

District Disaster Management Plan For Rewa District

(Report Submitted for Partial Fulfilment of Post Graduate Diploma in Forest Management)

By

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At

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Indian Institute of Forest Management Bhopal

DECLARATION BY ORGANIZATION

This is to certify that the project report entitled “District Disaster Management Plan for Rewa District” done by Nimesh Soni (PFM 2011-13) for School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis, Government of Madhya Pradesh is original work. This has been carried out as summer internship under my guidance for partial fulfillment of Post Graduate Diploma in Forest Management at Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.

Place:

Reporting Officer

Date:

DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I, Nimesh Soni, hereby declare that the project report entitled “District Disaster Management Plan for Rewa District” for School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis is original work. The contents of the project report have not been published before and reflect the work done by me during my Summer Internship of the Post Graduation Diploma in Forest Management, at Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal from 05 April 2012 to 08 June 2012 with School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

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Executive Summary

The District Disaster Management Plan is a key part of an emergency management. It will play a significant role to address the unexpected disasters that occur in the district effectively. The information available in DDMP is valuable in terms of its use during disaster. Based on the history of various disasters that occur in the district, the plan has been so designed as an action plan rather than a resource book. Utmost attention has been paid to make it handy, precise rather than bulky one. This plan has been prepared which is based on the guidelines provided by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). While preparing this plan, most of the issues, relevant to crisis management, have been carefully dealt with. During the time of disaster there will be a delay before outside help arrives. At first, self-help is essential and depends on a prepared community which is alert and informed. Efforts have been made to collect and develop this plan to make it more applicable and effective to handle any type of disaster.

The DDMP developed, involves some significant issues like Incident Command System (ICS), India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) website, the service of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) in disaster management. In fact, the response mechanism, an important part of the plan is designed with the ICS. It is obvious that the ICS, a best model of crisis management has been included in the response part for the first time. It has been the most significant tool to the response manager to deal with the crisis within the limited period and to make optimum use of the available resources. Details of inventory resources are given an importance in the plan so that during disaster their optimum use can be derived. The resource inventory, the IDRN is now linked with the website which is vital to cope with the crisis. It will give the detail information to any officer at the time of disaster. He can view the available resources and order them at the time of disaster. The most necessary equipments, skilled manpower and critical supplies are included in the inventory resources.

During disaster, the resources from this website can be ordered without delay which will make the response time lesser. List of medical doctors, control room of various departments, ambulances, blood banks, public health centres, government and private hospitals have been included in this plan. This plan also provides important list of websites, related to meteorology, earthquake, flood, fire, disaster related training institutions, available materials etc.

A DDMA for every district in the State of Madhya Pradesh has to be constituted, consisting of the following members:

1. Collector
2. Superintendent Of Police (Member)
3. Chief Medical Officer (Member)
4. Executive engineer (PWD) (Member)
5. Executive Engineer (Irrigation) (Member)
6. Executive Engineer (PH) (Member)
7. Chief Engineer (MPEB)/ Executive engineer (Member)
8. Chairperson of the Zilla Parishad (Member)

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List of Acronyms

AIR	All India Radio
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBDM	Community Based Disaster Management
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
DCR	District Control Room
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DEOC:	District Emergency Operation centre.
DDIMS	District Disaster Information Management System.
DHO	District Health Officer
DICT	District level Incident Command Team
DMT	Disaster Management Team
DOT	Department of Telecommunication
DRMP	District Risk Management Program
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
FCI	Food Corporation of India
GOI	Government of India
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
ICT	Incident Command Team

IDRN	India disaster Response network
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Lal Nehru Urban Rural Mission
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MPRTC	Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation
NABARD	National Agricultural Bank for Rural Development
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NSS	National Social Service
PHC	Public Health Centre
PWD	Public Work Department
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RTO	Regional Transport Officer
SDO	Sub Divisional Officer
SOC	Site Operations Centre
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SP	Superintendent of Police
SRP	State Reserve Police
ST	State Transport
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority.
SDM	Sub Divisional Magistrate
WRD	Water Resources Department.

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A. GENERAL

A 1 Overview

A 1.1 District Profile

A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

The district with present boundary came into existence in 1950 after the promulgation of the Provinces and states order 1950. Rewa lies between 24'18 and 25'12 north latitudes and 81'2 and 82'18 east longitudes in the north-east of the division of the same name. The district is bounded on the north and east by the state of Uttar Pradesh, in the south Sidhi district and in the west with Amarpatan and Raghurajnagar tahsils of Satna district.

Rewa is basically a plateau and from the south to the north its height decreases. In the district, dissected hills, ravines, plain plateau, scarp, water-fall and alluvial plain can be seen. The rain-water of the district is flown out by the two assisting rivers of the Ganga, Tons or Tamas and Son.

Rewa district covers an area of 6,314 km². For administrative convenience, it has been divided into 9 Blocks having 11 Tehsils.

Table 1: Location and Administrative Details

Location in degrees-	Latitude- 24'18 and 25'12 north
	Longitude- 81'2 and 82'18 east
District Area (in km ²)	6,314
Administrative information -	
Number of sub-divisions:	04
Number of Tehsils:	11
Number of Municipal Boards:	12
Number of Blocks:	9
Number of Towns :	12
Number of Gram Panchayats:	827
Number of Villages:	2725
Number of Police stations:	30
Number of Post Offices:	38
Year of District Formation:	1950
Name of Adjacent Districts:	North and East by Uttar Pradesh, Sidhi district(south), Satna district(west)

A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography

The district can be divided into the four natural parts-kymore pahar, Binjh Pahar, Rewa Plateau and Lower-Northern Plain .The Huzur, Sirmour and Mauganj tahsils lie between the Kymore on the south and the Vindhyaçal or Binjh pahar on the north and from what is known as Rewa plateau or uprihar. To the north of the Vindhyaçal in the uprihar lies Tyonther tahsils which is quite different with regard to its physical and other features from the plateau tahsils. In the south the height of Kymore range is more than 450 meters, whereas the height of Alluvial plain of Teonthor is just 100 meters.

Table 2: Geography and Topography

Name of Rivers and Lakes :	Son, Tamas/Tons, Beehar Bichiya and Balen
Number of Dams, Embankments :	7
Name of Existing Mountains :	Kymore Pahar Binjh Pahar
Highest Elevation (in meters) :	More than 450
Total Forest Cover in District(in km ²) :	1044.48

A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics

The total geographical area of the district is 6,314 km². Area wise, hanumana is the largest block having an area of 960.7 km², followed by Sirmour 913.2 km². While Naigarhi is the smallest block having an area of 377.9 km².

Table 3: Demographic and Socioeconomics

Total House Holds :	540373
Total Population :	23,63,744
Male :	12,24,918
Female :	11,38,826
Population Density :	374
Total APL,BPL Families-	
Total Rural APL:	147784
BPL:	181884
Total Urban APL:	40276
BPL:	49226
Occupation-	
Main Occupation of People :	Farming
Secondary Occupation of People :	Agricultural Labour

A 1.1.4 Climate and weather

The rainfall is quite heavy during the month of July to September due to the monsoon winds. The total annual rainfall is 581.2 mm. July, August, September are the months of water scarcity. The average maximum and minimum temperatures recorded are 30.6 and 19.3 degree Celsius respectively.

Table 4: Climate and Weather

Rainfall -	
Total Annual Rainfall of Last Year :	581.2 mm
Average Rainfall (last 10 years) :	
Temperature -	
Average Maximum Temperature :	30.6 ⁰ C
Average Minimum Temperature :	19.3 ⁰ C
Demarcation of Crucial Seasons- (Last 10 years)	

Months of Access rainfall, Leading to Flood Situation :	July-September
Months of Water Scarcity, Leading to Drought Situation :	April-may

A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)

Medical facilities are good in district having one district hospital, 11 CHCs and 30 PHCs with good medical equipments and well qualified team of doctors. A number of private hospitals and medical practitioner also provides medical facilities to people in different parts of district. Each CHC is having the capacity of 30 beds. Rewa district is having medical college level **blood bank at S.S. Medical College, Rewa.**

Table 5: Health (Medical)

S r.	Block Name	PHC	CHC	SHC	Ayurvedic Hospital	Yunani Hospital	Homeopathic Hospital	Medical Officers	Nurses and Compounder
1.	Sirmour	7	2	30	8	0	0	26	69
2.	Gangev	6	1	29	9	0	0	21	69
3.	Raipur	3	2	39	8	0	0	28	65
4.	Naigarhi	0	1	22	6	0	0	9	57
5.	Mauganj	3	1	25	4	0	0	11	61
6.	Tyonthar	4	1	30	6	0	0	14	62
7.	Jawa	3	1	29	5	0	1	14	61
8.	Hanumana	2	1	39	4	0	0	12	61
9.	Rewa	2	1	40	8	1	2	25	69

A 1.1.6 Education

Rewa district has a good educational infrastructure. Its literacy rate indicates that the basic education facility is accessed to each and every corner of the district. Besides it also has medical, engineering and polytechnic institutes, which help the youths here to be its beneficiaries.

Average literacy rate of Rewa in 2011 were 73.42. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 83.67 and 62.49 respectively.

Table 6: Education

Literacy Rate :	73.42 %
Total Male :	83.67 %
Total Female :	62.49 %
Total Primary Schools :	3519
Total Middle Schools :	844

Total High Schools:	56
Total Higher Secondary Schools	75
Total Other Schools/ Ashrams	15
Total Anganwaris :	1715
Total Government Colleges :	12
Total Private Aided Colleges :	7
Total Private Non-aided Colleges :	18
Total students in all the educational institutions (approx.):	782752
Total staff in all the educational institutions(approx.) :	57169

A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use

The main crops are Wheat, Paddy, Barley, and Maize. The Kharif cropping season is June to October and Rabi cropping season is September to April. Most of the land is under Wheat and Paddy cultivation.

Table 7: Agriculture and Land Use

Cropping Pattern -	
Type of Major Crop :	Wheat, Rice, Barley, Maize
Cropping Seasons :	June-Oct (for Kharif Crops) Sep-April(for Rabi Crops)
Land classifications -	
Forest Land :	1044.48 Sq. Km.
Barren and Uncultivated Land :	67860 ha
Cultivated Land :	194944 ha
Recurrent Flood Hit Area :	Jawa, Tyonthar, Hanumana
Drought Hit Area :	Rewa, Tyonthar, Sirmour

A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern:

The houses built in the district are of slopping roofs as the rain water should drain off. There are also R.C.C. buildings constructed in the district. In rural areas, mostly the houses are of mud or brick walls, handmade tiles. Some *pacca* houses in the rural areas with flooring type G, G+1, G+2 and G+3 are also found.

Table 8: Wall Categories

Sr. No.	Wall Categories	Percentage in the District
1.	A1- Mud Un-burn Brick Wall	73.3 %
2.	A2- Stone Wall	2.6%
3.	B- Burnt Brick Wall	22%
4.	C1- Concrete Wall	0.3
5.	C2- Wood Wall	0.2
6.	X- Other Material	1.5

Table 9: Roof Categories

Sr. No.	Roof Categories	Percentage in the District
1.	R1- Light Weight Slopping Roof	2.6%
2.	R2- Heavy Weight Slopping Roof	82.8 %
3.	R3- Flat Roof	14.7 %

Flood prone area includes that protected area which may have more severe damage under failure of protection works. In some other areas the local damage may be severe under heavy rains and chocked drainage.

A 1.1.9 Industrial set ups

The district is now developing as industrial district and a number of industries are there. The district is supporting industries mainly because of power availability and its direct connectivity with NH-7. There are 508 industries situated in the 9 blocks of the district. The main m industries are Jaypee Cement plant, Heavy Engineering Works and Birla Ericsson Optical Limited.

Table 10: List of Major Industries

Sr. No.	Name and Address	Product	Total Workforce
1.	J.P. Rewa Plant Naubasta, Rewa	Cement	7452
2.	J.P. Bela Plant Madhwepur, Rewa	Cement	2233
3.	Heavy Engineering Works Naubasta, Rewa	Hydro-mechanical Equipments	130
4.	Vindhya Telelinks Ltd. Udhyog Vihar, Rewa	Telephone cable Optical Cable	75
5.	Birla Ericsson Optical Ltd. Udhyog Vihar, Rewa	Telephone cable Optical Cable	199
6.	Quality Woven Pvt Ltd Udhyog Vihar, Rewa	P.P. Woven	78

A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network

National Highway number 07 cross from the Rewa District, the district is directly connected to Uttar Pradesh and two neighbouring district Satna and Sidhi of the Madhya Pradesh. To reach at District head quarter from Blocks so many convene are available like Government and private Buses and Local taxies. But still more

than 70% (approx) villages in Rewa district are not directly connected with the concrete roads even though the community is having an average transport facilities to reach Block and District head quarters and at other places conveniently. In rainy season some of the villages from Jawa, Teonthar and Hanumana are disconnected from district and blocks as they are announced as flood hit areas of Rewa District.

Some of the interior villages of all the blocks are not having internet connectivity as well as mobile facilities. BSNL is the main service provider in the district. Total number of wireless in the local loop of district is 8.

As a whole Rewa, has an average transport and communication facility within and out of the district.

A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations

Power supply is good throughout the district, all the villages are electrified. The list of 33 kWh power sub-stations in the district are as follows:

Table 11: List of Power Sub-Stations in the District

Sr. No.	Name of Sub-Station	Sr. No.	Name of Sub-Station
1.	Manikwar	14.	Tumus
2.	Ratahara	15.	Sirmour
3.	Teekar	16.	Mohara
4.	Sanjay Gandhi	17.	Hinauta
5.	Bansagar	18.	Mangawan
6.	Colony	19.	Gangeo
7.	Jawa	20.	Mauganj
8.	AKVN	21.	Katra
9.	Bansagar w/w	22.	Naigarhi
10.	Godhar-Sidhi	23.	Teonthar
11.	Martand School	24.	Chakghat
12.	A.I.R.	25.	Hanumana
13.	Engg. College	26.	Deotalab

A 1.1.12 Major historical, religious place, tourist spots

Rewa district has several tourist spots, historical and religious places which are main attraction for a lot of visitors.

Table 12: Major historical, religious place, tourist spots

Sr. No.	Particulars	Average Presence of visitors per day(Approx)
List of historical Places in the District		
1.	Deorkothar- Known for Buddhist Stupas	400-500
List of Religious Centers in the District		
2.	Chiraula Hanuman Temple	200-300
3.	Dev Talab “Shiva Temple”	200-300
List of tourist spots in the district		
4.	Rewa Fort in the city	400-500
5.	Rewa Fort Museum	100-200
6.	Venkat Bhawan and Shiva Temple	100-200
7.	Rani Talab Temple	300-400
8.	Govindgarh Lake and Fort	200-300
9.	Chachai Water Falls, Near Sirmour	100-200
10.	Purva Water Falls	Less than 100
11.	Keonti Water Falls, Near Lalgaoon	Less than 100
12.	Big statue of God Shiva called “Bhairon Baba”	100-200

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 programme of risk reduction, this programme being implemented through existing sectoral and inter-sectoral development programmes and
- Mainstreaming DM concerns into the developmental planning process.

- Encouraging mitigation measures based on state-of-the-art technology and environmental sustainability.
- To address gender issues in disaster management with special thrust on empowerment of women towards long term disaster mitigation
- Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and fail-safe communications and Information Technology support.
- Encourage training and create awareness, rehearsals, dissemination of knowledge, and information on DM among all the citizens living in the district.
- Ensuring relief/assistance to the affected with care, without any discrimination of caste, creed, community or sex
- Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat.
- Undertaking recovery to bring back the community to a better and safer level than the pre-disaster stage
- To develop disaster management as a distinct management discipline and creation of a systematic and streamlined disaster management cadre

A 1.4 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.

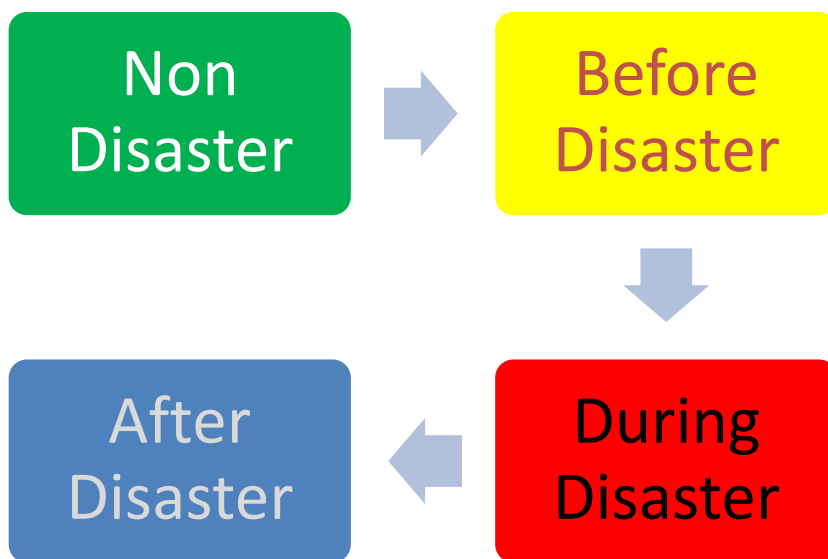


Figure 1: Approach of Disaster Management

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.

A 2. Institutional Arrangements

A 2.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

The disaster management will be more effective and suitable if it is institutionalized. For this purpose Government of India has already passed Disaster Management Act on 23rd December, 2005, where it is clearly stated that a Disaster Management Authority to be formed at the district level. It will be the apex body at the district level. Disaster management would involve many layers of participating stakeholders.

The three focal levels would be State, District and the site of disaster. At district level a flood control authority is already formed and activated to mitigate any unexpected situation in the district.

Table 13: District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

Sr.No.	Designation	Position in DDMA
1.	District Collector(District Disaster Manager)	Chairperson
2.	Deputy Collector	Co-chairperson
3.	District Commandant, Home	Member
4.	Sub-divisional Officer	Member
5.	District Animal Husbandry Officer	Member
6.	Health Officer, Municipal Corporation	Member
7.	Superintendent Land-Records	Member
8.	Tehsildar of risk prone area	Member

9.	Public Relation Officer	Member
10.	Executive Engineer, PWD	Member

A 2.2 District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)

Role of DDMC/DDMAC

The disaster management program also traced much to form committees at three levels with plans and task forces. The key role of Disaster Management Committee is to assist the Collector in:

- Reviewing the threat of disasters
- Vulnerability of the district to such disasters
- Evaluating the preparedness
- Give the suggestions for improvement of the response document DDMP.

The committee will meet once a year under the chairmanship of the Collector and consists of the following functionaries with their contact details.

The proposed structure of District Disaster Management Committee for Rewa District is as follows. The committee will meet once a year under the chairmanship of the Collector and consists of the following functionaries with their contact details.

Table 14: District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)

Functionaries	Designation	☐☐ :☐ Office	☐ :☐ Resident
The District Collector	Chairperson ,DDMC	07662-241635	07662-242100
The Additional Collector/ RDC	Member Secretary	241848	242101
The Chief Executive Officer, Janpad Panchayat.	Member	252470	9425824472
District Commandant, Home Guard	Member	225103	
The Superintendent of police	Member	258800	258801
The Civil Surgeon	Member	226570	250549
The Executive Engineer (PWD)	Member	256858	9425424338
The Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department	Member	256071	9425363378
The Executive Engineer, M.P.E.B	Member		9425424250
The Executive Engineer, Water Supply Department	Member	241629	241656
The Chief Fire Officer	Member		
The District Health Officer	Member	242305	9424338370
The District Agriculture Officer	Member	252078	252797

The District Animal Husbandry officer	Member	240893	9425427144
The District Education Officer	Member	255891	9425124256
The Divisional Manager, Railway	Member		
The Regional Transport Officer	Member		
The Regional Manager, M.P.R.T.C.	Member		
The Local Station Director, A.I.R.	Member		
The District Forest officer	Member	241689,242098	242153,
Public Relation Officer, Rewa	Member		

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

The District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) will be hub of all the activities related with disaster response in the District. During non disaster times, the DEOC will work under the supervision of the official not below the rank of Additional District Magistrate and as designated by the DDMA and during the emergencies, DEOC will come under the direct control of Deputy Commissioner or a person designated by him as Chief of Operations.

