

District Disaster Management Plan Mandla

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PREFACE

Disasters cause extensive damage to life and property and adversely impact the economic development of the region. While, it is not possible to avoid the disasters at all times, particularly the natural disasters, it is absolutely possible to reduce the damage done by having the necessary preparedness and response strategies. In this regard, in addition to saving many lives, it is also said that every ten rupees spent on mitigation and preparedness steps will save one hundred rupees in relief and rehabilitation expenses of a disaster.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh recognizes the need to have a proactive, comprehensive, and sustained approach to disaster management to reduce the detrimental effects of disasters on overall socio-economic development of the state. In the present structure of India, the district administration is bestowed with the nodal responsibility of implementing a major portion of all disaster management activities. The increasingly shifting paradigm from a reactive response orientation to a proactive prevention mechanism has put the pressure to build a fool-proof as well as fail-proof system, including, within its ambit, the components of prevention, mitigation, rescue, relief and rehabilitation.

The objectives of the DM policy or any sectoral policy should sub-serve the overall goals of the state relating to economic and social development. Hence, policies on sustainable development should seek to reduce possible losses from disasters, as a matter of course. Pre-disaster planning is critical for ensuring an efficient response at the time of a disaster. A well-planned and well-rehearsed response system can deal with the exigencies of calamities and also put up a resilient coping mechanism. Optimal utilization of scarce and valuable resources for rescue, relief and rehabilitation during times of crisis is possible only with detailed planning and preparation and timely execution. Keeping in mind the nodal role of the district administration in disaster management, preparation of District Disaster Management Plans (DDMP) is imperative. District Disaster management Plan is one of the most important tools for Disaster Risk Reduction. District Disaster Management Plan, Mandla is prepared according to guidelines laid in DM Act, 2005 and is based on the vulnerability of the district to various disasters and the resources available.

The document is comprehensive and supplemented with district specific issues. It includes District Profile, existing Institutional arrangements, Hazard Vulnerability Resource Capacity analysis and district level planning for all the four phases – Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery & rehabilitation.

This DM plan is intended to help the district authorities to plan for future disasters for a Disaster free Madhya Pradesh.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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A . GENERAL

A 1 Overview

A 1.1 District Profile

Mandla is a tribal district situated in the east-central part of Madhya Pradesh. The district lies almost entirely in the catchment of river Narmada & its tributaries. A district with a glorious history, Mandla comprises of numerous rivers and endowed with rich forests. The world's famous Tiger Sanctuary, Kanha National Park located in the district, is one of the hottest targets for both the domestic as well as foreign tourists. Mandla town is the headquarters of the district. Mandla district is subdivided into 4 tehsils and 9 blocks. The extreme length of the district is about 133 Kms. from north to south and extreme breadth is 182 Kms from east to west. It covers a total area of 8771 Sq.Km. and consists a total population of 10,53,522 (2011 census). The literacy rate of the district is 68.28% . Male literacy is 79.49% and female literacy is 59.20%. The climate of the district can be classified as continental with high temperatures in summer and very low temperatures during winter. Average maximum temperature is 44.25 degrees and avg. min. temperature is 3 degrees. Average rainfall of the district is 1305mm. The primary occupation of the people is agriculture and allied activities and the major crops are paddy, wheat and maize. The brief statistical profile of the district is given below.

A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

Table A 1.1.1

Location (in degrees) -	Latitude – 22⁰ 2' and 23⁰ 22' north Longitude - 80⁰ 18' and 81⁰ 50' east
District Area (in sq. kms.) -	8,771 Sq.Kms
Administrative information-	
No. of sub divisions:	4 tehsils and 9 blocks
No. of Tehsils:	4 (Bichiya, Mandla, Nainpur, Nivas)
No. of Municipal Boards	5 (2 Nagarapalikas – Mandla, Nainpur and 3 Nagar Parishads – Niwas, Bichiya, Bahmani)
No. of Blocks:	9 (Mandla, Nainpur, Mohgaon, Ghughari, Bichiya, Mavayi, Nivas, Bijadandi, Narayanganj)

No. of Gram Panchayats:	486
	<u>Blockwise</u>
	Nainpur – 74, Mandla – 81, Mohgaon – 38, Ghughari – 46, Bichiya – 71, Mavayi – 52, Nivas – 35, Bijadandi – 40, Narayanganj - 49
No. of Villages:	1324 (Inhabited Villages – 1216, Deserted Villages – 25, Forest Villages Inhabited – 83)
No. of Police Stations, Police Chowkees (Block wise):	17 police stations and 7 chowkees
No. of Post Offices(Block wise):	Total – 131 (including Head post offices, sub post offices and branch post offices) Nainpur – 21, Mandla – 29, Mohgaon – 13, Ghughari – 11, Bichiya – 16, Mavayi – 18, Nivas – 7, Bijadandi – 6, Narayanganj - 10
Year of district formation:	1851
Name of adjacent districts:	5 (Balaghat, Seoni, Jabalpur, Umaria, Dindori)

Source – District Statistical Handbook, 2008. Data 2012.

A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography

The most important river systems in Mandla district are of Narmada, Banjar, Gaur and Kharmer. Bargee dam is the most important dam in terms of irrigation of the region and also in terms of the disaster of floods because the back waters of bargee dam also contribute to the floods in the region. District is completely covered by forests and hills.

Table A 1.1.2

Name of rivers and lakes:	Narmada, Banjar, Kharmer, Gaur, Budhver, Helon
No. of dams, embankments:	Bargee, Thaavar
Name of existing mountains:	Malka Hills, Amarantak range,
Highest elevation (in meters):	

Forest cover in the district:	---- Up to 70% of the district is covered by forests.
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Source – Revenue Department. Data 2012.

A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics

Total population of the district is 10.53 lakhs out of which male population is 5.24 lakhs and female population is 5.28 lakhs. The district has average population density with towns such as Mandla having high population density and other villages which have sparse populations.

Table A 1.1.3

Total household:	Data Not Available
Total population:	10,53,522
Male:	5,24,495
Female:	5,28,027
Population density:	182 per sq.km
Income –	
Per capita income:	Data not available
Total APL, BPL families:	APL families– 59,899, BPL families – 1,36,867
Occupation -	
Main occupation of people:	Agriculture & allied activities
Secondary occupation of people:	Industrial workers & Daily labor

Source – Census of India 2011, Govt of India. Website – <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census>

A 1.1.4 Climate and weather

The district has a continental type of climate where the summers are extremely hot and the winters are very cold. Also the region has higher than average rainfall when compared to other districts of the state. The average rainfall is 1305mm per year and the highest and lowest average temperatures of the district are 44 and 3 degrees Celsius.

Table A 1.1.4

<p>Rainfall-</p> <p>Total annual rainfall of last year:</p> <p>Average rainfall (last 10 years):</p>	<p>Mandla District – 1723.0mm Nainpur – 1292.5, Mandla – 1266.1, Mohgaon – 1055.3, Ghughari – 880.5, Bichiya – 1034, Mavayi – 1175.6, Nivas – 1143.2, Bijadandi – 986.1, Narayanganj – 1132.3</p> <p>Mandla District – 1305.6mm (last 10 years) Nainpur – 1310, Mandla – 1375.1, Mohgaon – 1267.45, Ghughari – 1128.375, Bichiya – 1354.2, Mavayi – 1475.55, Nivas – 1553.2, Bijadandi – 1394, Narayanganj – 1145.2</p>
<p>Temperature-</p> <p>Average Maximum Temperature:</p> <p>Average Minimum Temperature:</p>	<p>44.25</p> <p>3.56</p>
<p>Demarcation of crucial seasons-</p> <p>Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:</p> <p>Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:</p>	<p>July – August - September</p> <p>May</p>

Tehsil wise rainfall data over the last 10 years

S.No.	Year	Mandla	Nainpur	Bichiya	Nivas
1	2002-03	958.8	1052.2	1013.9	1182.2
2	2003-04	1471.6	1299.4	1615.7	1534.2
3	2004-05	1364.5	1085.4	1294.2	1509.6
4	2005-06	1578.8	1348.7	1543.2	1831.7
5	2006-07	1136.3	1309.5	1333.7	1237.3
6	2007-08	1123.8	1292.5	1118.9	1109.7
7	2008-09	1608.7	1231/7	1198.4	1217.9
8	2009-10	908.1	1250.3	1064.9	984.0
9	2010-11	1486.7	1649.5	1333.0	1243.5
10	2011-12	1495.8	1607.3	1755.9	2192.4
Average	10 years	1313.3	1312.6	1327.1	1404.2

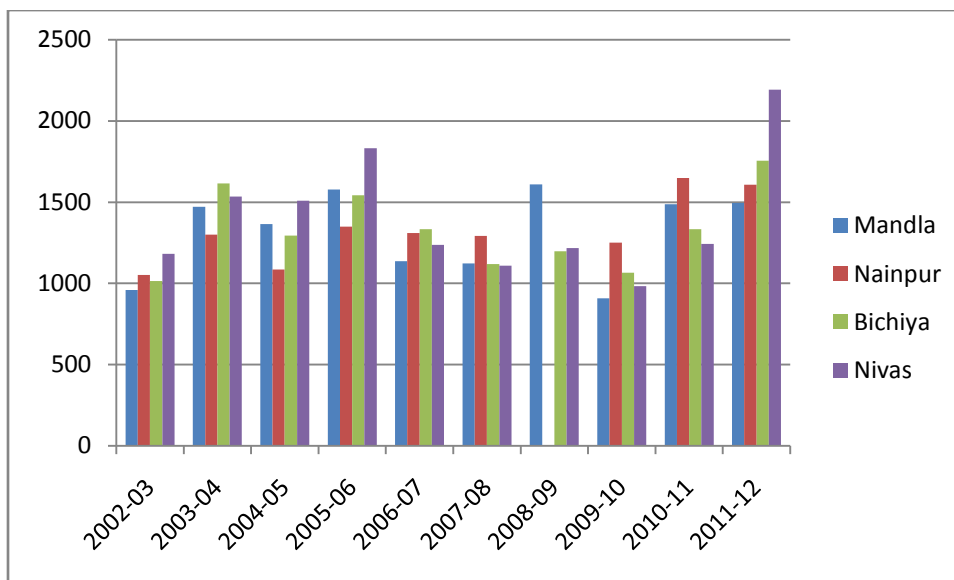
Source – Land Dept., 2012

District wise rainfall data over the last 10 years

S.No.	Year	Rainfall
1	2002-03	1022.4
2	2003-04	1480.2
3	2004-05	1313.4
4	2005-06	1574.5
5	2006-07	1254.3
6	2007-08	1161.2
7	2008-09	1193.0
8	2009-10	1048.2
9	2010-11	1286.4
10	2011-12	1723.0
Average	10 years	1305.6

Source - Land Dept., 2012

Rainfall patterns – Tehsil wise



Source – District Statistical Handbook, 2008. Data updated using Land records 2012.

A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)

Total medical officers in the district are 70 and the district has a total of 248 SHCs, 29 PHCs and 9 CHCs. Total number of medical stores is 119 and the number of first aid volunteers is 479. The district hospitals have a total bed capacity of 530 and all the blocks of the district have ambulance facility.

Blood Bank – There is a blood bank at the District Hospital premises which was opened in January 2012 by the Rotary Club, Mandla.

Address

District Hospital, Mandla,

Contact Number – 07642 252336

Trauma Center – Currently, there is no trauma center but it is strongly recommended that a Trauma center should be opened at the District Hospital in order to treat the victims of the disaster.

Table A 1.1.5

Block Name	Nainpur	Bichiya	Mavayi	Ghughari	Mohgaon	Narayan ganj	Bija dandi	Nivas	Mandla	Total
No of Allopathic Dispensaries	27	23	5	4	6	9	4	6	29	113
No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	5	7	2	3	2	1	4	3	2	29
No. of mini hospitals	34	44	25	23	18	24	19	17	44	248
No of Certified Medical Practitioners	7	6	1	3	2	4	7	4	34	68
No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9

Source – Chief Medical & Health Officer. 2012.

A 1.1.6 Education

The total literacy rate of the district is 68.28% with male literacy at 79.49% and female literacy being 57.2%. The details of the schools and colleges of the districts are given below

Table A 1.1.6

Literacy rate:	68.28 %
Total Male:	79.49 %

Total Female:	57.20 %
<u>Block : Nainpur</u>	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Secondary schools:	138
No. of High/Middle schools:	16
No. of Primary schools:	534
No. of Engineering Colleges	---
No. of Anganwadis:	231
No. of polytechnic colleges	01
No. of Other colleges:	05
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	54,040
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	1109
<u>Block : Mandla</u>	
No. of Secondary schools:	183
No. of High/Middle schools:	19
No. of Primary schools:	597
No. of Anganwadis:	237
No. of Colleges	03

No. of Other colleges:	06
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	81,934
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	1470
<u>Block : Mohgaon</u>	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Secondary schools:	81
No. of High/Middle schools:	05
No. of Primary schools:	281
No. of Anganwaris:	149
No. of Engineering Colleges	---
No. of Other colleges:	04
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	29,234
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	650
<u>Block : Ghughari</u>	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Secondary schools	89
No. of High/Middle schools:	06

No. of Primary schools:	427
No. of Anganwaris:	151
No. of Engg. Colleges	---
No. of Other colleges:	05
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	32,067
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	673
<u>Block : Bichiya</u>	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Secondary schools	174
No. of High/Middle schools:	17
No. of Primary schools:	547
No. of Anganwaris:	269
No. of Engg. Colleges	01
No. of Other colleges:	05
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	49,273
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	1199
<u>Block : Mavayi</u>	(Govt. + Private entities)

No. of Secondary schools	85
No. of High/Middle schools:	11
No. of Primary schools:	409
No. of Anganwaris:	207
No. of Engg. Colleges	---
No. of Other colleges:	03
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	36,292
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	876
<u>Block : Nivas</u>	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Secondary schools	09
No. of High/Middle schools:	09
No. of Primary schools:	236
No. of Anganwaris:	128
No. of Engg. Colleges	01
No. of Other colleges:	03
<u>Block : Bijadandi</u>	(Govt. + Private entities)

No. of Secondary schools	104
No. of High/Middle schools:	09
No. of Primary schools:	362
No. of Anganwaris:	157
No. of Engg. Colleges	---
No. of Other colleges:	09
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	27,884
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	725
<u>Block : Narayanganj</u>	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Secondary schools	100
No. of High/Middle schools:	07
No. of Primary schools:	374
No. of Anganwaris:	109
No. of Engg. Colleges	---
No. of Other colleges:	07
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	30,737
Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all the educational institutions:	749

Source – Education Department. 2012

A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use

Agriculture is the primary occupation of the people of Mandla district. The primary crops are Paddy Wheat and Moong. There are two cropping seasons, Kharif and Rabi. The district has a large cultivated area but some of this is vulnerable to flood every year.

Table A 1.1.7

Cropping pattern -	Paddy – Wheat – Moog, Paddy - Gram, Soyabean - Gram, Soyabean – Wheat, Maize – wheat
Type of major crops:	Paddy, wheat, soyabean, gram, kodo, maize
Cropping seasons:	Kharif and Rabi
Land classifications-	(in hectares)
Forest land:	5,98,403
Barren & Uncultivated land:	61,000
Cultivated land:	2,19,055
Pasture land:	53,754
Soil classifications	
Saline:	-----
Water logging:	5000ha (estimated)
Recurrent flood hit area:	6000ha (estimated)

Drought hit area:	153000ha (estimated)
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Source – Agricultural Department. 2012

A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern:

Most of the houses in the district are made of man-made tiles or “English tiles” and are very old constructions. The number of Kuchha houses in the district is quite high even in Mandla town. As per the Vulnerability Atlas, the approximately 1,78,814 houses that are built by un-burnt brick walls are in Zone III i.e. medium risk zone. Rest of the 80,000 houses are in very low or low risk zones as per the earth quake disaster is concerned.

Table A 1.8

Housing pattern-		
	Type of housing construction:	Total Houses – 2,49,187 Most of the houses in Mandla district are built by man made tiles or English tiles, walls built by un-burnt brick and wood.
Type of material used:	Material of Wall	Number
	Mud/un-burnt brick	178814
	Stone wall	188
	Wood	8706
	Stone not packed with mortar	701
	Stone packed with mortar	3049
	Burnt brick	61189
	Concrete	801
	Other Material	7104
	Material of Roof	Number
Grass/Thatch/Bamboo/mud/wood	40002	
Plastic/Polythene	718	

Flooring types:	Hand-made tiles	164847	
	Machine made tile	1207	
	Burnt brick	519	
	Stone/slate	760	
	GI/metal/asbestos sheet	3526	
	Concrete	34146	
	Other material	206	
	Material of Floor		Number
	Mud	218983	
	Wood /bamboo	202	
	Burnt brick	767	
	Stone	484	
	Cement	27046	
	Mosaic/floor tiles	1402	
	Other Material	303	
Mostly Single floor houses. Almost 90% of all the houses are in Rural areas.			

Source – Census of India 2011, website – <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo>

A 1.1.9 Industrial set ups

The district does not have very high number of industries or factories that can cause any hazardous affects. It has around 43 industries and most of them are involved in manufacture of steel pipes/tubes, sugar, auto cabin parts, truck parts manufacturing etc.

Table A 1.1.9

Major industries (Govt., Semi Govt. and Pvt), Block wise	
a) No. of Major Polluting industries/ Industrial Areas:	Mandla – 1, Nivas – 1

Total workforce involved in these industrial units:	Mandla – 5, Nivas – 36
b) No. of Medium and small scale industries :	Mandla – 35, Nainpur – 2, Nivas – 37.
Total manpower involved in these units:	Mandla – 416, Nainpur – 21, Nivas – 1183
Any major accident occurred in any of the industrial units (Loss of life >10, or Financial loss > 1 Crore).	NIL

Source – Industrial Department. 2012.

A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network

The district is mainly connected by road systems and the main mode of transport is buses which are operated by both Govt. and private. There is no airways or waterways in the district and also the railway facility is also very limited with only a meter gauge line between Nainpur and Mandla.

Table A 1.1.10

<p>1) Transport Connectivity of each block w.r.t. following networks: (Includes both Kuchha and Pucca roads)</p> <p>a) <u>By Road</u> – Nainpur – 194, Mandla – 374, Mohgaon – 151, Ghughari – 119, Bichiya – 201, Mavayi – 142, Nivas – 141, Bijadandi – 185, Narayanganj – 137 Total Road Network – 1644km</p> <p>b) <u>By Rail</u> – There is a single meter-gauge railway line between Nainpur and Mandla. No railway connectivity otherwise.</p> <p>c) <u>By Air</u> – Nearest Airport is Dumna Airport at Jabalpur which is nearly 100km from Mandla.</p>	
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d) Waterways – Nil	
2) Communication network	
i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks	23 wireless station in P.S.
ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block	YES
iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks	YES
iv) No. of HAM Radio Stations in the blocks	NO

Source – Transport department. 2012.

A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations

Table A 1.1.11

List of power stations in the district:	EHV – 02, HV - 26
Electricity outreach in the district:	As on 2008, 97.85% of all the rural areas and 100% of the urban areas in the district are electrified.
Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:	NIL

Source – Electricity Board. 2012.

A 1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots

The main attraction of Mandla district is the Kanha National park. Kanha National park is situated in Mandla and Balaghat districts which is 65km from Mandla town and is often visited by tourists from all across India and also foreign countries. Apart from that, minor tourist attractions are the Forts around Mandla town and the Ghats of Narmada River. However, tourist traffic at these places is low.

Table A 1.1.12

List of historical places in the district: Forts around Mandla town	Tourists are approximately 100 per day
List of the tourist spots in the district: Kanha National Park	Visited by around 1200 people per day

A 1.2 Scope and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan

A 1.2 Scope and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan

Any type of disaster, be 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.

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).

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 1.2 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 1.3 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 program of risk reduction, this program being implemented through existing sectoral and inter-sectoral development programs and
- Mainstreaming DM concerns into the developmental planning process.
- Encouraging mitigation measures based on state-of-the-art technology and environmental sustainability.

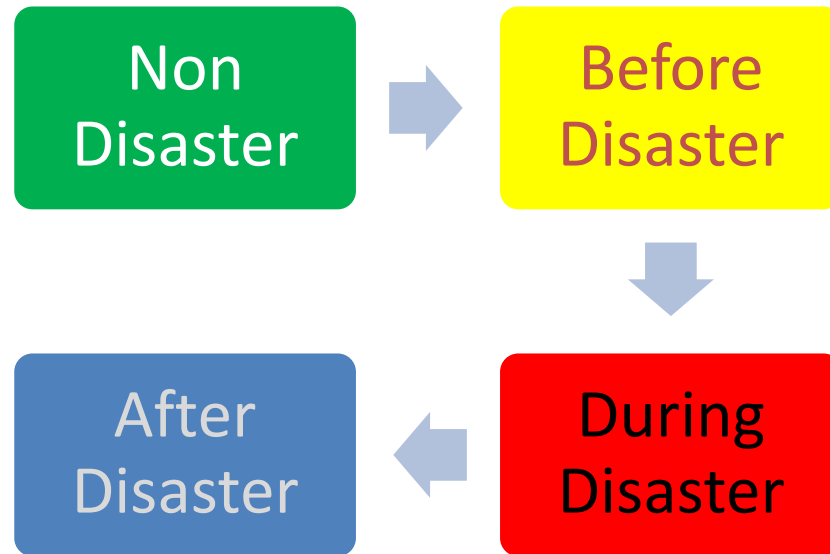
- To address gender issues in disaster management with special thrust on empowerment of women towards long term disaster mitigation
- Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and fail-safe communications and Information Technology support.
- Encourage training 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 1.4 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)

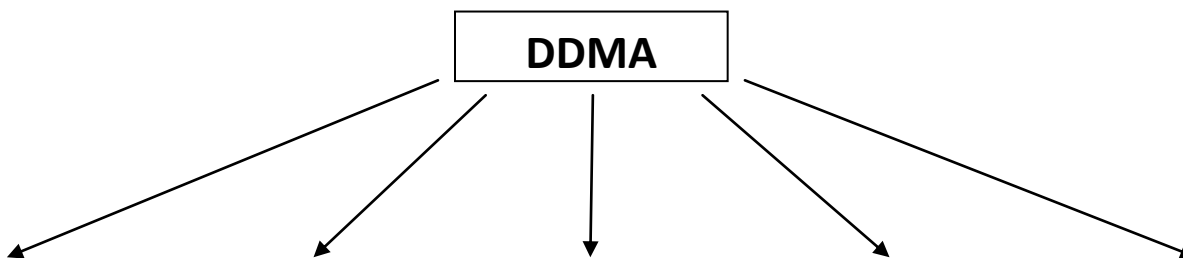
The district has an established District Disaster Management Authority which is headed by the District Collector. The Disaster management efforts are supervised and controlled by the District Commandant. However, the district presently does not have any disaster management committees at urban, block and gram panchayat level. Also there is no specific Disaster management information system in place. The details are as below.

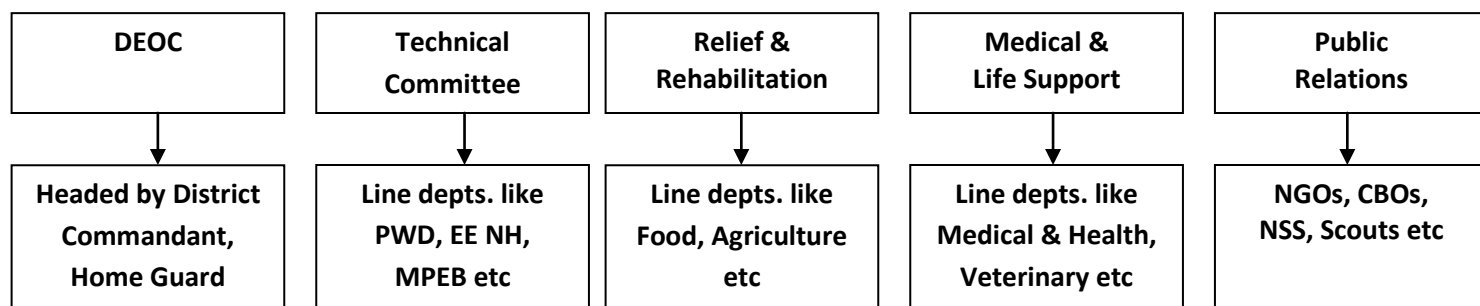
Table A 2.1

<p>Members of DDMA, their name, along with actual designations, and current position in DDMA like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc</p>	<p>. District Collector – Chairperson . Chairman, Zilla Panchayat – Co Chairperson . Superintendent of Police – Vice Chairperson . ADM - Secretary . <u>Members</u> District Commandant, CEO Zilla Panchayat Chief Medical Officer,</p>
<p>Roles and responsibilities of DDMA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To act as the district planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM in accordance with the guidelines laid down by NDMA and SDMA. • Prepare district disaster management including response plan. • Coordinate implementation of national policies, state policies, national plan, state plan and district plan. • Take measures for prevention of disaster and mitigation of its effects through departments at district level and local authorities. <p>Examine construction standards; ensure communication systems; involve NGOs and take all operational measures.</p>

Source – District Commandant, Home Guard Office, 2012.

The existing Disaster Management Authority has been restructured by the District Collector on the meeting dated 11/07/2012 as shown in the below flow chart. Similar structures are set up at the block level also which will be coordinated by the Block level committees headed by the CEO, Janpad of the respective blocks. Also, the Gram panchayat and block level officials are directed to come up with complete zonal mapping of all the applicable hazards in the blocks, vulnerable areas, relief and safe shelter areas, available inventory etc. It is also advised that a Proper communication plan will be prepared by the district authorities so that the administration will function at its best during any emergency situation.





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

The district disaster management committee has not been formally constituted at the district. The recommended structure for the same is as follows. The District Collector chairs the committee with Superintendent of Police as the Vice President and the Additional District Magistrate as the Secretary. Officials from various departments will be members in the DDMC.

Table A 2.2 --

Functionaries	Designation	Address
District Collector	Chairman, DDMC	Collectorate, Mandla
Superintendent of Police	Vice President	SP Office, Mandla
ADM	Member Secretary, DDMA	Collectorate, Mandla
CEO Zilla Panchayat	Member	Zilla Panchayat, Mandla
District Commandant	Member	DC Office, Mandla
Chief Municipal Officer	Member	Municipal Office, Mandla
Chief Medical Officer	Member	CMO Office, Mandla
District Forest Officer	Member	Forest Dept. Mandla
Executive Engg. PWD	Member	PWD Dept. Mandla
Executive Engineer PHE	Member	PHE office, Mandla
District Food Officer	Member	Food Corporation, Mandla

Transport Officer	Member	Transport Office
Fire Officer	Member	Fire Dept. Mandla
Telecom Officer	Member	Telecom Dept.
Electrical Engineer	Member	Electrical Dept.
District Revenue Officer	Member	Revenue Office, Mandla
Any 2 NGOs	Member	

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

The control room for the disaster management is established at the district Collectorate of the district. The control room is the nodal point for all kinds of warning, search, rescue and relief activities in the event of a disaster. The details are as follows.

