

# **District Disaster Management Plan Sidhi**

By

**Nishant Maheshwari**

(MBA-IIT Kanpur)

MP School of Good Governance & Policy analysis

In Consultation with

School of Good Governance & Policy Analysis, Bhopal

Seeds Technical Services

Government of Madhya Pradesh

District Administration, Sidhi

## **Preface**

Sidhi Disaster Management Plan is a part of multi-level planning advocated by the Madhya Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (MPSDMA) under DM Act of 2005 to help the District administration for effective response during the disaster. Sidhi is prone to natural as well as man-made disasters. Earthquake, Drought, Epidemic (Malaria) are the major Natural Hazards and forest fire, rail/ road accidents etc. are the main man-made disaster of the district.

The Disaster Management plan includes facts and figures those have been collected from various departments. This plan is first attempt of the district administration and is a comprehensive document which contains various chapters and each chapter has its own importance. The plan consist Hazard & Risk Assessment, Institutional Mechanism, Response Mechanism, Standard Operating Procedure, inventory of Resources etc. Hazard & Risk Assessment is done on the basis of past thirty year disaster data & is collected from all departments.

It is suggested that the District level officials of different department will carefully go through the plan and if have any suggestions & comments be free to convey the same so that same can be included in the next edition.

It is hoped that the plan would provide concrete guidelines towards preparedness and quick response in case of an emergency and help in realizing sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction & mitigate/minimizes the losses in the district in the long run.

## Acknowledgement

I am grateful to the District Administration for the contribution in preparation of Sidhi Disaster Management Plan (Draft). I must place on record my sincere appreciation to Shri M.L Chaurasiya, (Addn. SP, Sidhi), Shri S.L Prajapati (Deputy Collector), Shri P.R. Padwar (Deputy Collector), Shri Dilip Pandey (Land Records Dept.)

I am deeply indebted Dr. Masood Akhtar (Collector, Sidhi) for administrative support, guidance during the project and giving me an opportunity to present the work in front of district officials from various departments.

I am also happy to acknowledge the support extended by Shri J.P Dubey (Upper Collector Sidhi), Shri M.L Sharma (Company Commandant, Sidhi) and concerned District administration officers for their assistance in the preparation of the plan.

I would also like to give by thanks to Dr. Rizvi (Director-SGPA), Mr. Gaurav Khare (Project Officer-SGPA) and other staff members of School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis, Bhopal for their valuable suggestion and help during each and every moment of this study along with Mr. Amit Tuteja and Mr. Sunish Jose (SEEDS Technical Services) for their technical guidance on the topic.

Last but not the least I am thankful to my parents who are the ultimate goal of my life, for their moral support and encouragement.

It is my first attempt to prepare this plan so errors & mistakes are bound to be happened. I shall be highly thankful for the valuable suggestions which shall make this plan more useful for mitigate the disasters in the District.

Nishant Maheshwari

## TABLE OF CONTENTS OF DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

### A . GENERAL

<b>1. Overview</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1 District Profile	8
1.1.1 Location and Administrative divisions	9
1.1.2 Geography and Topography	10
1.1.3 Demography and Socio Economics	11
1.1.4 Climate and Weather	13
1.1.5 Health (Medical)	14
1.1.6 Education	15
1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use	17
1.1.8 Housing patterns	19
1.1.9 Industrial set ups	20
1.1.10 Transport and Communication Network	21
1.1.11 Power stations and Electricity installations	22
1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots	22
1.2 Scope and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan	24
1.2.1 Authority of the Plan	24
1.2.2 Responsibility & Accountability of the Plan	25
1.3 Purpose of the Plan	25
1.4 Objectives	25
1.5 Approach	26
<b>2. Institutional Arrangements</b>	<b>27</b>
2.1 District Disaster Management Authority	27
2.2 District Disaster Management Committee	28
2.3 District Emergency Operations Center	29
2.4 District Disaster Information Management System	30
2.5 Urban Area Disaster Management Committee	30
2.6 Block Level Disaster Management Committee	30
2.7 Gram Panchayat / Village Disaster Management Committee	31