A 2.4 District Disaster Information Management System

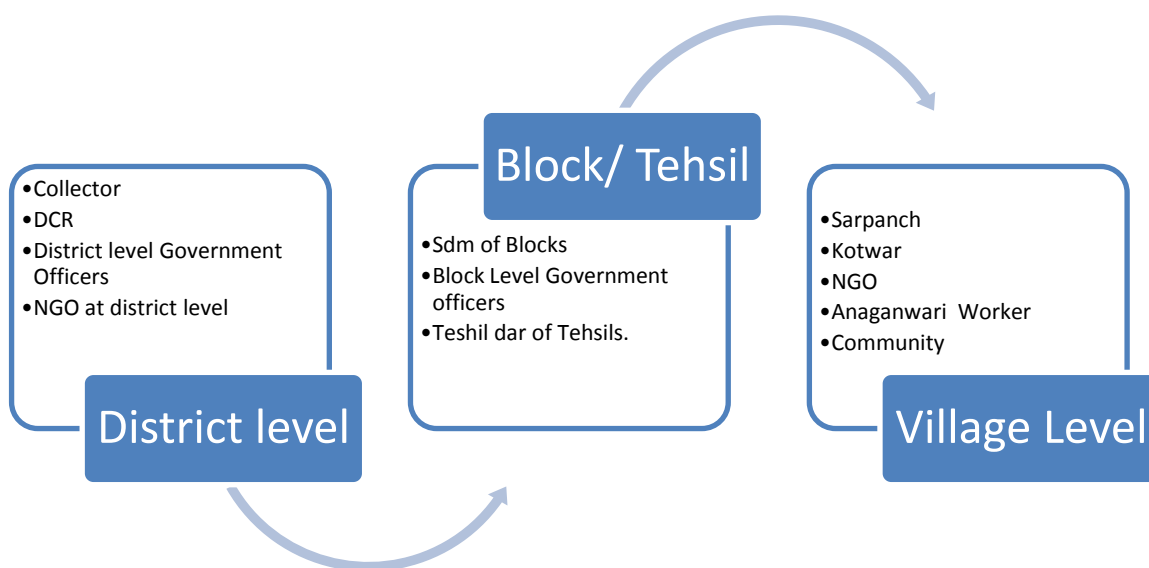


Figure 2: District Disaster Information Management System

A 2.5: Urban area Disaster Management Committee

Subject to the directions of the District Authority, the Urban Area disaster management committees will be responsible for the development and implementation of their respective urban area disaster management plans.

A 2.6: Block level Disaster Management Committee

Subject to the directions of the District Authority, the block disaster management committee will be responsible for the development and implementation of block level disaster management plans. The proposed Block Disaster Management Committees for Rewa district will comprise of following:

Table 15: Block level Disaster Management Committee

Block Development Officer	Chairperson
SHO, Police Station	Member
Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti-Block	Member
Medical Officer In charge, Dispensaries	Member
Assistant Engineer, I&PH	Member
Assistant Engineer, PWD	Member
Assistant Engineer, MPSEB	Member
Inspector, Food & Supplies	Member
Platoon Commander, Home Guards	Member
Range Officer, Forests	Member
In charge, Fire Station	Member
Junior Engineer (JTO), Telecom	Member
From two prominent NGO's working in the block in the field of Disaster Management	Member
MPSEBPO	Member Secretary

A 2.7: Gram Panchayat/ Village level Disaster Management Committee

Subject to the directions of the District Authority, the Gram Panchayat Disaster Management committees will be responsible for the development and implementation of GP level disaster management plans.

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

B 1. Hazard Assessment

Flood:

Flood came in year 1999 and in the year 2001, in which many villages of Tyonthar and Rewa Blocks were affected. Many people were affected in that flood, buildings were damaged completely while some were partially damaged. Relief camps were made in which people took shelter. Funds were distributed as flood relief.

Drought:

Drought like situation occurs almost every year in the district but no such incident of heavy damage is recorded. Most of the seasonal rivers dry out even before coming of summer in May –June. District administration fulfills the water need of the community by supplying water through tanks, and Drought relief funds are distributed.

Earthquakes:

Rewa district is situated on the 3rd seismic zone of earthquake vulnerability. There were no such incidents of earthquake shocks in the district.

Breaking of dams:

There are several dams in the district which possess quite high risks during heavy rainfall. But no such report of breakage is reported yet in the district. Apart from it some of the big dams are present in adjacent districts these are Baan Sagar dam, Bihar Baraj dam, Seersi dam, Meja dam, Gorma dam, Jarmohra dam and Loni dam.

Industrial and chemical disasters:

There are no such major hazardous industries running in the district. There are some small accidents have happened but managed well. So no such history of disaster is reported yet.

Road accidents:

There are road accidents occurring every year in the district and is on gradual rise. NH-07 is the main center of these road accidents where they occurred most. Apart from it the Roads within the district is not so good in condition and it is also a place inviting accidents.

Environmental hazard:

There is vast forest cover and industrial zone in the district posing high risks to forest fires causing environmental damage and industrial accidents causing environmental degradation. But there is no such cases reported of any incidents yet.

Stampede:

There are many occasions comes in the district when thousands of people participates. So that these places becomes highly prone to advent of disasters during festivals and fests but still no big cases are reported yet.

Fire:

Rewa city and forest areas are mostly vulnerable to the fire accidents but no such big accident is reported yet. There are some accidents of fire but they were handled well with little damage.

History of past disasters

Table 16: History of Past Disaster

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Hazard prone zone in district
Flood	1997 and 2003	20 Wards of Rewa block and 129 Villages of Tyonthar	Basic casualties and rehabilitation took place , Dead: 39	Rewa and Tyonyhar Block
Road Accidents	2010	Throughout the District	Dead:187 Injured:1029	Throughout the District
Drought	2004-2010	Different parts of the district	No impact on life is reported	Areas of Rewa, Hanumana and Sirmour

Major applicable hazards

Hazards that are occurred in the recent past of the district are:

Table 17: Major Applicable Hazards

Types of Applicable Hazards	Hazard Prone region
• Flood	Rewa (20 Wards) , Tyonthar (129 Villages)
• Earthquake	As Rewa fall under moderate zone (zone II)
• Drought	Rewa, hanumana, Sirmour
• Road Accidents(2010)	Total 1216 Accidents throughout the District

Table B.1.3 Seasonality of hazards

Natural hazards are seasonal, it take place in a periodic manner. The applicable natural hazards in Rewa district are:

Hazards	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood							←→	→				
Drought			←→	→								
Forest Fire				←→	→							
Frost	←→											←→
Hailstorms			←→									
Fair										←→	→	
Epidemic	←→					←→	→				←→	→

B 2 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability means inability to resist a hazard or respond when a disaster has occurred. It depends on several factors such as people's age and state of health, local environmental and sanitary conditions, as well as on the quality and state of local buildings and their location with respect to any hazards. There are various types of vulnerabilities:

- Physical vulnerability (Ex: roads, bridges, hospitals, houses embankments)
- Social Vulnerability (Ex: population, inclusion)
- Economic vulnerability (Ex: poverty, agriculture, and livelihood)
- Environmental vulnerability (Ex: rivers, canals, animals, minerals)
- Institutional vulnerability (Ex; lack of institutional support, absence of DDMCs etc)

District Rewa is also vulnerable to the above mentioned different types of vulnerabilities. Through the analytical research and data collection, the sub district level vulnerability analysis was carried out. Based on that selected gram panchayats were identified which were highly vulnerable, in comparison to others.

Taking into account, the social, environmental, economic, physical, and institutional vulnerabilities, the list of Gram panchayats susceptible to flood and other hazards, is as follows:

Table 18: List of Gram panchayats

(Socially, economically, environmentally, institutionally and physically vulnerable)

Sr. No.	Name of Gram panchayat	Sr. No.	Name of Gram panchayat
1.	Nagar Panchayat tyonthar	32.	Farhadi
2.	Gram Panchayat Gangtirakala	33.	Barethikala
3.	Paira	34.	Bashat
4.	Kechuha	35.	Purvamaniram
5.	Manika	36.	Amiliya
6.	Jhotiya	37.	Katagi
7.	Panasi	38.	Bhanigawa
8.	Dhadakala	39.	Jonha
9.	Mahuli	40.	Balegawa
10.	Lakhwar	41.	Bhungaon
11.	Chandrapur	42.	Dagdaiya
12.	Kotrakala	43.	Kuthila
13.	Bhadra	44.	Kotrakhurd
14.	Devkhar	45.	Akauri
15.	Nagma	46.	Chadi
16.	Koniyakala	47.	Baraha
17.	Rouli	48.	Negura
18.	Gohata	49.	Rajapur

19.	Purouna	50.	Malpaar
20.	Kasiyari	51.	Stapura
21.	Luk 1,2,3,4	52.	Nagar panchayat Chaak
22.	Neeva	53.	Pancha
23.	Janakhai	54.	Koni
24.	Jhalwa	55.	Bara
25.	Madrou	56.	Padri
26.	Sitlha	57.	Sonwarsha
27.	Patehra	58.	Jawa
28.	Kuthila	59.	Barauli Thakuran
29.	Gadha- 138	60.	Pathrauda
30.	Gadha-137	61.	Uski
31.	Abhav	62.	Gahauna

B 3. Capacity Analysis

Table B 3.1 Resource inventory,

Inventory is managed by **Home Guard Department** having following equipments available in the district home guard headquarter:

Table 19: Resource Inventory of Department of Home Guards

Sr. No.	Name of Equipment/ Capacity	Total
1	Life Jackets	110
2	Life Boy Ring	65
3	Inflatable Boat with Engine- 12	02
4	Fiber Boat without Engine- 12	02
5	Search Lights	06
6	Gum Boots	19
7	Head Gear Torch	40
8	Head Gear Torch (Black Model)	04
9	Belcha	04
10	Gaiti	04
11	Helmet	10
12	Manila Rope (200 mm)	50
13	Anchor	04
14	Small knife	39
15	Trampoline Sheet	02
16	Extention Ladder (Aluminium)	01

Inventory is managed by **Municipal Corporation** having following equipments available in the district home guard headquarter:

Table 20: Resource Inventory of Municipal Corporation

1	JCB Machine	01
2	Dumper	01
3	Tractor- Trolley	03
4	Diesel Mud Pump	01
5	Life Jacket	10
6	Fire Brigade	02
7	Rope, Gum Boot, Search Light	Available
8	Medicines, Bleaching Powder	Available

B 4. Risks Assessment

Rewa district is highly vulnerable to the natural disasters. The major hazards to which the district is exposed to are flood and road accidents.

Apart from the hazard prone conditions, the district is also vulnerable due to the unplanned developments, rapid urbanization, and alarming growth in the population and temporary settlements in urban areas. In the rural areas of the district it's the lack of awareness among the rural communities, which makes them more vulnerable to disasters.

In addition to the natural causes, various manmade activities have also added the multiplier effect and created the imbalance in overall ecology of the area. All these factors have combined to turn this district into a unique region, affected by almost all the types of natural disasters.

Brief overviews of some of these hazards are:

Potential impact of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities

Table 21: Impact of applicable hazard and existing vulnerabilities

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas	Vulnerability	Potential Impact
Flood	20 Wards of Rewa Block and 129 Villages of Tyonthar Block	People who live there un-alarmed about the flood, the livestock safety issues, poorly constructed houses are at risk.	Loss in life and livestock, houses can be washed out. Dead:39
Earthquake,	No block is recognized yet	Population, infrastructure and livestock of the zone	Death, serious injuries, loss of life and property
Drought	Rewa, Tyonthar and Sirmour Block	Farm fields, live stock and	Scarcity of food and grazing stock, loss of life and live stock

Hailstorm	Farm fields, property	population Population, property and livestock as well	Loss of life, property and livestock
Fire	No specific area is recognized	Population, property	Loss of life and property
Industrial disaster,	Vicinity of Industrial area	People in and around industries	Loss of life, injuries, water and air pollution
Accidents,	On highways and throughout the district	People travelling in the vehicles and vicinity of accident area	Loss of life and injuries

B 4.2 Risk profiling of the district

Rewa, a District town of Madhya Pradesh is a plateau .Rewa city and Tyonthar block are flood affected, the main reason behind this is excessive rainfall and release of water from dams. Baansagar dam is built on Tamas River which is highly prone to flood.

There are no previous records of earthquake in Rewa District. It is categorized under Seismic Zone-2. Old buildings of school, colleges, and government offices are at risk.

The Industrial and chemical hazards is also applicable in district. Employees working in Cement Industries are at high risk, mining accidents are also applicable in Rewa district, Large no of Mining Industries are present in Rewa district. Tyonthar block has largest forest cover,

As per Previous records chances of forest fire is more in Tyonthar block. Spread of epidemic like Malaria, jaundice, Swine flu, is also high in district because of dense settlement in areas, Poor Waste Management, Discharge of Sewerage into river (Ton and Tamas) and lakes (area of Rani Talab) and absence of underground sewerage network. Block.

Some blocks of district are drought affected; Hanumana, Rewa and Sirmour are majorly affected by drought. There is huge loss in agriculture productivity due to Frost, Incident of Hailstorm also occurring in previous years but intensity is not high.

Chances of Road accident is high because of Absence of Intersections between roads, Absence of Traffic Signal at major locations Chances of rail accident is also high, because of presence of exposed Railway crossings, Boat Accident may occur because of sudden increase in water level, release of water from dam without warning

As a whole, district is prone to flood as there are number of rivers and big Nalas which make the area vulnerable to flood conditions. Encroachment near river banks is also one of the reasons which make the areas vulnerable. Access water release in Balen river and continuous rain for 24 hours, together creates flood condition in east and west part of Tyonthar Block.

C . DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

C 1 District Action Plans

C 1.1 Mitigation Plan

Mitigation embraces all measures taken to reduce both the effect of the hazard itself and the vulnerable conditions to it, in order to reduce the scale of the future disaster. Therefore mitigation activities can be focused on the hazard itself or the element exposed to threat. Example of mitigation measures which are hazard specific include modifying the occurrence of hazard.

Mitigation refers to long term risk reduction measures which are intended to minimise the effects of a hazard, for example a dam construction is considered an activity that mitigates the effects of drought. In addition to these physical measures, mitigation aims at reducing physical, economic and social vulnerability to threats and underlying causes for this vulnerability.

Mitigation measures for disaster reduction can be achieved by modifying or removing the causes of the threat or by reducing the effects of the threat should it occur. The most effective mitigation measures address not only the nature of hazards but also the vulnerability.

The options available for mitigation includes the type of hazard faced the perception of the scale of the risk as well as other factors. However because of the difficulties in reducing the actual hazard threat itself, most mitigation measures are aimed at reducing the vulnerability of communities to hazard. It is hard to stop a volcano but it is easier not to build a house at the foot of one!

Non Structural Mitigation

Non structural mitigation measure relate to those activities and decision making systems which provide the context within which disaster management and planning operates and is organised. They include measures such as:

- Training and education
- Public education
- Evacuation planning
- Institution building
- Warning systems

Structural mitigation

However efficient non structural mitigation measures are they need to be complimented by structural measures for risk reduction to both engineered and non engineered structures. These include constructing buildings and infrastructure to suitable safety levels, using suitable materials and the incorporation of proper workmanship under correct supervision. Non engineered structures are those built by their owners or by builders lacking formal training. A typical structural measure is an earthquake resistant building whilst a typical non- structural element is a seismic building code, training and education, building safety codes, physical measures, land use planning, public awareness programmes etc.

Mitigation Plan for Flood:

Disaster mitigation focuses on the hazard that causes the disaster and tries to eliminate or drastically reduce its direct effects. The best example of mitigation is the construction of dams to prevent floods or coordination of release of water from various irrigation dams to avoid flooding in the downstream areas, Evacuation of the people living in low lying areas to high reaches. In Mitigation Plan following activities needs to be checked:

- Construction and Repair of damaged Road, Bridges and drainage system before rainy season.
- Identify flood prone rivers, drains and areas and activate flood-monitoring mechanism in all.
- Signs movement to the risky places likes rivers, Mountain fall, Lakes at the time of excessive rainfall
- Alerting people near highly vulnerable pocket.
- Selection of Shelters, Safe places like Community hall, Schools for stay at the time of flood and to evacuate vulnerable people to identified shelters for the time being and logistic arrangements for the shelters.
- Means of transportation for search and rescue team and also for evacuees and ensuring no delay.
- Communication tools : It includes establishment of wireless station at disaster site for effective communication with authorities for immediate help and also continuous monitoring is done
- Medical and cooking tools: It includes stock of medicine, food grains. And ensure immediate first aid services to the evacuees.
- Animal Care: Adequate stock piling of vaccines should be ensured for vaccination before Rainy season.
- To provide immediate fooding to save affected people from starvation.
- Alertness & Remain in readiness to gear up in act immediately after the disaster is over.
- To reduce adverse impact on agriculture farmers should be advised alternating cropping pattern/flood resistance crops.

Mitigation Plan for Drought:

Drought is another major disaster affecting the Rewa district. Many areas of district have drinking water problem. Through government already started project to improve existing water supply in district but duration of project is long therefore as an alternative option; implementation of roof water harvesting at individual level.

In order to mitigate the effects of Drought various other measures need to be taken which are as follows:

- Arrangements of Loaded tankers from nearby tehsil, district to solve drinking water problem.
- Construction of Ponds at tehsil level in drought affected region.
- Implementation of roof water harvesting at individual level.
- Water conservation methods like mulching, drip irrigation is suggested.
- Provide relief as per norms, such as subsidies on fertilizers, pesticides and mulching materials.
- Drought resistance short duration paddy seeds are made available to farmers.
- To reduce impact on agriculture crop Ensuring crop insurance

- Create water harvesting / storage structure for which subsidy is available. Construction of Canals for water transport from available sources.
- Cattle Care: In drought conditions cattle are affected lot as there is no supply of water or medical facility therefore there is need to opened cattle camps in drought period.
- Check stock of fodder in drought affected blocks and arrange from nearby block in case of shortage.

Mitigation Plan for Hailstorm:

Hailstorm is another hazard in district as per past year figures, it affects agricultural productivity. In order to mitigate its effects following measures need to be taken:

- Training should be provided by agriculture department regarding crop safety.
 - I. Advised 1% spray of urea in effected after hail storm.
 - II. Advised to give cover spray of blitox @ 600gm/200 ltr of water immediately after hail storm.
 - III. Advised 2 to 3 sprays 500-600 ml multiplex/ agromin per 200 ltr of water to rejuvenate affected parts and encourage fresh growth.
- Encourage and create awareness regarding crop insurance and organize insurance camps inviting all insurance companies.

Mitigation Plan for Forest Fire:

- Ensure Development of trench to reduce impact or spread of fire in nearby areas.
- Identify and construct water storage sources.
- Ensure formation of monitoring team.
- Create awareness among community regarding fire hazards.
- Prepare a list of fire tenders, water resources and ensure availability.
- Ensure safety of NTFP's like Tendu leaves, Mahua with community involvement.
- Restrict entry of Fire prone equipments in forest

Mitigation plan for accidents in Public fair:

- It includes establishment of Help centre, Formation of barricades, Check parking facility develops a route of entrance and exit and specify with signboards.
- Ensure formation of Fair organizing committee and check progress in limited time interval.
- Make sure Primary health facility and availability of ambulance at the site.
- Ensure Installation of Closed Circuit Cameras (CCTV) at the site for continuous monitoring.
- Make sure installations of Loudspeakers, Warning bells for alert messages.
- Make sure presence of police forces in sufficient amount to control the disaster.

Mitigation Plan for Accident (Road, Railway, Water ways):

- It includes Marking of roads, continuous highway patrolling, and availability of ambulance at danger sites.
- Place sign boards on accidental sites and make sure that traffic rules are strictly followed.
- Create awareness among families, communities living near highways, prime routes about traffic rules.
- Urgent requirement of over and under bridge on Mid India, Sanjeet Road, Sitamau Railway crossing. It was highlighted that these crossings are close for approximately 8 hours a day which itself is an alarming signal. These crossings are disrupted city traffic
- Replacement of Kaccha roads with pucca roads.
- Ensure that Repairs and construction work of bridges and roads completes before rainy season.
- Repairs and construction of Side railings of bridges.

Mitigation Plan for Industrial Accidents:

- Ensure that all the industries follow the guidelines issue by industry health and safety department. As per guidelines Each Slate and Pencil industries each must have Exhaust system otherwise the employees are at high risk.
- Ensure that waste generated, pollutants are in permissible limit.
- Ensure that labor laws are strictly followed, in district slate and pencil industries there are many cases of child labor..
- Ensure that each industry must have onsite as well as offsite plan in case of disaster.
- Ensure Health and life insurance among employees especially slate and pencil industries employees.
- There should be continuous monitoring by Pollution department, Industrial department and Industry health and safety department.