Table A 2.3

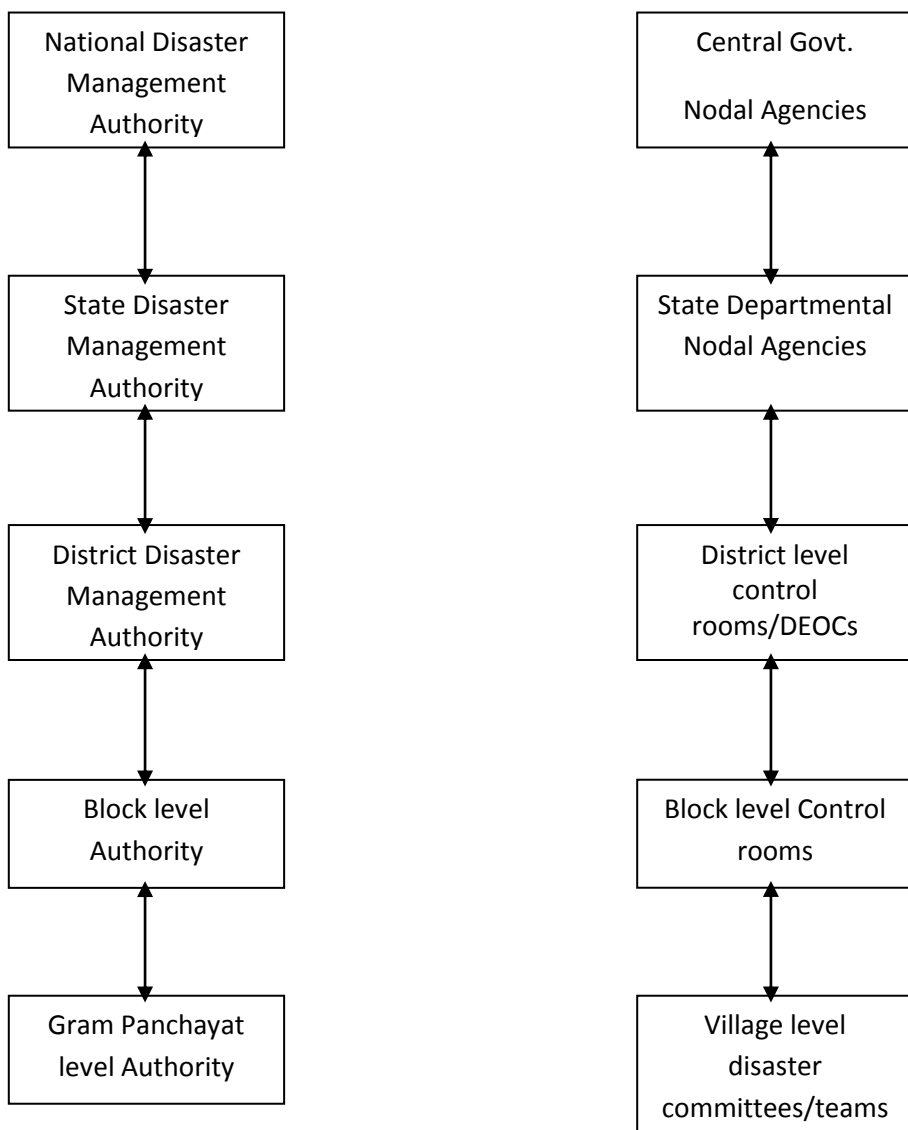
Location of the DEOC / DCR:	District Collectorate Ph – 07646-251079
Involved agencies in DEOC / DCR, Roles and responsibilities of the officials / nodal persons (phase wise):	<p>The control room will be under the charge of the Nodal officer i.e. the District Commandant of Mandla.</p> <p>Officers from PWD, Public Health dept., Irrigation Dept. and all Engineering depts. will be functioning in coordination</p> <p>Officers in charge will be in shift wise duty of handling the control room in the event of a disaster.</p> <p>Staff has been allotted to the control room shift wise so that the control room operates for 24 hours without interruption.</p> <p>There will be three shifts each of 8 hour duration and each having 2 staff members.</p> <p>There is a buffer staff of 2 people in the case of absence of any of the shift persons.</p>
Equipments installed (software and hardware):	Telephones & other communication equipment

A 2.4 District Disaster Information Management System

Any disaster related information flow happens in both the directions, one from the National Disaster Management Authority and Central Govt agencies to the State, District, Block and Gram panchayat level committees and two, in the reverse direction. The Disaster Management Planning system is the planning and monitoring authority whereas the Disaster Management Execution System will be the execution system which actually conducts all the activities and implements the plans of the Planning system.

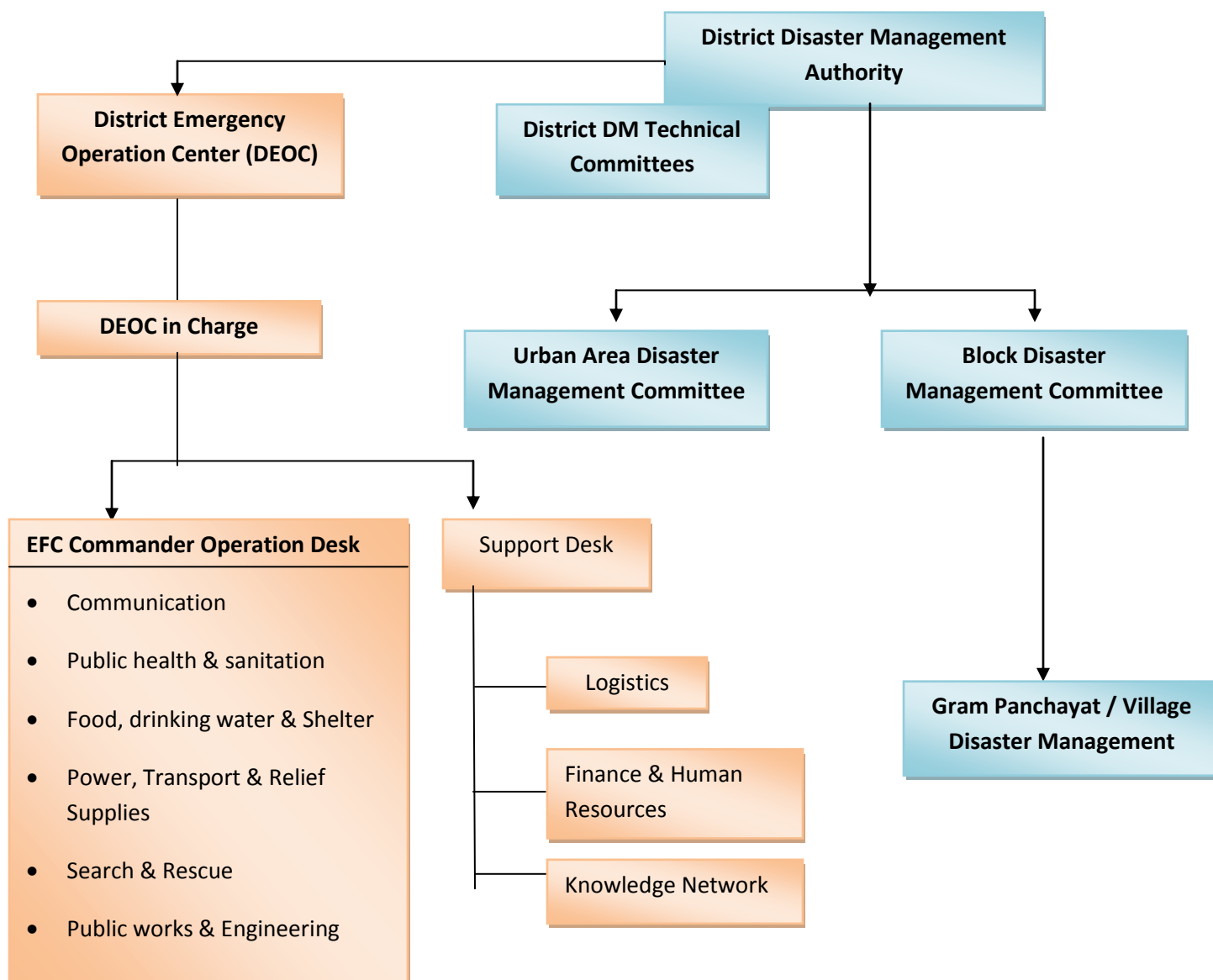
Disaster Management Planning System

Disaster Management Execution System



*Double headed arrows indicate the flow of information in both directions

Flowchart showing the Disaster Management Information System



A 2.5 Urban Area Disaster Management Committee

The Urban Disaster Management committee should be constituted at all towns and urban areas of the district to handle the disaster management activities at the respective urban areas. Currently, there is no such arrangement but the recommended structure for Urban Disaster Management Committee is as follows

Table A 2.5

Date of inception of Urban DDMC	NOT EXISTING AT PRESENT
Members of Urban DDMC, their name, along with actual designations, and current position in DDMC like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc	Nagarpalika Chairman – Chairman Sub Divisional Officer – Co-chairman SDO Police – Member Block medical officer – Member Executive Engineer,PWD – Member Executive Engineer, Electricity – Member Forest Officer - Member. .

A 2.6 Block Level Disaster Management Committee

The Block Level Disaster Management committee should be constituted at all the nine blocks of the district to handle the disaster management activities at the respective blocks. Currently, there is no such arrangement but the recommended structure for Block level Disaster Management Committee is as follows

Table A 2.6

Date of inception of Block level DMC, Location	To be formed
Members of recommended Block level DDMC, their name, along with the actual designations, and current position in Block DMC like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc	Block Development Officer – Chairperson <u>Members</u> SHO(Town inspector), Police Station, Chairperson, panchayat samiti, Medical officer Incharge, Asst. Engineer, Irrigation & public health, Asst. Engineer, PWD, Asst. Engineer, Electricity dept., Platoon commander, Homeguard member, Range officer, Forest dept., Incharge, Fire station, Incharge, Telecom dept., Rural engineering member, NGOs

A 2.7 Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee

The Gram Panchayat Level Disaster Management committee should be constituted at all Gram Panchayats of the district to handle the disaster management activities at the respective village level. Currently, there is no such arrangement but the recommended structure for Gram Panchayat level Disaster Management Committee is as follows

Table A 2.7

Date of inception of Gram Panchayat level DMC, Location	To be formed
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	.Gram Panchayat sarpanch, Rural Engineering Member, Line man (Electricity dept.), ASHA (health dept.) Sainiks (Homeguard)

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

B 1. Hazard Assessment

B.1.1 History of past disasters

Mandla district has been affected by several disasters in the last 30 years important of which are Floods, Earthquakes, Drought, Epidemics and Forest fires. Narmada River flows through the district and it encircles the Mandla town from three sides and causes flood in these areas. The backwaters of Bargee dam are also another reason of floods during the monsoon season.

Floods are common in Mandla district during every monsoon season in the months of July August September and October and mainly the blocks of Mandla, Narayanganj, Nivas and Mohgaon are affected. Apart from floods, the district is also in Zone III on the Seismic map i.e. in low and medium risk zones which makes it vulnerable to earthquake. A severe earthquake occurred on 22nd May 1997 in this region with its epicenter at Jabalpur. This earthquake caused a lot of damage to property, infrastructure and livelihood of the district though there were no deaths reported. There was another small earthquake on 16th October 2000 but no major impact was recorded. Apart from these, the district has cases of forest fires in the months of April May and June in the regions of Bichiya, Kanha national park and other areas. Though there is no loss of life or property because of these forest fires, the district is vulnerable to forest fires and proper steps should be taken to deal with this disaster, otherwise there can be severe impact on life and property in the region. In addition to these, epidemics are also applicable hazards in Mandla district due to the frequent floods and insanitation along the river belt.

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood	Livestock	Hazard prone zone in district
Earthquake	22 nd May 1997	Jabalpur, Mandla, Sinvi, Chhindwara Districts. Total 887 villages affected.	Over 350 injured. No deaths reported.	Lots of houses collapsed. People suffered severe economic losses.	No deaths reported. However many animals were found missing after the mishap happened.	All the regions along Narmada valley belt such as Mandla, Narayanganj, Nivas, Mohgaon, Bijadandi, Nainpur
Earthquake	16 th Oct 2000	Kundam area Jabalpur	No Major impact	No Major impact	No Major impact.	Mandla, Narayanganj, Nivas, Mohgaon, Bijadandi, Nainpur

Floods	Every year during the months of July – Sep	Mainly Mandla town and nearby villages. Blocks of Narayanganj, Nivas and Mohgaon are also affected.	Loss of crop, infrastructure, human and bovine life, livelihood system, houses, Pvt. Public property etc	Affected population is displaced to relief zones for a temporary period. Otherwise life and livelihood not affected	No Major loss	Mandla , Narayanganj, Nivas, Mohgaon
Drought	2000-01, 2002-03, 2007-08, 2009-10	Whole district declared as drought affected	No major impact on life	Temporary affect on farmers. However several relief measures were taken.	No major impact	All blocks are affected
Forest Fire	2000 2001 2006 2008	Kanha National Park Region	No Impact	No Impact	No loss to animals as necessary steps were taken to counter the fire	Bichiya block and Kanha Ranges

B.1.2 Major applicable hazards

In order to prepare an effective Disaster Management plan, the most important task is to identify the applicable hazards in the district and then make all necessary arrangements to handle the situation effectively in order to reduce the loss of life and property. Mandla district is prone to several disasters like floods, earthquake, forest fire, drought, and epidemics. The district has several river systems like Narmada and its tributaries which overflow during the monsoon periods and cause floods in most of the areas of the district. The district is also prone to earthquake since it is in Zone III of the seismic map which means that the region is in low-medium risk zone. Continuous and effective measures to be taken in order to effectively respond to the earthquake otherwise the loss to life and property will be immense. Most of the agriculture in this region is dependent on rainfall as the irrigation facilities are very minimal. Hence whenever there is less than average rainfall in the district, there will be no crop and it results in a drought. Hence drought is also an applicable disaster in Mandla district.

Mandla district has a forest cover of nearly 75% and hence forest fire is also a hazard that can strike the district and cause significant damage to life and property. In addition to these, lack of

proper sanitation and hygiene in the relief camps or the villages after any disaster and ineffective maintenance of drainages and river systems and other drinking water sources may lead to the spread of epidemics which will result in enormous loss to people and animals.

Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone blocks (and also if possible GPs)
Flood -	Mandla, Nivas, Narayanganj and Mohgaon blocks.
Earthquake -	Bijadandi, Mohgaon, Nivas, Narayanganj blocks come under Zone III i.e. medium risk and Mandla, Mavayi, Nivas, Nainpur, Bichiya come under zone II i.e. low risk zone on seismic map.
Drought	All blocks are drought prone because of the lack of proper irrigation facilities and overdependence on rainfall.
Fire	Entire forest range across Mandla, Bichiya, Bijadandi, Mavayi and Kanha come under vulnerable zones during the months of April - June
Epidemic	Epidemics may follow the disasters like floods and earth quakes. Hence all the flood prone areas and earth quake zones in the district are vulnerable to the spread of epidemics in case of any disaster.
Industrial Hazards	Mandla, Nainpur and Nivas regions have few industries that can cause some environmental pollution and possible industrial disasters.

B.1.3 Seasonality of hazards

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood							Y	Y	Y			
Earthquake	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Drought					Y							

Fire				Y	Y	Y						
Epidemics	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

B.1.4 Seasonality Chart of Hazards

April/may/June – Drought, Forest fires, fires in industries and hailstorms.

July/Aug/Sep/Oct – Floods, Flash floods, epidemics etc

Nov/Dec/Jan/Feb/Mar – Flash floods, epidemics

Apart from these, disasters such as epidemics , earthquakes and snake bites can occur at any point of time and are difficult to predict.

B 2 Vulnerability Analysis

Physical Vulnerability – Mandla district is primarily affected by floods every year due to Narmada river, its tributaries and Bargee dam backwaters and is also prone to earthquake as it lies in Zone III of seismic map. As a result of this, the district has a high physical vulnerability because of the possible damage that can be caused due to the floods and earthquakes and also due to the presence of large number of Kuchha houses built by man made tiles, bricks, thatch Bamboo etc.

Social Vulnerability – All the blocks of the district are socially vulnerable because the district is prone to floods, earthquakes, forest fires and epidemics and the population is always at risk. Their livelihoods are affected because of floods every year and they are forced to relocate to different relief campus during the rainfall season. Most of the population is dependent on agriculture and hence in the event of floods or droughts, the whole region will be severely affected and there will be significant losses to life, property and livelihood.

Economic Vulnerability – The primary occupation of the region is agriculture and the irrigation facilities are very minimal. As a result of this, disasters such as floods and droughts can directly affect the agricultural produce every year and hence it has a direct impact on the income levels of the people and their livelihoods. Hence Mandla district is economically vulnerable to various disasters.

Environmental Vulnerability – The most important block affected by environmental vulnerability are Mandla and Bichiya blocks due to the presence of Narmada river system and also because of the huge forest cover.

Institutional Vulnerability – Absence of disaster management committees and nodal authorities to handle the disaster management activities is a major concern. Lack of separate search & rescue, first aid, medical, damage assessment teams and also lack of proper and regular training and mock drills mechanism for the existing teams is a cause of concern. Absence of advanced technological equipment like HAM radios and wireless communication in all parts of the districts, absence of Trauma centers etc and lack of proper awareness among the public about the knowledge of harmful affects of disasters and disaster management put the district under high Institutional Vulnerability.

Table B.2

- Block wise vulnerability

Name of Block	Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental/Natural vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Economic vulnerability	Institutional vulnerability
Mandla, Nivas, Narayang anj, Mohgaon , Nainpur	<u>FLOOD</u> Due to the frequent floods, there can be a lot of damage to the infrastructure of buildings, and other public and private property. Also Mandla district is in the catchment area of Sardar sarovar dam and the danger level of water is 437.80m at the dam to cause flood in the district.	Mandla town is surrounded by the Narmada river on three sides, hence it is highly vulnerable to floods	Lack of proper awareness among public about the disasters	Lot of damage to the crop and public and private property is possible. Also huge amount of funds are spent on the preparedness, response and relief measures of flood disaster. Hence there is a huge economic vulnerability	Lack of advanced equipment, lack of human resources puts the district under institutional vulnerability
Bijadandi Mohgaon Narayang anj, Nivas are under medium risk zone and other blocks are in low risk zone	<u>EARTHQUAKE</u> Since Mandla district is in low-medium risk seismic zone, there is always a need to be prepared to deal with this disaster.	Since it is impossible to avoid an earthquake, the vulnerability is natural and to reduce the loss, effective response mechanism should be in place	Lack of proper awareness among public about the earthquake and the presence of large number of kachha houses in the district	Most of the houses in the district are made of stone, bricks and are severely vulnerable to earthquakes. In the event of an earthquake there will be severe economic affects due to the infrastructural losses	The institutional set up is not trained or has any previous experience in handling with an earthquake. Hence there needs to be proper training and mock drills for the teams to keep them prepared and ready.
Bichiya, Nainpur,	<u>FOREST FIRE</u> Since 75-80% of the	There is high environmental	There are a large	Forest fires can create huge	Proper institutional

<p>Mandla, Ghughari, Nivas are highly affected. Other blocks are also vulnerable</p>	<p>district is covered by forests, there is a huge vulnerability to Forest fires.</p>	<p>vulnerability because a forest fire can damage the ecological balance, affect wild life and human life and also it can lead to pollution of air and water.</p>	<p>number of villages in and around the forest areas and hence any forest fire can affect these villages and the population.</p>	<p>damage to the flora, fauna and also the villages and population living around these forests. In addition they create environmental hazards by polluting the atmosphere and water resources. Hence there is high economic vulnerability</p>	<p>arrangements should be made in order to deal with forest fires. Mock drills and training to the fire brigades, maintenance of fire handling equipment etc to be performed periodically.</p>
<p>All Blocks</p>	<p><u>Drought</u> Drought damages the soil and the rich nutrients under it. The harmful affects of drought go beyond the loss of crops and to the extent of permanently changing the texture of the soil.</p>	<p>Most of the population in the district is dependent on agriculture and hence in the event of drought, whole area and population and animal life is affected due to lack of food grains and fodder.</p>	<p>There is not proper knowledge among the villagers about the best practices of agriculture, and measures to effectively use underground water levels and hence this makes the region socially vulnerable to droughts.</p>	<p>Loss of single crop can cause huge damage to the incomes of the local population and their livelihood is severely affected. This has a cascading affect on all other businesses and has a huge economic vulnerability</p>	<p>Soil and agricultural research institutes should be set up in order to study the soil conditions, rainfall and cropping patterns. The district authorities should monitor the seasonal variations and advise the agricultural community accordingly.</p>

B 3. Capacity Analysis

B 3.1 Resource inventory

Due to unavailability of block wise lists, Resource inventory is provided with district wise list

Resource Type	Details	Number	Govt, Private	Contact no. of nodal person/s
Equipments used for cutting, Search & Rescue (S&R), grinding m/c etc.	Life Jackets	100	Govt.	District Commandant 07642-252296 M -9926769808
	Lifebouys	88		
	Metal drums	20		
	Rubber fibres	10		
Temporary shelters, camps	Not available			
Emergency Search lights	Search Lights	5		District Commandant 07642-252296 M -9926769808
	Torch Lights	10		
Trained manpower, professionals available in specific domain like S&R, First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.	List of all trained staff enclosed in Annexure 8.6	List attached		
First Aid / Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used	Folder stretches First aid kits	10 ---		CHMO, Ph – 251501, 250710
Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores	List of all hospital details enclosed in Annexure 8.6			District Commandant 07642-252296 M -9926769808
Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB	JCB	1		CMO, Nagar Palika, Mandla Ph – 250705, 250716
	Section Machine	1		
	Bolero Camper	1		
	Fire Engines	3		
	40ft metallic stair case	1		
	30ft metallic stair case	1		
	Tata 407 vehicle	1		
Transportation(Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)	Data not available			
Total no. of boats (with info about capacity, size contacts of Orgn./owner etc)	Motors Boats	4	Govt.	District Commandant 07642-252296 M -9926769808
	Trolley Motor boat	1		
	Motor Boat engine	4		
	Engine Stand	4		
	Petrol tank	4		
Availability of fire fighting	0.5 inch ropes	1700ft		District

equipments, Fire tenders	1 inch ropes Safety Hand gloves	1200ft 12 pairs		Commandant 07642-252296 M -9926769808
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B 4. Risks Assessment

B.4.1 Potential impact of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas *	Vulnerability	Potential Impact	Identified safer places *
Flood	<p>Especially Mandla town and blocks of Mandla, Mohgaon, Nainpur, and Nivas.</p> <p><u>Vulnerable GPs due to Thaavar dam backwaters</u></p> <p>Potiya, Khirsaru, Binauri, Bharbheli, Dharochi, Pindarayi</p>	Mandla town is encircled by Narmada river on three sides, so there is natural vulnerability	4 Blocks mainly vulnerable. Affected population along the river belt approximately 60,000. Possible loss of life of people and livestock and infrastructural losses due to washing away of houses. Severe loss of agriculture due to washing away of crops by flood water	<p><u>In Mandla</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Chota Khairi - BTI Student Hostel, Fateh Darwaja School, Dr. Ambedkar Ward 2) Charman Ghat – Uday Primary school, Hostel 3) Urdu Ghat – Womens college, Community bhawan 4) Rapta Ghat – District Panchayat, Saraswati shaala 5) Maharajpur – Student Hostel, Forest office, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru High school. <p><u>In Nainpur, Nivas, Naravanganj and Mohgaon Blocks</u></p> <p>All secondary</p>

				and higher Govt. School buildings and hostels are identified as relief centers in Nainpur block
Earthquake	Mandla, Bijadandi, Nivas, Narayanganj, Mohgaon	Low – Medium seismic risk. Medium Vulnerability	Lives of people, livestock, and property loss, Infrastructural damage. Since half the district is in Zone III, at least 2 lakh people are under severe threat	Not yet identified
Forest Fire	All blocks. But important are Bichiya, Mandla, Ghughari, Nivas and Nainpur	High forest cover in the district. Hence high vulnerability especially during summer season	Human life not affected. Loss of animal and human life, Damage of property, Pollution of land, air and water, Ecological imbalance	Not yet identified
Drought	All Blocks	Agriculture is largely dependent on rainfall. Hence in case of low rainfall there is high vulnerability of drought.	Drought affects the livelihood of the people and the animal life. Hence there will be huge economical affects all over the region.	Not applicable

B 4.2 Risk profiling of the district

The district can be broadly classified as a ‘safe’ zone considering the previous occurrence of the disasters and its vulnerability of future disasters. The most important type of disaster in this district is **“Flood”** which occurs almost every year during the rainfall months of July-Aug-Sep. However, there is a proper flood management team and set up to handle such a situation and hence there is no loss of life because of floods. Mandla town is one of the areas which is mostly affected by flood every year. All the flood prone areas and safe zones have already been identified in the event of the disaster. Apart from flood, the district is also in low risk seismic zone for **earthquake**. A large

earthquake occurred in this area in 1997. Though there was no loss of life in this district, there can be another such incident and hence earthquake is considered as a possible disaster in this district. Also since 75-80% of the district is covered by thick forests, there is a possibility of **forest fire** occurring in this area. Though there are no previous such occurrences, the administration has to be ready to counter any such situation. Apart from these three disasters, **drought** can also be considered especially during the summer months of April-May and June. The district has not seen any major drought previously. Still there is a chance of occurring and hence we have included drought also in the possible disasters. **Epidemics** can follow up any kind of disaster due to insanitation and lack of proper medical facilities and awareness among the people. Hence the authorities should be ready to deal with the epidemics in case of any disaster.

Mandla – Mandla district has a high vulnerability for the Floods since it has major river systems like Narmada and Bargee backwaters. Also the district lies in Zone III of earthquake map and hence it is also another major applicable disaster. The district has also thick forest cover and Kanha National park is in the district only. Hence forest fire can also be considered as a disaster applicable to the district. Apart from these Drought and epidemics are also possible.

Nivas - Major applicable disasters include flood and earthquake. A Severe earthquake occurred in 1997 and its epicenter was close to Jabalpur which is very near to Nivas and hence earthquake is a possible disaster in this area.

Mohgaon – Flood is an important applicable hazard in this block because of the river system. Also it lies in earthquake prone zone. Hence the authorities at the block level have to take necessary mitigation steps to counter these disasters.

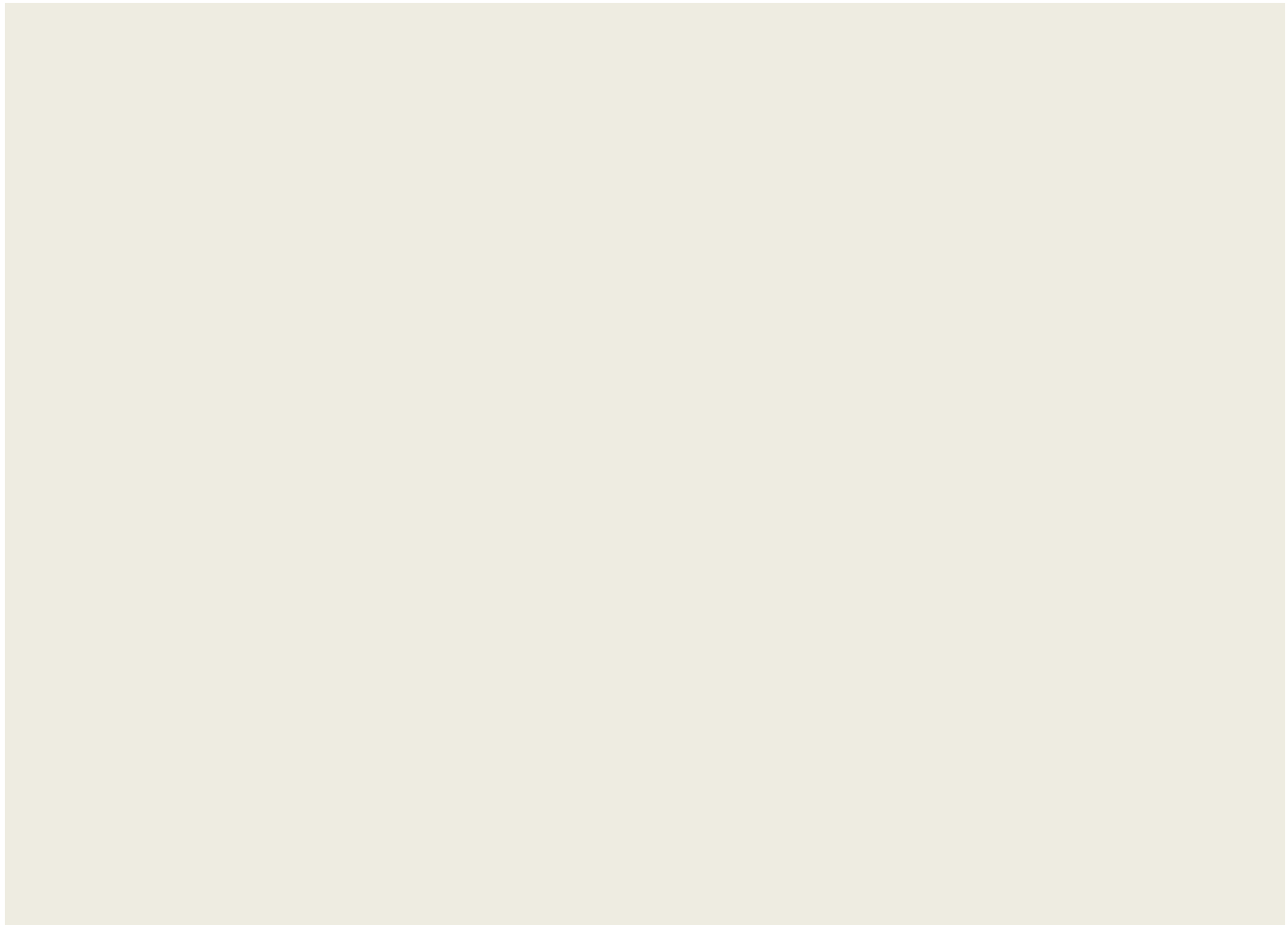
Nainpur – Due to the presence of rivers in this block, it is vulnerable to flood during the months of monsoon. It has also significant forest cover and hence forest fire can also be considered a disaster in this block.

Bijadandi – Bijadandi block lies in the zone III of earthquake and it lies in medium risk zone of the district. When compared to other areas of the district, Bijadandi block is highly vulnerable to earthquake and all necessary steps to be taken to handle this disaster.

Narayanganj – Flood, earthquake and forest fire are the most applicable disasters in this region.

Bichiya, Mavayi and Ghughari – In these three blocks, major possible hazards include earthquake, forest fire, drought and floods.