## **B. HAZARD, VULNERABILITY, CAPACITY ASSESSMENT AND RISK PROFILING**

### **31**

1. Hazards Assessment	31
1.1 History of past disasters	32
1.2 Major applicable hazards	33
1.3 Seasonality of hazards	37
2. Vulnerability Analysis – [ Physical , Social , Economic ,Natural and Institutional ]	38
3. Capacity Analysis - [Physical , Social , Economic , Institutional, Natural, Resources]	41
4. Risk Analysis	43
4.1 Potential Impacts of applicable hazards and existing vulnerabilities	44
4.2 Risk Profiling of the district	44

## **C. DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING**

### **49**

1. District Action Plans	49
1.1 Risk Mitigation Plan	50
1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes	52
1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building	52
1.1.3 Community Initiatives	53
1.1.4 Risk Management Funding	54
1.2 Preparedness Plan	54
1.2.1 Preparedness before response	54
1.2.2 Pre-disaster Warning, Alerts	55
1.2.3 Evacuation preparedness	56
1.2.4 Organizing mock drills	56
1.3 Response Plan	57
1.3.1 Disaster Emergency Response Force	57
1.3.2 Crisis Management direction and coordination	58
1.3.3 Incident Command System	58
1.3.4 Rapid damage assessment and reporting	60
1.3.5 Search and rescue	62
1.3.6 Medical response	63
1.3.7 Logistic arrangements	63
1.3.8 Communications	64

1.3.9	Temporary shelter management	64
1.3.10	Water and Sanitation	64
1.3.11	Law and order	64
1.3.12	Public grievances/ media management	65
1.3.13	Animal care	65
1.3.14	Management of deceased	65
1.3.15	Civil Defense and Home Guards	65
1.3.16	Role of Private Security	65
1.3.17	NGOs and Voluntary organizations	66
1.3.18	Relief management planning	66
1.3.19	Media management	68
1.3.20	Fire Services	68
1.4	Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan	70
1.4.1	Restoration of basic infrastructure	70
1.4.2	Reconstruction of damaged buildings/ social infrastructure	71
1.4.3	Restoration of livelihood	72
1.4.4	Psycho-social interventions	72
1.5	Cross cutting elements	72
1.5.1	Community Based Disaster Management	73
1.5.2	Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups	73
1.5.3	Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues	73
<b>2</b>	<b>Standard Operating Procedures:</b>	<b>74</b>
2.1	General SOPs for each line department	74
2.2	Hazard Specific SOPs	101
<b>3</b>	<b>Financial Provisions for Disaster Management</b>	<b>110</b>
3.1	District Disaster Response Fund	110
3.2	District Disaster Mitigation Fund	110
<b>4</b>	<b>Coordination Mechanisms with Other Stakeholders</b>	<b>110</b>
4.1	Mapping of Stakeholders in the District	111
4.1.1	Public and Private Sectors	111
4.1.2	NGOs and CBOs	112
4.1.3	Religious Institutions	112
4.1.4	Academic Institutions	112
4.1.5	International Humanitarian Organizations	113
4.2	Responsibilities of the Stakeholders	113

5	Inter- District Coordination Mechanisms – [Standard Operating Procedures / Protocols]	113
6	Intra- District Coordination Mechanisms – [with Block Headquarters]	113
7	Dissemination of the Plan	115
	7.1 Plan Evaluation	115
	7.2 Plan Update	115
8	Annexure:	116
	8.1 Important Contact Numbers	116
	8.2 District profile support files	117
	8.3 Inventory of resources	122
	8.4 Media related detailed information	126
	8.5 Do's and Don'ts of potential hazards	127
	8.6 Detailed maps	132