C 1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes

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

- Under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, provide for strengthening and maintenance of such physical features that may vitally protect/help in rescue of communities during disaster situations. Under this act maintenance and strengthen of dam, ponds etc. will take place and also it will provide the job to unemployed youth. Especially under the construction of smaller dam, stop dam, rural road rural youth can work under MNREGA and reduced the vulnerability. Addition to this

during the time of disaster like flood or drought if any plan has been taken by Zila Panchayat for relief and construction of drains for reducing the impact of flood so this job can be implemented under MNREGA. Apart from this Unemployed youth can also work during disaster for relief work under MNREGA so that rescue & relief will be fast.

- Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) all the houses should be advised and instructed to construct earthquake resistant. Special instruction should be provided by district administration to block level and block will guide and instruct to Gram Panchayat for the construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for earthquake resistant house construction. Thre training should be provided at gram Panchayat level for construction of small earthquake resistant houses under this scheme. This vulnerability due earthquake can be reduced.
- Under SSA (Serva Siksha Abhiyan) whatever schools are being constructed should be earthquake resistant by following the proper guidelines. This should be instructed from the district SSA office. Also awareness should be spread at Gram Panchayat level about earthquake-resistant house by education department.
- PDS system should be made very efficient and should play a critical role during the time of disaster. As the PDS have sufficient foods in stock for providing food during crisis.
- Under NRHM special attention should be given to the diseases like Falaria, Dengu, Chickengunia and jaundice in umaria district so that epidemics can be avoided. Under this scheme proper vaccination should be carried out by the district health administration through CHC and PHC. Apart from Special camp should be arranged at block level or Gram Panchayat level about awareness of diseases and how to be safe. Dotors should be trained to tackles the epidimic in that region. Under this scheme there should be doctors and stock of medicines related to the epidimics by which generally people of these areas are affected.
- The same way, under PMGSY (Pradhanmantri gram Sadak Yojna), proper communication should be established in Akash Koh area of Manpur block where transportation become vulnerable during rainy seasons. It should give special attention to the water logging area which is more affected during the rainy seasons. Roads should be constructed under this scheme in rural area for the proper communication from village to block. There are some are more affected during rainy seasons transportation become very difficult so these areas should get priority.
- In order to deal with the severe cases of Drought, the components of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) should also to be linked based on the relevance and according to the needs of the sufferers, in line with the criteria of the mission.

As Rewa district is under seismic zone-II, not highly earthquake prone area but precautionary measures may taken like Assessment of older buildings in regular interval, retro fittings in old buildings which are less safe

like government Schools, Colleges, old community hall and especially government department's offices. New buildings must qualify standard codes and also ensure that it has less environmental impact, Eco friendly buildings (Green buildings) must be encouraged.

C 1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building

Each of the DMTs comprise group of women and men volunteers and they are assigned with special task. The search and rescue teams, first aid teams which is formed in the district in three levels should be provided training from time to time so that their timely help can be used during disaster. All the government officials of the concerned departments should be provided with disaster management training for their timely help and which can help them to identify their roles and responsibility during the disaster situation.

For community based disaster management, mock drill is an integral part, as it is a preparedness drill to keep the community alert. Mock drills are to be organized in all the disaster prone areas of the district to activate the DMTs and modification of DM plan. Mock drill is to be organized once in a year or as according to seasonality of the disaster, in the partnership with NGOs, private sector and government sector training institution.

For community awareness on various disasters:

- Government awareness programmes, which might deal specifically with disaster awareness or other programmes into which disaster awareness elements could be inserted (for instance, health and welfare radio broadcast programs might carry occasional information on needs in disaster)
- National broadcasting systems, radio, T.V and newspapers. Often radio is a crucial means of communication, especially for disparate communities
- Organizations, such as the Red Cross
- Community level activities, e.g. village meetings, market associations

C 1.1.3 Community Initiatives

As communities are first responders of any disaster situation, Involvements of community and their support, to local administration is very important if there is no support of local communities at the time of flood, earthquake etc these will lead to disastrous situation and it happened in the past in other regions. Therefore awareness camps need to be organized. In awareness camps they got information about government initiatives and government expectations at the time of flood, earthquake, drought etc. They also share vulnerability factors of their Village, tehsil and also suggest solutions; government should formulate policy or take measures considering their inputs. Ngo working at village, tehsil level play an important role in community participation because they have strong contact with local community groups like Self Help Groups (SHGs), farmers groups, youth groups, women's groups, village health committees, watershed committees etc, Ultimately community is the first and last to face the disaster. Equipping them, educating and preparing them for the recurring disasters are of vital importance.

C 1.1.4 Risk Management Funding

(According to ACT No. 53 of The Disaster Management Act, 2005, chapter IX, Finance, Account and Audit)

➤ Establishment of fund by State Government

The State Government shall immediately after notification issued for constituting the STATE Authority and the District Authorities, establish for the purposes of this Act the following funds, namely:-

- a) The fund to be called the District Disaster Response Fund;
- b) The fund to be called the District Disaster Mitigation Fund;
- Emergency procurement and accounting

Where by reason of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, the National Authority or the District Authority is satisfied that immediate procurement of provisions or material or the immediate application of resources are necessary for rescue or relief,

- a) It may authorize the concern department or authority to make the emergency procurement and in such case, the standard procedure requiring inviting tenders shall be deemed to be waived.

A certificate about utilization of provisions or materials by the controlling officer authorized by the National Authority, State Authority or District Authority, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a valid document or voucher for the purpose of accounting of emergency, procurement of such provisions or materials.

C 1.2 Preparedness Plan

This protective process embraces measures which enable governments, community and individual to respond rapidly to disaster situation to cope with them effectively. Preparedness includes the formulation of viable emergency plans, the development of warning systems, the maintenance of inventories and the training of personnel. It may also embrace search and rescue measures as well as evacuation plans for area that may be at risk from a recurring disaster.

Preparedness therefore encompasses those measures taken before a disaster event which are aimed at minimizing the loss of life, disruption of critical services, and damage when disaster occurs. All preparedness planning need to be supported by appropriate legislation with clear allocation of responsibilities.

There are two clearly identified elements for effective disaster preparedness planning, precautionary measures and emergency response:

1. Taking effective **precautionary measures** prior to the imminent threat of a disaster
2. Improving the **emergency response** to the effects of a disaster by organising the delivery of timely and effective rescue and relief assistance.

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:

- Risk assessment
- Provision and operation of warning systems
- Emergency communications and information systems
- Maintaining a resource base in anticipation of needs
- Public preparedness education and awareness campaigns
- Training and drills to ensure maintenance of preparedness levels

Emergency response measures are usually those activities taken immediately prior to and following a disaster impact. Emergency response is normally directed towards saving lives. Typical responses include:

- Evacuation procedures for 'at risk' populations
- Search and rescue
- Damage and needs assessment
- Provision of emergency food, shelter and medical assistance

Security mobilisation

C.1.2.1 Preparedness before response

Preparedness of **administration** is an important component which helps in reducing relief and response time in a disaster situation. Preparedness plan is based on below-given components:

- Maintaining response inventory of equipments and materials required for response.
- Assignment of responsibilities to agencies and organizations.
- Management training of crisis group members, desk officers and officers of respective departments likely to be assigned management duties.
- Specialized trainings of district disaster committee members, officials, community organizations through seminars and workshop.
- Training of taskforces.
- Raising community awareness.
- Improving response mechanism through conducting practice drills.
- Annual updating of State, District and community level plans.
- Operation readiness of facilities, equipments and stores in advance.

Main Roles and responsibilities of other departments are as follows:

- Regular training session of its employees in relation to particular disaster.
- Conducting mock drills at regular intervals to keep its employees aware about disaster.
- Keeping an updated resource inventory and also stating the working status of each instrument.
- Spreading awareness among general public and also training a few of them as volunteers needed in the time of disaster emergency.
- Make and keep a good interdepartmental coordination at block, district and state level to make actions easy and quick.

C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

The warning or occurrence of disaster will be communicated to :

- Emergency operation Center, Relief Commissioner, Chief Secretary
- Office of divisional Commissioner
- All district level officials, Municipal Councils
- The officials of central Government working in the district
- Non-officials i.e.: Guardian Minister of the District, Mayor, Zilla Parishad President, MPs, Local units of Defense Services.

Table 22: Pre-Disaster warning and alerts

Involved Agencies responsible for hazard specific warning	
Disaster	Involved Agencies
Earthquakes	Indian Meteorological Department, DMI
Floods	Irrigation Department, Meteorology department, Water Resource Department
Industrial and Chemical Accidents	Police, Industry
Fire	Fire Brigade, police
Cyclone	Indian Meteorological Department
Epidemics	Public Health Department
Road Accidents	Police

C.1.2.3 Evacuation preparedness

All the evacuation work in the district is done by Home Department.

The procedural steps for evacuation of people under threat or likely to be affected by disaster:

- The District Collector by using available information warns people about the impending danger and to leave for safer places.
- Co-ordinate the evacuation works with the department of Home Guard and facilitates them with the resources.
- Evacuate the people to pre-decided relief camps from the disaster site.
- Perform forceful evacuation of people if required.
- Organize the trained task force members to fulfill the upcoming requirements.
- Deploy the force for maintaining law and order and peace keeping during evacuation.
- Take special care of physically handicap and poor people to mobilize them to the safe shelters.

C.1.2.3 Organizing mock drills

Mock drill is an integral part of the Community based disaster management plan, as it is a preparedness drill to keep the community alert. Mock drills are to be organized in all the villages of the district which are prone to disaster to activate the DMTs and modification of the DM plan. Mock drill is organized once in a year or as per the seasonality calendar of natural disaster events that is likely to occur.

C 1.3 Response Plan

The onset of an emergency creates the need for time sensitive actions to save life and property reduce hardship and suffering, restore essential life support and community systems to mitigate further damage or loss and provide the foundation for subsequent recovery. Effective response planning requires realistic identification of likely response functions, assignment of specific task to individual response agencies, identification of equipment, supply and personnel required by the response agencies for performing the assign tasks. A response plan essentially outlines the strategy and resource needed for search and rescue, evacuation etc.

At district level before the occurrence of disaster and immediately after the disaster, the district administration will activate the District Control room so that proper information will be provided to the concerned authorities.

A disaster management calls for involvement of a number of agencies in order to render immediate rescue, relief and restoration of disrupted vital facilities. The responsible agencies being:

- Revenue Department, police and armed force for immediate rescue and relief.
- Telecommunication Department, Public Works Departments, PHED and local bodies for restoration of disrupted infrastructure.
- Non Government Organizations and medical services to ensure first-aid, life saving facilities to victims and assistance to the government to carry out relief operations.

Immediate response requirement

(a) Rescue operation

- Individuals trapped under debris need to be located and rescued which calls for not only earth moving equipment, but the services of sniffer dogs.
- Army assistance to civil administration in rescue operations
- Establishments of traffic control posts
- Provisions for communication network
- Evacuation of injured cattle

(b) First aid and medical relief

- Provisions for mobile medical aid vans
- Orthopedic surgery and fractures needing treatment
- Rendering medical aid to victims

(c) Urgent relief operations

- Erection of temporary tented accommodation
- Establishment of Relief Reception Centers
- Provisions of relief stores and tents
- Provisions for food and shelter
- Protection of victims
- Instilling a sense of security and confidence among victims through public address systems

Response at a later stage

- Rehabilitation, reconstruction and restoration of normalcy.
- In case of family disruption resulting from death of major earning member, economic rehabilitation of the family may have to be planned as a long-term strategy.
- Loss of life, property and livestock may require damage and loss assessment procedures to avoid litigation and delays in gratuitous relief and compensation.
- Technical inspection of partially damaged houses to decide the habitation worthiness and the extent of repairs required.
- Demolition of some partially damaged houses may be required.
- Possible reconstruction on the same sites to avoid delays, secure cultural continuity and to avoid costly land purchase.
- Care needs to be taken to ensure that all electrical supplies to damaged area are disconnected.
- Underground cables will need thorough inspection before power is restored.
- Breaches or cracks in the dam need Irrigation Department to secure the breaches by grouting the cracks.
- In case of damage to bridges, relief operations may require temporary bridges, which can be put up with the assistance of army.
- Certain roads needing resurfacing will need immediate action from PWD.
- Restoration of existing water supply with necessary repairs. This may call for replacement of pipelines or arrangements for storage in portable PVC water tanks.
- In some case, restoration of existing water supply may be time consuming and therefore water tankers may have to be pressed into service.
- Extensive damage to residential buildings resulting in disruption of telecommunication facilities will require provision/installation of public telephones (PCO) to facilitate communication.
- Damage to hospital, school building and other public facilities may disrupt the services. In such a case restoration of services through temporary arrangements is the first priority.
- Foundations of the building in the area prone to liquefaction will need technical assessment.

C 1.3.1 Disaster Emergency Response Force

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

C 1.3.2 Operational direction & coordination

Role and Responsibilities of ICS General Staff (Proposed)

The General Staff consists of the following positions :

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

Operations Section

The Operations Section is responsible for managing all tactical operations at an incident. The build-up of the Operations Section is generally dictated by the number of tactical resources involved and span of control considerations.

The Operations Section consists of the following components:

1. Ground or surface-based tactical resources
2. Staging Areas

1. Ground or Surface-based Tactical Resources

There are three ways of organizing tactical resources on an incident. The determination of how resources will be used will be determined on the application area and the tactical requirement. Resources can be used as:

1. Single Resources
2. Task Forces
3. Strike Teams

2. Staging Areas

The second component of the Operations Section is the Staging Area.

An ICS Staging Area is a temporary location for placing resources available for incident assignments. All resources within the Staging Area belong to the incident.

Resources assigned to a Staging Area are available on a three minute basis to take on active assignment.

Staging Area are temporary facilities. They can be set up at any appropriate location in the incident area and moved or deactivated as needed.

The Staging Area Managers report to the Operations Section Chief or to the Incident Commander.

Planning Section

In ICS, the Planning Section is responsible for managing all information relevant to an incident. When activated, the Planning Section Chief who is a member of the General Staff manages the Section. The Planning Section collects, evaluates, processes, and disseminates information for use at the incident. Dissemination can be in the form of the Incident Action Plan, formal briefings, or through map and status board displays. Some incidents may require personnel with specialized skills to be temporarily assigned to the Planning Section. These persons are called Technical Specialists such as

1. Chemist
2. Hydrologist
3. Geologist
4. Meteorologist
5. Training Specialist

There are four units within the Planning Section that can be activated as necessary

- 1 Resources Unit
- 2 Situation Unit
- 3 Documentation Unit
- 4 Demobilization Unit

Common responsibilities of Unit Leaders are listed below:

- Obtain briefing from the Section Chief
- Participate in incident
- Determine current status of unit activities
- Confirm dispatch and estimated time of arrival of staff and supplies
- Assign specific duties to staff, supervise staff
- Develop and implement accountability, safety, and security measures for personnel and resources
- Supervise demobilization of the unit, including storage of supplies
- Provide Supply Unit Leader with a list of supplies to be replenished
- Maintain unit records, including Unit Log

1. Resources Unit

This Unit is responsible for maintaining the status of all assigned resources at an incident. It achieves this through:

1. Overseeing the check-in of all resources
2. Maintaining a status-keeping system indicating current location and status of all the resources.
3. Maintenance of a master list of all the resources, e.g. key supervisory personnel, primary and support resources, etc.

2. Situation Unit

1. The collection, processing, and organizing of all incident information takes place within the Situation Unit. The Situation Unit may prepare future projections of incident growth, maps, and intelligence information. Three positions report directly to the Situation Unit Leader
2. Display Processor – maintains incident status information obtained from
3. Field Observers, resource status reports, etc. information is posted on maps and status boards as appropriate.
4. Field Observer – Collects and reports on situation information from the field.
5. Weather Observer – Collects current weather information from the weather service or an assigned meteorologist.

3. Documentation Unit

The Documentation Unit is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up-to-date incident files. Duplication services will also be provided by the Documentation Unit. Incident files will be stored for legal, analytical, and historical purposes

4. Demobilization Unit

The Demobilization Unit is responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan. On large incidents, demobilization can be quite complex, requiring a separate planning activity. Planning for demobilization should begin at the early stages of an incident, particularly in the development of rosters of personnel and resources, thus ensuring the efficient and safe demobilization of all the resources.

5. Technical Specialists

Certain incidents or events may require the use of Technical Specialists who have specialized knowledge and expertise. Technical Specialists may function within the Planning Section, or be assigned wherever their services are required.

In the Planning Section, Technical Specialists may report to the following:

- Planning Section Chief
- A designated Unit Leader

Some examples of the more commonly used specialists are :

1. Meteorologist
2. Environmental Impact Specialist
3. Flood Control Specialist Water Use Specialist
4. Fuels and Flammable Specialist
5. Hazardous Substance Specialist
6. Fire Behaviour Specialist
7. Structural Engineer
8. Training Specialist

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section is responsible for the following:

1. Facilities
2. Transportation
3. Communications
4. Supplies
5. Equipment maintenance and fuelling
6. Food Services
7. Medical Services
8. Ordering Resources

The Logistics Section Chief manages the Logistics Section. On very large incidents, or on incidents requiring a great deal of equipment or facilities, the Logistics Section may be divided into two branches – Service Branch and Support Branch. This is most often done for span of control reasons, resulting in a more manageable organization.

Six Units may be established within the Logistics Section:

1. Supply Unit
2. Facilities Unit
3. Ground Support Unit
4. Communications Unit
5. Food Unit
6. Medical Unit

C 1.3.3 Incident Command System (ICS)

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a management system and an on-scene, all-risk, flexible modular system adaptable for natural as well as man-made disasters. The ICS has a number of attributes or system features. Because of these features, ICS has the flexibility and adaptability to be applied to a wide variety of incidents and events both large and small. The primary ICS management functions include:

- Incident Command
- Planning Section
- Operations Section
- Logistic Section
- Finance/ Administration

The ICS seeks to strengthen the existing disaster response management system by ensuring that the designated controlling/responsible authorities at different levels are backed by trained Incident Command Teams (ICTs) whose members have been trained in the different facets of disaster response management.

The five command functions in the ICS are as follows

1. Incident Command:

There will be an Incident Commander who is responsible for all incident activity. Although other functions may be left unfilled.

2. Planning Section

It 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.

3. Operation Section

Develops tactical organization and directs all the resources to carry out the Incident Action Plan .

4. Logistic Section

Provides resources and all other services that are needed to support the organization.

5. Finance/ Administration

Monitor costs related to the incident, provides accounting, procurement, time recording, cost analysis, and overall fiscal guidance.

District Level Incident Response

At the district level, there will be one District Headquarters Team with the primary function of assisting the District Collector in handling tasks like general co-ordination, distribution of relief materials, media management and the overall logistics. Suitable officers from the district administration will be carefully selected and professionally trained for the different ICS positions in order to constitute the District Level Incident Command Teams. (DICTs). The teams will focus on the operational aspects of response management, duly supported by other functions in ICS, e.g. Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, etc. The officers drawn for this assignment will be carefully selected by the District Collector depending upon their fitness, ability and aptitude for any of the DICT positions and they will be professionally trained to fulfill their assigned roles.

Arrangements will also be made for ensuring their mobilization in a time-bound manner for their deployment to the trouble spot. Due consideration for the appropriate level of seniority will be given while constituting the teams. The team personnel may be selected from the General

Administration / Revenue Department which traditionally handles disaster response in our country, the option to pick up willing and capable personnel from any other department for taking up specific positions in the DICT will be left open. For some positions, a suitable number of additional personnel will be trained as reserve for taking care of contingencies like transfers, promotions, etc.

For the position of the Incident commander, a suitable officer of the rank of Additional District magistrate will be preferred. The District Level Incident Command Teams will function under the overall control of the Collector / District Magistrate. The State governments can also deploy the DICTs to other districts depending upon the magnitude of the disaster.

ICS Organization in Detail

The ICS organization is built around five major functions that are applied to any incident whether it is large or small. Unified Command, which is a management method to use for multi jurisdictional and /or multi-agency events, is a major feature of ICS.