In addition to these, all the blocks of the district are vulnerable to **Drought** and **Epidemics**. On the whole, Mandla district authorities have to take all necessary measures to counter mainly three types of disasters i.e. **Floods, Earthquake and Drought** apart from **Forest Fires and Epidemics**



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. Disaster management through mitigation can be classified into two parts

- **Structural Measures**
- **Non-structural measures**

STRUCTURAL MEASURES

Structural measures aim to protect a significant area rather than a particular property. Furthermore, structural measures involve high capital costs and need adequate provision for operation, inspection and maintenance on a long-term basis.

A - FLOOD

1) Embankments

- Physically constructed measures such as construction of embankments, dams and water detention reservoirs or improving channel capacity are examples of structural measures of flood management.
- The objective is to attempt to "modify the anticipated flood " by keeping the water away from the people through either constructing barriers or improving channel flow. Constructing Embankments is one of the oldest , most common and often the most economical method of flood protection in almost all the areas. Embankments are constructed to strengthen and raise the banks of a river or stream and are therefore built parallel to the flow.
- For a town like Mandla, Circular embankments (called ring bunds) can be built around the town because of their location in low-lying areas to prevent the entry of flood water into the town.
- While the embankments prevent flood water from entering into the town, they also prevent the excess rainwater on the roads and drainages to spill into the river. This has to be looked into while constructing embankments.

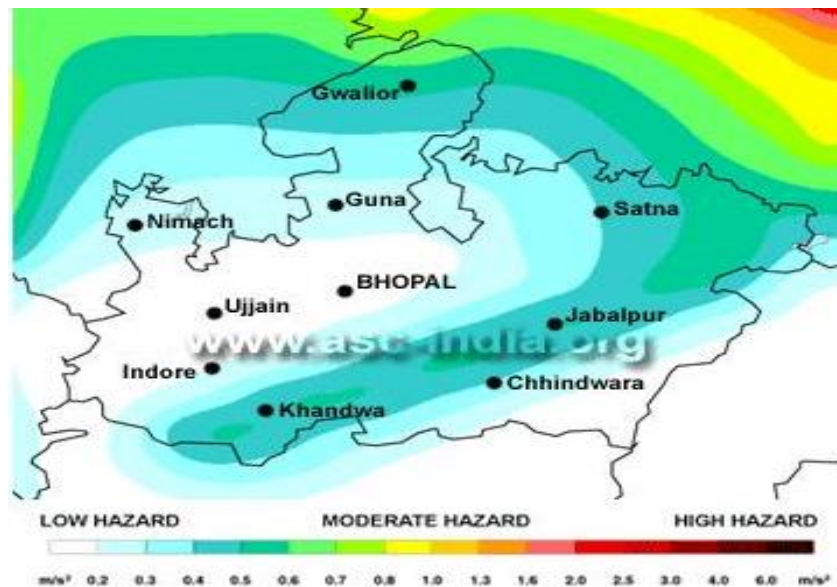
2) Channel Capacity Enhancements

- The objective is to ensure that the flooded waters in a channel flow quickly downstream without any spillover on the banks. This can be achieved either by increasing the channel cross-section or by increasing the speed of water flow in the channel. Speed of the water can be increased either by de-silting or deepening the river bed or lining the channel. Removal of obstacles such as bushes and fallen trees from the banks of streams- big or small improves the flow speed of the water. In the case of meandering rivers, if the length of the river is shortened by cut-offs the removal of obstacles helps in speeding up the flow and has the advantage of retrieving the land of the cut-off portion from the meandering river.
- While attempting to increase flow speed, care needs to be taken to ensure that the enhanced flow does not create additional flood problems downstream.

- Similar steps can be taken for cleaning the drainage canals in the towns and villages. This is very important because most of the times, the flow of flood water is blocked by the silt and drainage in the canals and hence flood water enters the roads and buildings.

B - EARTHQUAKE

Mandla is in the moderate damage risk zone as per the seismic map prepared by MoES in collaboration with IMD and Geological Survey of India



- As per the DM Act 2005, The state governments/SDMAs must set up State Earthquake Management Committees (SEMCs) and designate a nodal officer responsible for seismic safety. The SEMCs will consist of specialists with field experience in earthquake management, as well as representatives of the various stakeholders.
- The policies, initiatives and activities of these agencies will address the concerns of all stakeholders involved in the development, management and maintenance of the built environment to ensure seismic safety. All stakeholder agencies will also carry out regular mock drills and table top simulations for testing these plans.

**Distribution of Houses by Predominant Materials of Roof and Wall
and Level of Damage Risk**

Table No. : MP 42

State : MADHYA PRADESH

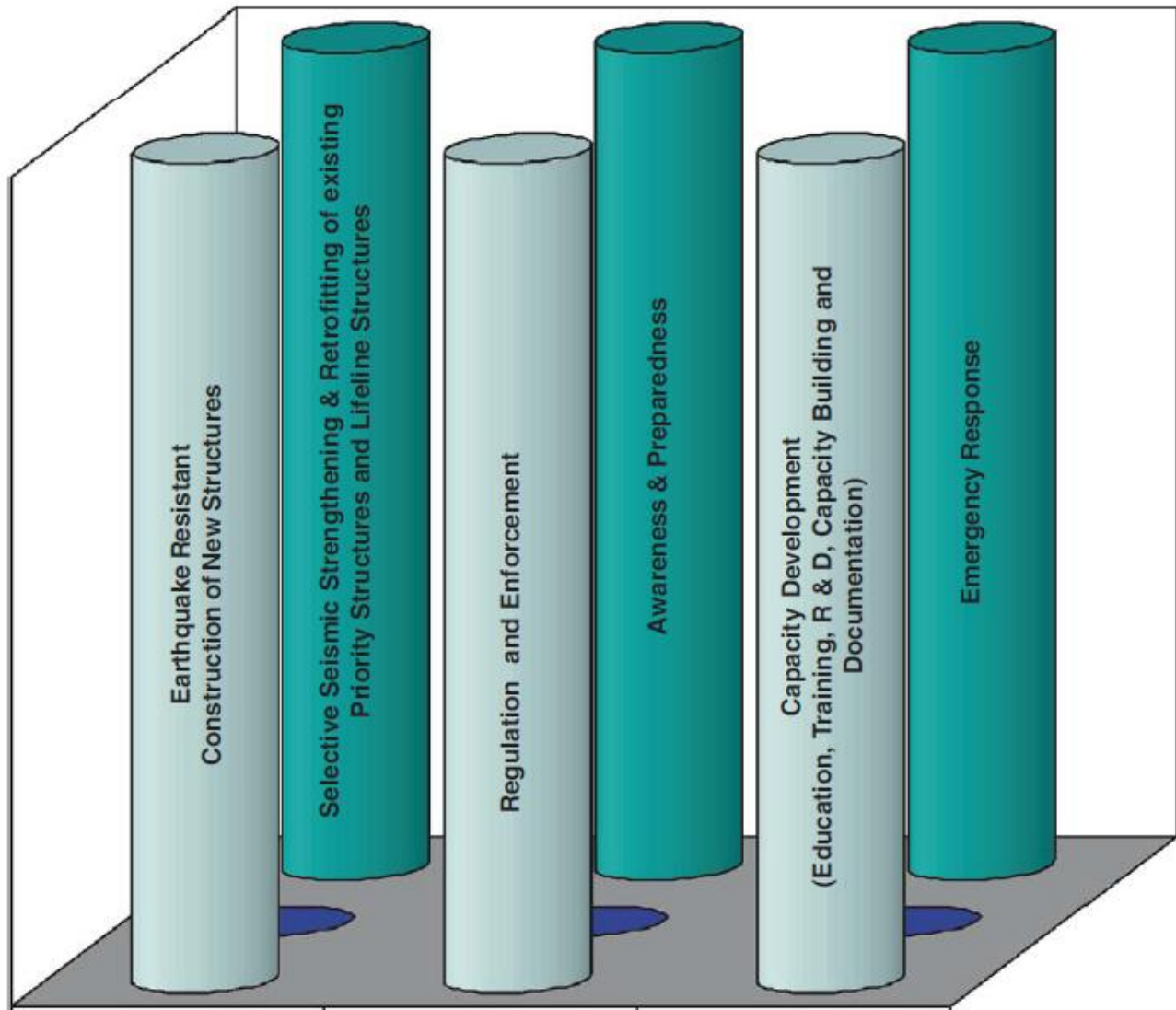
MANDLA

Wall / Roof		Census Houses		Level of Risk under								Flood Prone Area in %	
		No. of Houses	%	EQ Zone				Wind Velocity m/s					
				V	IV	III	II	55 & 50	47	44 & 39	33		
				Area in %				Area in %					
WALL							19.2	80.8				100	
A1 - Mud Unburnt Brick Wall	Rural	171,508	66.8										
	Urban	7,306	2.8										
	Total	178,814	69.6			M	L					M	
A2 - Stone Wall	Rural	162	0.1										
	Urban	26	-										
	Total	188	0.1			M	L					L	
Total - Category - A		179,002	69.7										
B - Burnt Bricks Wall	Rural	47,019	18.3										
	Urban	14,170	5.5										
	Total	61,189	23.8			L	VL					L	
Total - Category - B		61,189	23.8										
C1 - Concrete Wall	Rural	611	0.2										
	Urban	190	0.1										
	Total	801	0.3			VL	VL					VL	
C2 - Wood wall	Rural	7,889	3.1										
	Urban	817	0.3										
	Total	8,706	3.4			VL	VL					M	
Total - Category - C		9,507	3.7										
X - Other Materials	Rural	6,306	2.5										
	Urban	798	0.3										
	Total	7,104	2.8			VL	VL					M	
Total - Category - X		7,104	2.8										
TOTAL BUILDINGS		256,802											
ROOF													
R1 - Light Weight Sloping Roof	Rural	8,638	3.4										
	Urban	2,533	1.0										
	Total	11,171	4.4			L	VL					H	
R2 - Heavy Weight Sloping Roof	Rural	216,646	84.4										
	Urban	12,036	4.7										
	Total	228,682	89.1			L	VL					L	
R3 - Flat Roof	Rural	8,211	3.2										
	Urban	8,738	3.4										
	Total	16,949	6.6										
TOTAL BUILDINGS		256,802											

- Past earthquakes show that over 95 per cent of the lives lost were due to the collapse of buildings that were not earthquake-resistant. Hence it should be ensured that the construction of all new dams, bridges, flyovers, ports, other lifeline structures, strategic assets and commercially important structures are made compliant with the relevant earthquake safety standards specified in the relevant codes and standards, and certify them for compliance. State governments will incorporate earthquake-resistant features in standard designs for the construction of buildings in large numbers like schools, primary health centres, anganwadi centres, and panchayat buildings. Out of the total 1,78,814 houses in the Mandla district built by un-burnt brick and stone walls, 19.2% i.e. 34,332 houses are in the Medium earthquake zone (zone III) and the remaining are in the low and very low earthquake zones.

- Structural safety audit and Seismic retrofitting should be done
 - i) for all the critical buildings and infrastructural capacities, vital installations such as power plants, and water works.
 - ii) Lifeline buildings, structures and critical facilities like schools, colleges and academic institutions; hospitals and health facilities, tertiary care centres and all hospitals designated as major hospitals.
 - iii) Public utility structures like reservoirs and dams; bridges and flyovers, railway stations and bus station complexes.
 - iv) Important buildings that ensure governance and business continuity like offices of the district collector and superintendent of police in districts; financial institutions like banks, and post offices.
 - v) Multi-storied buildings with five or more floors in residential apartments, office and commercial complexes.

5) Public awareness campaigns should be conducted by SDMA, and district disaster authorities in order to sensitize the communities about the earthquake disaster and methodology to be followed in order to reduce the damage and loss of life in case of an event.



C - FIRE

The structural measures of fire safety include proper maintenance and upgradation of fire engines and other fire safety equipment. Identifying of water resources and procurement of all necessary infrastructure etc.

D - DROUGHT

Prevention of Drought is not possible, but lessening of its effects is possible by following certain measures like

- Strategy for mitigation would apply for reducing the frequency and impact of droughts: afforestation, water and soil conservation measures taken at tandem will reduce the misery of the local population.

- Strategy has to be built around water conservation and a cropping pattern, which could be supported by a judicious cropping pattern. Only those crops be permitted which can be supported by the rain water.
- There should be a proper regulation of ground water use.
- Restoration of village ponds, tanks, streams and rivulets should be undertaken after village-wise survey.
- Fodder is a big problem at the time of droughts. A combination of pasture development and afforestation program will provide not only the fodder during normal and drought years but also lead to soil and water conservation, and employment generation on a sustainable basis.

E - EPIDEMIC

- In the event of spread of epidemics, the most important role will be of the Health department to treat the victims and to distribute medicines to the affected.
- Proper institutional arrangements should be made and in-charges must be identified at block level as well as village level so that there is no confusion.
- Appropriate levels of medicines and health equipment should be made available at all times in order to handle any exigency.
- In order to avoid the spread of water borne diseases, the Health dept must take up activities of water purification and cleaning of rivers, lakes and other water resources.

NON STRUCTURAL MEASURES

FLOOD

Non structural measures like Flood forecasting and warning, monitoring, alerting etc aim to keep the people away from flood waters, recognizing at the same time that the flood plains belong to river in the first place. Other measures include Flood insurance for the crops and other properties, forming coordination and review committees in order to review the flood situation, formation of control rooms and designation of in-charges, sensitizing the community through awareness campaigns etc.

The district authorities of Mandla district have established coordination with the Indian Army, so that in case of a severe flood, military assistance can be obtained from Jabalpur.

EARTHQUAKE & FIRE

Non-engineered measures to reduce or avoid possible impact such as education, training, capacity development, public awareness, communication etc. regarding the danger of these disasters.

DROUGHT

- 1) Maintaining of stock of food materials always in the event of any emergency.
- 2) Coordinating with the NGOs and other agencies in order to reach out to the affected people in different drought hit areas.
- 3) Identifying and maintaining of proper channels like PDS to receive and distribute material from the Central and State governments and also by the society.

C 1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes

Development programs can successfully include risk mitigation

‘Every decision about disaster response strategies - by which we mean actions that acknowledge and respond to the likelihood of disasters - has an impact on a country’s potential development’ (Mary Anderson, 1986, 26).

The ideal is for all development programs to include disaster mitigation as an integral component. Hence throughout the process of development planning, from the initial project idea to implementation, all aspects of risk, vulnerability and hazard will have been taken into account and planned for.

Tools for enhancing development planning for effective disaster mitigation include:

- building safety codes and laws
- scientific information, e.g. levels of stress design for civil engineering works
- land regulation, e.g. prohibition of building in specifically vulnerable areas
- prediction, monitoring and warning measures
- measures to reduce urbanisation: laws, regulations, zoning
- enforcement of regulations and laws: civil authorities, etc.
- training for builders and professional qualifications attainment
- public awareness raising: amongst children and adults
- systems for information monitoring, documentation and dissemination
- education in technical and planning principles for building professionals, including architects, planners, civil engineers

Sectors / Line Departments	Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes
MGNREGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate advocacy on special planning with focus in employment generation and asset creation in disaster prone areas. • Micro level planning with DRR integration for creation of assets and infrastructure (road, culvert, escape route, raised tube well for pure drinking water, irrigation structure) and get it approved at the district.
NRHM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of training curriculum for ASHA incorporating DRR. • Conduction of Training for ASHA, paramedics, ANM and others health staff on DRR.
JNNURM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk audit to be conducted for water supply, solid waste management, improvement of drains, prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion and landslides, preservation of water bodies and incorporate the findings to the town plan. • Explore options of urban reform program under JNNURM to advocate with Districts for amending building bylaws for disaster

	<p>resistant development of built environment in urban areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness on JNURM and its implication on poverty alleviation among urban poor and relevance of DRR.
Housing, Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department & Public Works Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate retrofitting in existing infrastructure (public buildings for earthquake protection. Structural measures and building code in earthquake and flood zone Earthquake resistant planning in IAY houses Facilitate adaptation measures in drainage pattern / s e w e r a g e treatment in flood Training of engineers/ masons Advocacies in schools and hospital safety program Generating public awareness on disaster mitigation due to physical development or disastrous impact due to physical development and how the impact assessment has helped to know the pros and cons of it before the development.
Public Health Engineering Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of high raised tube wells
Agriculture/ Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating farmers in doing insurance on Crop and Livestock and Crop diversification as per the agro-climatic zone Localized weather data through community radio and farmers
Forestry and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generating public awareness on importance to social forestry and preservation of biodiversity that works as carbon sink Public awareness on CRZ protection Public awareness on greenhouse gas emission and its impact on disaster frequency
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with NCERT and other syllabus to incorporate DRR basics into curriculum Exposure of students and teachers to DRR best practices in the same agro-climatic zone

C 1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building

Currently, there is a practice of having regular trainings to the Home guard dept. staff, medical staff and other members of the disaster management committees. Trainings have been organized by the Home Guard dept. in order to train the staff in various activities related to preparedness, swift response and relief operations. Recently on 12th June 2012, similar training has been conducted where some of the policemen were trained in the relief, rescue, and search operations whereas the Health dept. staff have been trained on the first aid and life saving operations.

C 1.1.3 Community Initiatives

Communities are always the first responders and hence the DDMA / Dist. Authority will ensure Community participation through initiatives like Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM)

to promote local ownership, address local needs, and promote volunteerism. Already at Mandla, training exercises, mock drills and other activities are undertaken by the district authorities in order to involve the community so that they will be having an idea of disasters and their dangers.

C 1.1.4 Risk Management Funding

Financing of Relief Expenditures:

The policy arrangements for meeting relief expenditure related to natural disasters are, by and large, based on the recommendations of successive finance commissions. The two main windows presently open for meeting such expenditures are the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). The Calamity Relief Fund is used for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood and hailstorm. Expenditure on restoration of damaged capital works should ordinarily be met from the normal budgetary heads, except when it is to be incurred as part of providing immediate relief, such as restoration of drinking water sources or provision of shelters etc., or restoration of communication links for facilitating relief operations. Of the total contribution, the Government of India contributes 75 per cent of the total yearly allocation in the form of a non-plan grant, and the balance amount is contributed by the State Government concerned. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission, apart from the CRF, a National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) Scheme came into force with effect from the financial year 2000-01. NCCF is intended to cover natural calamities like cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood and hailstorm, which are considered to be of severe nature requiring expenditure by the State Government in excess of the balances available in its own Calamity Relief Fund. The assistance from NCCF is available only for immediate relief and rehabilitation. Any reconstruction of assets or restoration of damaged capital should be financed through re-allocation of Plan funds. There is need for defining the arrangements in this regard. The initial corpus of the National Fund is Rs.500 crore, provided by the Government of India. This fund is required to be recouped by levy of special surcharge for a limited period on central taxes. An amount of about Rs.2,300 crore has already been released to States from NCCF.

Financing of Disaster Management Through Five Year Plans:

Although not specifically addressed in Five Year Plan documents in the past, the Government of India has a long history of using funds from the Plan for mitigating natural disasters. Funds are 11 provided under Plan schemes i.e., various schemes of Government of India, such as for drinking water, employment generation, inputs for agriculture and flood control measures etc. There are also facilities for rescheduling short-term loans taken for agriculture purposes upon certification by the District/ State administration. Central Government's assets/ infrastructure are to be repaired / rectified by the respective Ministry/Department of Government of India. Besides this, at the occurrence of a calamity of great magnitude, funds flow from donors, both local and international, for relief and rehabilitation, and in few cases for long-term preparedness/ preventive measures. Funds for the latter purposes are also available from multilateral funding agencies such as the World Bank.

There are also a number of important ongoing schemes that specifically help reduce disaster vulnerability. Some of these are: Integrated Wasteland Development Program (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Program (DPAP), Desert Development Program (DDP), Flood Control Program,

National Afforestation & Eco-development Program (NA&ED), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Program (ARWSP), Crop Insurance, Sampurn Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Food for Work etc.

Initiatives Proposed by Various Bodies Regarding Financing Under the Plan:

References have recently been made to the role of the Plan in disaster management by the High Power Committee (HPC) on Disaster Management, as well as by the Eleventh Finance Commission. The HPC was constituted in 1999 and submitted its Report in October 2001. The HPC took an overview of all recent disasters (natural as well as manmade) in the country and identified common response and preparedness mechanisms on the basis of a series of consultations with a number of government, non-government, national and international agencies and media organizations. An important recommendation of the Committee was that at least 10 per cent of plan funds at the national, state and district levels be earmarked and apportioned for schemes which specifically address areas such as prevention, reduction, preparedness and mitigation of disasters. The Eleventh Finance Commission too paid detailed attention to the issue of disaster management and, in its chapter on calamity relief, came out with a number of recommendations, of which the following have a direct bearing on the Plan:

1. Expenditure on restoration of infrastructure and other capital assets, except those that are intrinsically connected with relief operations and connectivity with the affected area and population, should be met from the plan funds on priority basis
2. Medium and long-term measures be devised by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India, the State Governments and the Planning Commission to reduce, and if possible, eliminate, the occurrences of these calamities by undertaking developmental works
3. The Planning Commission, in consultation with the State Governments and concerned Ministries, should be able to identify works of a capital nature to prevent the recurrence of specific calamities. These works may be funded under the Plan

The risk management funding in the district is taken care by the Revenue department for both short and long term activities. In addition to this, during the event of floods, the funding is also done by the **Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA)**

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.

Separate funds have to be created for **Mitigation, Response and Rehabilitation activities** in order to ensure continuity of these activities and to enable effective handling of the disasters in the district.

“**Mitigation fund**” has to be created in order to source all the activities related to Mitigation of various disasters as mentioned above. All the rescue, search and relief efforts have to be funded from the “**Response fund**” where as all the post disaster activities like reconstruction of buildings, livelihood support activities and other related expenditure should be funded from the “**Rehabilitation fund**”

C 1.2 Preparedness Plan

Disaster preparedness planning is defined as:

“Measures which enable governments, organisations, communities and individuals to respond rapidly and effectively to disaster situations. Preparedness measures include the formulation of viable disaster plans, the maintenance of resources and the training of personnel.”

(Carter, W. N, 1992, “ Disaster Management: A Disaster manager’s Handbook.” p 226)

C.1.2.1 Preparedness before response

Brief steps about the preparedness plans of respective departments, including Home, Health, R&R, Police, Civil Defense, Municipal Board etc.

Disaster preparedness activities

Precautionary measures are key in terms of saving lives, prior to the threat of a disaster impact. Consequently, it is crucial that disaster management actors develop appropriate precautionary activities that can be implemented. Typical measures include:

1. **Risk Assessment:** efficient and effective preparedness planning must take as its point of departure risk assessment. Risk assessment information serves as a means to inform decision makers about the need for disaster preparedness
2. **Communications and early warning systems:** communication systems are crucial for early warning dissemination prior to a disaster. A particular challenge is to ensure that early warnings messages are able to reach and be understood by those at risk. Additionally, it is essential that emergency communication systems are survivable in the event of a disaster occurrence
3. **Public awareness education:** those people, communities or organisations who may be at risk ought to be aware, learn about what to expect and what to do in an emergency
4. **Resource Base:** based on Risk assessment and in particular vulnerability analysis, specific requirements in terms of materials and people involved as well as costs should be made explicit and planned for

Maintenance of levels of preparedness: all plans should be rehearsed in order to maintain preparedness levels and improve response in the event of a real disaster.

- Formation of control rooms and arranging for the necessary equipment
- Shifting people to safer areas already identified
- maintaining a resource base in anticipation of needs
- training and drills to ensure maintenance of preparedness levels

C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

The control room formed should be responsible for all kinds of warnings alerts and emergency messages. The Disaster Management Information Systems will be very helpful in receiving critical information from the Central level and dissipating the information to respective authorities

effectively without any delay. Proper protocols should be followed such that the control room functions at all times and in-charge persons are identified and given the responsibilities in shifts. In Mandla district, new control rooms are formed in addition to existing control rooms and control room responsibilities have been delegated and shift duties have been allotted.

Table C. 1.2.2

Hazards	Prediction agencies
Ex:	
Flood	IMD, Irrigation Dept., PHE
Drought	IMD
Industrial	SPCB, Dept. of Industry *
Earthquake	IMD
Epidemics	Health Dept., Veterinary Dept.,

C.1.2.3 Evacuation preparedness

The following steps are recommended for evacuation :-

- 1) Evacuation of human population and livestock is the only prescribed means to save them from the fury of any disaster.
- 2) In case of a flood listen to the control room instructions or radio for evacuation instructions. If advised to evacuate, do so immediately. Evacuation is much simpler and safer before floodwaters become too deep for ordinary vehicles to drive through. Evacuation of flood affected communities can be one of the most difficult response operations, especially, when it involves large population.
- 3) In order to ensure proper and safe evacuation during fire accidents, the alarms and warning systems should be functioning properly.
- 4) In case of an earthquake, evacuation of the victims should be done such that those suffering from serious injuries are first provided with medical attention and those with minor injuries are taken care of later.
- 5) Proper transporting facilities should be available for immediately shifting the victims to the safer areas.
- 6) Evacuation team should be properly trained to treat the victims and also should be careful not to hurt themselves during the evacuation.

C.1.2.3 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.

A mock drill event has been organized last week by the Home Guard at Mandla for search and rescue teams and first aid and medical teams. More such events are required to be organized regularly in order to prepare the teams for the disasters.

C 1.3 Response Plan

Response plan includes all measures that are taken immediately in the aftermath of a disaster. The speed and efficiency of the response in this phase will crucially determine the loss to life and property. The ability of the district to respond to a disaster will be developed during the pre-disaster phase i.e. during mitigation and preparedness planning and the capabilities and institutions developed therein will be brought into play in the response phase. 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.

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) , in conjunction with the local authorities, shall be responsible for carrying out relief activities during the aftermath of a disaster.

Key Activities in Response Phase

The following activities that need to be carried out as part of emergency relief measures and in the relief phase to implement the policy guidelines :

A .Search & Rescue

The first priority in the aftermath of a disaster is to minimize loss of lives by undertaking rescue efforts for the affected people and providing medical treatment. People who are trapped under destroyed buildings or are isolated due to floods need immediate assistance. The DDMA, conjunction with local authorities will be responsible for the search and rescue operations in an affected region. The Police/Home Guard department shall be primarily involved with the search and rescue operations in the affected areas.

- 1) The Police department shall form a Emergency Response Force which will have the necessary skills and training to perform rescue operations effectively. “Disaster Emergency Response Force” is detailed in the next section.
- 2) It is to be ensured that the search and rescue team will possess all kinds of inventory and equipment required to perform the search and rescue operations. The Emergency response force will coordinate with the District Commandant and other nodal authorities in this regard.
- 3) The police department shall also coordinate with the local NGOs, NCC and VTF organizations in order to carry out the response activities.

- 4) All administrative help will be provided to the rescue teams at the block level and panchayat level by the Block level and Panchayat Level Disaster Management Committees i.e. the SDMs and the CEOs.

B. Subsistence, Shelter, Health & Sanitation

The Revenue department will be responsible for providing temporary shelter, health and sanitation facilities to rescued victims in order to prevent an outbreak of an epidemic. The safe zones and relief areas would have already been identified at the Block and Gram Panchayat level in the pre-disaster phase.

C. Infrastructure and essential services

Disasters can cripple the infrastructure in terms of roads, public buildings, airfields, ports, communication network etc. The immediate priority after a disaster is to bring the basic infrastructure into operating condition and deal with fires and other hazardous conditions that may exist in the aftermath of the disaster. The local authorities would work in close coordination with relevant government departments like Police, State Disaster Response Force etc. to restore infrastructure to normal operating condition.

D. Security

Usually, in a disaster situation, the police and security personnel are preoccupied with conducting search and rescue missions. Some people could take advantage of the situation and resort to looting and other anti-social activities. Consequently, it is necessary that security agencies be geared to prevent this and provide a sense of security to citizens. The District Collectors may invoke special powers vested in him/her by GoMP, if existing powers regarding the same are inadequate.

E. Communication

The District Authorities would communicate to the larger community the impact of the disaster and specific activities that are being or need to be undertaken to minimize the impact. Some of these activities include :

- i. Media Management/PR :** To ensure precise communication of the impact of disaster and relief measures being taken and generate goodwill among community and other stakeholders,
- ii. Community management :** This includes communicating to the affected communities with a view to preventing panic reactions, while providing relevant information and handling welfare enquiries,
- iii. Feedback Mechanisms :** Using various mechanisms, including the communication network to get feedback on relief measures and urgent needs of various agencies involved in emergency relief measures and relief

F. Preliminary damage assessment

In the aftermath of a disaster, the district administration and local authorities receive simultaneous requests for assistance from scores of people and the resources at the disposal of the local administration are over stretched. Hence, it is necessary to utilize and deploy the resources in the most efficient manner. Such deployment is not possible without undertaking a preliminary damage assessment. Once a disaster strikes, the Government departments and the local authorities shall carry out a preliminary ‘**need and loss assessment**’ and the district administration shall mobilize resources accordingly.