## Structure of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)

### A . GENERAL

#### A 1 Overview

##### A 1.1 District Profile

###### A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

Sidhi District is a medium-sized district located at the eastern portion of Madhya Pradesh. To the east is the district of Singrauli while to the south is the state of Chhattisgarh. Most of the north is bounded by the district of Rewa, while the northwest is bounded by Satna district. To the southwest is the district of Shahdol. Sidhi district's headquarters is the town of Sidhi. It is part of Madhya Pradesh Rewa division. The district Sidhi is located in the northeastern part of Madhya Pradesh. It is approximately at a distance of 632 km from the state capital Bhopal and 80 km from circle head office, Rewa. It takes about sixteen hours from Bhopal to reach the district head quarter and the commonly adopted mode of transport is to travel by train from Bhopal to Rewa and then by bus from Rewa to Sidhi through a range of hills, called Kaimour hills, with an average height of 800 – 900 feet above sea level. Sidhi is also known as the Northeastern frontier of the state. Sidhi district is situated approximately 632 km from the state capital Bhopal and 80 km from Divisional Head Office.

Topographically the district can be divided into three zones; namely

1. Vindhyan Hills or Kaimour Range - Rampur Nekein block and some part of Sidhi block.
2. Gondwana Zone – Kusmi block and some part of Majholi block. (Flow in Gopath Banas river zone).
3. Archean Zone – Some part of Sidhi, Devsar and Chitrangi blocks.

In Sidhi district Majholi and Kusmi blocks are apparently more backward than other blocks. Given is a brief profile of the 2 blocks:

**Kusmi block:** This is the southwestern block of Sidhi district and is classified as a tribal block (covered under the tribal area development program). The *Adivasis* (gonds, panikas and baigas) constitute about 65 percent of the block's total population and together the SCs and STs constitute 71 percent of the total population. The block is marked by large sized bowl shaped valleys, (eight such big valleys in the block) which has ensured a large expanse of fertile agricultural land to the tribal community, which is equitably distributed.

**Majholi block:** The total SC and ST population in the block is about 41 percent of the total and is the smallest block in terms of area in the district. On the basis of arability coefficient the block has the fourth largest net sown area in the district and the per capita (.38) land sown area is highest



among all the blocks in the district. Though, the irrigated area as a percent of net sown area is low but the high dependence on agriculture has resulted in poor water balance. The ground water balance in Majholi was found to be the poorest in the district (among all 8 blocks) at 0.00636 million ha meter per year.

**Table A 1.1.1**

<b>Location (in degrees) -</b>	<b>Latitude – 23.47 &amp; 24.42 on North Longitude – 81.18 - 82.49 on East</b>
<b>District Area (in sq. kms.) -</b>	<b>4720 sq. kms.</b>
<b>Administrative information-</b>	
<b>No. of sub divisions:</b>	<b>3 ( Churhat, Sidhi</b>
<b>No. of Tehsils:</b>	<b>6 Rampurnaikin,Churhat,Gopadvanas,Majhauri,Kusmi,Sihawal</b>
<b>No. of Municipal Boards</b>	<b>4 ( Sidhi, Majholi,Sihawal,Kusmi)</b>
<b>No. of Blocks:</b>	<b>5 (Sidhi, Churhat, Majhauri, Kusmi, Sihawal)</b>
<b>No. of Gram Panchayats:</b>	<b>400 ( Sidhi-115, Kusmi-42, Sihawal-100, Majhauri-53, Rampurnaikin-90)</b>
<b>No. of Villages:</b>	<b>1092 (details in later section)</b>
<b>No. of Police Stations, Police Chowkees (Sub Division wise):</b>	<b>In annexure</b>
<b>No. of Post Offices(Block wise):</b>	<b>Sidhi-3, Kusmi-0, Sihawal-1, Majhauri-2, Rampurnaikin-3 ( detailed list in annexure)</b>
<b>Year of district formation:</b>	<b>1 Nov 1956</b>

<b>Name of adjacent districts:</b>	<b>Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Singrauli (MP), Koriya (Chattisgarh)</b>
------------------------------------	---

(Source: Dist. Stats Handbook-2010)