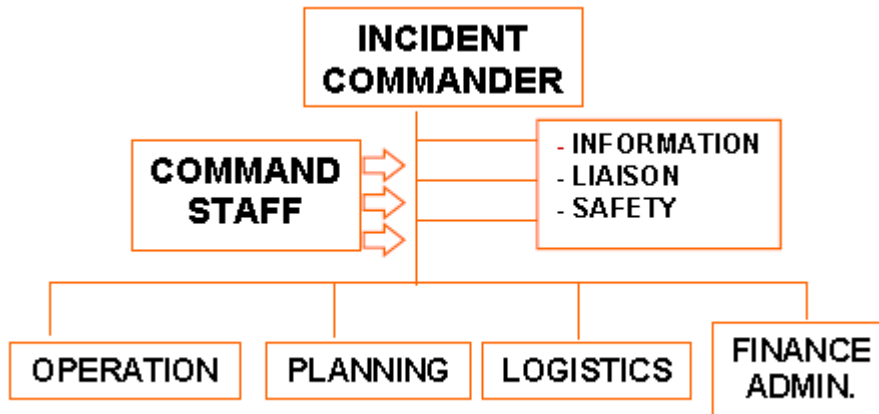


Figure 3: Incident Command System

Role and Responsibilities of ICS Staff

The following represents the major responsibilities and duties of the Incident Commander. The incident commander's responsibility is the overall management of the incident. The Incident Commander may have a deputy who may be from the same agency, or from an assisting agency.

Incident Commander

Major responsibilities and duties of Incident Commander

1. Assesses the situation and/or obtain a briefing from the prior Incident Commander.
2. Determine incident objectives and strategy.
3. Establish the immediate priorities.
4. Establish an incident command post.
5. Establish an appropriate organization ensure planning meetings are scheduled as required.
6. Approve and authorize the implementation of an Incident Action Plan.
7. Ensure that adequate safety measures are in place.
8. Co-ordinate activity for all Command and General Staff.
9. Coordinate with key people and officials.
10. Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources.
11. Keep agency administrator informed of incident status.
12. Approve the use of students, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.
13. Authorize release of information to the news media.
14. Order the demobilization of the incident when appropriate.

1. Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP)/ DEOC (District Emergency Operations Centre):

The ICP will be wherever the Incident Commander is located. As the incident grows, it is important for the Commander to establish a fixed location for the ICP and to work from that location. The ICP provides a

central coordination point from which the Incident Commander, Command Staff and Planning functions will normally operate.

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

2. Establish the Immediate Priorities

First Priority is always safety of:

1. People involved in the incident
2. Responders
3. Other emergency workers
4. Bystanders

Second Priority: Incident Stabilization.

Stabilization is normally tied directly to incident complexity.

When considering stabilizing the Incident Commander must:

1. Ensure life safety
2. Ensure Protection of life and property
3. Stay in Command
4. Manage resources efficiently and cost effectively

3. Determine Incident Objectives, Strategy, and Tactical Direction

It is safe to say that all agencies employ some sequence of steps to meet incident-related goals and objectives. Several different approaches have been suggested. Some of these offered below:

A. Know Agency Policy

The Incident Commander may not always be an employee of the agency or jurisdiction experiencing an incident. Therefore he must be fully aware of agency policy.

This includes any operating or environmental restrictions, and any limits of authority.

Agencies will vary on how this policy is made known to the Incident Commander.

Agency policy can affect the establishment of incident objectives.

B. Establish Incident Objectives

Incident Objectives are statements of intent related to the overall incident. For some kinds of incidents the time to achieve the objectives is critical. The following are some single examples of Incident Objectives for several different kinds of incidents.

1. Release all hostages safely with no further casualties.
2. Stop any further flow of toxic material to riverbed.

3. Contain fire within existing structures.
4. Search all structures for casualties.

C. Develop Appropriate Strategy

Strategy describes the general method that should be used either singly or in combination that will result in achieving the incident objective.

D. Execute Tactical Direction

Tactical Direction describes what must be accomplished within the selected strategies in order to achieve the incident objectives.

Tactical Direction consists of the following steps:

1. Establish Tactics

Determine the tactics that are to be used appropriate to the strategy. The tactics are normally established to be conducted within an operational period.

2. Assign Resources

Determine and assign the kind and type of resources appropriate for the selected tactics.

3. Monitor Performance

Performance monitoring will determine if the tactics and resources selected for the various strategies are both valid and adequate.

4. Monitor Scene Safety

Public safety at the scene of an incident is always the top priority. If the incident is complex, or the Incident Commander is not tactical expert in all the hazards present, a Safety Officer should be assigned. Hazardous materials incident requires the assignment of a Safety Officer

5. Establish and Monitor Incident Organization

One of the primary duty of the Incident Commander is overseeing the Management organization. The organization needs to be large enough to do the job at hand, yet resource used must be cost effective.

6. Manage Planning Meetings as Required

Planning meetings and the overall planning process are essential to achieving the incident objectives. On many incidents, the time factor does not allow prolonged planning. On the other hand, lack of planning can be more disastrous. Proactive planning is essential to consider future needs.

7. Approve and Authorize the Implementation of an Incident Action Plan

Plans can be oral or written. Written plans should be provided for multi-jurisdiction or multi-agency incidents, or when the incident will continue for more than one Operational Period.

8. Approve Requests for Additional Resources or for the Release of Resources

On small incidents, the IC will personally determine additional resources needed and order them. As the incident grows in size and complexity, the ordering responsibility for required resources will shift to the Logistics Section Chief and to the Supply Unit if those elements of the organization have been established.

9. Authorize Release of Information to the News Media

The sophistication of modern news gathering methods and equipment make it very important that all incidents have procedures in place for managing the release of information to the media, as well as responding appropriately to media inquiries.

There are three important staff functions that are the responsibility of the Incident Commander unless Command Staff positions are established.

1. Public Information and media relations
2. Maintaining liaison with assisting and co-operating agencies
3. Ensuring safety

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.

Reasons for the IC to designate an Information Officer

1. An obvious high visibility or sensitive incident media demands for information may obstruct IC effectiveness.
2. Media capabilities to acquire their own information are increasing.
3. Reduces the risk of multiple sources releasing information.
4. Need to alert, warn or instruct the public
5. The Information Officer should consider the following when determining a location to work at the incident.
6. Be separate from the Command Post, but close enough to have access to information.
7. An area for media relations and press/media briefings must be established.
8. Information displays and press handouts may be required.
9. Tours and photo opportunities may have to be arranged.

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.

Reasons for the IC to designate a Liaison Officer

1. When several agencies send, or plan to send, agency representatives to an incident in support of their resources.
2. When the IC can no longer provide the time for individual co-ordination with each agency representative.
3. When it appears that two or more jurisdictions may become involved in the incident and the incident will require on-site liaison.

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.

Only one Safety Officer will be assigned for each incident. The Safety Officer may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. Safety assistants may have specific responsibilities such as air operations, hazardous materials, etc. 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.

C 1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment & reporting

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

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

Table 23: Format of initial assessment report

INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT										
1	NATURE OF DISASTER:									
2	DATE OF OCCURRENCE:						TIME:			
3	DAMAGE AND LOSS ESTIMATES									
	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	
4	INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE									
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Housing	Agriculture	Animals	Water source	Road and bridge	Power	Communication	Govt. Building	Others
5	NEED ESTIMATES									
	Name of the Site (Village, Block Tehsil)	Medical Needs	Population requiring shelter		Clothes	Food	Water	Sanitation	Any Other	
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

All the search and rescue operation in the district is performed by Home Guard Department. The following members have undergone training on search and rescue at various training programmes of government. There is a list of trained team members for search and rescue operation in Home Guard Department.

Table 24: District Search and Rescue Team

Sr.No.	Name and Designation of team members	Contact Number
1	A.K. Sharma , District Commandant	9425758637
2	P.L. Singh, Company Commandant	9617675657
3	D.R. Ahirwar, ASI	
4	Lalta Prasad, HI	8085195141
5	Ramji Verma ,LN	
6	Shambhu Prasad Pandey, Sainik	8871173040,8120093928
7	Virendra Singh, Sainik	9202905538
8	Umashankar Bahelia, Sainik	
9	Chedilal Saket, Sainik	
10	Rajmani Saket ,LN	9201043572
11	Umesh Singh Tiwari, Sainik	9826352560
12	Bharat Kumar Pathak, Sainik	9039604950
13	Raj Narayan Manjhi , Sainik	
14	Ramesh Pratap Singh, Sainik	9630867119
15	Chedilal Kol , Sainik	
16	Shatrughan Singh , Sainik	
17	Ramakant Chaturvedi, Sainik	
18	Lalita Prasad Saket, Sainik	9630851754
19	Indrajeet Singh, Sainik	9229889592
20	Ramayan kol, Sainik	
21	Shivcharan Saket , Sainik	8827648483
22	Ramshiya Saket, Sainik	9229413394 9202034086
23	Rambadan Manjhi, Sainik	
24	Rajole Manjhi, Sainik	
25	Dinanath Saket, Sainik	
26	Shailesh Mishra, Sainik	9424688294, 9200974647
27	Ramesh Singh, Sainik	9200717099
28	Ramyatan Shukla, LN	
29	Ghanshyam Pandey, Sainik	9229830943
30	Bhagwat Prasad, Sainik	
31	Achutananda Tiwari, Sainik	
32	Shashikant Tiwari, Sainik	
33	Amrit Lal Saket, Sainik	9200265946
34	Bharat Bhushan, Sainik	07661688590
35	Kesri Prasad, Sainik	9200394451

36	Ramnarayan Sonker, Sainik	
37	Vanshilal Manjhi, Sainik	9299133197
38	Vishvanath Saket, Sainik	
39	Ramlochan, Nayak,	8109158317
40	Girijanandan Tiwari, Sainik	8435892919
41	Mutukdhar Pathak, Sainik	9203101360
42	Rajeshwar Prasad, Sainik	
43	Santosh Dubey, Sainik	9200722554

C 1.3.6 Medical response

Office of Chief Health and Medical Officer will be the EOC, which would be open for 24 hours.

District level Rapid Response Team

This team will respond to all the villages coming under CHCs, inspect them and provide suggestions as and when required.

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1.	Dr. Gyanendra Mishra	Nodal Officer	9425124251
2.	Dr. A.K. Shrivastav	Medical Officer	7869224891
3.	Dr. Pradeep Shukla	Medical Officer	9425124252
4.	Dr. K.M. Tripathi	Super visor	
5.	Mrs. Gyani Verma	ANM	
6.	Mrs. Malti Sen	ANM	
7.	Mr. Lallu Napit		
8.	Mr. Ramnaresh Verma	Driver	

District level Specialist team

Sr. No.	Name and Designation	Contact Place
1.	Dr. Jayshree Mishra , Child Specialist	District Hospital, Rewa
2.	Dr. Anant Mishra, Medician Specialist	District Hospital, Rewa
3.	Dr. A.K. Shrivastav, Medical Officer	District Headquarter, rewa
4.	Mr. Rajmani Mishra, Lab Technician	District Health Office,Rewa
5.	Mr. Lallu Napit	District Office, Rewa

Urban Area Compact team

This team is headed by 2 Senior Medical Officers. They are free to choose their own team members according to emergency situation as and when required.

1.	Dr. Pradeep Shukla	In charge Urban Family Welfare Center, Rewa
2.	Dr. Mitali Chaudhari	In charge Post Mortam GMH, Rewa

CHC based Combat Team

1.	CHC, Sirmour	6.	CHC, Gangev
	Dr. B.P. Pandey, BMO		Dr. Anurag Sharma, BMO
	Mr. R.P. Tiwari, Compounder		Mr. S.L.Mansuri, HLV
	Mrs. Ahilya Shukla, ANM		Mrs. Sudha Singh
	Mr. Vijay Singh, Ward Boy		Mrs. Anuradha Mishra, Nurse
2.	CHC, Govindgarh	7.	CHC, Jawa
	Dr. N.M. Mishra, BMO		Dr. N.K.Pandey, BMO
	Mrs. Zarina Thomas, HLV		Mr. Manmohan Mishra, MPW
	Mrs. Uma Sharma, ANM		Mrs. Neelam Shrivastav
	Mr. Arjun Prasad Pandey, MPW		Mrs. Gayatri Tiwari
3.	CHC, Tyonthar	8.	CHC, Naigarhi
	Dr. M.P. Mishra, BMO		Dr. I.D.Jatav, BMO
	Mr. A.K. Kushwaha, Compounder		Mrs. Prabhavati Saket, ANM
	Mrs. Usha Mishra, ANM		Mrs. Savitri Tiwari, LHV
	Mr. Rajesh Pandey, MPW		Mrs. Abha Tripathi, Nurse
4.	CHC, Raipur	9.	CHC, Hanumana
	Dr. Prakash Parihar, BMO		Dr. B.K.Tiwari
	Mrs. Gayatri Mishra, ANM		Mr. Arun Kumar madhukar, MPW
	Mrs. Anuradha Agrawal, Nurse		Mr. R.R. Mishra, Componder
	Mr. P.K.Verma, Compounder		Mrs. Mina Mishra, HLV
5.	CHC, Mauganj		
	Dr. H.N.Singh		
	Mr. S.N.Dwivedi, Compounder		
	Mrs. Sarojini Chaturvedi, Nurse		
	Mr. Raza Mohammad, Ward Boy		

Contact Numbers

Sr. No.	Officer's Name	Contact Number STD Code- 07662
1.	Chief Medical and Health Officer, Rewa	
2.	Control Room –EOC	226570
3.	Nodal Officer, Disease Control	9425124251
4.	BMO Govindgarh	9827364052, 261708

5.	BMO Raipur	9300776703, 265331
6.	BMO Sirmour	945022268, 26636
7.	BMO Tyonthar	9424874296
8.	BMO Hanumana	9424338084
9.	BMO Mauganj	9893813175
10.	BMO Gangev	9424769589
11.	BMO Naigarhi	9229410460
12.	BMO Jawa	9424336978, 282680

C 1.3.7 Logistic arrangements

Sr. No.	Name of Equipment/ Capacity	Total	Present Condition	
			Working	Need Maintanance
1	Life Jackets	110	110	--
2	Life Boy Ring	65	65	--
3	Inflatable Boat with Engine- 12	02	02	--
4	Fiber Boat without Engine- 12	02	--	02
5	Search Lights	06	--	06
6	Gum Boots	19	19	--
7	Head Gear Torch	40	24	16
8	Head Gear Torch (Black Model)	04	--	04
9	Belcha	04	04	--
10	Gaiti	04	04	--
11	Helmet	10	10	--
12	Manila Rope (200 mm)	50	50	--
13	Anchor	04	04	--
14	Small knife	39	39	--
15	Trampoline Sheet	02	02	--
16	Extention Ladder (Aluminium)-	01	01	--

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 center, organization of information for Site Operations Center and on specific demands, maintaining In-Message and Out-Message register. In addition, the following facilities are available in the communication room:

- Telephones
- Fax
- Intercom units
- VSAT connection
- Computer with modem and printer
- Photocopying machines
- Wireless

C 1.3.9 Temporary shelter management

In many emergencies, local authorities would set up public shelters mainly in government buildings like schools, municipal buildings or places of worship. While they often provide water, food, medicine and basic sanitary facilities.

Table 25: Temporary Shelter in Tyonthar Region

Sr. No.	Name of Safe Shelter	Name/ Designation of Nodal Officer	Contact Number
1.	Govt. Secondary School, Patehra	J.P. Arya ,SDO(RES), Tyonthar	9409762971
2.	Gram Panchayat Bhavan, Atrella	--“--	--“--
3.	Secondary School, Luk No.-1	Mr. Ramlallu Singh(BRC), Jawa	9425846853
4.	Higher Secondary School, Seetlaha		
5.	Janpad Panchayat Bhavan, New Jawa	Hemant Singh Chauhan (CEO), Jawa	9826073724, 07662-282450
6.	Govt. Secondary School, Jawa	--“--	--“--
7.	Govt. Swami Vivekananda College, Tyonthar	Mr. Jagannath Tiwari, SDO (RES), Tyonthar	9200386574
8.	Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School ,Tyonthar	--“--	--“--
9.	Secondary School , Paira	--“--	--“--
10.	Govt. Boys SC/ST Hostel, Tyonthar	Mr.Bhupendra Singh, SDO, Water Resources,Tyonthar	9425362699
11.	Govt. Secondary School, Rajapur	--“--	--“--
12.	Govt. Secondary School, Chilla	Mahendra Pratap Singh (BRC), Tyonthar	9755436770, 07662-282552
13.	Govt. Secondary School, Chandpur	--“--	--“--
14.	Govt. Secondary School, Sohagi	Mr.P.B.Mishra, SDO(PHE), Tyonthar	9424622350, 07662-282360

15.	Govt. Boys Higher Secondary School, Chakghat	--“--	--“--
16.	Govt. Secondary School, Barua	--“--	--“--
17.	Govt. Secondary School, Amav	Mr.M.P.Mishra(CEO), Tyonthar	9424660160, 9425824472
18.	Govt. Secondary School, Koni	--“--	--“--
19.	Govt. Secondary School, Sonauri	--“--	--“--
20.	Govt. Secondary School, Mangi	Mr.Vidhyacharan Tiwari, Tyonthar	9424621085
21.	Govt. Secondary School, Korav	--“--	--“--
22.	Temporary Camp, Gadhara	--“--	--“--

Table 26: Temporary Shelter in Rewa Region

Sr. No.	Name of Safe Shelter	Affected Area
1.	Silpara School	Kuthuliya
2.	Deaf Dump School	Mahajan Tola
3.	Jagannath Temple	Bichiya, Akhadghant
4.	Diet	Rani Talab
5.	Higher Secondary School,Panden Tola	Panden Tola
6.	Govt. Higher Secondary School No-1 ,2	Nagariya
7.	Govt. Higher Secondary School No-1 ,2	Tarhati
8.	Govt. S.K. School	Ghonghar, Takiya, Bandariya
9.	Ayurvedic College, Nipaniya	Nipaniya
10.	Ayurvedic College, Nipaniya	Lakhuribagh
11.	Baiju Dharmashala	Pushparaj Nagar
12.	A. G. College, Rewa	Deendayal Dham
13.	A. G. College, Rewa	Dekaha, Padmdhar Colony
14.	Govt. Martand no.-1 , 2	Kabari Tola, Bansghat
15.	T. R. S. College, Rewa	Jhiriya
16.	Manas Bhavan	Rasiya Colony
17.	Govt. P.K. School	Amahiya

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.

C 1.3.11 Law & order

The Home Guard shifts the people to the safer places. It helps the Revenue Department to carry out relief work without any hindrance during disaster period and safeguard the properties of the victim. It will arrange law and order against theft in the disaster-affected area and co-ordinate with the search and rescue operation through NCC/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. It assists the authorities for evacuation of people to the safe places. It makes due arrangements for post mortem of dead bodies, and legal procedure for speedy disposal. It specially protects the children and the women at the shelter places.

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.

C 1.3.13 Animal care

The Animal Husbandry Departments 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. Make arrangements to treat the injured cattle. To vaccinate the animals against various diseases. Arrangement for pets and cattle should be made separately. The control room contact numbers is **254568**.

List of Veterinary Officers designated in Safe Shelter at Tyonthar

Table 27: List of Veterinary Officers designated in safe shelter at Tyonthar

Sr. No.	Name of Safe Shelter	Officer's Name, Designation & Contact Number	Supporting Staff
1.	Govt. Secondary School, Patehra	Mr.Munnalal Kori, AVFO,7869310572	Shivendra Kol, C.A. Ramsimer Kol, Dresser
2.	Gram Panchayat Bhavan, Atrella	Shyambihari Kori,AVFO,917909273	Arjun Prasad Mishra
3.	Secondary School, Luk No.-1	Parmeshwar Prasad Manjhi, AVFO	Ram Mahesh Kol
4.	Higher Secondary School, Seetlaha	Bhikeni Prasad Saket,9589794046	Raghunandan Manjhi Badri Prasad Manjhi, F.T.S
5.	Janpad Panchayat Bhavan, New Jawa	Ramavtar Manjhi,AVFO,9755733661	Ramayan Prasad Sen
6.	Govt. Secondary School, Jawa	Ramavtar Manjhi, VAS	Ramprasad Mishra, CA

7.	Govt. Swami Vivekananda College, Tyonthar	R.P.Gautam, VAS, 9425470473	Rambharosa Kol, Dresser
8.	Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, Tyonthar	Lalji Manjhi, AVFO 9753306440	Raj Bahadur, FTS
9.	Secondary School, Paira	Dalveer Singh, 9993972287	Suresh Singh Krishna Pal, CC
10.	Govt. Boys SC/ST Hostel, Tyonthar	Rajesh Singh, AVFO	Mrs. Rukmani
11.	Govt. Secondary School, Rajapur	R.N. Tiwari, AVFO, 9229876242	Mr. Shukla, Dresser
12.	Govt. Secondary School, Chilla	Mr. Kanhaiyalal, AVFO, 9981322467	Vunod Kumar Singh
13.	Govt. Secondary School, Chandpur	Jitendra Singh, AVFO	Kashi Prasad, PTS
14.	Govt. Secondary School, Sohagi	Bhaiyalal Tripathi, AVFO	Rajesh kumar Soni
15.	Govt. Boys Higher Secondary School, Chakghat	Dr.raghuraj Singh, VAS, 9893454685	R.N. Tiwari, AVFO
16.	Govt. Secondary School, Barua	Mr. Rajesh, AVFO	Mr. Chotelal Sadd
17.	Govt. Secondary School, Amav	K.P. Singh, AVFO	Harihar Singh
18.	Govt. Secondary School, Koni	Ramanuj Kol, AVFO, 9981598966	Ramesh Prasad Tiwari
19.	Govt. Secondary School, Sonauri	R.N. Tiwari, AVFO, 9229876242	Swami Sharan, Dresser
20.	Govt. Secondary School, Mangi	J.P. Tiwari, AVFO, 9575014681	Ramkrishna
21.	Govt. Secondary School, Korav	J.P. Tiwari, AVFO, 9575014681	Ramkrishna
22.	Temporary Camp, Gadhara	J.P. Tiwari, AVFO, 9575014681	Swami Sharan, Dresser

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

At district level whatever help would be required during disaster that will be immediately informed to the various departments by the district collector and other line agencies in the district would be tapped up. Home Guards servers the vital role during the disaster situation as all the search and rescue work is done by them. If the District Collector thinks that it cannot cope with the disaster then he can ask help from the civil defence.