C 1.3.1 Disaster Emergency Response Force

Currently the district does not have Disaster Emergency Response Force. There is a need to create one immediately with the following considerations :

1. **Disaster Emergency Response Force** should be formed with immediate effect with the District Commandant as the In – charge of the team. A second-in-line should be identified in the absence of the DC. Third-in-line should also be designated just in case of extreme circumstances.
2. A team of 12 to 15 members who have the necessary skills and previous exposure to such situations should be selected and are designated with the responsibility of “Rescue and Evacuation” operations in the event of any kind of disaster. Buffer of 5 to 7 members may be maintained as a safe measure.
3. The Response force team should be well trained and at all times ready to act.
4. Appropriate and regular training should be given to all the response force team members particularly before the months of flood or drought etc.
5. The team should be provided with necessary disaster management equipment and maintenance of the equipment to be done at regular intervals.
6. Allocations to the Emergency Response Force should be done from the Fund created for the Mitigation of the Disasters.

C 1.3.2 Crisis management direction & coordination

In the event of a disaster, various teams are involved in the rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations of the victims and a strong coordination mechanism should be in place in order to deliver services to the affected people. The Police department along with the Home Guard department take lead in the response and relief activities and they coordinate with all the teams from the respective control rooms at the district, block and gram panchayat level.

The District Collector/Magistrate is the nodal authority in all these post disaster activities and hence his/her role is critical to the whole response and relief plan. Teams such as the Search & Rescue team, First-Aid team, Shelter team, NGOs etc function under the control of the District Magistrate. Usually, the activities that occur after the disaster are as follows :

- On receiving the warning/alerts, the Search & Rescue team and the Medical teams are dispatched to the disaster area.

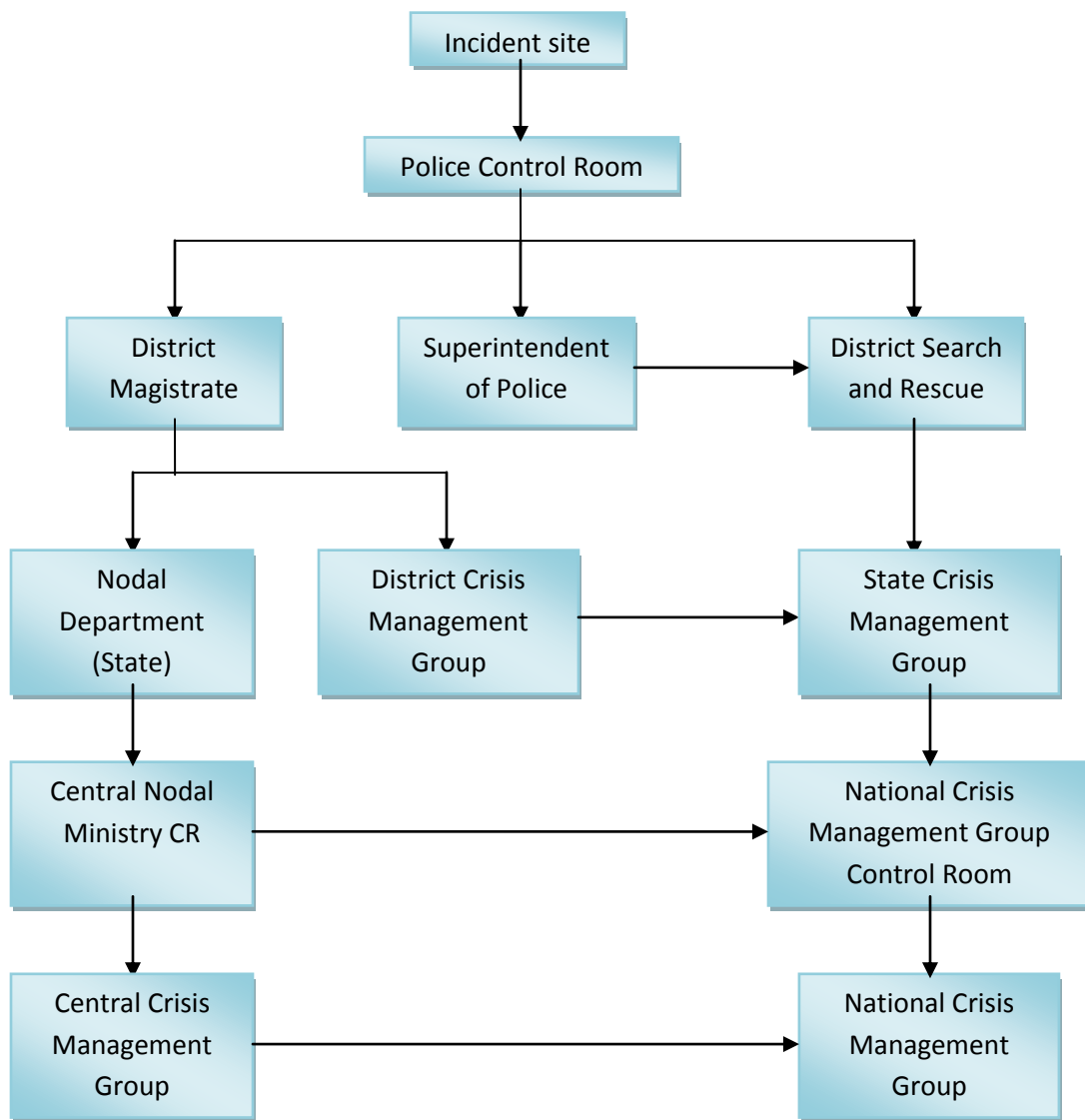
- The S & R team will carry out extensive search operations in order to identify victims carried away by flood water or struck under the destroyed buildings etc
- The victims will then be shifted to medical camps for first aid and other medical services.
- The first – aid team will treat the victims for minor injuries and blood loss and will transfer the victims to the nearest hospital in case of major medical exigency.
- The Shelter teams will take care of setting up of tents and temporary shelter arrangements for the disaster victims
- Volunteers from NGOs, CBOs and other organizations support the activities by providing food arrangements and other amenities, if possible.
- The local police and Home guard sainiks are involved at all stages of the activities.

The District Magistrate is assisted by the District Commandant/Home Guard who takes charge and coordinates with all these teams and provides administrative assistance to all the teams so that they perform their responsibilities effectively. The DC is assisted by the Company Commandant and Platoon Commandant at block levels in the relief and response activities. The DC will also works with the heads of other departments such as the CHMO, Irrigation dept., PWD, Fire Services, Transport & Communication etc. Effective coordination mechanism is required not only amongst the teams but also between various departments and officials so that all the efforts are in one single direction.

District Crisis Management Group is headed by the District Magistrate. Following are the members:

1. Superintendent of Police
2. Civil Surgeon or Chief Medical and Health Officer

Flow Chart for Crisis / Emergency Situation



Source: Crises Management Document, SP office

C 1.3.3 Incident Command System (ICS)

The Incident Command System is a management system. The ICS has a number of attributes or system features.

Primary ICS Management Functions

- Command

- Operations
- Logistics
- Planning
- Finance/Administration

The individual designated as the Incident Commander (IC) has responsibility for all functions. That person may elect to perform all functions, or delegate authority to perform functions to other people in the organization. Delegation does not, however, relieve the Incident Commander from overall responsibility.

The principal ICS management functions are:

Command: The Incident Commander is responsible for all incident or event activity. Although other functions may be left unfilled, there will always be an Incident Commander. In addition to the Incident commander, a second-in-line and third-in-line commanders must be identified who will take charge in case of the absence of the primary Incident Commander.

Operations: The Operations Section is responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives.

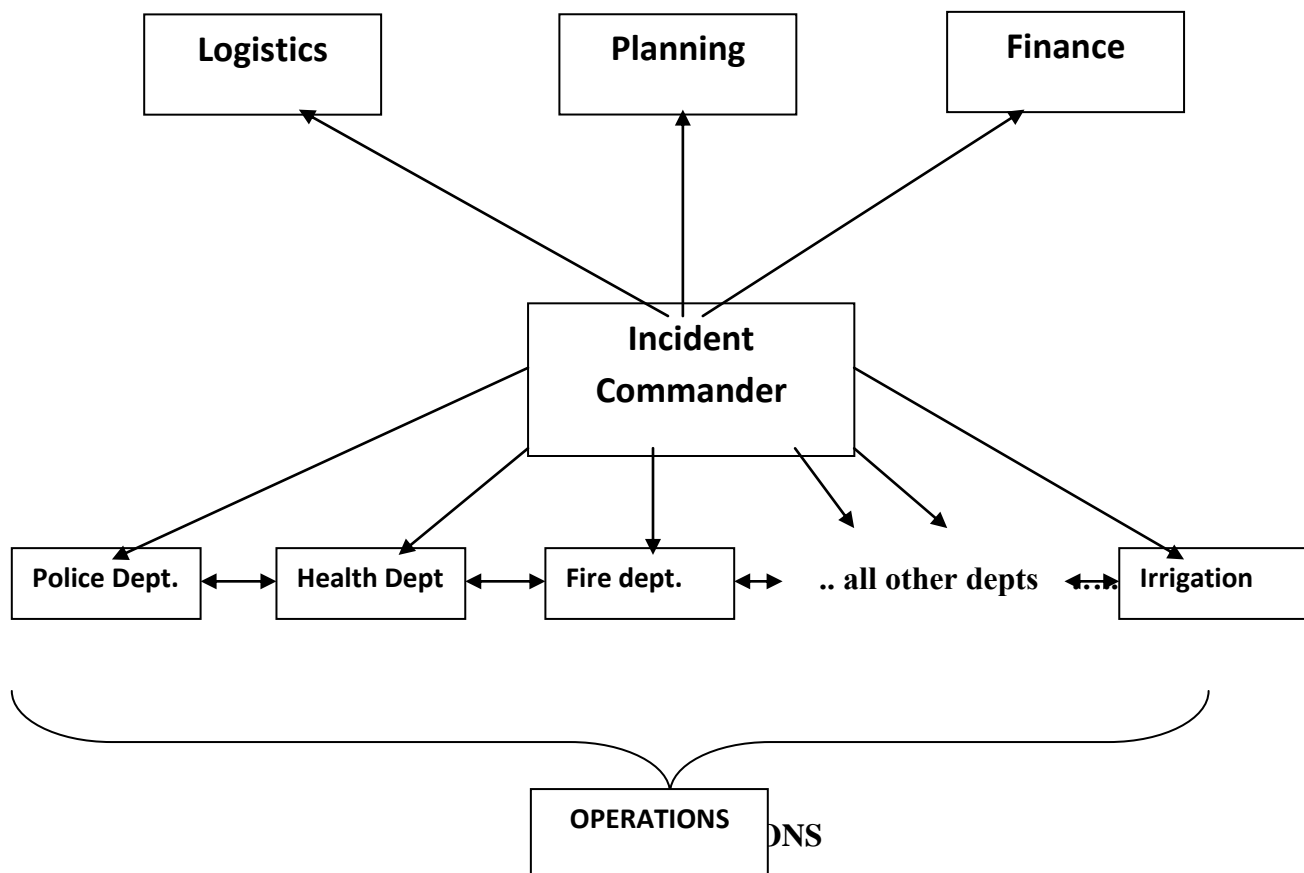
Planning: The Planning Section is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation.

Logistics: The Logistics Section is responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.

Finance/Administration: The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.

Each of these functional areas can be expanded as needed into additional organizational units with further delegation of authority.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM



Roles and Responsibilities of each of the functions heads

➤ INCIDENT COMMANDER

Incident Commander is responsible for the overall planning, directing, controlling and coordinating of the ICS before, during and after the event of any disaster. During the absence or unavailability of the Incident Commander, his deputy should take charge of the situation.

Responsibilities

- Determine the plan, objectives and strategies of the ICS
- Appointing officers and staff in respective roles based on their skills
- Addition/deletion of resources to the response force as per the requirements.
- Conducting meetings, discussing objectives, charting out necessary strategies
- Coordination and follow up with the heads/representatives of respective departments to ensure smooth functioning of the system.
- Assessment of the situation in the district before the disasters, take stock of the position of the disaster management force, its resources, and inventory and take appropriate decision.
- Allocation of resources of all kinds to appropriate roles and enabling them to perform.

- Controlling of the activities related to all emergency operations.
- Monitoring and reviewing of the performance of the force and reporting to the district authorities
- Taking all other critical decision in all matters concerned with the disaster management.

Incident Command Post/District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC)

Establishing a ICP/DEOC is critical while handling any disaster related activities. The ICP/DEOC is like the nodal centre for monitoring all the activities carried out during and after a disaster. The incident commander will operate from the ICP/DEOC. The ICP can be any type of facility that is available and appropriate, e.g., vehicle, trailer, tent, an open area or a room in a building. The ICP may be located at the Incident Base if that facility has been established. Once established, the ICP should not be moved unless absolutely necessary.

It is proposed that the DEOC be established with the Department of Home since the Civil Defense and Police for Disaster Preparedness is a dedicated department suited to the logistical management of an EOC. The DEOC will be set up with the entire infrastructure as per the given layout.

1. The Chief of operations will initiate the activation of emergency services of the DEOC as established.
2. Activation of the DEOC should immediately follow the declaration of a District Level Emergency.
3. The Individuals staffing the DEOC are responsible for establishing communications with their respective departments through radio and telephone etc.
4. The DEOC Chief or designee will determine what staff he/she deems necessary to effectively operate the DEOC apart from the prescribed staff.
5. The designated officers of the Police will provide security at the DEOC

Appointment of Information Officer, Liaison Officer and Safety Officer are also the duties of the Incident Commander.

Information Officer

The information officer is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations.

Liaison Officer

Incidents that are multi-jurisdictional, or have several Agencies involved, may require the establishment of the Liaison Officer position on the Command Staff.

The Liaison Officer is the contact for Agency Representatives assigned to the incident by assisting or co-operating agencies. These are personnel other than those on direct tactical assignments or those involved in an Unified Command.

Safety Officer

The Safety Officer's function on the Command Staff is to develop and recommend measures for assuring personnel safety, and to assess and/or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations. The Safety Officer will **correct unsafe** situations by working through the chain of command. However,

the Safety Officer may exercise emergency authority to directly stop unsafe acts if personnel are in imminent life-threatening danger.

ICS GENERAL STAFF

1. Operations Section Chief
2. Planning Section Chief
3. Logistics Section Chief
4. Finance Section Chief

Operations: The Operations Section is responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident objectives.

Planning: The Planning Section is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan and incident-related documentation.

Logistics: The Logistics Section is responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incident or event needs.

Finance/Administration: The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.

Each of these functional areas can be expanded as needed into additional organizational units with further delegation of authority.

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, Tehsildar, 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.

Table C 1.3.4

INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT	
1	NATURE OF DISASTER:

2	DATE OF OCCURRENCE:					TIME:					
3	<i>DAMAGE AND LOSS ESTIMATES</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>Housing</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Animals</i>	<i>Water source</i>	<i>Road and bridge</i>	<i>Power</i>	<i>Communication</i>	<i>Govt Buildings</i>	<i>Others</i>	
5	<i>NEED ESTIMATES</i>										
	<i>Name of the Site</i> (Village, Block, Tehsil)	<i>Medical Needs</i>	<i>Population requiring shelter</i>	<i>Clothes</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Sanitation</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:		

C 1.3.5 District. Search & rescue Team

The search and rescue operations is one of the most critical activities in handling of a disaster since the loss of life and property can be significantly reduced with timely and efficient search and rescue operations. As soon as the warnings/alerts about the disaster are received, the Search and Rescue team should be geared up and ready to act on short notice. Proper plan should be prepared for the teams so that there is no confusion or delay in operations during the rescue operations. All kinds of advance preparations should be made to implement the action plan for search and rescue. They should procure all the necessary first aid and life saving equipment and the requisite vehicles after obtaining orders from the District Authorities. Proper communication and coordination should be maintained between the members of the team and between the teams and the district authorities in order to carry out the operations effectively.

The immediate task of the S&R team after the disaster is the evacuation of people to safer areas and ensure their safety. In addition to this, saving the lives of people stuck under the destroyed buildings or people missing in flood waters is critical in order to save the lives of as many people as possible. In order to perform these operations effectively, the Search and Rescue team should be provided with proper training periodically and also should be made to participate in mock drills and similar programs.

In Mandla district, teams that carry rescue and search operations are operational but organizing them in below mentioned formal structure is recommended

Table C.1.3.5

S.No.	Members
1	Home Guards 2 or 3
2	Policemen
3	Swimmers
4	Drivers of both cars and boats
5	A health representative for any immediate medical requirement

Existing Search & Rescue Team**Under the command of**

**District Commandant Mr. Santosh Kumat Jat (M-9926769808) and
Company Commandant, Mr. Jagadeesh Prasad Uyike (M – 9424490928)**

S.No	Name	Designation
1	Vipat Janghela	Hawaldar
2	Narmade Prasad	Jawan
3	Narmada Prasad	Jawan
4	Hemanth Kumar	Jawan
5	Vinod Kumar	Jawan
6	Shyam Manohar	Jawan
7	Ramakanth	Jawan
8	Balakrishna	Jawan
9	Brahmanand	Jawan
10	Ranejdra	Jawan
11	Jagadeesh	Jawan
12	Rantulal	Jawan
13	Jagadeesh	Jawan
14	Sukrat	Jawan
15	Chandrabhaan	Jawan

C 1.3.6 Medical response

The whole idea of a Response plan is to reduce the loss of lives of both people and animals and to provide safety and security to the victims. In the aftermath of a disaster, the Health & Medical department has a critical role in providing timely medical services to the affected population. For this, medical response teams should be formed and given proper and regular training so that the teams can perform their responsibility effectively during the time of the disaster.

Some of the activities of the medical response team are listed below :

- Medical response teams should be ready to take up their roles as laid out in the disaster management plan.
- On receiving the warning, they should check the availability of important medicines, life saving drugs, insecticides and if necessary procure them immediately.
- Activate the mobile health units for the post disaster situation.
- Contact the blood donors for blood donation, on the basis of lists already prepared.
- During the disaster, the injured people must be immediately shifted to the hospital and provided first aid and treated for injuries.
- Concentration should be on the treatment of the victims as well as the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases after the disaster.
- In providing medical facilities, priority should be given to severely wounded and injured persons and then to mildly injured persons in order to prevent any further loss of lives.
- Special attention should be given to old aged people, handicapped, women and children and appropriate medical facilities should be provided.
- Clean drinking water should be provided at the relief camps and sanitation to be maintained in order to prevent the outbreak of any diseases.
- The victims who are emotionally broke down must be shifted to the trauma center and counselling should be provided to them to bring them to normal.

In Mandla district, the medical teams consist of In-charge doctor, nurse, compounder, dressing persons etc and the contact details of the In-charge doctors are given below (block wise)

Table C.1.3.6 – List of In-charge doctors in Mandla town.

S.No.	Area	Name of the In-charge doctor	Contact no (off.)
1	Badi Khairi/Hanuman ghat	Mukesh Tilgam	9424013177
2	Churamanghat	Vijaysinh Dhruve	9826777520
3	Kilaghat	R K Baghel	9425138925
4	Raptaghat	Mahendra Teja	9425438446
5	Maharajpur	P S Lal	9425851662
6	Reserve squad	S P Dube	9425043265
		Vijaysinh Dhruve	9826777520
		S N Sinha	9425165158
		A Hussain	9977057192

Block wise Medical teams

S.No.	Block Name	Doctor's name	Contact No.
1	Bahmani	K C Sarote	9424772754
2	Nainpur	R K uyike	9993461081
3	Bichiya	K S Maravi	9826923283
4	Ghughari	L S Uyike	9425898436

5	Mavayi	A N Sinha	9425851651
6	Mohgaon	Kamalesh Mohan	9993077560
7	Narayanganj	M L Chourasiya	9424339946
8	Bijadandi	Dileep Ahirwar	9424301634
9	Nivas	Vijay Paigwar	9425164924

C 1.3.7 Logistic arrangements

It is extremely important to procure, maintain and use advanced machinery and vehicles such as JCBs, Cranes, Procklanes etc during relief and rescue operations. The list of such vehicles and machines is given below.

S.No.	Vehicle/Machine Name	Number
1	Section Machine	1
2	JCB Machine	1
3	Bolero Camper	1
4	Fire Engines	3
5	Long metallic stair case 40ft	1
6	Medium metallic stair case 30ft	1
7	Tata 407 Vehicle	1

Complete data about the registered vehicles in the district should be maintained and details of Heavy goods vehicles, Light goods vehicles and tractors should be maintained separately.

A separate list of vehicles that are in working condition and are easily available at the time of disaster should be compiled so that it can be called for by the search and rescue team during emergency.

An emergency stock of fuel for disasters is usually maintained at petrol pumps and this should be made mandatory. Also a list of petrol pumps should be marked out on a map

C 1.3.8 Communications

Sending all Out-Messages on behalf of Camp Officer of the Relief Camp. Data collection, record keeping, assistance in locating missing persons, information centre, organization of information for Site Operations centre and on specific demands, maintaining In-Message and Out-Message register. In addition, the following facilities should be made available in the communication room:

- ◆ Telephones
- ◆ Fax
- ◆ Intercom units
- ◆ VSAT connection
- ◆ PC with modem and printer
- ◆ Mobiles
- ◆ Photocopying machine
- ◆ Wireless

The media should handle such sensitive situation carefully as it may affect the victims mentally. It should issue the truest information as far as possible. Rumors should not be spread. The correct numerical data should be published so that the public is not misguided.

C 1.3.9 Temporary shelter management

Table C 1.3.9

The following areas have been identified as the shelter zones in Mandla and Nainpur towns which are frequently affected by floods.

S.No	Affected Zones	Relief areas
1	Choti khairi, Hanumanghat, Swami Sitaram ward, Lal Bahadur Shastri ward, Mandla	BTI Student Hostel, Fateh Darwaja school, Dr. Ambedkar ward, Varisht Mool shaalaa, Mandla
2	Churaman Ghat, Dharamsala Ghat, M G Ward, Rangraj Ghat, Mandla	Uday primary school , Mandla
3	Urdughat, Kilaghat, Budhwari bazaar, Rajrajeswari ward, Azad ward, Jailghat, Navghat, Mandla	Women's college, Community hall, Mandla
4	Rapta ghat, Rampura ghat, Goujhi, mandla	Zilla panchayat, Jagannath shaala, Saraswathi shaala, Mandla
5	Maharajpur, Mandla	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru High school, Mandla
6	Santosh Ghat, Nainpur	Community Bhawan, Ward No 1
7	Shri. Madan Jayasval's house to Gopinath Mahalla's house, total 25 buildings	Community Bhawan, Ward. No2 and Tehsildar office
8	Kesari Avadhval's house to pooraram soni's house total 10 buildings	Jayasval Dharamsaala
9	Mohanlal Thakur's house to Pappu yadav's house total 30 buildings	Jayasval Dharamsaala
10	Prem Samudre's house to Maruwathi rao's house total 100 buildings	Primary school, ward no.10
11	Kher Mahi mandir to Railway bridge nearly 30 buildings	High school building, ward 15

Flood affected Gram Panchayats and Relief zones in Nainpur Tehsil

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	Relief zone
1	Potiya	Govt. dept. buildings
2	Khirsau	Govt. dept. buildings
3	Binauri	Govt. dept. buildings
4	Dhararchi	Primary school buildings
5	Pindarayi	Higher Secondary school buildings

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 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:**

- Providing clean potable water;
- Drilling wells, capping springs, gravity supply water systems
- Chlorination of bore-wells and hand pumps, pumping water from rivers into tanks for treatment with alum and Chlorine
- Providing distribution systems like tap stands, washing areas for clothes and for bathing.
- Water source protection: Ensuring existing water sources are protected from further contamination.

- **Sanitation:**

- Construction of field latrines and soak pit latrines at relief camps and final disposal of excreta.
- Design and commissioning of drainage facilities.

- **Vector Control:**

- Solid Waste disposal
- Drainage of waste water
- Insecticide spraying against flies & mosquito's & promotion activities to encourage further use

Source – Nagarpalika, 2012

C 1.3.11 Law & order

Maintaining law & order is major responsibility of Police, apart from it other stakeholders are also involved in it. 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. In addition to performing the search and rescue operations during a disaster, the police department is also responsible for maintaining law and order against theft in the disaster-affected area and co-ordinate with the search and rescue operation through NCC/VTF/NGO. It will also arrange for security at the relief camps/relief material storages. It is also responsible to maintain law and order at the time of distribution of relief material and to take necessary steps to avoid stampede or riots following a disaster.

C 1.3.12 Public grievances/missing persons search/media management

A committee at the district level has to be constituted under the chairmanship of the District Collector to address the grievances of the public regarding missing persons. The search and rescue team should search for the missing persons living or dead. The Incident Command System and the

Disaster Emergency Operation Force should also coordinate with the district authorities in the cause of finding the details of missing persons.

C 1.3.13 Animal care

The overall responsibility of animal husbandry department is treatment of injured cattle and protection and care of abandoned/lost cattle. The animal husbandry department will take care of disposal of carcass with necessary equipments in case of cattle death are there in the affected areas with a view to restoration of public life and result oriented work. They should make arrangements to treat the injured cattle. They should also vaccinate the animals against various diseases. Arrangement for pets and cattle should be made separately.

The animal husbandry department is responsible for covering basic information about the livestock in the region, surveillance mechanism, cattle camp management including site identification with cattle holding capacity, fodder and water, manpower planning for camp, etc. They are also responsible for capturing damage assessment methodology & team which may be deployed after the disaster.

After receiving the warnings/alerts about a a disaster, a public information centre should be established by the animal husbandry department with a means of communication, to assist in providing an organized source of information. It may keep the community informed of its potential and limitations in disaster situations.

Source – Veterinary Dept., 2012

C 1.3.14 Management of deceased

The Carcasses Disposal team is responsible for the clearing of carcasses after the disaster. The team should put in all efforts to check spread of diseases by disposing off the carcasses at the earliest and in the right manner. The health department will immediately start the procedure for post mortem of the dead persons as per the rules. Disposal of dead bodies is to be carried to prevent the outbreak of epidemics. Arrangement should be made to issue death certificates of the deceased to the relatives.

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.

Home Guards

The Home Guards serve as an auxiliary arm of the police force and support the district administration in various tasks. They will be trained for carrying out search, rescue and relief operations on occurrence of disasters.

Civil Defense

The community has a major role to play both as a victim and necessarily as a first responder. Integration of the CD organization into disaster management can work as a great catalyst for organizing community capacity building. CD has been authorized in 225 designated towns in the country out of which 121 have already been activated where volunteers have been recruited and trained. There is a plan to revamp CD, extending its coverage to all the districts in the country and assigning it an important role in DM framework. According to the proposal for revamping, the primary role of CD will be community capacity building and creating public awareness in pre-disaster phase. The proposal envisages converting the town specific setup of CD to a district specific set up. It is proposed to have 18 persons employed on full time basis in each district-specific set up, out of which eight will be the trainers and their duty will be to train volunteers. Till the revamping is finalized, states should start using the existing set up for training more and more volunteers and spreading awareness on the different aspects of DM. The state governments will also activate the remaining non-activated towns in a phased manner. The state governments/SDMAs and DDMA's will coordinate the human resources of the CD set up as well as those of other agencies for performing/responding to various disaster-related activities.

Source – Police dept., Home Guard dept., 2012

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. In many cases, the district administration will not be having sufficient force to tackle the disaster management activities. In such cases, the private security becomes very handy in handling the disaster related activities. The district authorities can take the help of private security in such circumstances and the private security should coordinate with the Police department/Home Guard in performing their duties.

C 1.3.17 NGOs & Voluntary organizations

1. Role of NGOs towards PWDs during Immediate Response: During the immediate response phase, NGOs must take special care to attend to the needs of the disabled. Apart from the provision of relief entitlements, many of the disabled may require specific emergency health care support and in some cases even psychosocial care and support.

2. Community-based management and governance of services in disaster prone areas will be encouraged by DDMA's as one of the most preferred approaches to create an enabling environment for disaster related contingency planning, response and long term risk reduction.

3. GO-NGO coordination platforms like the District NGO Task Forces on Disaster Management will work out in advance Long Term Agreements with vendors for the emergency supply of relief supplies and work out modalities with PRIs to endorse or validate beneficiary lists, especially in cases where disasters have destroyed family documents such as BPL cards, ration cards and other identity cards in order to ensure no exclusion takes place and the most vulnerable are assisted.

4. NGOs involved in immediate response should exercise special efforts to identify people with disabilities and special needs immediately after disaster. Emergency search and rescue personnel

must have knowledge on how to adapt search and rescue techniques to find and safely evacuate persons with different types of disabilities.

5. PWDs and other vulnerable groups are often more vulnerable to physical, sexual and emotional abuse when staying in shelters or camps due to their reduced ability to protect themselves or understand the situation. For this reason, NGOs involved relief camp management should orient relief staff and volunteers on ways to mitigate the risk of such situations. Some PWDs are more vulnerable to undernourishment in emergency situations due to difficulty in accessing rations, difficulty in eating rations, insufficient food quantities or poor reserve energy and pre-disaster general health conditions. NGOs distributing food relief should assess the PWD-specific needs for food relief in their area and make necessary arrangements to meet such needs.