**Tehsil wise area of the District Sidhi**

S.No.	Name of Tehsil	Total Area in Sq. KM.
1.	Gopad Banas	845.11
2.	Churhat	309.63
3.	Rampur Naikin	645.67
4.	Majhauhi	724.23
5.	Kusmi	1448.37
6.	Sihawal	744.74
<b>Total</b>		<b>4717.75</b>

(Source: NIC website, Sidhi)

**A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography**

The highest topographic elevation in the district is 609 m. above sea level and the lowest is 487 m. above sea level in the plains of Majhauhi block. The Son River traverses the district flowing from west to east. Kusmi block has significant forest cover (mixed tropical deciduous forests). The forests are also source for variety of N.T.F.Ps. like mahua, chironji, tendu etc., which are an important source of livelihood for population residing in the close vicinity of the forests. The Son, the Gopad and the Banas are the three perennial rivers flowing through the district. In addition to these, there are a number of small seasonal streams, particularly in Kusmi block. Two canals, originating from Van Ganga Dam have started irrigating some parts of the district. The status of ground water is relatively comfortable as compared to other parts of the country. The depth of ground water varies from 60 to 150 feet in Rampur Neikin and Sidhi blocks and about 30 to 50 feet in other blocks.

**Table A 1.1.2**

<b>Name of rivers and lakes:</b>	<b>Son, Gopad, Banas</b>
<b>No. of dams, embankments:</b>	<b>3 major dams; list of large dams in annexure.</b>

<b>Name of existing mountains:</b>	Kaimur, Kehejua and Ranimunda hills
<b>Highest elevation (in meters):</b>	609m
<b>Forest cover in the district:</b>	Yes (around 37%, details in later section)
<b>Any other important element:</b>	<p><b>River Son drains the entire district (preventing draught situation) and valley region along with Bandsagar dam prevents the flood.</b></p> <p><b>Forest area gives the district a constant source of timber as well as non-timber forest products.</b></p>

(Source: Dist. Stats Handbook-2010)

(Land Dept.) (Irrigation Dept.)

### **A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics**

In 2011, Sidhi had population of 1,126,515 of which male and female were 577,091 and 549,424 respectively. There was change of 23.66 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Sidhi District recorded increase of 28.40 percent to its population compared to 1991. With regards to Sex Ratio in Sidhi, it stood at 952 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 942. There were total 188,733 children under age of 0-6 against 181,108 of 2001 census. Of total 188,733 male and female were 98,810 and 89,923 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 910 compared to 952 of census 2001. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 16.75 percent of Sidhi District compared to 19.88 percent of 2001. There was net change of -3.13 percent in this compared to previous census of India. Sidhi District population constituted 1.55 percent of total Madhya Pradesh population. In the district majority of the population are scheduled tribes.

In the district about 60% of the households are below poverty line, which is very much higher than the national average (28.6%). The high incidence of poverty in the district can be explained by the fact that though major economic activity of the district is agriculture but due to the undulating terrain, lack of irrigation facilities, dependence on rain-fed agriculture and due to dependence on traditional methods of farming the agriculture productivity is low. The percentage of working population is around 45% of the total population but majority of the working population is unskilled and are employed in the primary sector. They either work on their own land or as agricultural

laborers. The level of disguised unemployment is very high in the primary sector as a result a large percentage of population migrate in search of unskilled jobs to neighboring districts and towns (migration is as high as 30%) in search of employment. About 87 percent of the employment in the district was provided by the agricultural sector. Of all the people engaged in agriculture 31.4 percent are agricultural laborers.