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. The district authority will take help at the disaster situation or as and when required. For this purpose the District collector will be the commanding officer.

C 1.3.17 NGOs & Voluntary organizations

NGOs and voluntary organizations are the first to respond before any outside assistance can reach the disaster site. In certain disaster prone areas a group of young volunteers are being formed and trained to undertake essential tasks which would reduce loss of life and property. NGOs and Voluntary organizations would contribute in the following areas:

- Ensuring communication links both within the community and with the administration.
- Controlling rumors and panic behavior and undertaking confidence building activities.
- Organizing local work teams for immediate rescue, and relief e.g. cooked food, first aid, and assistance in law and order.
- Assisting the handicapped that need special help.
- Guarding major installations and evacuated properties till the administration takes over.

C 1.3.18 Relief management planning

Relief management should be done carefully so that all the victims will be benefited from the limited resources and manpower. In this regard the following activities must be assigned to related desks while serving the people in disaster hit areas. Though it is clearly mentioned in the ICS, still the specific functions of the various desks are given below:

Functions of Infrastructure Desk

- Shelters for affected people with sanitation facilities
- Temporary structure for storage
- Kitchens
- Medical facilities
- Education facility

- Recreational facility
- Postal facility
- Temporary repairs to damaged infrastructure

Functions of Logistics Desk

- Issue Village relief tickets to the affected families
- Organize distribution of Relief Supplies
- Receive, store, secure, relief materials for relief camps and affected villages
- Co-ordinate supplies distributed directly by NGOs and other organizations including private donors
- Ensure proper maintenance of vehicles and equipment
- Ensure optimum utilization of resources such as fuel, food, and other relief materials
- Mobilize and co-ordinate the work of the volunteers ensuring community participation
- Organize facilities for staff and volunteers

Functions of Health Desk

- Disposal of dead bodies
- Disposal of carcasses
- Disposal of waste and waste water
- Treatment of the injured and the sick
- Preventive medicine and anti-epidemic actions
- Inspection of food, water supplies, sanitation and disposal of waste

Functions of Operation Desk

- Salvage operations
- Feeding centers for two weeks to be set-up at the earliest

Functions of Communication and Information Desk

- Data collection
- Record keeping
- Assistance in locating missing persons
- Organization of information for Site Operations Center and on specific Demands
- Maintaining In-Message and Out-Message Register
- Sending all Out-Messages on behalf of Camp Officer of the Relief Camp

C 1.3.19 Media Management

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

Thus all the media management work is to be done by Public Relation Officer (PRO). The PRO will be responsible for all the outgoing messages for mass communication and media management.

C 1.3.20 Fire Services

Provision of trained manpower to the fire brigades. Provision of fire engines and trained manpower to all the municipalities. All fire tenders should be equipped with wireless sets.

The procedural delay for fire engines to move outside the municipal limits should be removed. The coordinating authority for this may be vested with a senior officer in the municipal administration.

C 1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

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 redressal and social rehabilitation etc.

C 1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure

Restoration of basic infrastructure should pay attention to the following activities for speedy recovery in disaster hit areas. The contribution of both government as well as affected people is significant to deal with all the issues properly.

- 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
- Reconstruction as Housing Replacement Policy
- Awareness and capacity building
- Housing insurance
- Grievance redress

C 1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure

Houses, buildings and social infrastructure should be reconstructed in the disaster hit areas according to the following instructions:

- Owner Driven Reconstruction

- Public Private Partnership Program (PPPP)
- Under the PPPP the houses are reconstructed by the NGOs for the beneficiaries to be registered in the joint names of the husband and wife.
- All the houses should be insured.
- Owner Driven Reconstruction
- Financial, technical and material assistance provided by the government.
- The designs for seismic reconstruction of houses provided by the government.
- The material assistance provided through material banks at subsidized rates.

C 1.4.3 Restoration of livelihoods

The following key strategic actions have been identified for restoration of livelihood:

- Empower communities to take a leading role in the planning, implementation and management of their livelihood rehabilitation.
- Restart the rural economy by helping production to recover and markets to start functioning.
- Introduce appropriate technologies and extension services.
- Invest in enabling and facilitating infrastructure.
- Create support services which are efficient and responsive to the needs of the people,
- Invest in community involvement in moving into economic activities which are economically and financially viable, create employment opportunities and are environmentally sustainable.
- Establish accountable efficient and transparent coordination and
- Rehabilitation of livestock production activities
- Rehabilitation of cereal, fruit and vegetable production Activities
- Replacement/repair of damaged/lost traditional irrigation systems and terraces
- Restoration of community access infrastructure
- Re-establishment of the labour market
- Establishment/re-establishment of financial services
- Reconstruction of Public Support Service Infrastructure

C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions

Disasters cause tremendous mental trauma to the survivors. Psycho-social support and mental health services should be made available immediately in the aftermath of disaster so as to reduce the stress and trauma of the affected community and facilitate speedy recovery. The following measures shall be undertaken by concerned department:

- Rapid needs assessment of psycho-social support shall be carried out by the Nodal Officer/ Health Department.

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

C 1.5 Cross cutting elements

C 1.5.1 Community Based Disaster Management

Communities are always the first responders to face the disaster. Equipping them, educating and preparing them for the recurring disasters are of vital importance. The most vulnerable areas are to be identified and periodic awareness programme are to be provided at ward level, Panchayat level, educational institutions, social organizations etc. It is essential to examine the various methods in which the community can be effectively involved in planning for disaster management. Such type of community based disaster management activities promote the local ownership, address local needs and also promote the volunteerism.

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. This include:

Disabled persons

- Best temporary arrangements must be there.
- Modern wheelchairs, supportive devices must be provided.

Children

- Orphaned children are to be fostered.
- Day centers are to be set up.
- Orphanages should be established.

Paraplegics

- Pension schemes to be introduced for paraplegics.
- Physiotherapy under continuous supervision of doctors must be there.

Old Persons

- Aged persons should given pensions.
- Old Age Homes are there in the district.

Women

- Women's Livelihood Restoration Project should be there.
- Self-employment Schemes for Women is to be encouraged.

C 1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues

Change in the atmospheric Green House Gases composition is creating the problem of increase in average global temperature and hence resulting in climate change in different regions.

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

C. 2 Standard Operating Procedures with checklist

Standard Operating Procedures

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.

Standard Operating Procedures will be modified and improved upon in light of changing circumstances. The District Magistrate will encourage all the departments to suggest changes in these procedures with a view to enhance the effectiveness of the District Emergency Management Plan

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.

Department of Revenue and Relief

Non Disaster Time

- ✚ To appoint a nodal officer in the DEOC.
- ✚ Establish infrastructure for DEOC and maintain in state of readiness with all equipment in working order and all inventories updated.
- ✚ Train personnel on operations of DEOC.
- ✚ Ensure basic facilities for personnel who will work at district level for disaster response.
- ✚ To coordinate the preparedness functions of all line departments.
- ✚ Establish disaster management funding mechanisms to ensure adequate resources for preparedness work, and quick availability of resources for relief and rehabilitation when required.
- ✚ Ensure that all the Gram Panchayats, urban bodies and blocks prepare their disaster management plan.
- ✚ Coordinate with other state departments of state and centre for their disaster management plan at the district level and synchronise the same with the district disaster management plan.
- ✚ Help District Administrators with additional resources for disaster preparedness, if necessary.
- ✚ On annual basis report to the SEC of the preparedness activities.
- ✚ To ensure that funds are being allocated under the District Disaster Mitigation Fund.
- ✚ To ensure that structural and non-structural mitigation measures are taken by all its department offices.

Warning Time

- ✚ Maintain contact with forecasting agencies and gather all possible information regarding the alert.
- ✚ Ensure activation of District EOC in standby mode.
- ✚ Instruct all ESFs remain in readiness for responding to the emergency.
- ✚ Advise concerned District collectors to carry out evacuations where required, and to keep transport, relief and medical teams ready to move to the affected areas at a short notice.
- ✚ Dispatch field assessment teams, if required.
- ✚ Provide assessment report to the DDMA.

During Disaster

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Activate DEOC in full form. ✚ To coordinate and plan all activities with the ESFs. ✚ Conduct Rapid Assessment and launch Quick Response. ✚ Conduct survey in affected areas and assess requirements of relief. ✚ Distribute emergency relief material to affected population. ✚ Coordinate all activities involved with emergency provisions of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, and bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies for victims of disasters. ✚ Coordinate NGO, INGO and international agencies interventions/support.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Organise initial and subsequent technical assessments of disaster affected areas and determine the extent of loss and damage and volume and nature of relief required. ✚ Keep the DDMA informed of the situation. ✚ Ensure supply of food, drinking water, medical supplies and other emergency items to the affected population. ✚ Visit and coordinate the implement of various rehabilitation programmes. ✚ Coordinate the activities of NGOs in relief and rehabilitation programmes. ✚ Allocate funds for the repair, reconstruction of damaged infrastructure after considering their overall loss and damage

Department of Home

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Vulnerability map of the block / Tehsil ✚ Resource Inventory, Capacity analysis. ✚ List of cut off areas with safe route map for communication. ✚ Formulation/ Updation of Disaster Plan for the District.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ List of storage facilities, dealers of food. ✚ Control room setup/assignment of control room duty. ✚ Pre-positioning of staff for site operation centres. ✚ Pre-arrangements to be made as per the demand of various departments.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Arrangement of alternative communication/generator sets etc. ✚ Arrangement of vehicles/boats of for evacuation. ✚ Dissemination of warning/coordination with District Control room.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Monitor the working of various departments and make frequent visits to disaster struck areas to cross-check.
<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Estimating the loss and damage and keep a record. ✦ Share experiences with all the departments. ✦ Continuous aid & proper arrangements till situation is under control. ✦ Monitor that the Repair & Restoration work is in progress as planned. ✦ Examine the performance reports of various departments. ✦ Examine the reports in order to make amendments and prepare a better strategy by taking inputs from all departments.

Department of Health

<p>Non Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Check on the tasks done at Zila, Tehsil & Block level ✦ Demarcate areas prone to epidemics and other similar disasters. ✦ Coordination with private health organisations ✦ Demarcate areas where medical camps can be set. ✦ Take regular inputs from Swastha Kendras about any unwanted/hostile conditions in terms of endemic/epidemic diseases. ✦ Awareness among people about diseases & how can they be prevented from spreading. ✦ Generators to be made available in all major hospitals. ✦ Prepare a list of inventories required in case of disaster(vehicles/equipments/medicines)
<p>Warning Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Construction & repair of IEC inventory. ✦ ORS & other important medicines to be procured as requirement. ✦ Training of employees and people regarding the basic treatment in case of flood/loo/minor bruises etc. ✦ Procure necessary medicines for cases that are otherwise rare like snake bite, chlorine for cleaning water etc. ✦ Prepare mobile units for sensitive & prone to be hit areas. ✦ Identification of sites in probable disaster areas for site operation areas
<p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Send task force with necessary medicines to affected areas. ✦ Procure required medical equipments & medicines in case they fall short of it. ✦ Strong emphasis to be given to sensitive areas. ✦ Ensure that appropriate no of Staff/Doctors are present at the affected areas. ✦ Ensure cleanliness at the medical camps.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Frequent checks on the Staff/Doctors on duty. ✦ Postmortem of dead bodies.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Monitoring against spreading of diseases ✦ Continuous medical aid & proper arrangements till situation is under control ✦ Dead/Injured counselling ✦ Injured/handicapped to be treated and arrangement for healthy living facilities ✦ Provide healthy rehabilitation to disaster affected people.

Department of Transport

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Designate one Liaison Officer of the department as the Focal Point and inform all concerned. ✦ Develop and implement disaster management plan for the department. ✦ Carry out survey of condition of all highway systems at state and district level. ✦ Identify and inventories transport vehicles available with the department and ensure that they are all in good working condition. ✦ Identify and inventories transport vehicles available with the private operators in the district. ✦ Allocate additional force to possible Disaster prone roads/routes identified ✦ Ensure that the force so allocated are aware of the possible disaster prone spots on these routes along with the possible type of disaster which may happen, as in the case of Petrol and Diesel transport vehicles leading to and from the IOC depot. ✦ Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation. ✦ Enforce the speed limits in the government vehicles regulated by the department and organize departmental awareness programs for the same
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Depute an officer at the DEOC. ✦ Ensure availability of fuel, recovery vehicles and equipment. ✦ Take steps for arrangement of vehicles for possible evacuation of people
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Establish contact with the DEOC. ✦ Take steps for transportation of relief personnel and material to affected areas. ✦ Take steps for movement of affected population to safer areas. ✦ Collate and disseminate information regarding operational and safe routes and alternate routes, fuel availability etc. to personnel operating in the field.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Launch recovery missions for stranded vehicles.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Assess damage to transportation infrastructure. ✚ Take steps to ensure speedy repair and restoration of transport links.

Department of Public Works

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Designate one Liaison Officer in the department as the Disaster Preparedness Focal Point. The Chief Executive Engineer will be the liaison. ✚ Take precautionary steps for the protection of government property against possible loss and damage during disaster. ✚ Formulate guidelines for safe construction of public works. ✚ Prepare list, with specifications and position, of heavy construction equipment within the district. ✚ Organize periodic training of engineers and other construction personnel on disaster resistant construction technologies. ✚ Inspect all roads, road bridges by a bridge engineer, including underwater inspection of foundations and piers. A full check should be made on all concrete and steel works. ✚ Inspect all buildings and structures of the state government (including hospital buildings) by a senior engineer and identify structures which are endangered by the impending disaster. ✚ Emergency tool kits should be assembled for each division, and should include: ✚ The designation of routes strategic to evacuation and relief should be identified and marked, in close coordination with police and district control room. ✚ Prepare mitigation plan for the department and enforce the same. ✚ Advise the district disaster management authority on structural mitigation measures for the district. ✚ Repair, Maintenance and retrofitting of public infrastructure. ✚ Identify / prioritize mitigation activities of lifeline buildings and critical infrastructure and coordinate with the DDMA for its implementation. ✚ Place danger sign boards in the areas highly prone to specific type of disasters, such as road accidents etc.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Establish radio communications with DEOC. ✚ Depute one representative at the DEOC as per the directions from DDMA. ✚ Instruct all officials at construction sites to keep manpower and materials prepared for protection and repair of public works. ✚ Direct construction authorities and companies to preposition necessary workers and materials in or near areas likely to be affected by disaster.

- ✚ Vehicles should be inspected, fuel tanks filled and batteries and electrical wiring covered as necessary.
- ✚ Extra transport vehicles should be dispatched from district headquarters and stationed at safe strategic spots along routes likely to be affected.
- ✚ Heavy equipments, such as front-end loaders, should be moved to areas likely to be damaged and secured in a safe place.
- ✚ Establish a priority listing of roads which will be opened first. Among the most important are the roads to hospitals and main trunk routes.
- ✚ Give priority attention to urgent repair works that need to be undertaken in disaster affected areas.
- ✚ Work under construction should be secured with ropes, sandbags, and covered with tarpaulins if necessary.
- ✚ Emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plant and equipment in the district workshops.

During Disaster

- ✚ Provide assistance to the damage assessment teams for survey of damage to buildings and infrastructure.
- ✚ Adequate road signs should be installed to guide and assist the drivers.
- ✚ Begin clearing roads. Assemble casual laborers to work with experienced staff and divide into work-gangs.
- ✚ Mobilize community assistance for road clearing by contacting community organizations and village disaster management committees.
- ✚ Undertake cleaning of ditches, grass cutting, burning or removal of debris, and the cutting of dangerous trees along the roadside in the affected area.
- ✚ Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims.
- ✚ As per the decisions of the District Emergency Operations Center undertake construction of temporary structures required, for organizing relief work and construction of relief camps, feeding centers, medical facilities, cattle camps and Incident Command Posts.
- ✚ If possible, a review of the extent of damage (by helicopter) should be arranged for the field Officer-in-Charge, in order to dispatch most efficiently road clearing crews, and determine the equipments needed.
- ✚ If people are evacuating an area, the evacuation routes should be checked and people assisted.
- ✚ Identify locations for setting up transit and relief camps, feeding centers and quantity of construction materials and inform DEOC accordingly.
- ✚ Take steps to clear debris and assist search and rescue teams.
- ✚ Provide sites for rehabilitation of affected population

After Disaster

- ✚ Carry out detailed technical assessment of damage to public works.
- ✚ Assist in construction of temporary shelters.
- ✚ Organize repairs of buildings damaged in the disaster

- ✚ Prepare detailed programs for rehabilitation of damaged public works.
- ✚ Arrange technical assistance and supervision for reconstruction works as per request.

Department of Irrigation and Water Resources

Non Disaster Time

- ✚ Communication establishment with District and Block/ Tehsil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the district.
- ✚ An officer to be appointed as nodal officer.
- ✚ Activation of flood monitoring mechanism
- ✚ Methods/communication arrangement of alerting officers on various sites established
- ✚ Check the preparation level of the department.
- ✚ Identify the areas that face the maximum flow of the major rivers and also make the locals aware about it.
- ✚ Identify the flood prone areas and demarcate them and also send a flood surveillance team to such areas.
- ✚ Mark the maximum safe level of water at all the embankments of rivers, reservoirs and dams.

Warning Time

- ✚ Mechanism evolved for forewarning settlements in the down stream/evacuation/coordination with other dam authority.
- ✚ Identification of materials required for response operations
- ✚ Repairs/ under construction activity are well secured
- ✚ Water level gauges marked
- ✚ Inlet and outlet to tanks are cleared
- ✚ Watch and ward of weak embankments & stock piling of repair materials at vulnerable points
- ✚ Guarding of weak embankments
- ✚ All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects.
- ✚ Procure necessary inventory for flood situations and keep it properly maintained.
- ✚ Inventories for the case of breakage of dam/embankments like sand sacks, rocks, etc need to be brought and checked well in advance.

During Disaster

- ✚ Surveillance of flood hit/susceptible areas.
- ✚ Make announcements about the coming flood.
- ✚ Usage of advanced technology like GPS to calculate damage and the areas where maximum damage would occur.
- ✚ Safety of equipments of the Irrigation department to be maintained.
- ✚ Survey of major dams, embankments, bridges, channels etc is done.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Emergency help services to areas where bank got broken.
<p>After Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Estimating the loss and damage and keep a record. ✚ Surveillance for protection of people. ✚ Share experiences with the department. ✚ Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan. ✚ Training of staff to minimize the loss of life/property.
<p><i>Department of Agriculture</i></p>
<p>Non Disaster Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Designate a focal point for disaster management within the department. ✚ Identify areas likely to be affected. ✚ Arrange for keeping stock of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. ✚ A pests and disease monitoring system should be developed to ensure that a full picture of risks is maintained. ✚ Historical data to be gathered on the drought prone areas.
<p>Warning Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Provide timely warning to DEOC/DDMA about droughts. ✚ Check available stocks of equipments and materials which are likely to be most needed after the disaster. ✚ Stock agricultural equipments which may be required after a disaster ✚ Determine what damage, pests or diseases may be expected, and what drugs and other insecticide items will be required, in addition to requirements of setting up extension teams for crop protection, and accordingly ensure that extra supplies and materials, be obtained quickly. ✚ Provide information to all concerned, about disasters, likely damages to crops and plantations, and information about ways to protect the same. ✚ All valuable equipments and instruments should be packed in protective coverings and stored in room the most damage-proof
<p>During Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Depute one liaison officer to the DEOC. ✚ Monitor damage to crops and identify steps for early recovery. ✚ Estimate the requirement of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeds Fertilizers Pesticides, and Labour. ✚ Organize transport, storage and distribution of the above with adequate record keeping procedures. ✚ Ensure that adequate conditions through cleaning operations are maintained to avoid water-logging in flooded areas.