6. All individuals including PWDs should be informed about the water sources and sanitation facilities available in relief shelters or camps and should be provided with information on prevention of water and sanitation related diseases by NGOs and Voluntary Organizations. Tube wells, hand pumps and water carrying containers should be designed or adapted for access to water quickly and easily. Temporary toilets in camps and shelters must be gender disaggregated. If PWDs are denied equal access to water sources or latrines due to discrimination, it may be necessary to monitor access or form separate queues.

7. NGOs involved in response phase should identify health problems as the first step towards responding to health needs of PWDs or people at risk of developing disability. PWDs should be referred to appropriate specialists in nearby medical centers. A referral procedure using existing resources should be used. Where referral centers will not be available during response phase, NGO should find resource persons who may able to provide basic care to PWDs (exercises, proper positioning for individuals with physical disability to prevent deterioration in movement, etc.).

The complete list of NGOs existing in Mandla district along with their contact details are provided in the annexure.

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.

- **Infrastructure desk** will address the issue of temporary shelters ,rehabilitation arrangements, food, medical, and other amenities etc
- **Logistics desk** takes care of procurement, organizing, distribution and maintenance of supply of relief and rehabilitation materials and resources
- **Health desk** takes care of disposal of dead bodies, conducting post mortems ,treating the injured, provision of medicines and vaccinations to the victims to avoid the spread of epidemics
- **Operations desk** handles the relief and rescue operations
- **Communications desk** gathers and records the data, organizes and shares authentic data with the public.

Apart from this, revised List of Items and Norms of Assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) are given at the end of the document.

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.

Information officer appointed by the Incident Commander will take lead in these matters.

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. Currently, the fire brigade at Mandla is having 3 fire engines.

C 1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

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.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction comes under recovery phase immediately after relief and rescue operation of the disaster. This post disaster phase continues until the life of the affected people comes to normal. This phase mainly covers damage assessment, disposal of debris, disbursement of assistance for houses, formulation of assistance packages, monitoring and review, cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses, relocation, town planning and development plans, awareness and capacity building, housing insurance, grievance re-dressal and social rehabilitation etc.

C 1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure

After the assessment of the damage due to the disaster, the restoration of infrastructure should be taken up in order to bring normalcy in the affected area. As per the existing laws and regulations, compensation shall be paid to the victims to support their restoration of infrastructure and to help them get back to normal life.

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. The reconstruction of damaged infrastructure should be done in a phased manner with the most important infrastructure like communications, hospitals, bridges, educational institutions, police stations should be given the highest priority followed by other buildings and constructions. The PWD dept. and the

Housing Board dept. in collaboration with the Revenue, Rural development and urban development depts. will take lead in the restoration of infrastructure following a disaster.

C 1.4.3 Restoration of livelihoods

Restoration of livelihood of the disaster victims should take place through direct and indirect support from Govt., NGOs and the civil society. Govt. can assist the victims to restart their businesses, provide incentives in purchasing seeds and other farming equipment necessary for agriculture, and it even may consider relaxing certain norms in order to take the burden off the victims and to support their livelihoods for a period of time.

C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions

Psycho social needs of the affected victims, including women and children will be taken up by the local authorities by setting up a dedicated centre for psychological disorders and stress release.. A large number of victims will suffer from psychosocial effects in the aftermath of a disaster. The psychosocial impact of disaster will be manifested as psychosocial reaction in the form of **post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD)** and other psychosocial ailments in displaced people due to disaster. A team comprising a social worker, a psychologist and a psychiatrist will provide counselling to them.

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. A number of organizations, like NGOs, self help groups, CBOs, youth organizations such as NCC, NYKS, NSS etc., women's groups, volunteer agencies, Civil Defense, Home Guards, etc. normally volunteer their services in the aftermath of any disaster. The corporate sector and the business community can also be included in the process so that the rehabilitation process will be quick and effective.

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.

Women

1. Safety and security of women is the first priority in addition to providing them relief and rehabilitation.
2. Women should be given psychological counselling since they will be the most affected by the loss of family, children and property.
3. Self help groups to be formed in order to support the livelihood of the women and to instil confidence in them after the disaster.

C 1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues

At present, there has not been any disaster so devastating that it has a long term climatic changes. However, there has been proposals for the establishment of Nuclear site near Chutka, Mandla district which have led to fears among the people of the region. In addition to Chutka, nuclear reactor at another site has also been proposed here due to the abundant availability of water for the reactor's cooling system, and the geological conditions and seismic activity of the place. If this proposal goes through and reactor is established, then there can be some climatic issues that can create some disturbances in the environment of the region. This is still in the initial stages. Apart from this, there are no other climatic induced anthropogenic issues in the district that are caused due to disasters.

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 response 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

Revenue Department

A. Normal Time Activities

1. Appoint and inform all the key officers of all the departments, staff, vehicles and buildings.
2. Procure and make up for the detail of control room arrangements for the disaster
3. Get the details of geographical groups and assignment o Zonal Officer.
4. Record the details of food grain storage places in the district and the Fair Price Shops.
5. Update the details of vehicles, boats and equipments available in the district for rescue operation.
6. Prepare the up-to-date maps of disaster prone areas in the district
7. Record the history of the district, its geographical conditions occupational details, settlements, rain, irrigation and industries etc.
8. Plan the safe alternative routes to utilize during disaster in the disaster prone areas.
9. Orientation Training to various District level officers and departments for effective functioning of control room, co-ordinations and operations to be planned and implemented
10. Make Special appointments of persons in charge of control room.
11. Carry out the exercise of hazard analysis for different seasons, and know the possibilities of disasters and review the disaster history.
12. Review the disaster prone areas, risks, response plan, resource and utility of resources and equipments.
13. Carry out the setting up of communication channels to communicate the messages from village to village.
14. Formulate and provide details of operating systems for District Disaster Management Committee.
15. Secure a list of NGOs and self help groups and their addresses and phone numbers in the district in the prescribed annexure
16. Develop a strategy for disaster management
17. Update the DDMP.
18. Undertake development projects like rural housing, scarcity of relief works, disposal of rainwater and water conservation and water harvesting.
19. Co-ordinate schemes for poverty eradication, self-employment and the schemes of other departments.
20. Check the condition of safe shelter during his visits in the district places and if necessary gets it repaired by co-coordinating with the local authorities, available financial resources and voluntary organizations.
21. Carry out the repairing of roads and ways leading to safe shelters by co-ordinating with various development plans/schemes.
22. Prepare the evacuation plan as a part of DDMP.

B. On receiving the warning

1. Review and have co-ordination tasks
2. Review the alarming situation in the meeting of DDMC.
3. Assign the work as to what to be done by which officer in case the disaster hits.
4. Alert and activate the functionaries' related to early warning and communication looking to the possibilities of disaster and will see that the messages are intimated to the members.
5. Carry out the distribution of work for operation of round the clock control room.
6. Send the vehicles with mikes and sound system for the areas of top priorities.
7. Instruct all the staff to remain present at their respective places.
8. Carry out shifting the people living in low lying areas, seashores, and economically weaker people socially and economically backward families and houseless families to safe places.
9. Workout the arrangements for search and rescue operation, shifting of people and utilization of human resources as per necessity with the help of DMTs and local community through zonal officers.
10. Arrange for temporary shelter for the people evacuated by giving the warning in advance.
11. Provide the vehicles to shift the people to the safer place when necessary.
12. Undertake the operation of forceful evacuation of people if they are not ready to leave even after warning.
13. Arrange for food, drinking water, medicines at temporary shelters and relief camps with the help of local NGOs, doctors, industrial houses, etc.
14. Make in advance preparations for relief activities through local NGOs, industrial houses, and donors over and above normal norms of the relief.
15. Work out the financial estimates for search and rescue and immediate relief.

C. Post Disaster Activities

1. Start relief activities including emergency relief distribution and work out the strategy of damage assessment and provide the formats for the same and explain to all the staff members. Segregate the villagers and areas victimized by the disaster and activate the DMTs.
2. Guide the team members about the payments of relief accident to damage as per the rules and policies of the government before the start of duty.
3. Arrange for drinking water and essential things at community kitchen / relief camps as per the necessity.
4. Work out the primary estimates of the damage.
5. Undertake the rescue operations to save the trapped people through DMTs trained police personnel and swimmers on need base.
6. Arrange requisite more vehicles for rescue work, shifting the people to temporary/permanent dispensary for treatment through DMTs, NCC, Home Guards, Local Police, and Para Military Forces etc.
7. Arrange for identification of the people, who died, maintain the dead bodies till legal procedure is over.
8. Make arrangements for the transportation and distribution of Govt. relief amount and materials.
9. Make due arrangements to see that there should be no haphazard distribution of relief material so that needy people are not deprived of it.

Police Department

A. Normal Time Activities

1. Co-ordination the work of disaster management to be done by superintendent of Police
2. Prepare a separate and comprehensive plan of district regarding the department of police
3. Prepare details of resources as a part of DDMP including the following info:
 - .Details of functions of staff of the district control room.
 - Details of contacts of all the staff members under the district.
 - Maps and statistical data of district areas.
 - Resources and human resources useful at the time of disaster.
 - Details of police staff and retired officers/staff of the police and the control room
 - Appointment of the nodal officer in the control room.
 - Traffic arrangements towards the disaster affected areas.
 - Immediate police procedures for human death.
 - To assist the authorities for the evacuation of people from disaster affected areas.
 - Details of anti social elements.
 - Security arrangements at relief camps and food storages.
 - List of swimmers.
 - Wireless stations in the district and communication network.
 - Security for the transportation of the relief material.
 - Adequate equipments for communication.
4. To update the related details of Disaster Management Plan.

B. On receiving the warning

1. Contact the district Collector.
2. Prepare a plan for police personnel for search and rescue.
3. Make in advance the preparation to implement the action plan for search and rescue.
4. Arrange the requisite vehicles after obtaining the orders for the same from the district
5. authorities.
6. Arrange to communicate the messages through all the equipments of
7. communication and vehicles as per the necessity.

C. Post Disaster Activities

1. Assist the authorities for evacuation of people to the safer places
2. Arrange law and order against theft in the disaster affected area.
3. See that the law and order is maintained at the time of distribution of relief material.
4. Make due arrangements for post mortem of dead persons, and legal procedure for speedy disposal.
5. Co-ordinate the search and rescue operation through NCC/VTF/NGO.
6. Arrange for security at the relief camps/relief materials storages.

Health Department

A. Normal Time Activities

1. Prepare a separate plan for disaster management regarding health.
2. Make arrangements for exchange of information in the control room.
3. Appoint a nodal officer.
4. Plan the distribution of work by forming groups of staff during emergency.
5. Prepare a list of private practicing doctors / medical facilities.
6. Make arrangement for survey of disaster.
7. Procure and maintain mobile dispensary units.
8. Get the information regarding proper places for on the spot medical services in various village during disaster.
9. Make advance arrangements for life saving medicines, insecticides and vaccines.
10. Carry out maintenance of vehicles such as ambulance, jeep and other equipments such as Generators etc. regularly
11. Have training programs for DMTs regarding first aid.
12. Carry out the dissemination of information among the people regarding the death, injury.
13. Provide the primary information of disaster related relief activities to all the staff members.
14. Implement various trainings to PHC / Community Health Centre staff to prevent spreading of diseases among the people, animals, and advance planning for the same.
15. Update the blood group wise list of blood donors with contact telephone numbers and addresses.
16. Carry out co-ordination with various government agencies – schemes to meet the necessity of equipments in emergency.
17. See that all vehicles like ambulance, jeep and equipments like generators and equipments essential for health care are in working condition.
18. Prepare an action plan for the availability of equipments to be useful at the time of disaster management for medical treatment.

B. On receiving the warning

1. Ensure the availability of important medicines, life saving medicines, insecticides and if necessary contact for additional supply.
2. Make provisions for round the clock control room at the district level.
3. Send the health staff for duty in their areas as per the plan of disaster management.
4. Activate the mobile health units for the post disaster situation.
5. Organize in advance to mobilize the local doctors and local voluntary agency for emergency work.
6. Contact the blood donors for blood donation, on the basis of lists prepared.

C. Post Disaster Activities

1. Shift the seriously injured people to the hospital.
2. Immediately start the procedure for post mortem of the dead persons as per the rules.
3. Provide first aid to the injured and shifting of seriously injured people to the nearby hospital.
4. Organize to get the insecticides to prevent spreading of diseases.
5. Send sufficient stock of medicines to the affected areas immediately.
6. Make arrangements for the available additional health staff in the affected areas deputed by the state authority.
7. Ensure the purity of drinking water by testing the sources of water.
8. Depute the mobile units for first aid.
9. Distribute of chlorine tablets and other necessary medicines from house to house.

Water Supply Department

A. Normal time activities

1. Update the detailed information of available water resources throughout the district.
2. Set up the control room and make arrangements for the control room operator.
3. Prepare an alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water in case of failure of regular water distribution system during disaster.
4. Look after the arrangement of Govt. or private tankers to provide water temporary and immediately assign the responsibility as nodal officer to the Executive Engineer or any other officer.
5. Ensure availability of safe drinking water in the affected areas.
6. Provide preventive measures for water borne diseases and chlorination of water.
7. Inform the staff about the disaster.

B. On receiving the warning.

1. Make available chlorine tablets in sufficient quantity and arrange to distribute through DMTs.
2. Organize the teams to check the sources of water / drinking water.
3. Make standby arrangements of tankers for drinking water through tankers or any other available source.

C. Post disaster work.

1. Arrange to check the water tanks, overhead tanks, and pumps, reservoirs and other water resources.
2. Start work for immediate repairing of water pipes in case of damage.
3. Provide chlorinated water either by activating group water supply schemes individual schemes or through tankers
4. Contact the electricity authorities to re-establish the electric supply in case of failure.
5. Provide drinking water to the relief camps / relief kitchens, shelters etc. through available resources.
6. Implement the alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water in case of failure of regular water distribution systems during disaster.

Irrigation Department

A. Normal time activities

1. Get details of irrigation related factors in the district such as rivers, pools canals, large and medium dams, etc.
2. Prepare a list of contact addresses and phone numbers of all the staff / officers, vehicles and swimmers of the District.
3. Update details of damage prone areas.
4. Make control room arrangements and appointment of Nodal Officer.
5. Keep supervision over major storage / reservoirs.
6. Know the location of water level gauge station for flood situation.
7. Disseminate information /warning to the damage prone areas in case of flood situation.

8. Provide details of immediate action to be taken in case of leakage in large water storage reservoirs.
9. Provide and maintain enough and ultra modern equipments for communication.
10. Carry out periodical checking of Dam /Waste veer, canal –tunnel, roads leading to Dams etc. for maintenance during normal time.
11. Provide a very clear explanation of disaster and priorities during disasters to all the staff.
12. Ensure effective working of control room at every major dam.

B. On receiving warning

1. Ensure that communication equipments like telephone, mobile phone, wireless set and siren etc. are in working conditions.
2. Keep the technical and non-technical staff under control, ready and alert.
3. Get status report of ponds, dam, canal and small dams through technical persons.
4. Will take decision to release the water in consultation with the competent authority and immediately warn the people living in low lying areas in case of increasing flow of water or overflow.
5. Keep the alternative arrangements ready in case of damage to the structure of dam / check dam to leakage or overflow in the reservoirs.
6. Make due arrangements to disseminate the information about the increasing and decreasing water level whatever it may be to the community, media etc.
7. A senior office will remain and work accordingly at large storage reservoirs.
8. Arrange to provide the dewatering pumps, generators, trucks and bulldozers, excavator, boats for search and rescue operations wherever required.

B. Post disaster work.

1. Assist the local administration to use boats, dewatering pumps, etc. search and rescue operations If there is no possibility and risk, keep the people and media informed about everything is safe.
2. If overflow or any leakage is found, he will immediately warn the people living in the low lying areas.
3. Will take due care for the transportation of drinking water if drinking water is provided through irrigation scheme.
4. Obtain the clear picture of the condition of all the reservoirs through teams of technical officers.
5. Ensure about no overflow or no leakage.
6. If overflow or leakage is found, start immediate action to avoid adverse effect to the reservoir as per the action plan.

Agriculture Department

A. Normal time activities

1. Action plan regarding the repair/alternative arrangement in case of agricultural production related facilities are disrupted.
2. **Get all** the details of his subordinate staff with addresses and phone numbers and resources of irrigation for agriculture in all the villages.

3. Update details of buildings, vehicles and equipments under his control and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments used by them.
4. Maps showing details of agricultural resource laboratory, seed center, agriculture training school with statistical data.
5. Inspect the sub-ordinate offices, other centers and sub-centers under his control, which are damage prone.
6. Prepare a sub-plan for timely and speedy availability of machines and equipments to restoration of the economic activities in case of loss of properties
7. as well as crops.
8. Details regarding agricultural production, extension, seed growth centers, agriculture university campus, training centers etc; Prepare the action plans to avail the technical, semi technical and administrative employees along with vehicles from near by district and taluka offices.
9. Prepare a list of public properties related to agriculture in the damage prone areas and will in advance make arrangements to lessen the damage.
10. Take due care to see that the emergency services at hospital, shelters, with special reference to agriculture are not disrupted.
11. Maintain the departmental equipments such as diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable wires, fire equipments, de-dusting equipments etc; which can be used during emergency and ensure every 3 months those are in working condition.

B. On receiving warning

1. Receive instruction from the district liaison officer and will take necessary action.
2. Ensure that the staff under this control is on duty at the headquarters.
3. Immediately contact the District Control Room and will assist in the work assigned to him as a part of his duty.
4. Assign the work to his subordinate officers and staff the work to be done regarding agriculture under DDMP and will send them to their sites.
5. Make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them.
6. Set up a temporary Control Room for the dissemination of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.
7. Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangement to get those during emergency.

C. Post Disaster Activities

1. Follow the instruction of the District Liaison Officer.
2. Carry out the duty assigned to him for search and rescue work.
3. Send DMTs with necessary equipments in case the crop is washed away, and if there is water logging in a very large amount.
4. Deploy the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.
5. Review the matters regarding discontinuation of movement for safety measures and will see that it is restarted very soon Act in such a way that the human life is restored again speedily and timely in the priority areas.
6. Contact the circle office or central control room if machines equipments, vehicles, man power, technical personnel are required to restore the agricultural activities.

7. Make arrangement to avail the external helps to manage to disaster
8. Collect the details of loss of crops to send it to the district administration.
9. Immediately put the action plan in real action during the emergency.
10. Procure the details of village wise various crops in the district.
11. Prepare a primary survey report of crop damage in the area and will send the same to district control room and also to the administrative head

MPEB

A. Normal time activities

1. Prepare an action plan for repairs / alternative arrangement in the case of electricity disruption as a part of DDMP.
2. Appoint a nodal officer and ensure that he will check and ensure of electric supply during emergency.
3. Get the details of the staff members with their contact addresses and telephone
4. numbers.
5. Update the maps showing the power stations, sub-stations, Diversification of Power units (DPs), transformers and major electric lines with detail information and other important details like water supply scheme depending on electricity, drainage systems, railway stations, bus-depots, ports, strategically important places, army, air force, navy camps, major hospital
6. Inspect at every 3 months the power station. Sub-stations etc; which are damage prone.
7. The, plan should include for timely supply of electric poles, D.Ps, transformers etc; at the time of line disruption.
8. Prepare a list of public properties related to MPEB, which are in the damage prone areas and will make advance arrangements to minimize the damage.
9. Prepare an action plan for immediate procurement of the required tools and equipments for restoration of electric supply on temporary bases.

B. On receiving the warning

1. Contact the District Control Room and assist in their work.
2. Immediately set up a temporary control room in the office for dissemination of information during the disaster and will appoint a nodal officer from MPEB for work.
3. Consult the District Liaison Officer to discontinue the supply in case of damage in the line or for the safety of the people and property.
4. Ensure that all the employees remain present on duty at the taluka headquarter.
5. Assign work to all officers/employees related to MPEB Ensure to make available the resources available and will establish contacts for the same to deploy those at the time of emergency, which are included in the DDMP.
6. Make groups having vehicles for the emergency work and will assign the areas.

C. Post Disaster Activities

1. Perform the duties assigned for the search and rescue work.
2. Deploy the resources and manpower required for the disaster management.
3. Follow the instructions of the district liaison officer.
4. Contact the circle office or the Central Control Room of MPEB to procure the machines and equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical, personnel for restoration of the electric supply.

5. Prepare a primary survey report regarding damage in the area and send the same to the district control room and to the own administrative head immediately.
6. Dispatch the task forces with necessary equipments to the place where the electric supply is disrupted and ensures that the same is restarted at the earliest.
7. Make temporary arrangement for electric supply to the places like hospitals, shelter, jail, police stations, bus depots etc; with D.G. sets in.
8. Utilize the external resources and manpower allotted to him in a planed manner for disaster management.
9. Immediately undertake the emergency repairing work as mentioned in the action plan.

Public Works Department

A. Normal time activities

1. The PWD will inspect periodically the buildings, residences, high rise buildings under their control.
2. Damage prone road bridges and arrangement for their inspections
3. Prepare Action plan for emergency repairs
4. Prepare maps of the areas in the district with the statistical data related to available resources.
5. Know the position of approach roads and other road of all the villages including bridges, railway crossing etc.
6. Strictly observe the rules during the constructions regarding earthquake and cyclone proof materials.
7. Provide updated details of the staff members with their contact addresses and telephone numbers.
8. Get details of buildings, vehicles and equipment as well as the names of contractors and the vehicles & equipment used by them.
9. Maintain the departmental equipments such as bulldozers, tractors, water tankers, dumpers, earthmovers excavator, de-watering pumps, generators, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters etc; which can be used during emergency and will quarterly check up these to ensure in working condition.
10. Appoint an officer of the rank of Assistant Engineer to coordinate during emergency at the District Control Room.

B. On receiving the warning

1. Ensure that all the staff members remain on duty at the headquarters.
2. Send the officers and the staff assigning them specific duties for the DDMP
3. Immediately contact the District Control Room for assistance.
4. Undertake all the action for the disaster management required to be done by the PWD after receiving instructions from district liaison officer.

C. Post Disaster Activities

1. Make arrangements for electricity, water, and latrines in the temporary shelters.
2. Also inspect the approach roads leading to the temporary shelter and repair the same if so required.
3. Prepare a primary report of damage in the affected area within 12 hrs / 24 hrs looking to the emerging situation
4. Follow the instructions of the District Liaison Officer
5. Remain active for search and rescue activities

6. Provide all the available resources and manpower for disaster management.
7. Mobilize the service of technical personnel for the damage survey work to
8. Help the district administration

Telephone Department

A. Normal time activities

1. Prepare action plan for repairs/alternative arrangement in case of disruption of telephone line and microwave towers.
2. Inspect the telephone exchanges/sub-exchanges in the damage prone area at every
3. 3 months.
4. Update maps showing the details of telephone exchanges, D.Ps, important telephone lines, hot lines, telex lines, microwave towers with statistical data.
5. Get details of the staff members with their contact addresses and telephone numbers.
6. Get details of buildings, vehicles and equipments including the contractors and the vehicles and equipments used by them
7. Get details of telephone numbers of water supplies, Control Room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, ports, Army, Air force, Navy camps, Jail, Police Station and other sensitive places, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency.
8. Appoint an officer not below the rank of telephone inspector to coordinate the district control room during emergency.
9. Ensure that the telephone lines at the shelters, emergency hospitals, police stations, control room and other places of emergency services, which can be used during disaster, are not disrupted.
10. Prepare a list of public properties related to the telephone department which are in damage prone areas and will make arrangements to lessen the damage
11. Maintain the equipments such as diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladder &, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable wires, fire equipments, etc; which can be used during emergency and ensure every month that these are in working condition.

B. On receiving the warning

1. Assign work to the subordinate officers as per the DDMP and send them to the sites.
2. Receive the instructions from the District Liaison Officer and to do the needful.
3. Ensure availability of resources included in the DDMP and establish contacts for the same during emergency.
4. Contact the District Control Room and assist in the work.
5. Ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters.
6. Setup a temporary control room for the exchange of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.

C. Post Disaster Activities

1. Follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer.
2. Perform the duties assigned for search and rescue work.
3. Deploy the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.

4. Make arrangements to obtain external help to manage the disaster.
5. Prepare a primary survey report of damage and to send the same to the District Control Room and also to the administrative head within 6 hours.
6. Review the situation regarding disconnected telephone lines due to safety measures and re-establish the communication network as soon as possible.
7. Send the Disaster Management Teams with the necessary equipments for restoration of the telephone lines speedily where the lines are disrupted and to such places, which are strategically important.
8. Arrange for temporary hotline services or temporary telephone connections at the District Control Room, hospitals, shelters, ports, jails, police station, bus depots, etc.
9. Prepare an action plan to avail temporarily, technical personnel from the nearby district, staff and vehicles from the district office which are not affected in consultation with the district authority.
10. Immediately undertake the emergency repairing work.
11. Make an action plan to avail immediately and timely, telephone poles, D.Ps, transformer to the established the communication system.

Animal Husbandry

A. Normal time activities

1. Update maps showing the details of animal breeding laboratories, animal vaccination centres, animal husbandry training school with statistical data.
2. Record the addresses of members with telephone numbers.
3. Get details of veterinary centres, artificial insemination centres, veterinary dispensary, veterinary colleges' buildings, vehicles, mobile dispensaries and equipments and also the details of vehicles and equipments used often by outer source
4. Get details of essential facilities to be provided at sensitive place such as important animal husbandry centres, veterinary college campus, training centre etc;
5. Arrangement of repairs/alternative arrangements in case the facilities related to animal husbandry and veterinary services are disrupted.
6. Maintain the equipments available such as stands to keep animals, sharp instruments, insecticides, diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable wires, fire equipments, de-dusting equipments etc; which can be used during emergency and will also ensure that they are in working condition.
7. Make arrangements to necessary medicines, vaccines and other material, for treatment of animals.
8. Collect the details of cattle in each village of the taluka, details of safe places for the treatment of animal, milk dairies, other private veterinary doctors and facilities related to it.
9. Appoint an employee not below the rank of livestock inspector to coordinate the District Control Room during emergency
10. See that essential services related to animal husbandry and Veterinary services are not disrupted at the time of emergencies.

11. Prepare a list of public properties related to animal husbandry, which are damage prone areas and will make advance planning to lessen the damage.

B. On receiving the Warning

1. Consult the Liaison Officer to prevent the probable epidemic among the cattle and also for the safety measures.
2. Assign the work to be done to the subordinate officers and staff and send them to their sites.
3. Immediately contact the District Control Room and will assist in the work.
4. Ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters
5. Receive instructions from the district liaison officer and do the needful.
6. Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make necessary arrangements to obtain those during emergency.
7. Set up a temporary control room for the exchange of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.
8. Make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them.

C. Post Disaster Activities

1. Contact the State Director of A.H. if additional equipments vehicles, manpower, technical personnel etc; are required for restoration of the cattle related activities.
2. Send DMTs with necessary equipments in case of cattle death are there in the affected areas for the disposal of carcass with a view to restoration of public life and result oriented work.
3. Arrange to treat the injured cattle.
4. Follow the instruction of the District Liaison Officer.
5. Deploy the available resources and manpower to manage the disaster.
6. Review the matters to restart the milk collection activity where it has been closed for security measures.
7. Carry out the duty assigned to him for search and rescue work.

State Transport

A. Normal time activities

1. Prepare action plan regarding repairs/alternative arrangement in case of disruption of transport services.
2. Plan alternative routes for the transportation and road network.
3. Inspect the damage prone S. T. Depots, pick up stand, control points, garages etc; at the frequency of every three months.
4. Plan out for restoration of goods transportation in case of damages observed, to the buses & parcel van.
5. Update map showing S.T. depots, pick up stand, control point, S.T. garages and important routes with equipments of communication, telephone line, telex lines, megaphone, amplifiers with statistical data.
6. Get details of the staff with contact numbers, details of bus drivers, conductors, mechanical and supervisory staff.
7. Get details of location of buses in all the areas of the district available round the clock.
8. Get details of fuel arrangements for buses for emergency work.

9. Do's and Don'ts to be observed strictly during emergencies and details of priorities should be given to the staff.
10. Make arrangement for additional buses for evacuation of people from the affected areas.
11. Get details of buildings, vehicles and equipments under his control and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments used by them.
12. Get details of important telephone numbers of water supply schemes, 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/calamity.
13. Prepare an action plan to procure temporary buses, the technical personnel from the nearby district which are not affected.
14. Take due care to see that the transportation at shelters and emergency hospital
15. is not disrupted during calamities.
16. Prepare a list of public properties related to transport department, which are in
17. the damage prone area and will arrange in advance to minimize the damage.
18. Maintain the equipments available such as cranes, diesel generator, earth over 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.

B. On receiving the warning

1. Ensure for not allowing passenger buses to move out of the S.T. Depots during final warnings of cyclone, flood etc; to take safety measures for passengers who cannot return back to their home.
2. Assist the administration to send the messages of warning to the remote areas through the drivers/conductors on transport routes.
3. Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangements to get those during emergency.
4. Set up a temporary special control room and information center at the main bus station.
5. Immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work.
6. Ensure that the staff at the headquarters is on duty.
7. Set up a temporary control room for the dissemination of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.
8. Make available the sufficient number of S.T. buses to the state administration for the evacuation of the people to safe places from the disaster prone areas.
9. Assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.
10. Receive instructions from the district liaison officer and will do the needful.
11. Consult the Liaison Officer to close the transportation in the damage prone areas for the safety of the people and the property.
12. Make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them.