**Table A 1.1.3**

<b>Total household:</b>	
<b>Total population:</b>	<b>1,126,515</b>
<b>Male:</b>	<b>577,091</b>
<b>Female:</b>	<b>549424</b>
<b>Population density:</b>	<b>232 persons/km<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Total APL, BPL families:</b>	<b>BPL- 101850</b> <b>APL- 64950</b>
<b>Main occupation of people:</b>	<b>Agriculture and allied activities. ( Traditional agro practices)</b>
<b>Secondary occupation of people:</b>	<b>Land laborers and traditional businesses.</b>

(Source: Dist. Stats Handbook-2010)

(Census Site)

### Major Occupational Groups

S.No.	Block	Agriculture		Agricultural Labour		Others		% of Working population
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	

<b>1</b>	<b>Sidhi</b>	<b>21487</b>	<b>6342</b>	<b>15183</b>	<b>10711</b>	<b>17124</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>40.01</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Rampur</b>	<b>24989</b>	<b>8543</b>	<b>20092</b>	<b>12089</b>	<b>10918</b>	<b>1457</b>	<b>39.35</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Majholuli</b>	<b>15097</b>	<b>5159</b>	<b>7262</b>	<b>4499</b>	<b>3716</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>39.21</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Kusmi</b>	<b>9969</b>	<b>2831</b>	<b>3518</b>	<b>1957</b>	<b>1439</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>52.22</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Sihawal</b>	<b>23855</b>	<b>8361</b>	<b>10250</b>	<b>6416</b>	<b>6882</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>36.47</b>

(Source-District Statistical Book 2010)

#### A 1.1.4 Climate and weather

Sidhi district enjoys a climate that is similar to most of Madhya Pradesh. The hottest months are May and June, with temperatures peaking at 45 degrees. The coldest months, on the other hand, are during December and January. Apart from July to September there are occasional showers in the months of January to March (not a regular feature though).

**Table A 1.1.4**

<b>Rainfall-</b>	<b>Try to get all the information Block wise.</b>
<b>Total annual rainfall of last year: (for 2010-11)</b>	<b>700.2 mm</b>
<b>Average rainfall ( last 10 years):</b>	<b>920.6 mm</b>
<b>Temperature-</b>	
<b>Average Maximum Temperature:</b>	<b>42 degree ( May and June)</b>
<b>Average Minimum Temperature:</b>	<b>7 degree ( December and January)</b>
<b>Demarcation of crucial seasons-</b>	

<i>(Pl. refer data of last 10 years)</i>	
<b>Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:</b>	<b>Mid July to Early-Mid September</b>
<b>Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:</b>	<b>November to Mid Jan</b>

(Source- NIC website, Sidhi)

# Rainfall data for last 10 years attached in annexure

**A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)**

Sidhi district has the following number of health centers:

1. No. of Primary Health Centers: 25
2. No. of Community Health Centers: 6
3. No. of District Hospitals: 1
4. No. of Sub centers: 145
- 5. No. of Blood Banks: 1 (Dist. Hospital)**
- 6. Trauma Center: None**

**Table A 1.1.5****Table 12: Block wise Details of the Available Health Services and beds available.**

S.No.	Block	Allopathic Hospitals (beds)	Aur. /Unani Hospitals (beds)	CHC's (beds)	PHCs (beds)	SHCs (beds)
<b>1</b>	<b>Sidhi</b>	5 (223)	19 (30)	1 (30)	3 (6)	36 (0)
<b>2</b>	<b>Rampur</b>	9(102)	9 (0)	2 (60)	7 (6)	33 (0)
<b>3</b>	<b>Majholuli</b>	7(66)	5(0)	1 (30)	6 (6)	26 (0)
<b>4</b>	<b>Kusmi</b>	4(48)	6(0)	1 (30)	3 (6)	18 (0)
<b>5</b>	<b>Sihawal</b>	7(66)	15(0)	1 (30)	6 (6)	32 (0)

<b>6</b>	<b>Total</b>	32(505)	54(30)	6 (180)	25 (30)	145 (0)
----------	--------------	---------	--------	---------	---------	---------

(Sources: CMHO office), (Dist. Stats Handbook-2010)

# 1 district hospital in Sidhi block with 200 beds.

### E. First Aid Kits

The first aid kits (at least one in every village) are with at least one of the following:

- 1) Depot Holders
- 2) MLV (Malaria Linked Volunteers)
- 3) ASHA
- 4) Gram Raksha Samiti members

# List of medical officers in PHC's and CHS's is given in annexure.

# There are around 10'000 volunteers under Gram Raksha Samiti (8-10 in each village) are trained for using 1<sup>st</sup> aid kit. They are evenly distributed in entire district.

