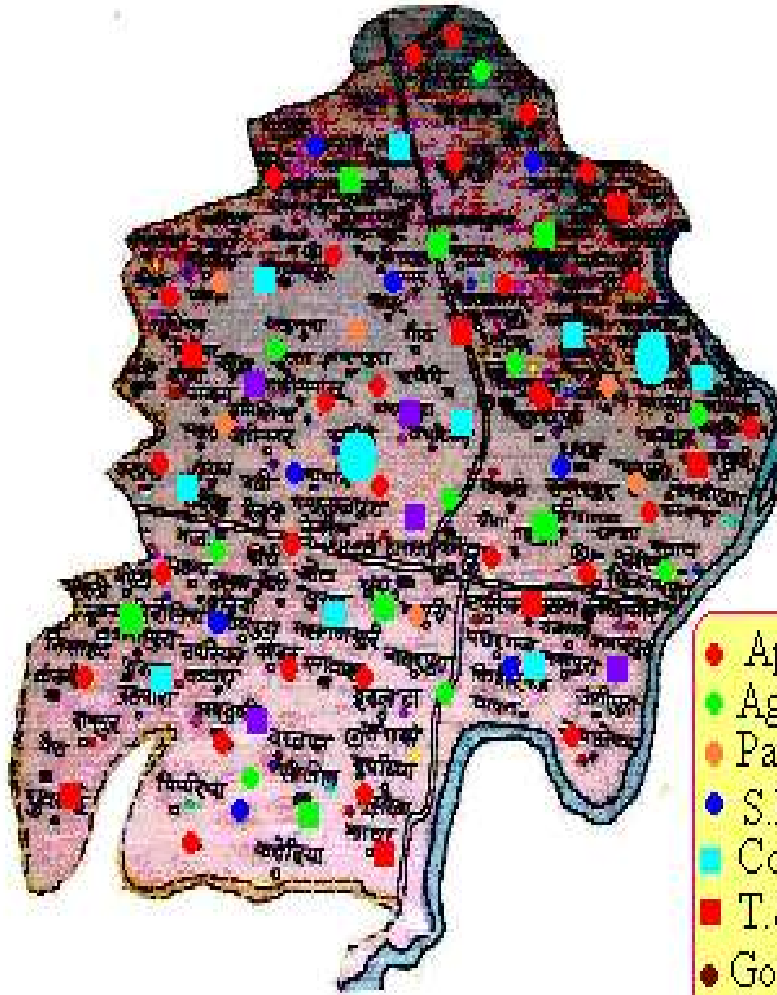
Block - Laundi



Block - Nowgong

INDEX

● Apna Ghar	(375)
● Aganwadi	(80)
● Panchayat Bhavar	(15)
● S.H.C.	(18)
■ P.H.C.	(01)
■ Comm. Bhavan	(11)
■ T. & I. Center	(05)
● Godown Cum Shop	(09)
■ Veterinary Hospital	(01)
■ A.I. Center	(07)
● Ayur. Dispensary	(03)
● Fishries	(01)
■ High School	(02)



INDEX

● Apna Ghar	(430)
● Aganwadi	(16)
● Panchayat Bhavan	(09)
● S.H.C.	(24)
■ Comm. Bhavan	(14)
■ T.& I. Center	(05)
● Godown CumShop	(02)
■ Veterinary Hospital	(06)
■ A.I. Center	(08)
● Ayur. Dispensary	(02)

Block - Rajnagar

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Data Collection:

All departments come under the administration of Chhatarpur.