C. Post Disaster Activities

1. Prepare a primary survey report on damage in the area and will send it to the district control room and also to the administrative head within 6 hours.
2. Make temporary arrangement of transportation for control rooms, hospitals, shelters, bus depots etc.

3. Engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.
4. Review the matter regarding closing of movement of buses for safety reason and see that those are restarted very soon.
5. Follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer.
6. Carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work
7. Send DMTs with necessary equipments if the transportation is disrupted.
8. Immediately undertake repairs needed at the bus stations.
9. Collect the details of roads, damaged and will get them repaired in co-ordination with competent authority and will restore the bus services.
10. Contact the District Control Room if additional equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical personnel, which are required to restore the transportation related activities.

Forest Department

A. Normal time activities

1. Make a list of addresses of members with telephone numbers.
2. Procure details of veterinary centres, artificial insemination centres, veterinary dispensary, veterinary colleges' buildings, vehicles, mobile dispensaries and equipments under his control and also the details of vehicles and equipments used often by outer source.
3. Get maps showing the details of area with statistical data.
4. Prepare a plan to make approach roads under forest department and their condition including bridges, causeways, railway crossing etc.
5. Inspection of damage prone roads, bridges, check dams, causeways, under forest department
6. To inspect periodically the buildings, residencies, high causeways under forest department
7. To maintain the equipments available such as sharp instruments, insecticides, diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable wires, fire equipments, de-dusting equipments etc; which can be used during emergency
8. Ensure that they are in working condition.
9. Take care of public shelters, other places to be used for evacuation with primary facilities like water
10. Prepare a list of public properties in the damage prone forest areas and will make advance arrangements to lessen the damage.
11. Carry out plantation of bio-shields and other plants that help reducing the impact of disasters

B. On Receiving the Warning

1. Arrange for wireless, telephones, manpower, forest guard in advance to disseminate information of the disaster in the damage prone areas and will play a key role with the district administration to warn the public.
2. Immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work.
3. Ensure that the staff at the headquarters is on duty.
4. Make in advance arrangement for fuel wood and bamboos for priority areas.
5. Assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.

C. Post Disaster Activities

1. Follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer

2. Send task forces with vehicles, tree cutters, ropes, flood light, generator in case of closure of roads due to felling of trees.
3. Take actions to provide electricity, water and latrine to the temporary shelters in the forest areas.
4. Carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work.
5. Engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster prepare a primary report of damage for the affected areas.

Home guards Department

A. Normal time activities

1. Get details of the staff with their address and phone numbers
2. Arrange for details of fuel arrangement for ships-mechanized launches at the time of emergency.
3. Do's and Don'ts to be observed during emergencies and details of priorities should be given to the staff.
4. Set up for evacuation of people from affected area of the river side area.
5. Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments should be procured.
6. Prepare map showing rivers and the important routes
7. Maintain communication equipments, telephone line, telex lines, megaphone, amplifiers with statistical data.
8. 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.
9. Ensure the arrangement for transportation & evacuation of people from the affected areas.
10. Prepare the action plan regarding repairs and alternative ways in case of disruption of transportation.
11. Prepare plan showing the alternative routes and arrangement for transportation of goods etc; during emergencies.
12. Inspect the garages and control point etc; which are damage prone.
13. Make due arrangement for materials to restore the facilities in case the movement of the materials and goods on the ports are damaged.
14. Prepare an action plan to avail on temporary bases, the technical personnel from the nearby district which is not affected.
15. Collect the details of swimmers in the district.
16. Make arrangement for sufficient fuel during emergency.
17. 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.
18. Take due care to see that the transportation at shelters and emergency hospital is not disrupted during calamities.
19. 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.

B. On receiving the warning

1. 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.
2. Evacuate the fishermen to a safe place and if they deny, to get it done forcefully.
3. Ensure that the warning signals are received in time and shown immediately to the people.
4. Undertake the work of search and rescue and also the relief work
5. Set up a temporary special control room and information centre at the main bus station.
6. Immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work
7. Ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters.
8. Assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.
9. Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangements to get those during emergency.
10. 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.
11. Assist the administration to send the messages regarding warning to the remote area

C. Post Disaster Activities

1. Follow the instructions of District Liaison Officer.
2. Carry out the duty assigned for search and rescue work.
3. Engage the resources and manpower available to manage the disaster.
4. Review the matters regarding closing of movement at the port for safety measures and will ensure that it is restarted very soon.
5. To contact the district control room if additional equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical personnel are necessary to restore the port related activities.
6. Prepare a primary survey report of damage and send it to the District Control Room and to the administrative head.
7. Collect the details of approach roads connecting the damaged area and get them repaired in co-ordination with the competent authority

Checklist of Various Departments

Preparedness Checklist for the District Collector

1. Prepare of the DDMAP with the assistance of DDMC after setting up the DDMA for the district.
2. Set up District Control Room.
3. Under the DDMP, district level agencies would be responsible for directing field interventions through various agencies right from the stage of warning to relief and rehabilitation.
4. At the disaster site, specific tasks to manage the disaster will be performed.
5. Collector will be assisted by SOC (site operation control).
6. SOC will be headed by a Site Manager.
7. Site Manager will co-ordinate the activities at various camp sites and affected areas.
8. The site Operations Centre will report to the District Control Room.

9. The Collector will co-ordinate all the field responses which include, setting up Transit Camps, Relief Camps and Cattle Camps.

Preparedness Checklist for the Police Department

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Adequate warning mechanisms established for evacuation.
3. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
4. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.
5. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
6. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
7. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed

Preparedness Checklist for the Health Department

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. A hospital plan for the facilities, equipment and staff of that particular hospital based on “The Guide to Health Management in Disasters” has been developed.
6. Hospital staff is aware of which hospital rooms / buildings are damage proof.
7. All the staff of the hospital has been informed about the possible disasters in the district, likely damages and effects, and information about ways to protect life, equipment and property.
8. An area of hospital identified for receiving large number for casualties.
9. Emergency admission procedures with adequate record keeping developed.
10. Field staff oriented about DDMP, standards of services, and procedures for tagging.
11. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
12. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for M.S.E.D.C

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
6. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Water Supply Department

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. Adequate warning mechanisms for informing people to store an emergency supply of water have been developed.
6. Procedures established for the emergency distribution of water if existing supply is disrupted.
7. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
8. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Irrigation Department

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. Flood monitoring mechanisms can be activated in all flood prone areas
6. All staff is well aware of the precautions to be taken to protect their lives and personal property.
7. Each technical assistant has instructions and knows operating procedures for disaster conditions.
8. Methods of monitoring and impounding the levels in the tanks evolved.
9. Methods of alerting officers on other dam sites and the district control room, established.
10. Mechanisms evolved for forewarning settlements in the downstream, evacuation, coordination with other dam authorities.
11. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
12. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Telephone Department

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
6. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for PWD

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. All officers are familiar with pre-disaster precautions and post-disaster procedures for road clearing and for defining safe evacuation routes where necessary.
6. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
7. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Agriculture Department

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. Information provided to all concerned officers about the disasters, likely damages to crops and plantations, and information about ways to protect the same.
6. The NGOs and the other relief organizations are informed about the resources of the department.
7. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
8. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

Preparedness Checklist for Animal Husbandry Department

1. The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
2. Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
3. Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
4. Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
5. Hospital staff is aware of which hospital rooms / buildings are damage-proof.
6. All the staff of the veterinary hospitals and centres have been informed about the possible disasters, likely damages and effects, and information about the ways to protect life, equipment and property.
7. An area of the hospital identified for receiving large number of livestock.
8. Emergency admission procedures with adequate record keeping developed.
9. An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
10. Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

C 2.2 Hazard specific SOPs for designated Departments and Teams

Hazard Specific SOPs and checklists for all concerned departments, authorities, designated disaster management teams, committees and the sub committees at district and sub district level, will be prepared and maintained.

C 2.2.1 – FLOOD

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the areas which are vulnerable to floods. • Construction of safety wall and embankment for identified villages and places where the flood water reaches first <p><u>Public Works Department</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of drainage system for flood prone and other areas of the district. • Set up communication arrangements in whole of the district and with neighboring district authorities also. • Storage of necessary materials keeping in view of disaster. • Ensuring and preventing damage of stored materials.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping the stored materials ready for disbursement as relief during need. • Keeping the transportation vehicle ready to carry the material. • Preventing possible misuse of materials.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disbursement of good quality relief materials. • Disbursement of adequate quantity of relief material and ensuring minimum standards of relief. • Arrangement to provide security to relief material. • Ensuring that good and adequate quantity of relief materials are delivered to the affected people.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting and managing the list of resources. • Proper storage and management of arrived materials from different sources.

Structural Work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of safety wall and embankment for identified villages and places where the flood water reaches first

- Development of Natural Detention Basin for flood prone rivers in the district.
- Construction of Check-Dam, Stop-Dam and Reservoir primarily in the flood prone areas as and when required.
- Construction of drainage system for flood prone and other areas of the district.
- Construction of structures to divert flood water in villages and areas which are prone to it.
- Plantation of trees to reduce soil erosion in flood affected places.
- Establishment of water level measurement apparatus in all rivers flowing through the district.

Non-Structural Work

- Informing people, living in flood prone areas, regarding various types of available Insurance policies.
- Communicating various aspects of flood to the people residing in flood prone areas through various techniques of IEC.
- Identification of places affected by floods previously.
- Drafting of special type of Map indicating flood prone areas, direction of river flow, drainage system and all the metallic and gravel roads.

C 2.2.2 - Drought

Structural Work

- **Rain Water Harvesting** – Check Dam, Reservoir and Stop Dam are to be constructed For storing rain water
- **Deepening and Digging of Water bodies** – In order to store more rain water the cleaning of water bodies, deepening and digging activities is to be carried out.
- **Tree Plantation** – In order to prevent draught tree plantation activities are to be carried out and necessary policies are to be formulated in this effect.

Non-Structural Work

- District level arrangement is to be developed in order to ensure efficient utilization of water resources.
- Encouraging farmers to take up insurance related to agriculture.
- In order to spread awareness regarding agricultural insurance several camps is to be organized throughout the district in coordination with insurance companies.
- Mass Awareness program is to be conducted for better maintenance of water resources.
- Encouraging and imparting training to the farmers relating to crops which requires less water.
- Cooperative organization is to be formed and mobilized.

C 2.2.3 - Earthquake

Structural Work

- Identification and retrofitting and renovation of old, dilapidated structures and building.
- Construction of Earthquake resistant (upto specified Richter Scale) building and strict

adherence to the building construction rules thereof.

- Strengthening, retrofitting and renovation of lifeline building such as District Hospital, Collectorate etc. in the first phase.
(Strict adherence to the rules of earthquake resistant building construction as given in the manual published by Disaster Management Institute, Bhopal is to be ensured)

Non-Structural Work

- **Useful Land Planning** – Preventing the construction of tall structures in Earthquake prone areas. If construction is necessary then strict adherence to the rules of earthquake resistant building construction is to be strictly followed.
- **Training and Workshop** – Arranging Workshop for all the people related to the building construction such as Civil Engineer, Contractor, Supervisor, mason etc. In this manner it will be easy to ensure adherence to the rules of earthquake resistant building construction.
- **Mass Awareness** – In order to reduce the damage ensuring training and education to the families / communities / Government and Non-Government Organisation and departments regarding various aspects of earthquake and its relative effect on livelihood and property.

C 2.2.4

Epidemic

Structural Work

- Ensuring proper drainage system and proper removal of dirty and polluted water.
- Establishing waste disposal system and construction of dustbin at required places.
- Arrangement of purified drinking water source and construction of lavatory.
- Spraying of D.D. T and bleaching powder from time to time.
- Establishing Primary Health Centers.
- Identifying places for disposal of dead animals and carcass.

Non-Structural Work

- Arrangement of special Health Camp from time to time at sensitive places.
- Conducting awareness program to convey the reasons for spreading of epidemics.
- Proper arrangement of vaccination.
- Conducting special Education and Information campaigning program such as Wall Painting, Folk Songs etc. to aware people regarding various aspects of Health and Hygiene.

C 3 Financial Provisions for Disaster Management

C 3.1 District Disaster Response Fund

District Disaster Response Fund will basically cover the disaster response, relief, and rehabilitation part. Currently there is no such fund existing in the district and there is a strong need to immediately make provisions for the same.

C 3.2 District Disaster Mitigation Fund

District Disaster Mitigation Fund will basically cover the disaster mitigation and preparedness activities. Provisions have to be made such that all the mitigation activities discussed above will be sourced from the Disaster Mitigation Fund.

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

C 4 Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders

C 4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in the District

In addition to the people of the region, following stakeholders have been identified at the district level as a part of Disaster Management planning.

- 1) Private and Public sector
- 2) Governmental organizations and Community Based Organizations
- 3) Religious Institutions
- 4) Academic Institutions
- 5) International Humanitarian Organizations

The roles and responsibilities of each of the stakeholders are given below

C 4.1.1 Private and Public Sectors:

Public Sector – Apart from the designated teams and force, many of the public servants and officials can be involved in the disaster management activities like teachers, state government employees working in the district, road transport employees and even railway employees. Their involvement will help the district administration to efficiently handle the disaster related activities.

Private Sector – Private sector participation is also very important in addition to the governmental efforts during disasters. Private hospitals, media persons, private security, NGOs, CBOs, volunteers and other social organizations can also take part in the disaster management activities.

Proper coordination mechanism should be there between the private and public sector organizations and it should be ensured that the services of private organizations is used to the fullest extent.

C 4.1.2 Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations:

NGOs and CBOs are an important part of disaster management in Mandla district. There are a total of over 116 NGOs and CBOs which take part in the flood relief and other reconstruction activities. 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 is elaborated stage wise (preparedness, response and recovery) below.

Preparedness Stage		
Key Components	Roles and Key Actions of NGOs and CBOs to facilitate and support	
	Community Level	District Level
Institutional Arrangements	Formation of Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate formation and participate in district level task forces, Advocate for establishment of DDMA NGO Advisory Committee
Coordination Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of community level coordination mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in developing and participate in district level GO- NGO and Inter Agency Coordination mechanisms
Contingency Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency planning at community levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in development, piloting, validation and updating of the district level contingency and preparedness plans
Capacity Needs Analysis and Standardized Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed assessment of current needs and capacities at community level Training, Simulation and mock drills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate detailed assessment of current needs and capacities at district levels Facilitate Training and mock drills of different stakeholders
Hazard Monitoring, Forecasting and Early Warning (EW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish linkages with stakeholders for hazard monitoring and provide last mile connectivity for EW dissemination 	
Information & Knowledge Management and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate, support and establish mechanisms for information dissemination before, during and after disasters Collect, Manage, Process and share Data during and after disaster Research, develop, document and disseminate best practices, including traditional coping strategies for replicability and scale up 	

Response and Recovery Phase		
Phase	Needs and Timely Action	Timeline / Remark
Acute emergency phase or response	Search and rescue, first aid, disposal of dead bodies and animal carcasses, damage and needs assessment, relief mobilization and distribution, temporary shelter, registration, information management, coordination etc.	1 to 30 days (depending on extent and gravity of disaster) Timely and appropriate response will depend on the preparedness and contingency planning put in place by the Government and NGOs, CBOs and CSOs.
Care, maintenance and recovery phase	Food, water, sanitation, health care, psycho-social care, education, livelihoods, training, coordination	The length of this phase will depend of the type of emergency. In floods this might not exist while in case of big earthquake it might be couple of years. This is the phase before affected population can return to normal ways of living. It also called transitional phase
Reconstruction and long term Recovery	'Durable solution' for livelihoods, housing, skill building, institution building, coordination etc.	It may take 2 to 5 years to restore the life back to normalcy and establish all the institutions and infrastructure 'better than pre-disaster days'.

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. All such religious institutions and centers should be identified and list be maintained so that in the event of a disaster, these institutions can be involved in the relief operations.

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. Schools and colleges premises can be used as relief centers and temporary shelter during flood or any other disaster.

The Disaster management Institute, Bhopal can act as the provider of subject specific expertise for disaster management planning. The following agencies can be contacted for further expertise:

C 4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations:

Red cross is one of the most prominent international organizations functioning in Mandla district with its office in Mandla town. The contact details are

Red Cross Society,
District Hospital,
Mandla, Mandla district, MP
Ph – 07642-251183

C 4.2 Responsibilities of the stakeholders

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. For this the Distt. EOC head can seek help from other districts through Divisional Commissioner or State EOC.

In Mandla district, usually floods is the most frequently occurring disaster due to the Narmada river and Bargee and other small dams and back waters. Narmada river originates at Amarkantak in Dindori district and flows through Mandla district. Any abnormally high or low levels of rainfall in Dindori district will hence have an effect on the water levels of Narmada river in Mandla district. Hence there is a need to establish proper coordination mechanism with the Dindori district authorities in order to be informed about any kind of flood related disasters.

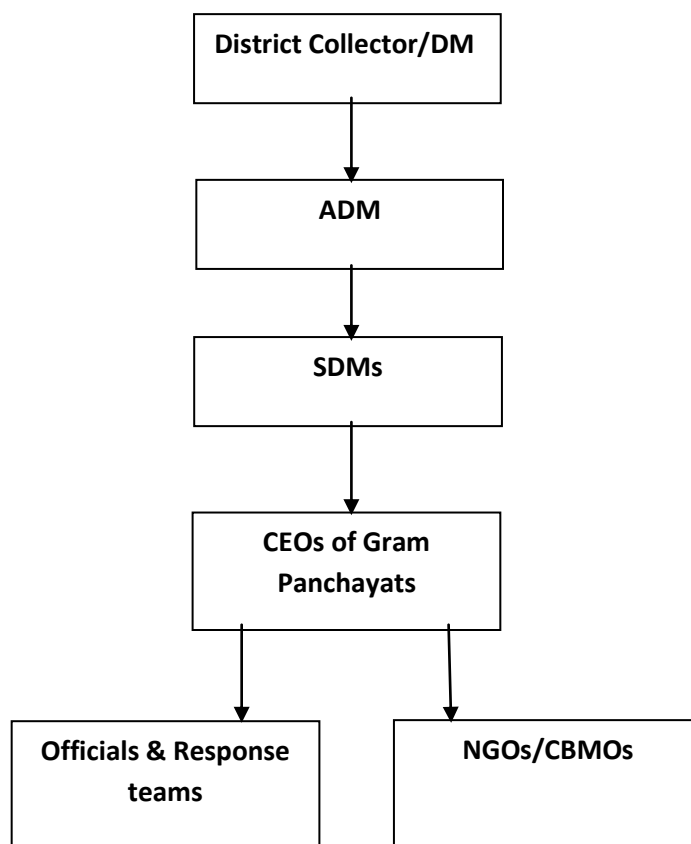
Understanding this need, the District Collector of Mandla, in the meeting dated 10th June 2012, has directed the authorities to establish communication and coordination with the control rooms and Flood related establishments of Dindori district in order to get timely warnings and alerts in the event of excess rainfall in Dindori district. Based on this data from Dindori district, necessary steps can be taken up in Mandla district to prevent any loss of life or property.

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

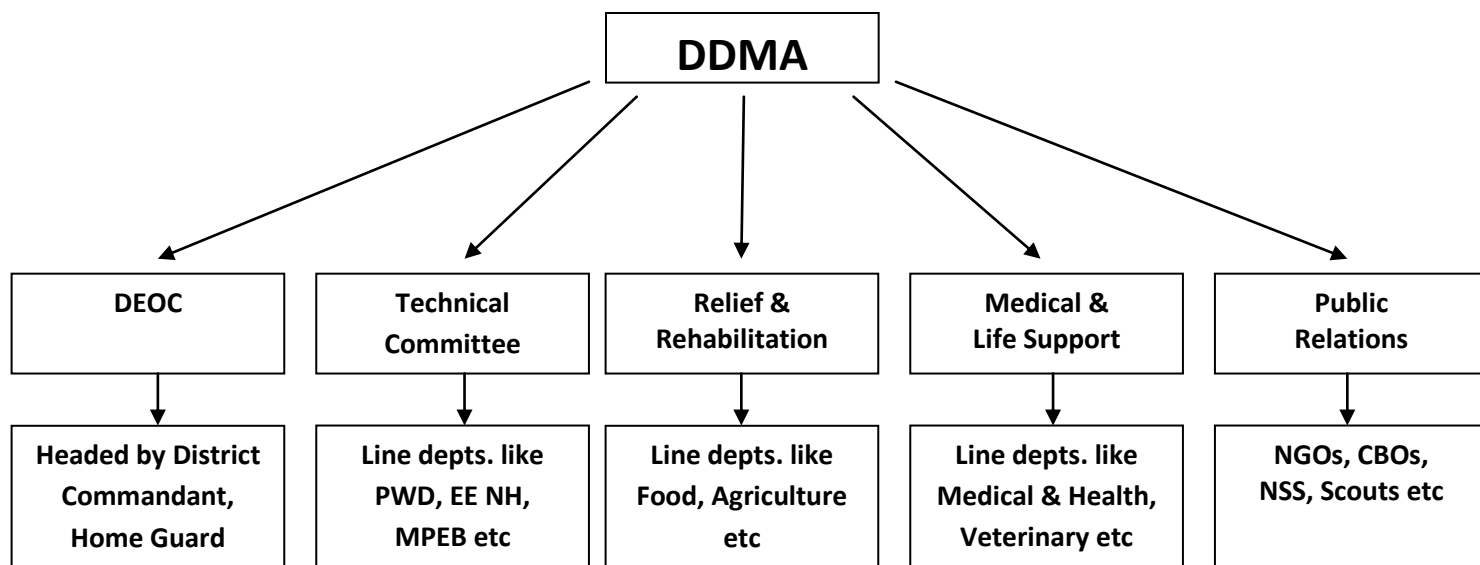
The recommended “integrated disaster management plan” follows ‘Top to Bottom’ approach i.e the communities are the first one to response. Then there are disaster management committees on gram panchayat level and block level up to the district level. On each stage, the nodal contact people are appointed who will ensure the adequacy of resources in dealing with disasters. The roles and responsibilities of various officers are clearly mentioned upon activation of the ICS in the Response planning section.

Usually, the District Control room will take charge of the disaster management activities and controls and directs the block level and gram panchayat level control rooms and nodal agencies. Local authorities at the village level will follow the directions and get all kinds of assistance from the gram panchayat and block level committees.

Currently, the coordination mechanism existing in Mandla district is shown in the below flowchart. However, block level and gram panchayat level committees are yet to be established and it is highly recommended that they be formed immediately.



On the meeting dated 11/07/2012, the District Collector has directed the authorities to establish coordination mechanism between the control rooms of all blocks of Mandla and respective committees at block and gram panchayat level. The DDMA has been restructured as follows :-



Similar structures are set up at the block level also which will be coordinated by the Block level committees headed by the CEO, Janpad of the respective blocks. Also, the Gram panchayat and block level officials are directed to come up with complete zonal mapping of all the applicable hazards in the blocks, vulnerable areas, relief and safe shelter areas, available inventory etc. It is also advised that a Proper communication plan will be prepared by the district authorities so that the administration will function at its best during any emergency situation.

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.

C 7.1 Plan Evaluation

The purpose of evaluation of DDMP is to determine

1. the adequacy of resources
2. co-ordination between various agencies
3. community participation
4. partnership with NGOs

The plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in

1. Organizational structures
2. Technological changes rendering information obsolete
3. Response mechanism following reports on drills or exercises
4. Assignments of state agencies
- 5.

Individuals and agencies assigned specific responsibilities within this Plan will prepare appropriate supporting plans and related standard operating procedures, periodically review and update alerting procedures and resource listings, and maintain an acceptable level of preparedness.

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.

DDMA will update the district disaster management plan every year with inputs from all the updated block disaster management plans and also from the plans of line departments of the district. The plan will be updated for the resource requirements, updates on human resources, technology and coordination purposes.

A system would be in place to update the plan on an annual basis to ensure that the items requiring updating are considered and are current. This will involve:

- Submission of annually updated disaster management plans by all the block disaster management committees and urban disaster management committees to DDMA.
- Copies of the received updated plans from the block disaster management committees and urban disaster management committees to be given to the Technical committees, which will be formed as sub-committees of the DDMA and District Disaster Management Advisory Committee for review and suggestions.
- Final annual meeting to be organized by the DDMA, which will be participated by DDMA members and district disaster management advisory committee.
- The updated plan will be placed before SDMA for approval.

When an amendment is made to a plan, the amendment date would be noted on the updated page of the plan.

- Copies of the amendments made & approved by the SDMA needs to be circulated to all the concerned government departments, block & urban bodies disaster management committees & other relevant agencies.
- All the disaster management liaison officials in every agency would be designated to ensure that all plan-holders are notified of changes as soon as possible.

C 8 Annexure

The following annexures are enclosed with the plan

- 1) Demographic details
- 2) Education and Literacy related details
- 3) Health and medical records
- 4) Industrial records
- 5) Agricultural data
- 6) Communication network
- 7) Rainfall records
- 8) List of PDS shops
- 9) List of NGOs
- 10) List of petrol pumps
- 11) List of police stations & police chowkees

Health & Hospital Details – Block wise

Block name :	<u>No. of Hospitals:</u>	
Nainpur	No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: Mini Hospitals - 34	No. of medical officers: NIL Nurses – 31, Compounders – NIL, Paramedical staff - NIL
	No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 5	No. of medical officers: 4 Nurses – 6, Compounders – 4, Paramedical staff - 1
	No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 1	No. of medical officers: 3 Nurses – 8, Compounders – 2, Paramedical staff - 4 No. of Ambulance – 1 No. of Beds - 30 No .of trained first aid volunteers

		<p>in the block - 65</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block - 27</p>
<p>Block name :</p> <p>Bichhiya</p>	<p><u>No. of Hospitals:</u></p> <p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: Mini Hospitals - 44</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 7</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): ---1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: NIL Nurses – 47, Compounders – NIL, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 4 Nurses – 10, Compounders – 7, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 2 Nurses – 4, Compounders – 1, Paramedical staff - 1</p> <p>No. of Ambulance – 1 No. of Beds - 30 No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block - 83 Total No. of medical stores in the block - 23</p>
<p>Block name :</p> <p>Mavayi</p>	<p><u>No. of Hospitals:</u></p> <p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: Mini Hospitals - 25</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 2</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): --- 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: NIL Nurses – 23, Compounders – NIL, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: NIL Nurses – 1, Compounders – 2, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 1 Nurses – 2, Compounders – 1, Paramedical staff - 2</p> <p>No. of available ambulances - 1 No. of beds - 20 No .of trained first aid volunteers</p>

		<p>in the block - 36</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block – 5</p>
<p>Block name :</p> <p>Ghughari</p>	<p><u>No. of Hospitals:</u></p> <p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: Mini Hospitals - 23</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 3</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): --- 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: NIL</p> <p>Nurses – 23, Compounders – NIL, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 3</p> <p>Nurses – 2, Compounders – 1, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: NIL</p> <p>Nurses – Not Avlbl, Compounders – 1, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of available ambulances - 1</p> <p>No. of beds - 20</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block - 37</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block – 4</p>
<p>Block name :</p> <p>Mohgaon</p>	<p><u>No. of Hospitals:</u></p> <p>No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: Mini Hospitals - 18</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 2</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): --- 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: NIL</p> <p>Nurses – 20, Compounders – NIL, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: NIL</p> <p>Nurses – 4, Compounders – 1, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 2</p> <p>Nurses – 3, Compounders – 1, Paramedical staff - 3</p> <p>No. of available ambulances - 1</p> <p>No. of beds - 20</p> <p>No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block - 35</p> <p>Total No. of medical stores in the block – 6</p>

<p>Block name : Narayanaganj</p>	<p><u>No. of Hospitals:</u> No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: Mini Hospitals - 24</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 1</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): --- 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: NIL Nurses – 28, Compounders – NIL, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 1 Nurses – 3, Compounders – NIL, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 3 Nurses – 4, Compounders – 1, Paramedical staff - 2</p> <p>No. of available ambulances - 1 No. of beds - 30 No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block - 42 Total No. of medical stores in the block – 9</p>
<p>Block name : Bijadandi</p>	<p><u>No. of Hospitals:</u> No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: Mini Hospitals – 19</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 4</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): --- 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: NIL Nurses – 17, Compounders – NIL, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 3 Nurses – 3, Compounders – 4, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 4 Nurses – 2, Compounders – 1, Paramedical staff - 2</p> <p>No. of available ambulances - 1 No. of beds - 20 No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block - 34 Total No. of medical stores in the block – 4</p>
<p>Block name : Nivas</p>	<p><u>No. of Hospitals:</u> No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: Mini Hospitals - 17</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: NIL Nurses – 23, Compounders – NIL, Paramedical staff - NIL</p>

	<p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 3</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): --- 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: 2 Nurses – 3, Compounders – 2, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 2 Nurses – 2, Compounders – 1, Paramedical staff - 3 No. of available ambulances :1 No. of beds: 30 No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block:40 Total No. of medical stores in the block:6</p>
<p>Block name :</p> <p>Bahmani</p>	<p><u>No. of Hospitals:</u> No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries/sub health centres: Mini Hospitals - 44</p> <p>No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 2</p> <p>No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): --- 1</p>	<p>No. of medical officers: NIL Nurses – 56, Compounders – NIL, Paramedical staff - NIL</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 1 Nurses – 8, Compounders – 1, Paramedical staff - 3</p> <p>No. of medical officers: 1 Nurses – 5, Compounders – NIL, Paramedical staff - 2 No. of available ambulances :1 No. of beds: 30 No .of trained first aid volunteers in the block:102 Total No. of medical stores in the block:6</p>
<p>Mandla</p>	<p>District Hospital</p>	<p>No. of Medical officers – 34, No. of nurses – 70, Compounder – 2, paramedical staff – 33 <u>No. of Ambulances -</u> D.H.- 01 R.K.S. – 02 Red Cross – 01 No. of Beds – 300</p>

		No. of trained first aid volunteers 5 No. of Medical stores - 29
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C 8.1 District profile

Mandla is basically a rural tribal district with agriculture as the basic occupation of the people. General life style of the district is very simple and traditional. The district has a moderate literacy level and has an equitable gender ratio. It is divided into 4 tehsils and 9 administrative blocks. Bichiya block is the largest of the blocks followed by Ghughari and Mandla where as Nivas is the smallest of all the blocks. Mandla block has the highest number of gram panchayats (81) where as Nivas has the lowest number of gram panchayats (35). Also Mandla block is the most populous because of the high urban population where as Nivas is the least populated block of the district. Similarly Mandla and Bichiya blocks have the largest percentage of tribal population in the district. In terms of literacy rates also, Mandla and Bichiya are having high literacy rates where as Ghughari block has the least literacy percentage. In terms of rainfall, blocks of Mavayi and Nivas usually receive the highest rainfall where as all other blocks receive almost same amount of rainfall every year. In addition to agriculture, the district also has some industrial set ups especially in the blocks of Mandla, Nivas and Nainpur. The world famous Kanha National park is in the block Bichiya bordering the Balaghat district.