After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Quantify the loss and damage within the quickest possible time and finalize planning of agriculture rehabilitation. ✚ Ensure availability of adequate supply of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements. ✚ Assist farmers to re-establish their contacts with agriculture produce market and ensure that appropriate prices be offered to them.

Department of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Provide clean drinking water in all areas rural/urban. ✚ Regular cleaning of nalas and prevent them from choking. ✚ Facilitate proper drainage in all areas to prevent diseases.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Proper arrangement of water tankers in good condition. ✚ Arrange for generators in advance. ✚ Make necessary arrangements of chlorine tablets for disaster prone/expected areas. ✚ Repair the platforms of tube wells if required and any other necessary repairs if required to avoid damage.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Cleaning water sources and continuous monitoring. ✚ Supply of clean water at hospitals and medical camps. ✚ Provide water through water tankers wherever required. ✚ Provide emergency help to clean and start tube wells & other water sources. ✚ Repair of damaged water sources to be carried out. ✚ Aware people about how to keep the hand pumps free of microbial infections.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Reinforcement & reconstruction of damaged sources and to keep records. ✚ Share experiences with the department. ✚ Training of employees. ✚ Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.

Department of Veterinary

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Communication establishment with district and Block / Tehsil control rooms and departmental offices within the division. ✚ Listing of club houses, schools, community centers that can be used as shelter for animals.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Collect information from different areas and to act accordingly (Assignment of duties). ✚ Preparation of shelters in clubs, Schools, Halls etc, for animals and shifting them if necessary. ✚ Tagging the animals to avoid mix up and chaos. ✚ Getting proper stock of fodder for cattle.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Veterinary Hospital & Veterinary Dispensary at every important place (thickly cattle populated areas) headed by the Veterinary Assistant/ Surgeon. ✚ Regular collection of situation report of the risk and vulnerable areas from the officers assign for the purpose. ✚ Replacement of affected cattle in the shelters/camps, collection of fecal waste and cleaning etc. ✚ Feeding the animals.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Veterinary First Aid centre/stockman sub-centre at most of the areas to me made and all the wings should be ready to combat the situation. ✚ Getting the animals back to their owners and returning the stray ones to Nagar Maha Palika. ✚ Cleaning of temporary shelters.

Department of Fire Service

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Strict enforcement of laws made for the security of Fire squad and proper proceedings to be done in case the law is violated. ✚ Regular check of equipments and procuring new ones as and when necessary. ✚ Demarcating Industries and areas susceptible to fire, events that are susceptible to fire etc. ✚ Aware people about their safety how to mitigate fire & its effects. ✚ Training of employees keeping their safety in mind. ✚ The blueprint of any building/house should not be accepted without proper Fire Safety measures.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Train people how to mitigate fire in early stages and foremost how to avoid it. ✚ Training of people on how to react in an emergency situation. ✚ Train staff and Raj Mistri's about latest Fire Fighting techniques
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Find a safe way to save people trapped in fire in a house/ building/ aero plane/ train/ industry/ boiler etc. ✚ Get control over fire and minimize damage in case of an explosion. ✚ Control the situation in case of gas leak or leakage of some dangerous chemical.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Help other departments in search & rescue and estimation of damage. ✚ Share experiences with the department. ✚ Training of employees about new disasters (related to fire) that can occur. ✚ Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.

Department of Telecommunications

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Communication establishment with District and Block /Tehsil Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division.✚ An officer to be appointed as nodal officer.✚ Continuous training of staff on the usage of new equipments that are procured.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Prepare an inventory of resources that would be required and procure the material based on estimation.✚ Train staff on quick response to restore the Tele-connectivity of the district.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Standby arrangements for temporary electric supply or generators.✚ Inspection and repair of poles etc.✚ Identification of materials required for response operations.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Repair of damaged poles & lines etc as soon as possible to restore Tele-connectivity in the district.✚ Share experiences with the department.✚ Training of employees for better performance.

Department of Food & Civil Supplies

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Make go downs in disaster prone areas in advance.✚ Collect necessary resources keeping the type and intensity of disasters that have previously occurred or are expected to occur.✚ Make proper arrangements so that the stock in the go downs does not rot/spoils.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Make necessary arrangements according to the expected requirements and procure the material which the department is short off.✚ Form teams and train them on how to ration resources.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Proper keeping of resources.✚ Arrangements made for the distribution like vehicles through help from DDMA or other departments.✚ Make an inventory according to the prevailing needs and the estimated time and hence procure the needful.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Use the equipments/resources from time to time so that they remain in working condition.✚ Strict monitoring to keep a check on unauthorized using of resources and legal proceedings to be carried out if required.

Home Guards

Non Disaster Time

- ✚ Get details of the staff with their address and phone numbers
- ✚ Arrange for details of fuel arrangement for ships-mechanized launches at the time of emergency.
- ✚ Do's and Don'ts to be observed during emergencies and details of priorities should be given to the staff.
- ✚ Set up for evacuation of people from affected area of the river side area.
- ✚ Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments and list of contractors with vehicles and equipments should be procured.
- ✚ Prepare map showing rivers and the important routes
- ✚ Maintain communication equipments, telephone line, telex lines, megaphone and amplifiers with statistical data.
- ✚ Make a list of details of important telephone numbers of water supplies, control room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, Army Air force Navy camps and other sensitive places, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency.
- ✚ Ensure the arrangement for transportation & evacuation of people from the affected areas.
- ✚ Prepare the action plan regarding repairs and alternative ways in case of disruption of transportation.
- ✚ Prepare plan showing the alternative routes and arrangement for transportation of goods etc; during emergencies.
- ✚ Inspect the garages and control point etc; which are damage prone.
- ✚ Make due arrangement for materials to restore the facilities in case the movement of the materials and goods on the ports are damaged.
- ✚ Prepare an action plan to avail on temporary bases, the technical personnel from the nearby district which is not affected.
- ✚ Collect the details of swimmers in the district.
- ✚ Make arrangement for sufficient fuel during emergency.

Warning Time

- ✚ Maintain the equipments available such as cranes, diesel generator, earth mover machines, de-dusting pumps, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, etc. which can be used during emergency and will ensure that those are in the working conditions.
- ✚ Take due care to see that the transportation at shelters and emergency hospital is not disrupted during calamities.
- ✚ Prepare a list of public properties related to transport department, which are in the damage prone area and will arrange in advance to minimize the damage.
- ✚ Specifically take action to ensure that the fishermen do not move out for fishing as well as sailing during the final warnings of flood, etc.
- ✚ Evacuate the fishermen to a safe place and if they deny, to get it done forcefully.
- ✚ Ensure that the warning signals are received in time and shown immediately to the people.

During Disaster

- ✚ Undertake the work of search and rescue and also the relief work
- ✚ Set up a temporary special control room and information centre at the main bus station.
- ✚ Immediately contact the district control room and will assist in the work
- ✚ Ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters.
- ✚ Assign the work to be done by the subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and to send them to their sites.
- ✚ Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangements to get those during emergency.
- ✚ Consult the liaison officer to close the ports and sailing in the rivers, which is damage prone or dangerous for the safety of the people as well as the property.
- ✚ Assist the administration to send the messages regarding warning to the remote area

After Disaster

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

Rural Development Department

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

Panchayat Raj

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

Forest Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Prepare a department disaster management plan for the district. ✚ Depute one liaison officer for disaster management. ✚ Forest Fire prone areas should be identified and extra vigilance be ensured in such cases. ✚ Depute one liaison officer within the department, who will be in contact with the SEOC during disasters. ✚ Every year pre-fire season meetings should be organized to take the stock of the preparedness at Range level ✚ Prepare & maintain forest lines ✚ Organize community awareness programs ✚ Train the Gram Panchayat disaster management committees in forest fire prevention, protection and control, especially in those gram Panchayat which are located at the fringes of forest areas. ✚ Prepare mitigation plan for the department buildings and infrastructure.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ A rapid response team will be established at division/sub-division/range level, which will have all tools and equipments readily available. ✚ Information regarding issue alerts to nearby population
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Respond within the department as per the department disaster management plan

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ The liaison officer will coordinate with DEOC for information exchange & also for requirements of resources to & from DEOC
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Damage assessment and sharing of reports with DEOC

Electricity Department

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Prepare and manage inventory for emergency operations. ✚ Training of electricity department workers and make sure that proper norms are being followed at the time of installation of various electric units/instruments. ✚ Make various applicable and implementable schemes regarding the setup and examination of electrical units/instruments. ✚ Make people aware so as to minimize the damage to life/limb caused due to electricity.
Warning Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Make provisions for providing electricity to rehabilitation centers in disaster hit areas & to cut off electric supply from risky areas in case of emergency. ✚ Follow proper regulations monitor continuously so that in case of wire breakage the current does not spreads. ✚ Make proper arrangements and follow stringent norms such that in case of a natural calamity, (like earthquake, flood, cyclone etc) the high tension line does not get damaged.
During Disaster – Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Cut off electricity immediately after receiving information about any disaster so as to minimize the damage caused. ✚ Survey the spot and estimate (also help in estimation) the damage caused. ✚ Be ready to provide electricity in areas where it is needed and can be provided safely. ✚ Make a plan about how to re supply electricity to important areas, site operation centers, Industries, etc. ✚ Examine and repair major poles, transformers & wires necessary for getting electricity supply back to areas needed. ✚ Minimize the damage caused to life by demarcating dangerous areas and cutting electricity in time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore the electricity facility in affected areas.
After Disaster – Recovery and Rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Repair of damaged poles, transformers and conductors etc as soon as possible to restore electricity in the district. ✚ Surveillance for protection of people. ✚ Share experiences with the department. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate a checklist and re-prepare an emergency plan.

Department of Education

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

**Department of
Industrial Health and Safety**

Non Disaster Time –
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Designate one Liaison Officer in the Department as the Disaster Management Focal Point at district level.✚ Ensure all possible steps for the security of manpower, implements, stock, installations/factories etc.✚ Prepare listing and locations of industries and establishments for possible sourcing of relief material during disasters in the district.✚ Ensure training on preparedness programmes to be adopted at different levels for all manpower employed in factories and establishments in disaster vulnerable areas.✚ Issue disaster management guidelines to all the industries and ensure on-site and off-site plans for all industries.✚ Prepare and disseminate guidelines for the labor security and safety.✚ Prepare and implement rules and regulations for industrial safety and hazardous waste management.✚ Support the State Pollution Control Board to enforce the law for preventing environmental disaster in chemical industry or industries emitting toxic gases and effluents.✚ Issue detailed instructions to the employees about their duties and responsibilities in precautionary, disaster and post-disaster stages of normal disaster.✚ Prepare and disseminate public awareness material related to chemical accidents.✚ Prepare & implement department’s mitigation plan for the district
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Evacuation o the workers from the Industrial are vicinity✚ Request industries to provide emergency relief material such as food products, temporary shelter, medicines and medical equipment and search & rescue equipment.✚ During any industrial disaster, respond as per the disaster management plan of the respective industry or as per the guidelines for the specific hazard involved in the event.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Take steps to plan for rehabilitation of industries adversely affected by disasters.

Department of Urban Development

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Designate one Liaison Officer in the department at district level as the Disaster management Focal Point. ✚ Develop a disaster management plan for the department, including the identification of location of camps for different type of disasters, existing locations that can be used as shelters, inventories of agencies that can be used for tent establishment. ✚ To conduct regular training the staff on minimum standards for shelter, relief camps and tent structures. ✚ Prepare department’s disaster management plan. ✚ Develop alternative arrangements for population living in structures that might be affected after the disaster.
Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Designate one Liaison Officer in the department as focal point for the mitigation activities. ✚ Coordinate with the DDMA for implementation of mitigation activities in the urban areas. ✚ Prepare & implement department’s mitigation plan
Alert and Warning Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ In case of damage to offices, assist local authorities to establish and house important telecom equipment and officials at the earliest ✚ Setting up water point in key locations and in relief camps
Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Quick assessment of damaged areas and areas that can be used for relief camps for the displaced population ✚ Locate adequate relief camps based on survey of damage ✚ Clear areas for setting up relief camps ✚ Locate relief camps close to open traffic and transport links ✚ Set up relief camps and tents using innovative methods that save time ✚ Provide adequate and appropriate shelter to the entire population ✚ Coordinate with other ESFs in equipping shelter and relief sites with basic needs of communication and sanitation. ✚ Maintaining and providing clean water ✚ Procurement of clean drinking water. ✚ Coordinate with DEOC & ICP’s for proper disposal of dead bodies in the urban areas.
Recovery and rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Implement recovery & rehabilitation schemes through municipalities for urban areas.

Indian Red Cross and NGOs

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Take steps for preparing community based disaster management plans with facilitation from DDMA. ✚ Identify volunteers in disaster prone areas and arrange for their training. ✚ Awareness raising programs, seminars and meetings with the people for improving their capacity to face disasters. ✚ Maintain contacts with District Administrators on its activities. ✚ Ensure road communication and pre-positioning of relief material as close as possible to disaster prone communities.
Alert and Warning Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Issue warning notice to all concerned including the preparedness programs Designate a liaison officer for maintaining link with the DEOC of the District. ✚ Keep the survey and relief team of head quarters on stand-by in readiness with required transport and equipment. ✚ Mobilise volunteers and issue instructions for sending them to potential disaster affected areas. ✚ Take part in evacuation programme of population with close cooperation of volunteers ✚ Coordinate with pre identified NGOs for possible joint operations.
During Disaster :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Ensure survey of loss and damage in affected areas and dispatch of relief teams from concerned Red Crescent Society Units. ✚ Assist the Province Government to determine loss, damage and needs related information. ✚ Give emergency assistance to disaster affected people especially in the following cases: ✚ Help in rescue and evacuation work, temporary shelter, first aid, food and clothing, ✚ Arrange for distribution of relief material received from Red Crescent Unit of areas not affected by disaster and from headquarters. ✚ Send request for requirement of relief and rehabilitation to the International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Societies (IFRC) after informing about loss and damage due to disaster.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Participate in reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes in special circumstances. ✚ Take steps for correct and effective evaluation of preparedness work and for correcting errors/weakness in such work. ✚ Extend Cooperation to the district EOC for disaster documentation.

C 3 Financial Provisions for Disaster Management

(According to ACT No. 53 of The Disaster Management Act, 2005, chapter IX, Finance, Account and Audit)

- Establishment of fund by State Government

The State Government shall immediately after notification issued for constituting the STATE Authority and the District Authorities, establish for the purposes of this Act the following funds, namely:-

- a.) The fund to be called the District Disaster Response Fund; will basically cover the disaster response, relief and rehabilitation work.
 - b.) The fund to be called the District Disaster Mitigation Fund; will basically cover disaster mitigation and preparedness activities.
- Emergency procurement and accounting

Where by reason of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, the National Authority or the District Authority is satisfied that immediate procurement of provisions or material or the immediate application of resources are necessary for rescue or relief,

- b) It may authorize the concern department or authority to make the emergency procurement and in such case, the standard procedure requiring inviting tenders shall be deemed to be waived.

A certificate about utilization of provisions or materials by the controlling officer authorized by the National Authority, State Authority or District Authority, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a valid document or voucher for the purpose of accounting of emergency, procurement of such provisions or materials.

C4 Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders

C 4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders are organized at various levels in the community, in non-governmental, formal and non-formal organizations. The government is involved through local authorities, national planning bodies and ultimately in the national leadership. For this reason the stakeholders are identified as:

1. community organizations
2. non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
3. government

1. Community organizations

Disaster management is arguably most effective at community level, be this in a city, town or village. Human beings everywhere are organized at the community level to carry out collective tasks. Different social conditions in different societies might lead to a different order of priority, but in most cases the community level is a vital primary focus for disaster management effort. Community groups might include the following:

- Local community leaders
- Voluntary Fire Brigades
- Community Groups (youth, women, farmers, self help, etc.)
- Church/religious organizations
- Local builders/craftsmen
- Housing Co-operatives
- Private sector: suppliers of materials, equipment
- Volunteers
- School teachers

Policy level support not only ensures legitimacy of community programs, but also enables the integration of reduction measures into community development. Furthermore, disaster management should not be approached in isolation when it is being introduced at the community level - links should be made to the daily life of the community.

If a multi-hazard approach is followed then the community can develop protection against potential hazards, and relate problems together to achieve a tactical primary list of what concerns them most.

2. Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

The role of national and international NGOs regarding disasters has in recent times been confined to providing relief aid and some rehabilitation. Yet many ongoing NGO activities can be perceived to be mitigation activities, e.g. shelter improvement, economic regeneration. One example of a project involved the diversification of economic incomes is *reducing the risk* of dependency on a *vulnerable* source of income, in this case the selling of crops.

This however is not an argument for ignoring mitigation within NGO activities! When many NGO actions focus on relief aid it is possible to begin thinking about how to begin to incorporate mitigation and preparedness to reduce the effects of the next disaster.

3. Government

It is universally accepted that governments must have the main responsibility for managing disasters. It is one of the governmental tasks to ensure that the national resources, of which the majority is under governmental control, are utilized in the best possible way. The organizational structures needed for managing disasters are best founded on existing government structures.

Local authorities and project staff are the implementers at the community level of the development programmes of the government. It is this group that is actually co-ordinating most of the disaster reduction work.

C 4.1.1 Private and Public Sectors:

Many private and public sector units have equipments and skilled human resource, which could be used during response and recovery phase. A list of major public and private sector units with facilities available with them is very useful during emergencies. There are many private vendors within district, who can readily supply different relief materials within short notice.

C 4.1.2 Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organisations:

Local NGOs and CBOs, due to their proximity to the community, can act as a vital link between government and the community particularly during emergencies. They are in a better position to appreciate the area and time specific problems of the people and their flexibility in approach makes them more acceptable in the community. The Role of NGOs and CBOs in disaster management will be in three stages:

Preparedness

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

Response

- Dissemination of warning
- Evacuation, Search and Rescue
- Relief distribution
- Medical aid
- Emergency shelter
- Immediate restoration
- Women and Child care
- Trauma Counseling
- Coordination of Volunteers
- Community mobilization
- Documentation

Recovery

- Restoration of damaged community structures (schools, etc.)
- Construction and management of MCS
- Restoration of livelihood
- Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups
- Restoration of environment
- Managing emergent group activities
- Recovery planning, coordination, evaluation
- Documentation

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.

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.

C 4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations:

There are many international humanitarian organizations that support government agencies worldwide during emergencies. These agencies as per their mandates support during the different phases of the disaster management cycle.

C5 Inter-District Coordination Mechanism

During emergencies district may require support from other adjoining districts, which are not affected by disasters. For this the District EOC head can seek help from other districts through Divisional Commissioner or State EOC.

During disaster situations, considerable relief flows in from outside, thus there is an immediate need to co-ordinate the relief flows so that the maximum coverage is achieved and there is no duplication of work in the same area.

Inter –District Coordination can exist between adjoining district based on the availability of particular resources or force with a particular district which can be mobilized.

This decision is basically taken by heads of district EOC who on comparing the resource inventory and other details can integrate their plans before hand for mutual cooperation.

Also all the district in one subdivision should eventually integrate their plan for a larger inter district coordination.

C6 Inter-District Coordination Mechanism-[With Block Headquarter]

Basically communities are the first respondent to any disaster like situation. But the integrated disaster management follows a top to bottom approach, i.e., order and coordination flows from top brass. Therefore EOC has to make sure that sufficient coordination mechanism and resources are available right to from block level to village disaster committee, the most basic unit. The particular roles and responsibilities are again dealt with in Response plan.