# Health profile sheet is attached in annexure.

### A 1.1.6 Education

Due to the efforts under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), access to primary school is available to every child within 1 km., middle school within 3 km., high school within 5 km. and higher secondary school within 8 km. There are number of colleges situated at various places in the district. But coverage is far from satisfactory. District suffers from lack of vocational training institutes. There is only one polytechnic institute and one functional I.T.I.

Average literacy rate of Sidhi in 2011 were 66.09 compared to 55.27 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 76.52 and 55.23 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 69.29 and 40.34 in Sidhi District. Total literate in Sidhi District were 619,768 of which male and female were 366,004 and 253,764 respectively. In 2001, Sidhi District had 403,405 in its total region. Also the literacy rate for backward classes is poor in the district.

**Table A 1.1.6**

<b>Literacy rate:</b>	<b>Try to get all the information Block wise.</b> 55.27% (Sidhi:58.8%; RN:56%; Majhauri:53.2%; Kusmi:43.7%; Sihawal:53.25%)
<b>Total Male:</b>	<b>55.29% (366,004)</b>

<b>Total Female:</b>	<b>55.23% (253,764)</b>
<b>No. of High+ Higher Secondary schools:</b>	(Govt. + Private entities) Sidhi (23)+ RN(20) +Majhauri(7) + Sihawal(15)+ Kusmi(20) = 85 high school ( class 10 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>No. of Middle schools:</b>	Sidhi (20)+ RN(19) +Majhauri(19) + Sihawal(10)+ Kusmi(7) = 75 higher secondary school(class 12 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>No. of Primary schools:</b>	Sidhi (154)+ RN(135) +Majhauri(155)+ Sihawal(75)+ Kusmi(71) = 598 middle ( class 8 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>No. of Anganwaris:</b>	Sidhi (456)+ RN(354) +Majhauri(290) + Sihawal(397)+ Kusmi(216) = 1703
<b>No. of iti is/ training centers:</b>	Sidhi (538)+ RN(327) +Majhauri(320) + Sihawal(362)+ Kusmi(225) = 1772. (Average 110 students per Anganwadi) & 2 employees ( 1 worker and 1 helper per Anganwadi)
<b>No. of Engineering colleges:</b>	1 ( Sidhi block)
<b>No. of Medical colleges:</b>	0
<b>No. of Other colleges:</b>	0
	46
<b>Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:</b>	<b>301520+ (194920 in anganwadi) = 496440 students ( approx)</b>
<b>Total (Aprox.) Staff Strength in all</b>	<b>7000 + (3500 in anganwadi) = 10500 staff (</b>



<b>the educational institutions:</b>	<b>approx)</b>
--------------------------------------	----------------

### A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use

Sidhi district forms part of the hills and plateau of the Kaimour range of mountains. Major part of the landscape is undulating and rocky. The portion of the land used for agricultural purpose is 57% of the total land cover (out of which 42 % is used) but only 19.74% of the land used for agricultural purpose has assured supply of irrigation. The rest of the agricultural land is totally dependent on rain fed irrigation. The land is largely undulating terrain, which often has steep gradients not ideal for cultivation; the valleys along the major rivers like the Son and the Gopad and between hills have fertile soils.

Area in Ha.