As per the disaster vulnerability, the district is vulnerable to floods due to the river systems like Narmada and its tributaries. The district also lies in Zone III i.e. moderate risk zone on the seismic map. Hence it is also prone to earthquakes. Apart from that, whole district is covered by thick forests and hence there is a chance of forest fire occurring in the district. Whole district is vulnerable to drought because the agricultural practices are completely dependent on rainfall and any differences in the rainfall levels will severely affect the agricultural output of the district. Apart from these, there is a threat of epidemics due to insanitation and unhygienic environment that prevails after any such disaster.

Blocks of Mohgaon, Mandla, Nivas, Ghughari Nainpur and Narayanganj are vulnerable to floods where as the blocks Mandla, Mohgaon, Ghughari and Narayanganj are in medium risk zone of earthquake where as the other blocks are in low risk zone. All the blocks are vulnerable to drought, forest fire and epidemics.

C 8.2 Resources

Data collected from various departments as listed below

- ✓ Irrigation
- ✓ PWD
- ✓ Health

- ✓ Home Guard
- ✓ Police
- ✓ PHE
- ✓ Rural Development
- ✓ Revenue
- ✓ Land Records
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Transport
- ✓ Agricultural Dept.
- ✓ Central Water works
- ✓ Zilla Panchayat

Other References

- ✓ Disaster Management Act, 2005
- ✓ MP Policy on Disaster Management
- ✓ District Statistical Handbook, 2008
- ✓ Census of India, 2011
- ✓ NDMA Guidelines on Disaster Management

List of websites

- ✓ www.ndmindia.nic Natural Disaster management India. Provides current news on Flood, Drought and Cyclones, Weather Links from NIC and weather conditions/temperatures on Indian Ocean
- ✓ www.imd.ernet.in Indian Meteorological Department
- ✓ www.cwc.nic.in Central Water Commission of India
- ✓ <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census>
- ✓ <http://www.mandla.nic.in>
- ✓ <http://www.zpmandla.nic.in/>
- ✓ <http://www.mp.gov.in/directory/district.asp>
- ✓ <http://www.mpgov.in>
- ✓ <http://www.mptourism.in>
- ✓ <http://www.mp.nic.in>
- ✓ <http://www.mapsofindia.com>
- ✓ <http://mpsdma.nic.in/>
- ✓ <http://www.kanhanationalpark.com>
- ✓ http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/HLO_Tables.html

C 8.3 Media and information management

List of journalists and news paper reporters at Mandla is provided below.

S.No.	Name	Newspaper	Phone	Mobile	Email
1	A K Baderiya	Nayi Duniya, JBP		9425163914	newsbjd@gmail.com

2	R S Yadav	Dainik Bhaskar JBP	254198	9425165834 8989927367	Mandla.bhaskar@gmail.com
3	Arun Verma	Dainik Hitvad		9425165063	Verma.ak392@gmail.com
4	Rajendra Rajput	Dainik Express, JBP	252065	9425163661	jbpmdl@gmail.com
5	Rajesh Shahu	Dainik Deshbandhu	250507	9424632545	deshmandla@rediffmail.com
6	Akash Dikshit	Janpaksh JBP		9425484661	Videep24news7@rediffmail.com
7	Ganesh Sen	Dainik Patrika JBP	252194	9981247077	Mandla.jabalpur@epatrika.com
8	Santosh Pandey	Dainik Raj Express, JBP	251854	9407188333	Mandla.rajexpress@yahoo.co.in
9	Bhishma Dwivedi	Dainik Haribhumi	253352	9425484696	Arvind1988dubey@gmail.com
10	Subhash pandey	Times JBP		9425164204	

Source – Revenue Department, 2012

Remaining of the list is enclosed

List of Electronic Media Journalists

S.No.	Name	Channel	Mobile
1	Salil Rai	Doordarshan	9425165883
2	Sudhir Upadhyay	Sahara	9425165153
3	Vimalesh Mishra	Sadhana News	9425165291
4	Shashikantha Mishra	CCN Mandla	9301131428
			9424941428
5	Sudhir Kasar	India TV	9425484820
6	Devendra yadav	Bansal News	7869530701
7	Javed Ali	E TV	9893688301
8	Ashok Verma	Times Today	9425485112
9	Chandresh Khare	Ekatva Bharathi	9425163699
10	Anand Thakur	News Time	9425483954
			9575038455

Source – Revenue Department, 2012

Remaining of the list is enclosed

C 8.4 Important Contact numbers

Contact number of district offices

Designation	Name	Office Contact	Residence Contact	Mobile
District Collector	Miss. Swati Meena, IAS	07642-250600	250601 251506 FAX 251105	9425816900
District & Sessions Judge		250731	250614	
Additional Collector		251089	257064	
Superintendent of Police	Mr. Ashok Goyal, IPS	07642-250800	250801	
ADM	Mr. Sakshi	240006		
CEO ZP	Mr. Prabal Sipaha	250879	250784	9424419090
SDM Mandla		250722	253208	
SDm Nainpur		240005	240006	
SDM Nivas		251236		
Dy. Collector	Miss. Sunita Khandayat			9425876189
ASP	Mr. Dharmendra Singh	250866	250714	
District Commandant	Mr. Santosh Kumar Jat	252296		9926769808
CMO Health		251501	250710	
Forest Office East		252478	252565	
Forest Office West		251014	250362	
District Treasury officer		252410		
DY. Director, District Education office		252481		
Dy. Director, Agricultural Dept.		250728	251184	
District Planning officer		252547	252548	
District labor Officer		251023		
Tehsildar Mandla		250722	250031	
EE Irrigation dept		252220	252233	
EE, MPEB		250776	251402	
EE PHE		252443	250652	
SDO	Mr. Santosh Mahto	253359	250613	
SDO	Mr. Pradeep	231478	248849	

	Shinde			
SDM				
Fire brigade		251078		
Radio Dept.	-NA	250985		9301322052
Doordarshan	A.E	252444		
SDO, Telecom Office	NA	250300	250700	
JTO Telecom office	NA	250000	250200	
Food Officer		252249		
Food Corporation	NA	252466	252463	
CMO Nagarpalika Mandla		250705	250716	
CMO Nagarpalika Nainpur		240106		
CMO Nagarpanchayat, Bahmani Banjar		239226		
Post master, Post office	NA	250796		
Post office	NA	250796		
DIO, National Informatics Center	NA	251590		
Nagar Palika	NA	250705		
Power House	NA	251130		
Police control room	NA	250613		
Police lines	NA	252434		
Water works	NA	251053		
Telephone office	NA	251111		
Circuit house	NA	250711		
Life Insurance corporation	NA	252307 252310		

Contact details of all police stations

Location	Contact number
Mandla	251133
Maharajpur	251081
Mohgaon	282224
Bahmani	239230
Nainpur	240031

Khatiya	277226
Bichiya	232325
Motinala	276033
Mavayi	246041
Ghughari	237023
Nivas	231257
Tikariya	224237
Bijadandi	226356
Ajak (traffic)	251255

Contact details of all police chowkees

Location	Contact number
Hirdenagar	216398
Ajaniya	284355
Pindariya	274474
Tatri	238020
Maneri	233226

Contact details of all banks

S.No	Name of the Bank	Contact number
1	Central Bank of India	252397
2	State Bank of Indore	251112 252713
3	State Bank of India	250788 250725
4	Allahabad Bank	252364
5	Union Bank of India	252208
6	Bhumi Vikas Bank	250611
7	Bank of Maharashtra	252279 250410

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

Do's

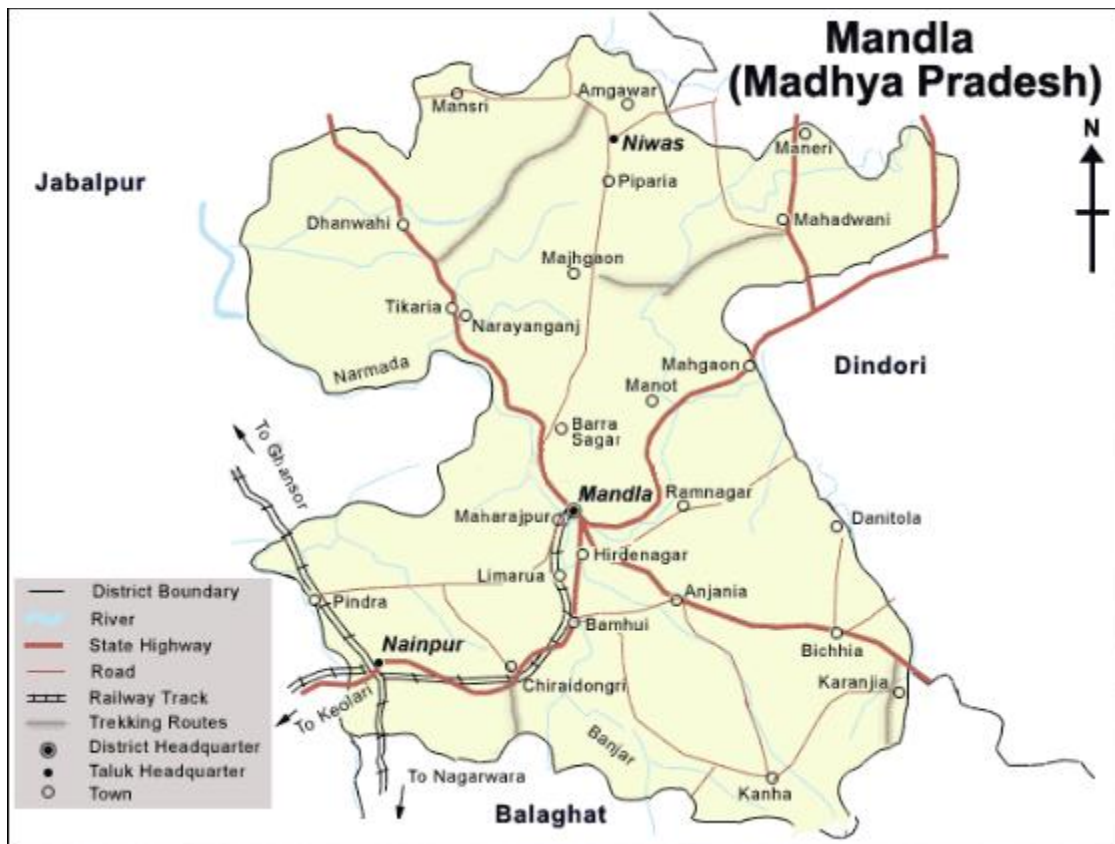
- ✓ Cordon off affected area and move to safe location/open area.
- ✓ Rescue team comprising of experts (medical doctors nursing assistants, chemist, police personnel) to put on full protective gear.
- ✓ First protect himself/herself by moving to safe location. Then look out for vulnerable people i.e children, old age, pregnant women and differentially-abled.

- ✓ Move the victims to safe location and provide necessary health facility
- ✓ Identify the safe ground and move people to selected area.
- ✓ Inform the District Control Room about the disaster and call for rescue team.
- ✓ After the impact, search for the missing persons and rescue them.
- ✓ Keep the deceased in different location and allow people to people to identify their family members.
- ✓ Move the carcass of the animals/pets from the camps and nearby areas.
- ✓ Disinfect the place.
- ✓ Clear the affected area using equipments available locally or from the disaster management committee.
- ✓ Put the infected person in quarantine room.

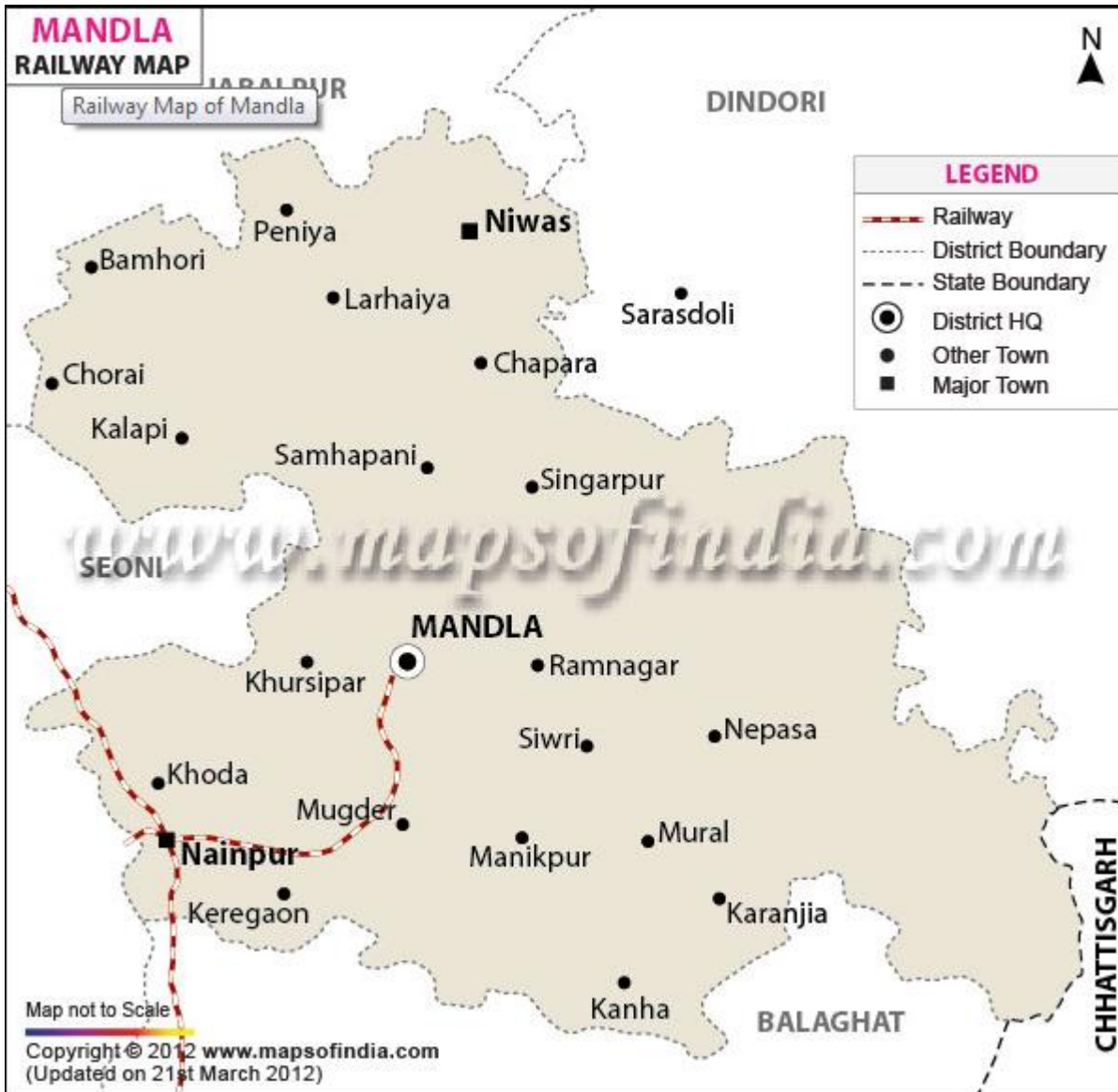
Don'ts

- × Don't get back in to the cordoned off area till final clearance with protective gears.
- × Don't crowd near the victim.
- × Those who are in the rescue crew should not remove the protective suits until they are declared safe.
- × Do not handle contaminated clothing and protective gear with bare hands- put these in sealed in polythene cover for safe-disposal later.

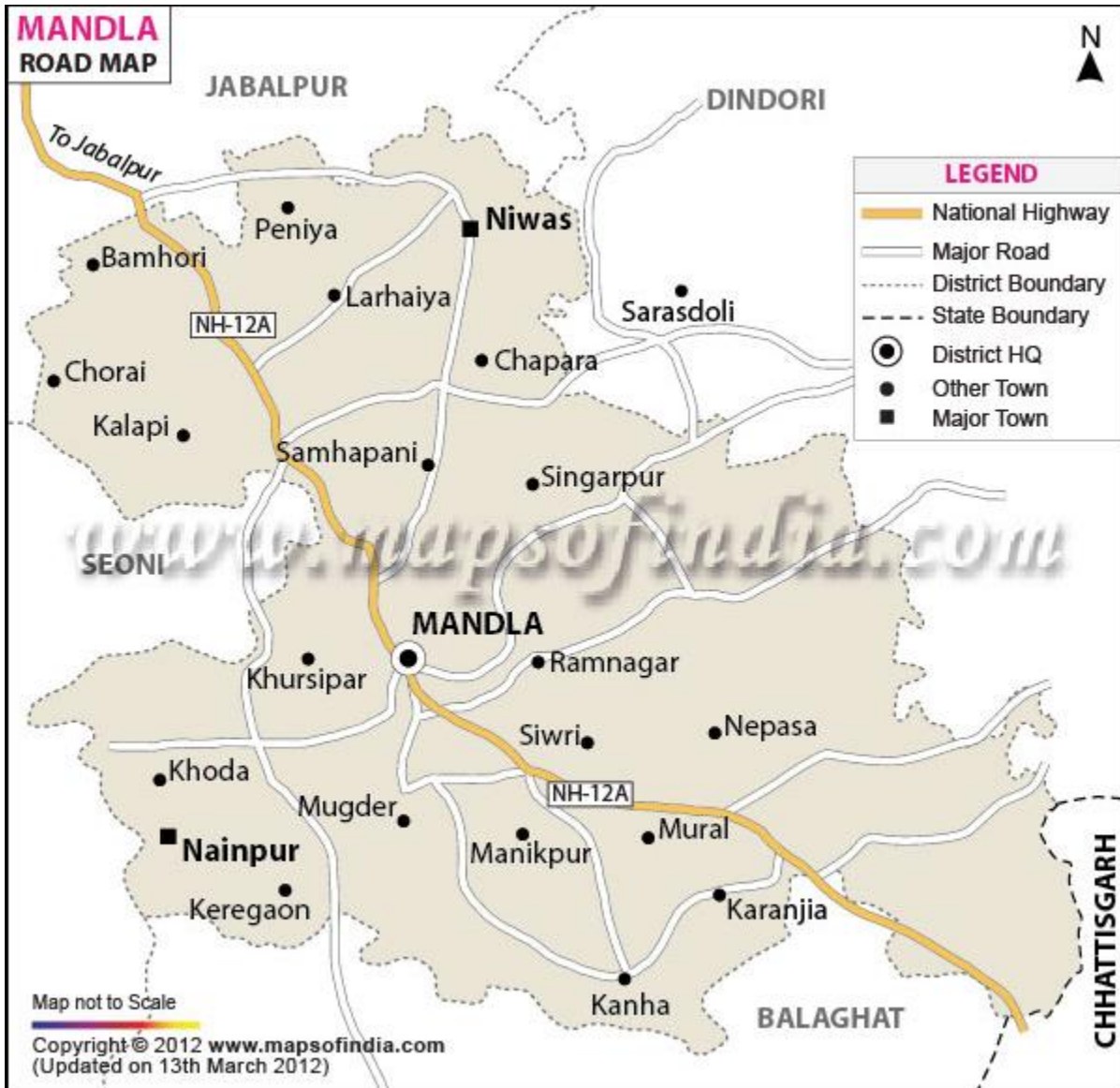
MAP OF MANDLA



RAILWAY MAP OF MANDLA

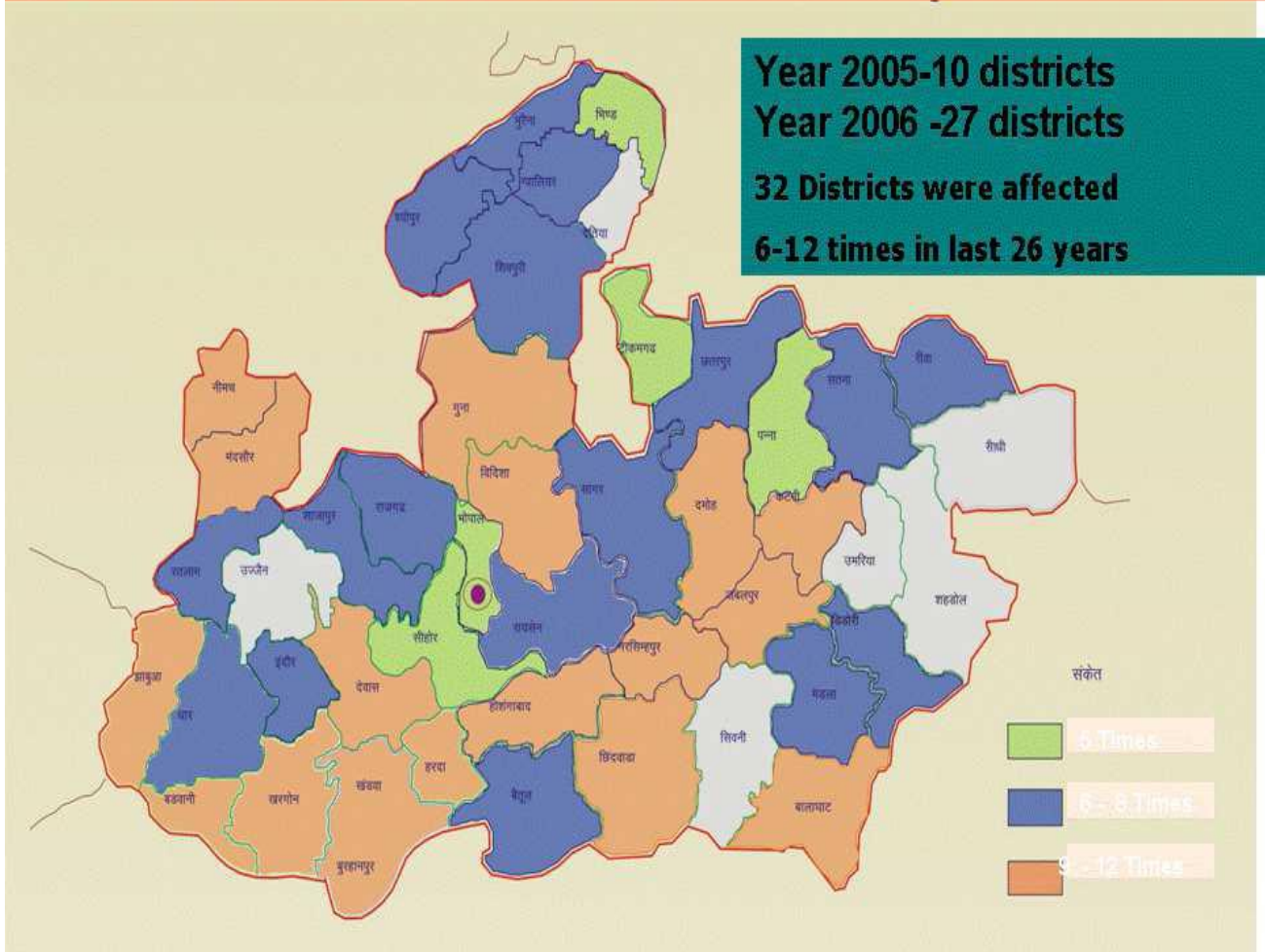


ROAD MAP OF MANDLA

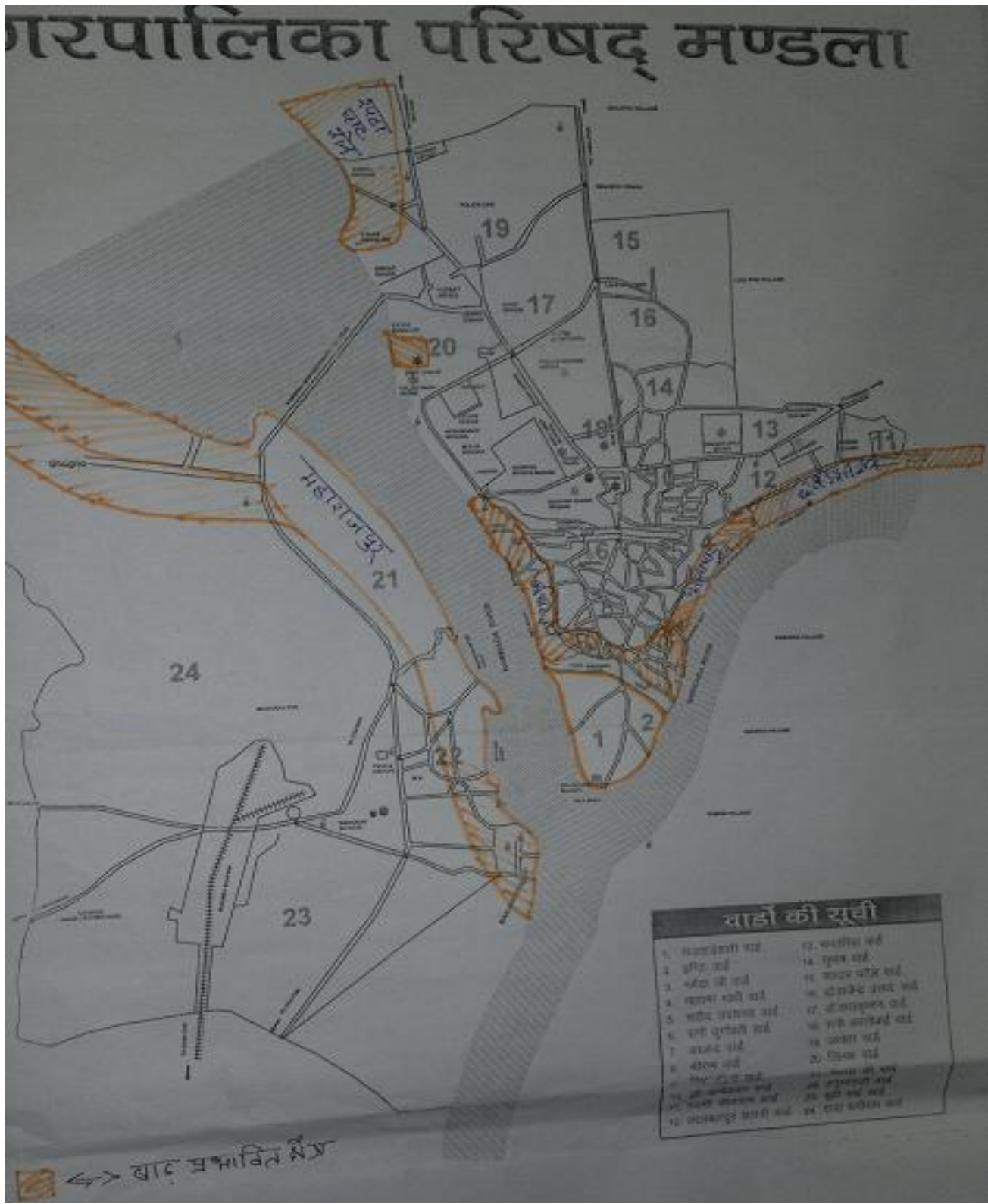


FLOOD AFFECTED DISTRICTS OF MADHYAPRADESH

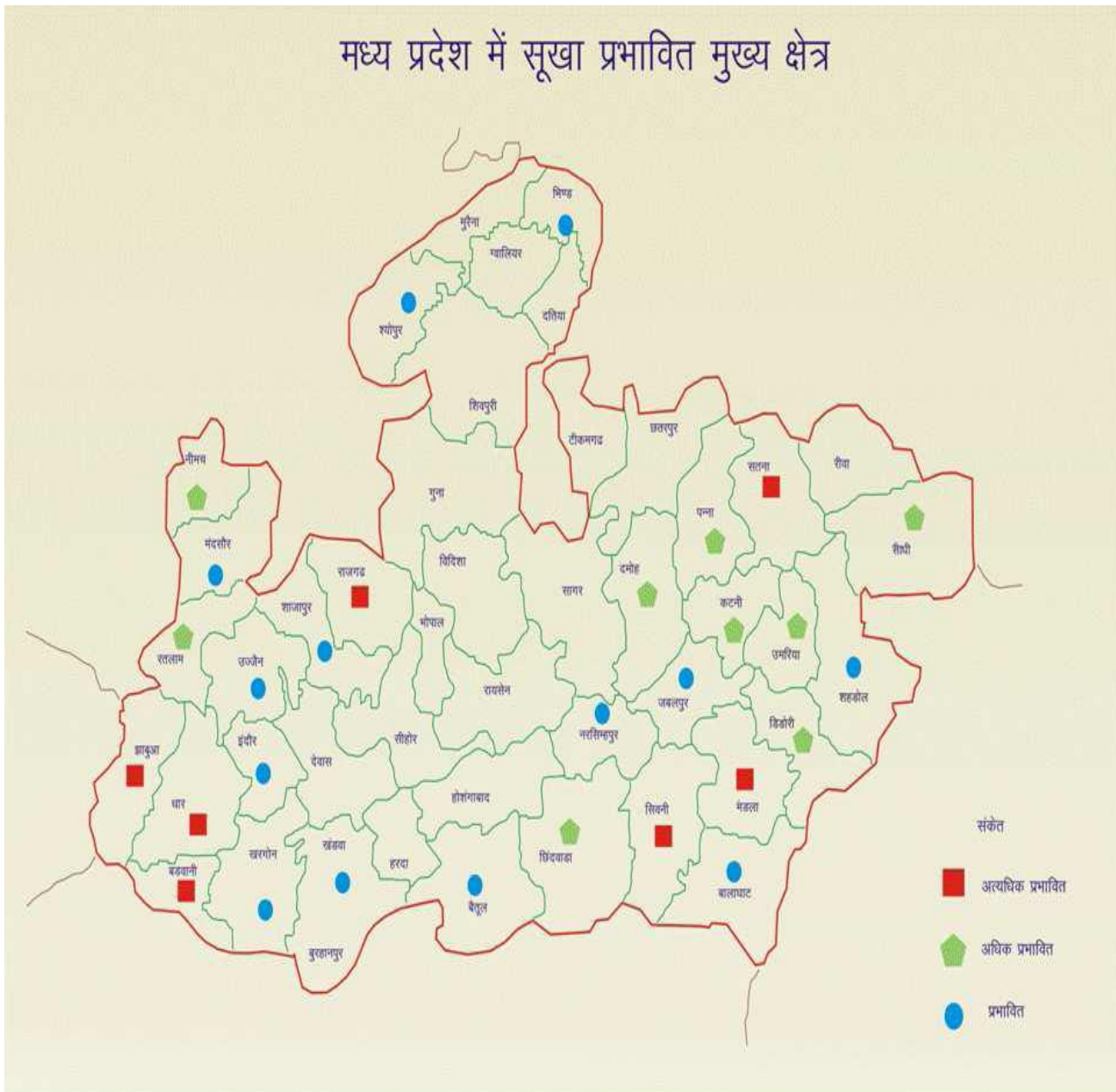
FLOOD AFFECTED DISTRICTS OF MADHYAPREDESH