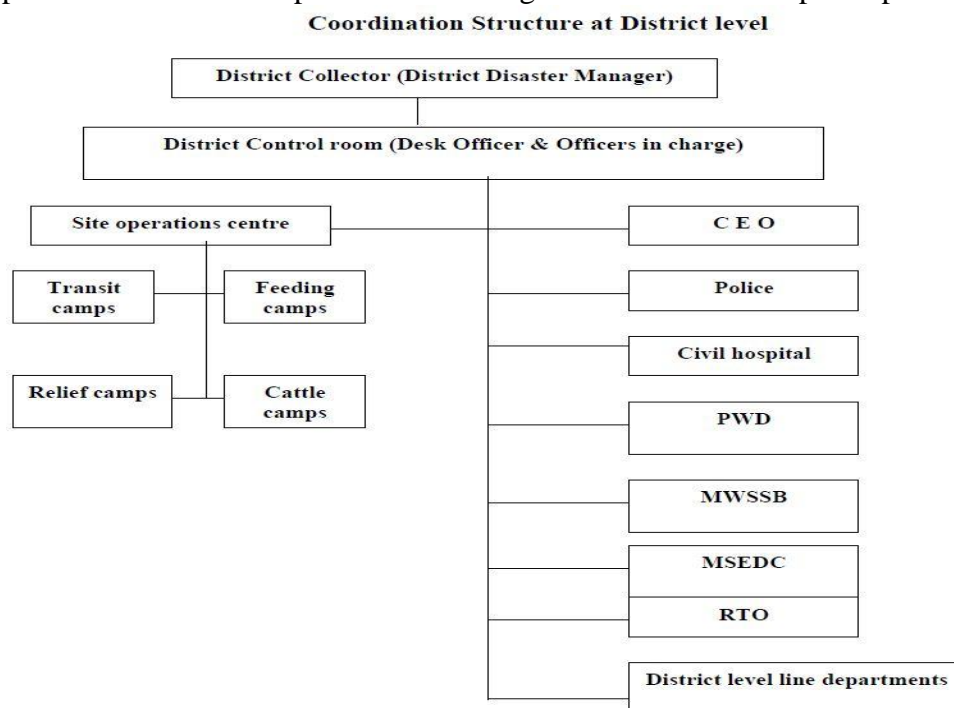


Figure 4: Intra-District Coordination Mechanism

C7 Dissemination of DM Plan

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

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

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

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

C 7.1 Plan Evaluation

The purpose of evaluation of DDMP is to determine

- The adequacy of resources
- Co-ordination between various agencies
- Community participation
- Partnership with NGOs and other entities

The plan will be evaluated and updated when shortcomings are observed in

- Organizational structures
- Technological changes render information obsolete
- Response mechanism following reports on drills or exercises
- Assignments of state agencies

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.

Periodic uploading of plans at India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) and resources on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), Conducting periodic mock drills, Checking whether all the personnel involved in execution of DDMP are trained and updated on the latest skills necessary in line with updated plans.

C 7.2 Plan Update

The DDMP is a “living document” and the Collector along with all line departments will update it every year taking into consideration

- The resource requirements
- Update of human resources
- Technology to be used
- Co-ordination issues

An annual conference for DDMP update will be organized by the Collector. All concerned departments and agencies would participate and give recommendations on specific issues.

C8 Annexures**Number of Post Offices Block Wise**

Table 28: Block wise number of post offices

Block Name	Head Post Office	Primary /Sub-Post Offices	Branch Offices
Rewa	1	15	27
Raipur	-	4	46
Sirmour	-	6	81
Gangev	-	3	30
Tyonthar	-	3	39
Jawa	-	2	26
Mauganj	-	3	29
Naigari	-	1	7
Hanumana	-	1	14

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Block containing town, Panchayats and Villages

Table 29: Block wise Town, Panchayat and Village

Sr.No.	Block Name	No. of Towns	No. of Panchayats	No. of Villages
1	Rewa (Govindgadh)	01	92	204
2	Raipur Karchulian	03	104	284
3	Sirmour	03	103	264
4	Gangeo	02	88	270
5	Teonthar	02	97	260
6	Jawa	02	87	244
7	Mauganj	02	82	287
8	Naigadhi	01	76	311
9	Hanumana	01	98	291
Total		17	827	2415

Population Distribution Block Wise

Table 30: Block Wise Population Distribution

S r. n o .	Block Name	Population Rural		Population Urban		Families			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Urban		Rural	
						BPL	APL	BPL	APL
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rewa Govindgadh	107788	101212	107272	100728	22880	18720	22990	18810
2	Raipur Karchulian	92929	87261	18571	17439	3961	3241	19821	16217
3	Sirmour	113461	106539	23724	22276	5060	4140	24200	19800
4	Gangeo	84477	79323	15472	14528	3300	2700	18018	14742
5	Teonthar	107530	100970	20113	18887	4290	3510	22935	18765
6	Jawa	107788	101212	NA	NA	NA	NA	22990	18810
7	Mauganj	78907	74093	14183	13317	3025	2475	16830	13770
8	Naigadhi	63435	59565	12893	12107	2750	2250	13530	11070
9	Hanumana	96441	90559	18566	17434	3960	3240	20570	16830
Total		852756	800734	230794	216716	49226	40276	18188 4	147784

Blockwise number of schools and students enroll

Table 31: Block Wise number of schools and students enroll

Sr.No.	Block	Primary		Middle		Higher Secondary	
		Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	Rewa	189	22016	69	13660	12	5094
2	Raipur	156	22829	56	12970	06	3492
3	Gangeo	123	20890	60	13626	15	13076
4	Sirmour	176	15429	60	13756	11	14958
5	Teonthar	134	24685	57	14938	06	7197
6	Jawa	132	34053	46	12756	06	6542
7	Hanumana	135	17507	50	9717	05	3798
8	Mauganj	278	18621	55	11003	06	4978
9	Naigadhi	105	20426	37	6973	04	1228
Total		1430	196456	490	109399	71	60363

Blocks containing number of villages and Anganwari Centers

Table 32: Number of Villages and Anganwari Centers

Sr.No.	Block Name	No. of Villages	No. of Anganwadi Centres	No. Children between 0 to 6 year Age	
				Boys	Girls
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	Rewa	204	168	7365	7314
2	Raipur	284	150	5767	5547
3	Jawa	244	141	4770	4669

4	Gangeo	270	189	8534	8365
5	Hanumana	291	192	7837	7651
6	Mauganj	287	138	5783	5773
7	Naigadhi	311	133	5820	5504
8	Sirmour	264	178	7789	7534
9	Teonthar	260	183	10013	9319
Total		2415	1472	63678	61676

Source: Department of Women and Child Development Rewa

Health Profile of the District 1

Table 33: Health Profile of the District

Sr.No.	Institutions	No of Institutions
1	District Hospital	01
2	Civil Hospital	01
3	Civil Dispensary	04
4	Poly Clinic	NA
5	Community Health Centres	09
6	Primary Health Centres	30
7	Sub Health Centres in Govt. Building	70
8	Sub Health Centres in Rented/Private Building	200
9	Ayurvedic Hospital/Dispensaries	61
9	Homeopathy Hospitals/Dispensaries	04
10	Unani Hospitals/Dispensaries	NA
11	Ayurvedic Medical College and Research center	01
12	Shyam Shah Medical College	01

List of NGOs working in Rewa District

Table 34: List of NGOs in Rewa District

Name of Vo/NGO	Registration No. & Date	Name of Chief Functionary	Address
ARCHI SEWA SAMITI	3196 (12-01-2001)	SATISH CHANDRA PANDEY	EWS-3/19/553 ,NEHRU NAGAR ,REWA ,(MP)
ARUN SAVERA FOUNDATION FOR URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	05/22/01/08858/10 (17-08-2010)	GOPIKRISHNA TIWARI	VILLAGE - NAGWAN, POST- SITALHA , WARD NO-4, TEHSIL- TYUNTHAR, DISTT- REWA(MP)
AZAD UCHCHA TAKANIKI SHIKSHA VIKASH AVAM SEWA SAMITI REWA	R.S. 3948 (12-08-2002)	Neelesh Pratap Singh	Unique Computer & Media Centre, Rewa Angoori Building Complex University Road, Above Allahabad Bank, Rewa (486001)
BABA HUKUM NAV CHETNA JAN VIKASH SHIKSHA SAMITI	07985 (19-03-2009)	HEALTH EDUCATION AND ENVIORMENT	WORD.NO. 37/81 PANDEY NIWAS BRAHMPURI PRADHANTOLA UPRAHTI TAH. HUJUR
COMMUNITY ACTION THROUGH MOTIVATION PROGRAM CAMP	R.S. 3544r (03-11-2001)	Amit Garg	Flat No. 12, Shalimar Jivandeep Apartment, 12No. Bus Stop, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh 462016
COUNCIL FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL RESEARCH	2148 (17-11-1997)	S ANITA PATNAHA	12/40, Smita Mansion, Bajrang Nagar, Rewa (MP) Pin-486001
EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY JAWA	578 (03-07-1993)	Yogesh Kumar Tiwari	village-bhakhawar post-jawa district rewa pin-486223
FACILITATION AND AWARENESS OF COMMUNITY FOR EMPOWERMENT FACE	3195/2000 (29-12-2000)	Neelesh Tiwari	Plot No. 436,Opposite of Look House, Shiv Nagar, Near GEC Rewa-486001(M.P.)
GRAM VIKAS SEWA SAMITI	RS211 (27-03-1992)	Shriniwas Tripathi	Ghurehata, NH-07 Mauganj Dist- Rewa (M.P.) PIN - 486331
GRAMSEVADA	3673 (08-03-2002)	Hridayesh Singh	Village- Patai, Post- Antraila, Tehsil- Sirmaor, Distt. Rewa (M.P.) 486117

HAMARI PAHAL SEVA BHAVI SAMITI	05/22/02/07516/08 (03-09-2009)	vijay thawani	Hamari Pahal seva bhavi samiti vill.Bhilaodi,Post birkham,tah.senariya,Distt. REWA M.P.
HANUMANA SAHARIY SEVA VIKAS AWAM SIKSHA SAMITI	05/22/05/08061/09 (05-05-2009)	NATESHWAR DAS GUPTA	C/O NATESHWAR DAS GUPTA WARD NO-5 HANUMANA TAH-HANUMANA PINCODE-486335
INDIAN REDCROSS SOCIETY REWA MP	UNDER ACT XV (20-03-1920)	COLLECTOR	Indian Red Cross Society Rewa kala mandir road rewa (M.P.) 486001
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND PROMPT COMPUTER SYSTEM	2204 (20-01-1998)	pradeep singh parihar	khanna tower above union bank 2floor sirmour chowk
JAGRITI SAMITI	3961 (02-09-2009)	Ajay Shukla	Jagriti Samiti Bus Stand , Baikunthpur Rewa (MP) Branch Office Infront of baghelkhand petrol pump Urrahat, Rewa Pin-486001
JAGRITI SAMITI	05/22/02/07372/08 (15-02-2008)	Bansh Gopal Singh	Ajit Singh C/o Dr. Santosh Singh MIG Colony Behind Uppal Motors Nehru Nagar Rewa Pin - 486448
KANPURA KUTUMBKAM SANSTHAN	5702 (21-06-2004)	lal yogendra singh	neem chouraha , boda bag ,
KUSUM WELFARE SOCIETY	05/22/03/06866/07 (13-02-2007)	neelesh tiwari	plot no. 436, opposite of look house, shivnagar near GEC, university road.
MAHILA NAGARIY VIKAS AVAM SIKSHA SAMITI	05/22/05/07645/08 (04-09-2008)	SUNITA GUPTA	SUNITA GUPTA CHAKAR TOLA WARD NO- 11 HANUMANA TAHSIL- HANUMANA PINCODE-486335
MEENA SINGH SMRITI SEWA SAMITI	05/22/03/07440/08 (01-04-2008)	SHIVENDRA SINGH	jawahar nagar gaddi road bichhiya rewa mp 486001
NARI CHETNA MAHILA KALYANA SAMITI	2704 (28-09-1999)	grah udyog	smt najmun nisha, near ajanta tiles factory, muhalla bichhiya, rewa(mp)
NIVEDITA KALYAN SAMITI	RD638 (10-09-1993)	Aruneshwar Singh	House Number- 13/164 Manas Nagar Bara, Rewa Pin 486001

OJASVI GRAMIN AVAM SHAHRI VIKAS SAMITI	5736 (08-07-2004)	ARUNENDRA DWIVEDI	Prayag sadan House No. 7/709, Boda bag Road, Rewa (M.P.) 486001
ONEX MEDICAL AND EDUCATION WELFARE SOCEITY	13865 (09-07-1984)	Mr dharmendra singh	Ward no 14 Nehru Nagar Rewa
PRANTIYA KALAKAR SANGH MADHYA PRADESH	2378 (25-08-1998)	Ramlochan Shukla	51 bhairo marg near shishu shiksha ashram bichhiya Rewa pin 486001
RAMASHIV BAHUUDESHYA VIKASH SAMITI REWA	3484 (18-09-2001)	Vikrant Dwivedi	Vikrant Dwivedi C/O S N Dwivedi LIG 1/24/417 INDRA NAGAR REWA (M.P)486001
SC ST OBC UTTHAN AND SHIKSHA AND SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI	5259 (23-07-2003)	balendra kumar	BALENDRA KUMAR,L-167,168 CHIRAHULA COLONY REWA(M.P.)486001
SHRASTI SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION TRAINING AND INNOVATION	5567 (24-04-2004)	mrs Ruby singh	mrs Ruby singh secretary shristi near beena bankuiya mode dhekha rewa mp pin 486001
VINDHYA INSTITUTE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE	05/22/02/09376/10 (31-12-2010)	somesh pratap singh	khanna tower above union bank sirmour chowk
VINDHYA VIKASH SHIKSHA AVAM SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI	05/22/03/06802/06 (22-12-2006)	RAJESH KUMAR PANDEY	C/o Rajesh Kumar Pandey Gayatri Nagar PO- Engineering College Teh-Huzur, Distt-Rewa 486003
REEDS (RAGHAV EDUCATIONAL &ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)	08806(28/07/2010)	SHWETA MISHRA	Shweta Mishra B-12 REEDS RamaGovind Palace Sirmour Chowk Rewa MP Ph.No. 07662-407212

List of Police Stations and Outposts with Contact Number

Table 35: List of Police Stations in Rewa District

S.No.	Name of the Police Station	Office Phone
1	AJK Rewa	
2	Antrela	07661-235960
3	Baikunthpur Rewa	07662-277228
4	Chakghat	07661-283230
5	Chorhata	07662-220577
6	Civil Lines Rewa	07662-254434
7	Dabhora	07661-282950
8	Garh	07660-284545
9	Govindgarh	07662-261530
10	Gudh	
11	Hanumana	07664-288530
12	Janeh	
13	Java	07661-282760
14	Kotwali Rewa	07662-258557
15	Laur	07663-286231
16	Mahila Thana	
17	Mangwan	07660-281218
18	Mauganj	07663-270341
19	Naigarhi	07663-285119
20	Panwar	07661-235950
21	Raipur	07662-265204
22	Sagra	07662-263244
23	Semariya	07660-266549
24	Shahpur	07663-237692
25	Sirmour	07660-260633
26	Sohagi	07661-282230
27	Teonthar	
28	Traffic Rewa	07662-223171
29	University Rewa	07662-240817

Outposts

Table 36: List of Police Outposts in Rewa District

S.No.	Name of the Outposts	Phone
1	Bheer	
2	Birpur	
3	Bus stand	
4	Chachai	
5	Gadi	

6	Hata	
7	Judwani	
8	Khatkahri	
9	Lalgaon	
10	Manikwar	
11	Nowasata	
12	Raghunathganj	
13	Saman	
14	Senouri	
15	Shivpura	

Women Police Stations

Table 37: Women Police Station in Rewa District

S.No.	Name of the Women Police Station	Phone
1	Mahila Thana Rewa	07661-255700

Important Contact Numbers

Commissioner Office, Rewa division

Table 38: Contact Details of Commissioner Office, Rewa

Sr. No.	Officer's Name	Designation	☐ : Office	☐ : Residence
1.	Mr.T.Dharmarao	Commissioner, Rewa Division	241766	241888 9425308099
2.	Mr. K.P.Rahi	Additional Commissioner	254766	251342 9425012394
3.	Mr. Neeraj Shrivastava	Commissioner (Revenue)	242143	9424914399
4.	Mr.Rakesh Shukla	Commissioner (Development)	251173	241590 9425474865
5.	Mr.Abhaylal Mishra	Deputy Commissioner (Land Record)	241783	9993490390

Collector Office, Rewa

Table 39: Contact Details, Collector Office Rewa

Sr. No.	Officer's Name	Designation	☐ : Office	☐ : Residence
1.	Mr.Shivnarayan Rupla	Collector	241635 250086	242100 256055
2.	Mr.Swatantra Kr Singh	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Rewa	252607	252608 9425613800
3.	Mr.Chandrashakher Neelkanth	Upper Collector	241848	242101 9425177844
4.	Mr. Ramesh Mishra	Joint Collector		9425184450
5.	Mr. Jagsye Ram	Deputy Collector		9425869658
6.	Mrs.Nanda Bhalave	Deputy Collector		9425015229
7.	Mr.B.B.Gangele	Deputy Collector		9826655956
8.	Mrs.Ela Tiwari	Deputy Collector	254991	9424337075
9.	Mr.Ashfaq Ali	Deputy Collector		8817160688

Sub-Divisional Officers, Rewa

Table 40: Contact Details Sub-divisional Office, Rewa

Sr. No.	Officer's Name	Designation	☐ : Office	☐ : Residence
1.	Mr. L.N.Yadav	SDM, Hujur/ Gurh	07662- 254590	254655 9425172624
2.	Mr. D.P. Mishra	SDM, Sirmour/Semariya	07660- 260720	260885 9425470481
3.	Mr.Radayesh Kr. Shrivastava	SDM, Raipur/Mangava	265301	9407857775
4.	Mr.Rakesh Kumar Kushre	SDM, tyonthar/ Java	07660- 282375	9425067790
5.	Mr.Anil Kumar Damor	SDM, Mauganj/Hanumana/Naigarhi	07663- 270331	9425812526

Chief Executive officers, Janpad Panchayat, Rewa

Table 41: Contact Details of CEO Janpad Panchayat, Rewa

Sr. No.	Officer's Name	Designation	☐ : Office	☐ : Residence
1.	Mr.Pradeep Dube	Chief-Executive Officer, janpad Panchayat Rewa	252470	9425824472
2.	Mr.Rajesh Narandra Singh	Chief-Executive Officer, janpad Panchayat Raipur	265253	9424337567

3.	Mr.D.P. Mishra	Chief-Executive Officer, janpad Panchayat Sirmour	07660- 260638	9425470481
4.	Mr.Balvan Singh Mavase	Chief-Executive Officer, janpad Panchayat Java	07661- 282450	9977845752
5.	Mr.M.P. Gautam	Chief-Executive Officer, janpad Panchayat Tyonthar	07661- 282306	9424660160
6.	Mr.K.K.Pandey	Chief-Executive Officer, janpad Panchayat Gangev	07660- 284274	9425761985
7.	Mr.Rajesh Tiwari	Chief-Executive Officer, janpad Panchayat Naigarhi	07663- 285233	9981782743
8.	Mr. C.B.Mishra	Chief-Executive Officer, janpad Panchayat Mauganj	07663- 270098	270566 9993457175
9.	Mr. Mungaram Mehra	Chief-Executive Officer, janpad Panchayat Hanumana	07664- 288592	9424394983

Municipality of The Rewa District

Table 42: Contact Details, Municipal Office, Rewa

Sr. No.	Officer's Name	Designation	☐ : Office	☐ : Residence
1.	Mr.Shrinivas Sharma	Chief Municipal Officer, Gurh	267290	9754275913
2.	Mr. Ramprakash Singh	Chief Municipal Officer, Govindgarh	261532	9179913822
3.	Mr.Hari Mitra Shrivastava	Chief Municipal Officer, Baikunthpur	07660- 272266	9977336318
4.	Mr.Kripashankar Mishra	Chief Municipal Officer, Sirmour	07660- 260621	9893813328
5.	Mr.Bheemsen Sharma	Chief Municipal Officer, Tyonthar	07661- 282305	9993870088
6.	Mr.Sanjay Soni	Chief Municipal Officer, Chakghat	283276	8103415481 9752360448
7.	Mr.Balgovind Chaturvedi	Chief Municipal Officer, Naigarha	285162	9425375285
8.	Mr.K.N. Singh	Chief Municipal Officer, Mauganj	270326	9981466002
9.	Mr. Mangleshvar Singh	Chief Municipal Officer, Hanimana	288689	9893232467
10.	Mr. Santosh Pandey	Chief Municipal Officer, Semariya	266551	
11.	Mr.Sidhraj Singh Parihar	Chief Municipal Officer, Mangava	07660- 281213	

MPs and MLA, Rewa

Table 43: Contact Details of MPs and MLAs, Rewa

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	☐ : Office	☐ : Residence
1.	Mr. Devraj Singh	MP, Rewa		9425184999 09013180211
2.	Mr. Rajendra Shukla	Energy and Mineral Resource Minister and MLA	252355 255249	9425185650
3.	Mr. Nagendra Singh	MLA, Gurh	242007 404150	9425185577 9926375577
4.	Mr. Girish Gautam	MLA, Devtalab		9425185763 9425332915
5.	Mr. Abhay Kumar Mishra	MLA, Semariya		9425770020
6.	Rms. Pannabai Prajapati	MLA, Mangava	225411	9425186821 9229700673
7.	Mr. Laxman Tiwari	MLA, Mauganj	252258	9425184881
8.	Mr. Rajkumar Urmaliya	MLA, Sirmour	9589923623 9424338303	9200380536 9893271308
9.	Mr. Ramgareeb Kol	MLA, Tyonthar		9755611957 08120873888

List of Petrol Pump in Rewa District

Table 44: Contact Details of Petrol Pumps in Rewa District

Sr. No.	Name of Petrol Pump	☐ : Office	☐ : Mobile
1.	Budva filling station	226640	9425184845
2.	Stanaam filling station	329507	9425185337
3.	Tamer , Rewa	241611	9425362222
4.	Gupta auto service, Rewa	255507	9425184880
5.	Kanaudiya services, Rewa	250366	9425194631
6.	Khanna Auto , Rewa	256555	9129328888
7.	New Rewa, Rewa	241173	9300054532
8.	Radhkrishna Auto, Rewa	241149	9425194885
9.	Sneha Petroleum, Rewa	254662	9827270092
10.	Bajaj Auto , Rewa	682993	9425185223
11.	Panchavati, Rewa	406519	9425361855
12.	Styanarayan Ramnivas, Rewa	4057560	9425185245
13.	Kalyaan Service Station, Rewa	221311	9425811208
14.	Goyal filling station, Chorhata	268326	9893351440
15.	Shriram filling station, Nauvasta		
16.	Shri Petroleum filling station, Padra		9907263467

17.	Gaharvaar filling station, Rewa		
18.	Krishik seva kendra Maidaani		9425357551
19.	Avadh filling sharkin		9897018916
20.	S.K. Petrolium, Padra	221849	9425182967
21.	Shashikala Petrol, Sirmour	9229684620	9425184895
22.	Pandey filling station, Sirmour	07660-266096	9425470079
23.	Shayam Bihari Kisan Seva Kendra, Sirmour	9754166390	9415018073
24.	Nirmal Auto, Mangava	07660-281338	9425185292
25.	Singh filling station, Lalgaoon	9893318810	9425469821
26.	Sai filling station, Baikunthpur	07660-687441	9200182856
27.	Baikunthpur filling station, Baikunthpur	07660-277238	9993331657
28.	Tatpar prtroleum, Semariya	9993218619	9424314970
29.	Tripathi filling station, Mauganj	07663-270037	9893913799
30.	Sengar Bandhu Autocare, Mauganj		9752436843
31.	Chandrabhan Kisan Seva Kendra, Naigarhi		9425194606
32.	Kisan Seva Kendra, Java		
33.	Sachin Petro Company, Ghuma Katra		

List of Kerosene Wholesale Dealers in Rewa

Table 45: Contact Details of Kerosene Wholesale Dealers in Rewa

Sr. No.	Dealer's Name	Agency	☐ : Mobile
1.	Mr. Arun Bansal, Rewa	Bansal Brothers, Mangava	9425185431
2.	--"--	Sirmour Petro Company, Sirmour	9425185431
3.	--"--	Hanumana Petro Company, Hanumana	9425185431
4.	Mr. Amarnaath Shrivastava, Tyonthar	Mahais Oil Company, Tyonthar	9425194679
5.	Mr. Govind Prasad Gupta	Swastik Petro Company, Rewa	07662-220240
6.	Mr. Ghanshayam Tamer, Rewa	Ramchandra Tamer, Rewa	9425374141 9425362222
7.	Mr. Rajesh Aahuja	Surya Petrolium Company Rewa	9827216161
8.	Mr. Babulal Gupta	Sanjay Petro Company, Mauganj	9425185479
9.	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Patel	Hariyana Service Station, Rewa	9754400343

List of Operated Gas Agencies in Rewa District

Table 46: Contact Details of Gas Agencies in Rewa

Sr. No.	Name of Agency and Place	Company's Name	☐ : Office	☐ : Mobile
1.	Ankita Enterprises, Sirmour	IOC	07660-260898	9424975027
2.	Kamna Enterprises, Baikunthpur	HPCL	07660-277327	9893389975
3.	Krishna Indane, Mangava	IOC	07660-281142	9425846573
4.	Nirmal HP Gas, Gangav	HPCL	07660-284395	9424314974
5.	Pandey Gas Agency, Semariya	BPCL	07660-266098	9229923208
6.	Shivam HP Gas Agency, Mauganj	HPCL	07663-270016	9424384878
7.	Sharda Indane Gas Agency, Hanumana	IOC	07664-288356	9229318178
8.	Tiwari Gas Agency, Tyonthar	IOC	07661-282150	9425874156
9.	Geeta Bharat Gas Agency, Chakghat	BPC	07661-283302	9425330199
10.	Pawar Gas Agency, Rewa	IOC	241144,251215	9425184944
11.	Rewa Gas Agency, Rewa	IOC		9425176588
12.	Popular Gas Agency, Rewa	IOC	255921	9425194917
13.	Pushkar Gas Agency, Rewa	HPC	253677,250277	
14.	KDM Enterprises, Govindgarh	HPC		9425353300
15.	Vartika HP Gas, Rewa	HPC	255651	9424040600
16.	Bharat Gas, 9 batalian Chirhula	BPC		
17.	Gurh Indane Gramin Distributor , Gurh	IOC		
18.	Gramin Indane Distributor, Naigarhi	IOC		

Identified low lined areas

Table 47: List of Identified Low Lined Areas in Rewa

Ward No.	Ward Name	Name of the place
8	Chanakya Ward	Harijan Basti near Neem Square
9	Nirala Nagar Ward	Boda Harijan Basti
11	Indira Nagar Ward	Tilak Nagar, Indira Nagar
12	Bajrang Nagar Ward	Bajragn Nagar
13	Nehru Nagar Ward	Nehru Nagar
14	Gangotri Ward	Sangeeta Colony, Sanjay Nagar
21	Rajeev Ward	Kumharan Tola, Musalrahati
26	Ambedkar Ward	Pokhri Tola, Sondhiya Basti
28	Dhobiya Tanki	
30	Maulana Aazad Ward	Chikaan Tola
43	Chirhula Ward	Harijan Basti, Behind Ramsagar Temple

Contact of Flood Control room Municipal Corporation

Table 48: Contact Detail of Flood Control Room

Sr. No.	Name of the Officer	☐ : Mobile
1.	Mr. A.P. Shukla, Assistant Engineer	9425184539
2.	Mr. S.L. Dahayat, Sub-engineer	9425184572
3.	Mr. Brijlal Tripathi	9424974323
4.	Mr. Shivraj Singh, Assistant Engineer	9425184530
5.	Mr.S.K. Garg, Sub-engineer	9424638189
6.	Mr. Arun Shukla	9826747487
7.	Mr. S.K. Chaturvedi, Assistant Engineer	9425184535
8.	Mr. Ambreesh Singh, Sub-engineer	9425184581
9.	Mr. Keshav Patel	9039676921
10.	Mr. H.K. Tripathi, Assistant Engineer	9425184546
11.	Mr. P.N. Shukla, Sub-engineer	9425184569
12.	Mr. Rajkaran Singh	
13.	Mr. Anand Singh, Assistant Engineer	9425184565
14.	Mr. Rajesh Mishra, Sub-engineer	9425185182
15.	Mr. Kailash Narayan Mishra	9827741752

List of Regional Agriculture Officers

Table 49: Contact Detail of Regional Agriculture Officers

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Head office	☐ : Mobile
1.	Mr. M.P. Singh Yadav	Agriculture Development Officer	Raipur	9200803209
2.	Mr. R.S. Pathak	Rural agricultural extension officer	Tyonthar/ Kutilla	9425846024
3.	Mr. Ashok Kumar Singh	Rural agricultural extension officer	Chilla	9229577288
4.	Mr. Vinod Kumar Singh	Rural agricultural extension officer	Chandrapur	9229696689
5.	Mr. S.P. Singh	Rural agricultural extension officer	Lakhwar	9993800175
6.	Mr. Sharda Prasad Singh	Rural agricultural extension officer	Parsiya	9755832260
7.	Mr. Sardar Singh	Rural agricultural extension officer	Garhi	9098356857
8.	Mr. A.L. Singh	Rural agricultural extension officer	Sooti	
9.	Mr. Ghanshyam Singh	Rural agricultural extension officer	Sanauri	9893482413
10.	Mr. A.K. Shukla	Rural agricultural extension officer	Mangi/ Koraon	

11.	Mr. R.P. Shukla	Rural agricultural extension officer	Sudama/Raipur	9753014876
12.	Mr. J.K. Singh	Rural agricultural extension officer	Badagaon	9200598645
13.	Mr. Shyamdhara Mishra	Rural agricultural extension officer	Padri	9993691339
14.	Mr. M.L. Gupta	Rural agricultural extension officer	Chakghat	9907067752
15.	Mrs. Usha Verma	Rural agricultural extension officer	Sohagi	9179537973
16.	Mrs. Ramvati Devi	Rural agricultural extension officer	Amilkoni	9752286107

References

- 1) www.idrn.gov.in India disaster Resource Network
- 2) 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
- 3) www.nicee.org The National Information Center of Earthquake Engineering
- 4) www.imd.ernet.in Indian Meteorological Department
- 5) www.asc-india.org Amateur Seismic Centre
- 6) <http://ioc.unesco.org/itsu> IOC/ UNESCO International Coordination
- 8) <http://www.csre.itb.ac.in/rn/resume/landslide/lsl.htm> Landslide Information System - Center of Studies in Resource Engineering, IIT, Mumbai
- 9) <http://landslides.usgs.gov> USGS National landslide Hazards Program
- 10) www.cwc.nic.in Central Water Commission of India
- 11) <http://www.envfor.nic.in> Ministry of Environment and Forests
- 12) <http://www.iifm.org/databank/index.html> Forest Information Service – a comprehensive Internet information bank on forest and related resources in India and around the world, prepared by Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.
- 13) www.ipaindia.org Loss Prevention Association of India Ltd. (LPA) is engaged in promoting safety and loss control through education, training and consultancy.
- 14) www.yashada.org Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration
- 15) www.dmibpl.org Disaster Management Institute
- 16) <http://www.nidm.net> National Institute of Disaster Management
- 17) <http://dst.gov.in> Department of Science and Technology
- 18) <http://www.icar.org.in/> Indian Council for Agriculture and Research
- 19) <http://www.iirs-nrsa.org/> Indian Institute of Remote Sensing
- 20) <http://www.bis.org.in> Bureau of Indian Standards
- 21) <http://www.gsi.gov.in/> Geological Survey of India
- 22) <http://gov.ua.nic.in/dmmc/> Disaster Mitigation and Management Centre
- 23) <http://ncdcnagpur.nic.in/> National Civil Defence College
- 24) <http://rewa.nic.in>



Figure 5: Rewa District Map

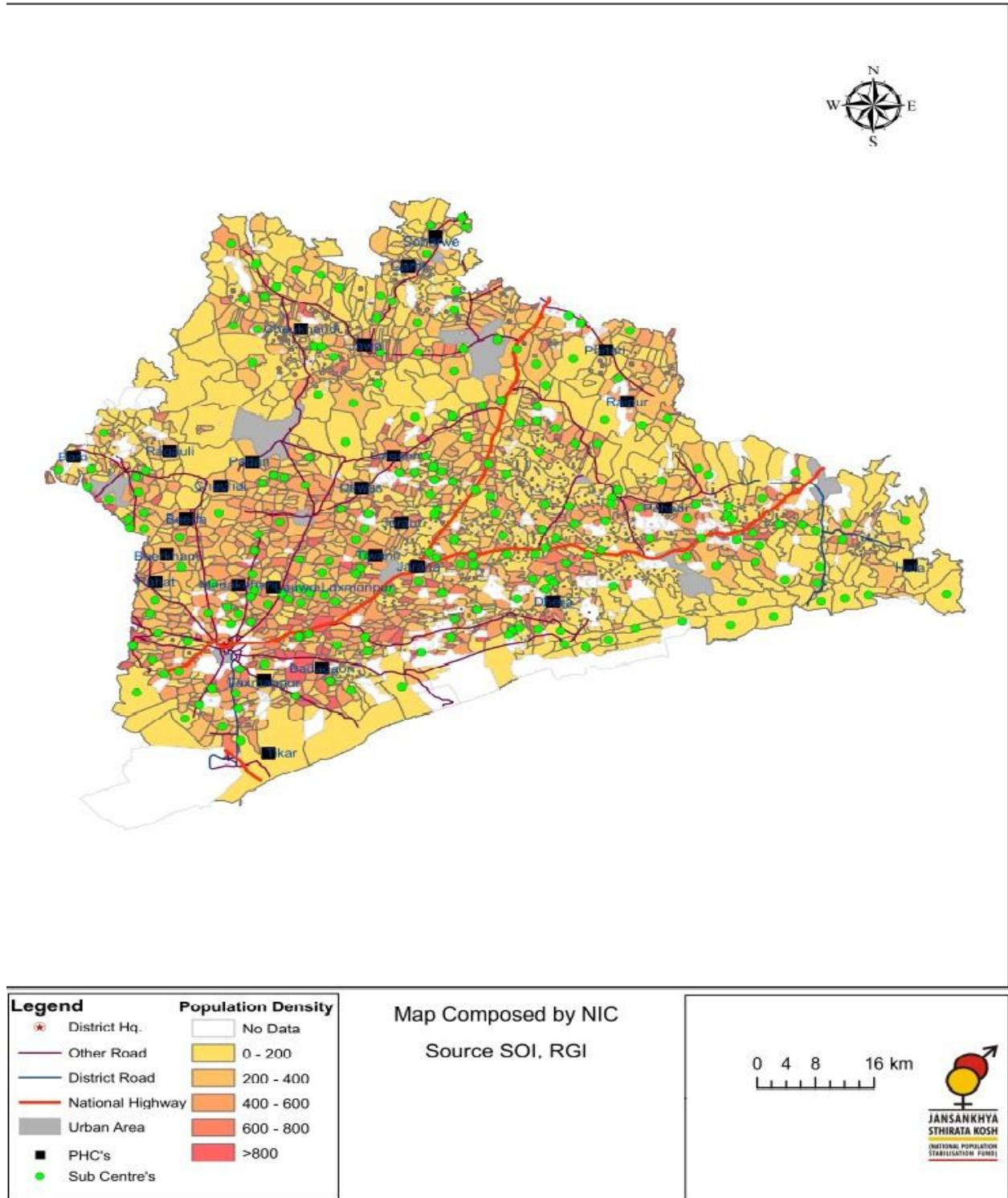


Figure 6: Population Density

Health Facilities in District Rewa, MP

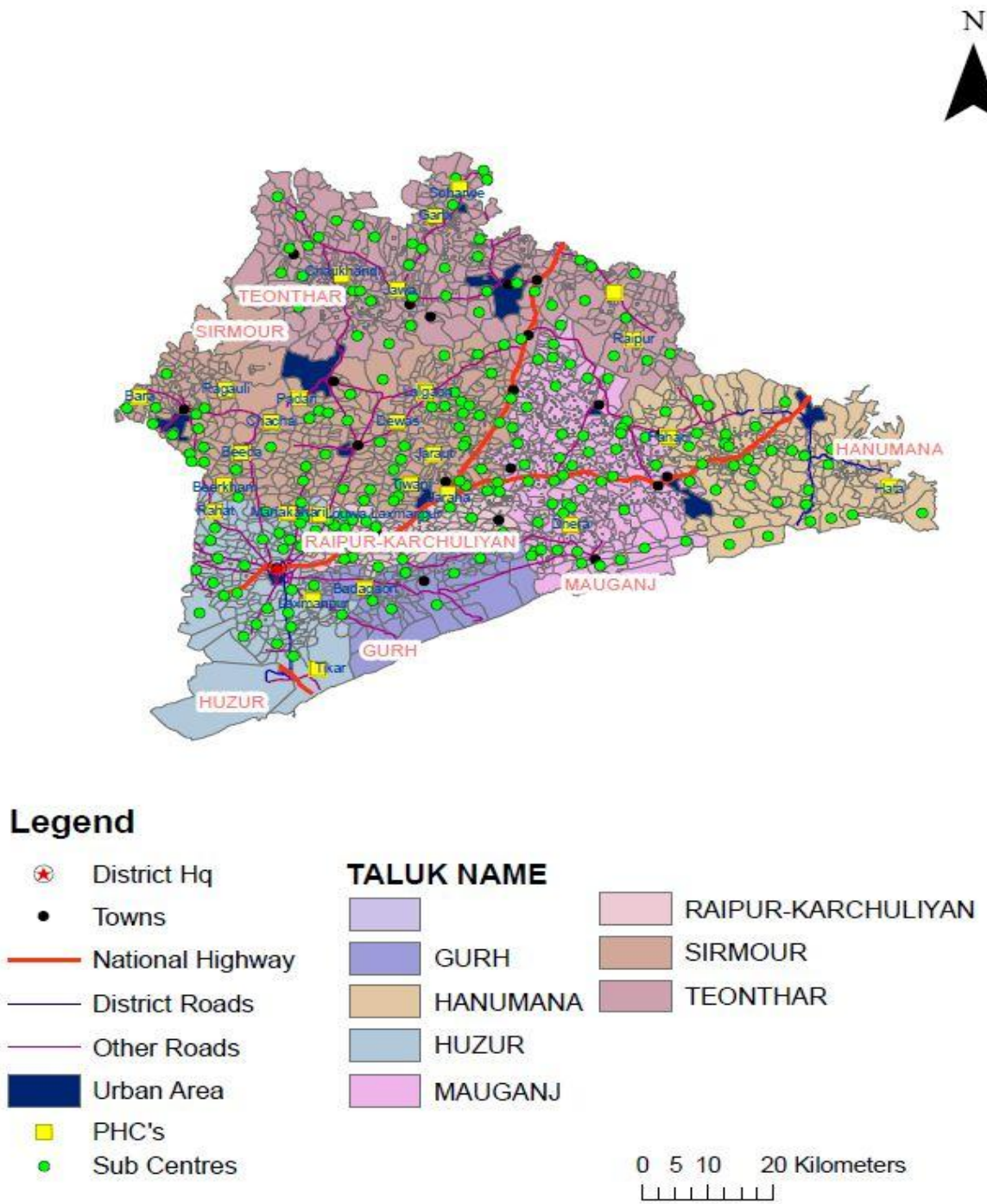


Figure 7: Housing Facilities in Rewa

Table 50: Housing Pattern and Level of Risk Associated

Wall / Roof		Census		Level of Risk								Flood	
		No. of House	%	EO Zone				Wind Velocity					
				V	I	I	II	55 &	4	44 &	3		
				Area in %				Area in %					
							1			77	22.		
WALL													
A1 - Mud													
<i>Unburnt Brick Wall</i>	Rur	296.	67.8										
	Urb	24.	5.5										
	Tot	320,2	73.3				<i>L</i>			<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>		
A2 - Stone Wall	Rur	9.8	2.2										
	Urb	1.5	0.4										
	Tot	11,3	2.6				<i>L</i>			<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		
Total - Category - A			75										
B - Burnt Bricks Wall	Rur	56.	13.0										
	Urb	39.	9.0										
	Tot	96,0	22.0				<i>VL</i>			<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		
Total - Category - B			22										
C1 - Concrete Wall	Rur	5	0.1										
	Urb	9	0.2										
	Tot	1,4	0.3				<i>VL</i>			<i>V</i>	<i>V</i>		
C2 - Wood wall	Rur	5	0.1										
	Urb	2	0.1										
	Tot	7	0.2				<i>VL</i>			<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>		
Total - Category - C			0										
X - Other Materials	Rur	5.8	1.3										
	Urb	8	0.2										
	Tot	6,7	1.5				<i>VL</i>			<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>		
Total - Category - X			1										
ROOF													
R1 - Light Weight Sloping	Rur	8.3	1.9										
	Urb	2.8	0.7										
	Tot	11,1	2.6				<i>VL</i>			<i>V</i>	<i>H</i>		
R2 - Heavy Weight Sloping	Rur	332.	76.2										
	Urb	28.	6.6										
	Tot	361,2	82.8				<i>VL</i>			<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		
R3 - Flat Roof	Rur	28.	6.5										
	Urb	35.	8.2										
	Tot	64,1	14.7										
													<i>Damage Risk as per that for the Wall</i>