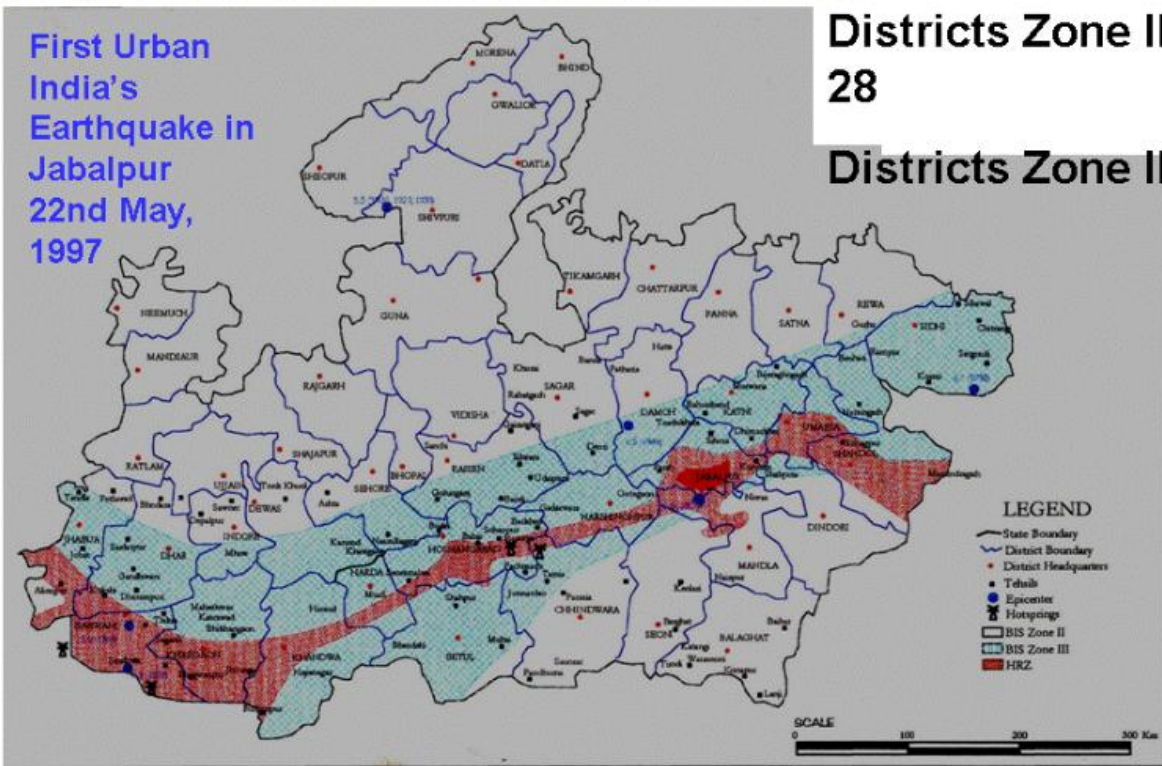
FLOOD AFFECTED AREA OF MANDLA TOWN



DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS OF MADHYAPRADESH



EARTHQUAKE VULNERABILITY OF MADHYA PRADESH



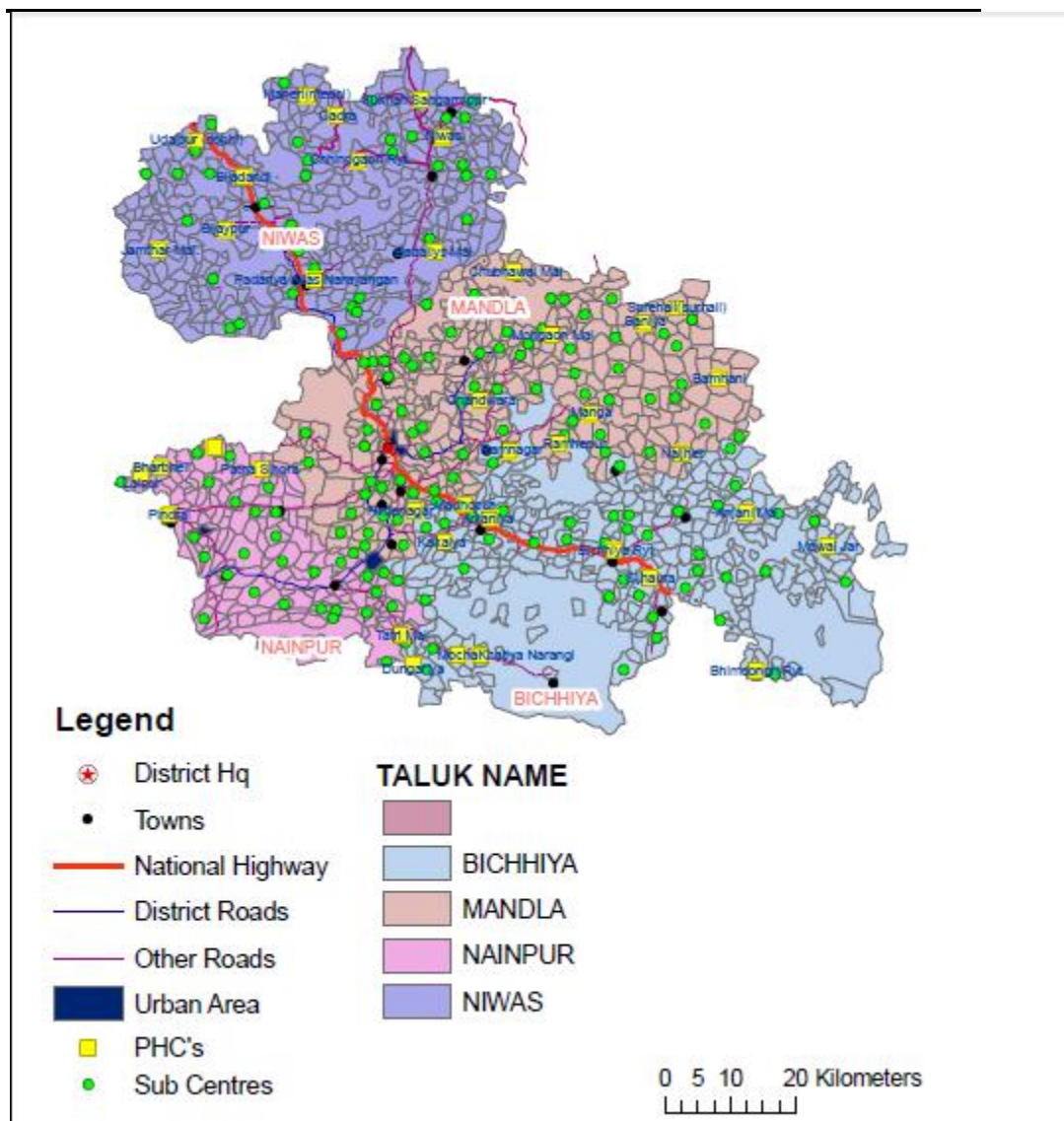
First Urban
India's
Earthquake in
Jabalpur
22nd May,
1997

**Districts Zone III -
28**

Districts Zone II-22

In Madhya Pradesh, 28 districts partly or completely fall under Zone-III, having moderate seismic risk viz. Jabalpur, Khargone, Indore, Khandwa, Dhar, Raisen, Dewas, Sehore, Betul, Sidhi, Shadol, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Badwani, Jhabua, Umaria, Chhindwara Harda, Burhanpur, Anuppur, Sagar, Seoni, Mandla, Dindori, Katni Singhroli & Alirajpur

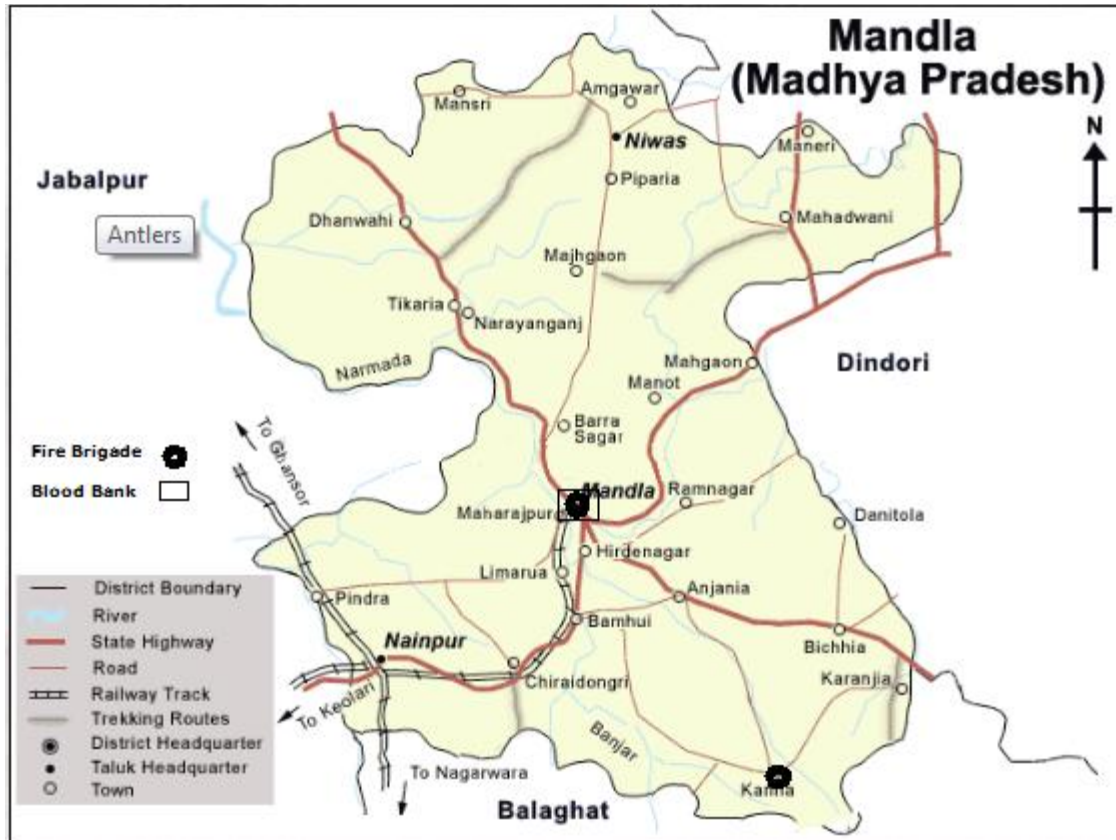
Health Facilities in District Mandla MP



Map composed by NIC
Source RGI, SOI



FIRE STATIONS AND BLOOD BANKS



C 8.7 Relief and Contingency Funds Provision

Revised List of Items and Norms of Assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for the Period 2005-10 (MHA Letter No. 32-34/2007-Ndm -I dated the 27th June, 2007)

Sl. No.	Items	Norms of Assistance
1.	Gratuitous Relief	
	(a) Ex-Gratia payment to the families of deceased	<p>Rs. 1.00 lakh per deceased</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be necessary to obtain a Certificate of cause of death issued by an appropriate authority designated by the State Government certifying that the death has occurred due to a natural calamity notified by the Ministry of Finance in the Scheme of CRF/NCCF. • In the case of a Government employee / relief worker who loses his/her life, while engaged in rescue and relief operations, in the aftermath of a notified natural calamity or during preparedness activities like mock drills etc., his/her family would be paid ex- gratia @ Rs.1.00 lakh per deceased. • In the case of an Indian citizen who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity in a foreign country, his family would not be paid this relief. • Similarly, in the case of a Foreign citizen who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity within the territory of India, his family would also not be paid this relief.
	(b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eyes.	<p>(i) Rs. 35,000/- per person (when the disability is between 40% and 75% duly certified by a Government doctor or doctor from a panel approved by the Government).</p> <p>(ii) Rs. 50,000/- per person (when the disability is more than 75% duly certified by a Government doctor or doctor from a panel approved by the Government).</p>
	(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 7,500 per person (grievous injury requiring hospitalization for more than a week). • Rs. 2,500/- per person (grievous injury requiring hospitalization for less than a week).
	(d) Relief for the old, infirm and destitute children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 20/- per adult, and Rs. 15/- per child per day.
	(e) Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/ severely inundated for more than a week due to a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 1000/- for loss of clothing per family and Rs.1000/- for loss of utensils/household goods per family

	natural calamity.	<p>Period for providing gratuitous relief</p> <p>(i) Natural Calamities other than drought and pest attack (locust and rodent menace only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upto a maximum period of 15 days. • In the case of above mentioned notified natural calamities of a severe nature, relief can be provided upto 30 days with the approval of State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF. <p>(ii) Drought/ pest attack (locust and rodent menace only).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maximum period for which the relief can be provided is upto 60 days and in case of severe drought/pest attack upto 90 days. • In case the drought/pest attack situation persists beyond 90 days, the State Level Committee shall, after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided from CRF, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of prevailing situation.
2.	Supplementary Nutrition.	<p>Rs. 2.00 per head per day, as per ICDS norms.</p> <p>Period for providing relief</p> <p>(i) Natural Calamities other than drought and pest attack (locust and rodent menace only).</p> <p>Upto a maximum period of 30 days with the approval of State Level Committee for assistance from CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance from NCCF.</p> <p>(ii) Drought/ pest attack (locust and rodent menace only).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maximum period for which the relief can be provided is upto 60 days. • In case of drought/pest attack (locust and rodent menace only) of a severe nature, the period for provision of relief may be extended upto a maximum period of 90 days with the approval of State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF.
3.	Assistance to small and marginal farmers for:-	
	(a) Desilting of agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 6000/- per hectare:- (where thickness of sand/silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)
	(b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 6,000/- per hectare

	(c) Desilting/ Restoration/Repair of fish farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 6,000/- her hectare (Subject to the condition that no other assistance/subsidy has been availed of / is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	(d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 15,000/- per hectare (Assistance will be given to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land lost, is legitimate as per the revenue records).
	(e) Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss was 50% and above.	
	(i) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 2000/- per hectare in rainfed areas • Rs. 4,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation. <p>(a) No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow. (b) Assistance payable to any small farmer with tiny holding may not be less than Rs.250.</p>
	(ii) Perennial crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs 6,000 per hectare for all types of perennial crops. <p>(a) No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow. (b) Assistance payable to any small farmer with tiny holding may not be less than Rs. 500/-</p>
4.	Input subsidy to farmers other than small & marginal farmers	<p>Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 50% and above, subject to a ceiling of 1 ha per farmer and upto 2 ha per farmer in case of successive calamities irrespective of the size of his holding, at the following rates :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 2,000/- per hectare in rainfed areas • Rs. 4,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation. • Rs. 6,000 per hectare for all types of perennial crops. <p>No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow.</p>
5.	Assistance to Small & Marginal sericulture farmers	<p>Rs. 2000/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry and Tussar Rs. 2500 per ha. for Muga</p>
6.	Employment Generation (Only to meet additional requirements after taking into account funds available under various Plans/ Schemes with elements of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily wages to be at par with minimum wage for unskilled labourers notified by the State Government concerned. • Contribution from Relief Fund to be restricted upto 8 Kgs of wheat or 5 Kgs of rice per person per day – subject to the availability of stock in the State. The cost of the foodgrains is to be worked out on the basis of “economic cost”. • The remaining part of the minimum wages will be paid in cash. The cash component should not be less than 25% of the minimum wage.

	generation e.g. NREGP,SGRY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above assistance will be for a period of 10 days in a month (15 days in a month in areas where other schemes/projects with elements of employment generation are not in operation). • State Govt. is required to lift and utilise the allocated foodgrains within 03 months from the date of issue of the order of allocation. No request for extension of the said period shall be entertained.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above assistance will be for a period of 10 days in a month (15 days in a month in areas where other schemes/projects with elements of employment generation are not in operation). • State Govt. is required to lift and utilize the allocated foodgrains within 03 months from the date of issue of the order of allocation. No request for extension of the said period shall be entertained. • Work to be provided to one person from every willing rural household in the affected areas, subject to the assessment of actual demand on a case-to-case basis. • As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.
7.	Animal Husbandry : Assistance to small and marginal farmers/ agricultural labourers (i) Replacement of draught animals, milch animals or animals used for haulage	Milch animal- (i) Buffalo/ cow/camel / yak etc. @ Rs. 10,000/- (ii) Sheep/Goat @ Rs. 1000/- Draught Animals: (i) Camel/horse/ bullock, etc. @ Rs. 10,000/- (ii) Calf, Donkey and pony @ Rs. 5000/- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals and will be subject to a ceiling of 1 large milch animal or 4 small milch animals or 1 large draught animal or 2 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals. (The loss is to be certified by the Competent Authority designated by the State Government). Poultry:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry @ Rs. 30/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 300/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of the notified natural calamity.
		Note :- Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.
	(ii) Provision of fodder /	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large animals- Rs. 20/ per day

	feed concentrate in the cattle camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small animals- Rs. 10/- per day Period for providing assistance (i) Notified Calamities other than drought <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upto a maximum period of 15 days. (ii) Drought <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upto 60 days and in case of severe drought upto 90 days. • In case the drought situation persists beyond 90 days, the State Level Committee shall, after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided from NCCF, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of scarcity /onset of rains.
	(iii) Water supply in cattle camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF Period for providing assistance (i) Notified Calamities other than drought <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upto a maximum period of 15 days. (ii) Drought <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upto 60 days and in case of severe drought upto 90 days. • In case the drought persists beyond 90 days, the State Level Committee shall, after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided from CRF, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of scarcity /onset of rains.
	(iv) Additional cost of medicines and vaccine (calamity related requirements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.
	(v) Supply of fodder outside cattle camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional expenditure on transport of fodder from the approved fodder depot to neutralize calamity related price rise, to be determined on a case-to-case basis by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF.
	(vi) Movement of useful cattle to other areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.
8.	Assistance to Fisherman (a) for repair / replacement of boats, nets – damaged or lost – Boat – Dugout-Canoe – Catamaran – Nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs.2,500/- (for repair of partially damaged traditional crafts (all types) plus net) • Rs. 7500/- (for replacement of fully damaged traditional crafts (all types) plus net) • Such traditional crafts are to be registered with the State Government. • Extent of damage (partial or full) to be determined/ certified by a competent authority designated by the State Government.

	(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme.)	
	(b) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 4,000/- per Hectare (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible for or has availed of any subsidy / assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture).
9.	Assistance to artisans in handicrafts/ handloom sectors by way of subsidy for repair/ replacement of damaged equipments.	
	(a) For Traditional Crafts (Handicrafts)	
	(i) For replacement of damaged tools/equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 2,000/- per artisan • Damage/ replacement to be duly certified by Competent Authority designated by the State Government
	(ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/ finished goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 2,000/- per artisan • Damage/ Loss to be certified by Competent Authority designated by the State Government.
	(b) For Handloom Weavers	
	(i) Repair/ replacement of loom equipment and accessories	For repair of loom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 1000/- per loom For replacement of looms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 2000/- per loom • Damage/ replacement to be certified by the competent authority designated by the Government.
	(ii) Purchase of yarn and other materials like dyes & chemicals and finished stocks.	Rs 2,000/- per loom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage/ replacement to be certified by the competent authority designated by the Government.
10.	Assistance for repair/restoration of damaged houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government. • The extent of damage to the house is to be certified by a

		technical authority authorized by the State Government.
	(a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses	
	(i) Pucca House	• Rs. 25,000/- per house
	(ii) Kutcha House	• Rs. 10,000/- per house
	(b) Severely Damaged House	
	(i) Pucca House	• Rs. 5,000/- per house
	(ii) Kutcha House	• Rs. 2,500/- per house
	(c) Partially Damaged Houses – both pucca/kutcha (other than hut) (where the damage is minimum of 15 %)	• Rs. 1,500/- per house
	(d) Huts: damaged / destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 2000/- per Hut • (Hut means- Temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally seen & recognized and known as Hut by the State/District Authorities.)
11.	Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	• As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF.
12.	Provision of medicines ,disinfectants, insecticides for prevention of outbreak of epidemics	• As above
13.	Medical care for cattle and poultry against epidemics as a sequel to a notified natural calamity.	• As above
14.	Evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	• As above
15.	Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief & saving life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above • The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.
16.	Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care etc. of people affected /	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF. • Quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual

	evacuated(operation of relief camps)	<p>expenditure incurred, during the specified period.</p> <p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of natural calamities other than drought for a maximum period upto 15 days • In case of natural calamities other than drought of a severe nature for a maximum period upto 30 days <p>Drought</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of drought, the maximum period for which the relief can be provided is upto 60 days and in case of severe drought upto 90 days.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case the drought situation persists beyond 90 days, the State Level Committee shall, after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of scarcity /onset of rains.
17.	Air dropping of essential supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF. • The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Air Force/ other Aircraft providers for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.
18.	<p>Repair/restoration of immediate nature of the damaged infrastructure in eligible sectors:</p> <p>1 (1) Roads & Bridges (2) Drinking Water Supply Works, (3) Irrigation, (4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas), (5) Primary Education, (6) Primary Health Centres, (7) Community assets owned by Panchayats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate 	<p>Time Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following time limits are indicated for undertaking works of immediate nature :- <p>For Plain areas</p> <p>a) 30 days in case of calamity of normal magnitude b) 45 days in case of calamity of severe magnitude</p> <p>For hilly areas and North Eastern States</p> <p>a) 45 days in case of calamity of normal magnitude. b) 60 days in case of calamity of severe magnitude.</p> <p>Assessment of requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the basis of assessment made by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and on the basis of the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF.

	restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair/ restoration works from their own funds/ resources, are excluded	
19.	Replacement of damaged medical equipment and lost medicines of Govt. hospitals/ health centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF. • The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred.
20.	Operational cost (Of POL only) for Ambulance Service, Mobile Medical Teams and Temporary Dispensaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above • The list of items, which fall under operational cost, will generally include:- • Cost of putting up temporary medical camps/ temporary dispensaries. • Hiring of ambulances. • Hiring of transport vehicles for mobile medical teams only. • Actual POL expenditure for ambulance and transport vehicles for mobile medical teams.
21.	Cost of clearance of debris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF. • The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred. • Cost of clearance of debris includes removal of debris of stones, bricks, steel/iron which is restricted to inhabited areas only.
22.	Draining off flood water in affected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF. • The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred.
23.	Cost of search and rescue measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF. • The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on search and rescue operations within a period of two weeks of the notified natural calamity.
24.	Disposal of dead bodies/carcasses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On actual basis, as reported by the State Government or as recommended by the Central Team.
25.	Training to specialist multidisciplinary groups/ teams of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure is to be incurred from CRF only (and not from NCCF), as assessed by the State Level Committee. • The total expenditure on items 25 and 26, collectively

	the State personnel drawn from different cadres/services/ personnel involved in management of disaster in the State”.	should not exceed 10% of the annual allocation of the CRF.
26.	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipment including communication equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above.
27.	Landslides, Cloudburst and Avalanches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The norms for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural calamities, as listed above.
28.	Pest attack (locust and rodent menace only).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to the norms of assistance for crop damaged due to pest attack, it will be on the lines of assistance provided to the affected farmers in the wake of damage to crops by other notified natural calamities.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, expenditure on aerial spray of pesticides for pest control will be met under the ongoing Scheme of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, as spraying is required to be done on larger areas and not on field to field basis, owned by the individual farmers.
29.	Norms for existing Natural Calamity of Fire	
	(i) Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in the wake of accidental fire may be provided for loss/ damage to lives, limbs, crops, property etc. in inhabited areas as per the items and norms applicable in the wake of other notified natural calamities. • The eligibility of assistance as per above criteria is to be certified by the Competent Authority of the State. • The incident relating to Forest fire may be covered to some extent under the Scheme of the Ministry of Environment & Forests i.e. Integrated Forest Protection Scheme. Relief assistance will be provided to the people affected due to forest fire for loss/ damage to lives, limbs, crops, property etc. as per the items and norms applicable in the wake of other notified natural calamities, to the extent, such losses are not covered under the Integrated Forest Protection Scheme. • With regard to Fire incidents relating to industrial, commercial installations, these are required to be covered under insurance.

C 8.8 Abbreviations

APL: Above Poverty Line
ASHA: Accredited Social Health Activists
BPL: Below Poverty Line
BRGF: Backward Region Grant Fund
DM: Disaster Management
CHC: Community Health Centre
CMHO: Chief Medical & Health Officer
DDMO: District Disaster Management Officer
DDMA: District Disaster Management Authority
DDMC: District Disaster Management Committee
DCR: District Control Room
EOC: Emergency Operation Centre
GoMP: Government of Madhya Pradesh
GP: Gram Panchayat
ICS: Incident Command System
IAY: Indira Awaas Yojana
JNNURM: Jawahar Lal National Urban Renewal Mission
NREGS: National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NVDA: Narmada Valley Development Authority
NRHM: National Rural Health Mission
PHC: Primary Health Centre
PWD: Public Work Department
SSA: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan
RD: Rural Development
SDMA: State Disaster Management Authority, MP
SOP: Standard Operating Procedure
UD: Urban Development