S.No	Block	Total Area	Cultivable land	Irrigate d Land	Forest Land	Net sown area	Pasture land	Double cropped
1	Sidhi	102100	65490	10320	27206	46290	10800	19200
2	Rampur	77900	63200	10100	5479	43900	9700	19300
3	Majholuli	72520	51900	7400	25235	38500	6100	13400
4	Kusmi	145000	37600	2900	98346	33300	6300	4300
5	Sihawal	74500	55000	8710	14180	37700	590	173007
	<b>Total</b>	<b>472000</b>	<b>273190</b>	<b>39430</b>	<b>170446</b>	<b>199690</b>	<b>33490</b>	<b>73500</b>

**Table A 1.1.7**

<b>Cropping pattern -</b>	
<b>Type of major crops:</b>	<b>Kharif(K): Dhan, Maize, Jowar</b> <b>Rabi(R): Wheat and Gram</b>

<b>Cropping seasons:</b>	<b>K-15Jun-30Sep; R-1Oct-31 March</b>
<b>Land classifications-</b>	
<b>Barren &amp; Uncultivated land:</b>	<b>29502(barren)+3843(uncultivated)= 33345hec</b>
<b>Soil classifications</b>	
<b>Saline, Water logging, Recurrent flood hit area, Drought hit area:</b>	<b>None of the given type of soil types is present. Soil is mostly alluvial and sandy loam.</b>

Greater part of the district is under rain fed agriculture. In certain areas the water table has receded due to excessive use of ground water (in majhauri block). Due to inadequate number of water harvesting structures in the district and other water conservation techniques the water table is not getting recharged. Due to lack of proper infrastructure the electric supply is intermittent and erratic disturbing the voltage supply to household connection and also affecting the density of pumps in the district.

Irrigation Facilities: Area in Ha.

S.No	Block	Canals	Tube wells	Wells	Ponds	Others
1	Sidhi	795	2098	8076	160	1802
2	Rampur	2680	5609	21793	226	893
3	Majholuli	2701	265	7120	136	1392
4	Kusmi	1810	0	2916	30	778
5	Sihawal	76	2540	11138	115	320
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8062</b>	<b>10512</b>	<b>51043</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>5185</b>

**A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern:**

- Type of housing construction, material used in housing, types of flooring etc.

Most of the houses and buildings that are newly constructed use RCC. Even the older homes have been renovated at some point of time using RCC or bricks. However there are still around 5% houses in villages that are kuchha houses (uses mud). Moreover apart from these materials stone masonry is also used for house construction at some places. Also in around 20% of the homes roofing is not proper. Temporary arrangements like tin shades are employed at these places. Also thatched roofs are employed in kuchha houses.

Also most of the buildings have only one floor. Only at few places more that 1 floor have been employed.

As per the vulnerability atlas 78.1 % of the houses come under zone 3 of earthquake prone region and rest under zone 2. 82.7 % houses have un-burnt brick walls or stone walls, 16.2 have burnt brick walls and rest has concrete wall, wood walls and others.

Most of the houses (83.3%) have heavy weight sloping roof, 12.3% have flat roof while the remaining 4.4% houses have light weight sloping roofs and have high level of risk under wind velocity of 39-44 m/s.

**Table A 1.8**

<p><b>Housing pattern-</b></p> <p><b>Type of housing construction:</b></p> <p><b>Type of material used:</b></p> <p><b>Flooring types: (Ground and above)</b></p>	<p><b>Kuccha/ pucca houses (95% are pakka houses except few in villages)</b></p> <p><b>RCC / Brick/ any other (Most of the houses built during last 20 years are RCC or have been renovated using RCC). Only a very lees portion is still made of bricks. Other material being used is stone masonry.</b></p> <p><b>G -85%</b></p> <p><b>G+1 -5% (eg. collectors building,few hotels)</b></p> <p><b>G+2, G+3, etc -5% ( BSNL office, few hotels)</b></p>
--	--

**A 1.1.9 Industrial set ups**

There not many industries in Sidhi district and most of the industries are agro based industries. There is one large scale cement manufacturing industry in Baghwar (JP cement). There had never been an accident in any of the industrial unit in Sidhi district. All the hazardous and accidental units that were once the part of Sidhi district has moved in to Singrauli district now.

**Table A 1.1.9**

<b>Total no. of industries (Govt., Semi Govt. and Pvt), Block wise</b>	<b>Sidhi (22 industries, 230 employed)+ Sihawal (9 industries,93 employed )+ RN(1,7+ 1,1509) =33 industries # 1 large scale at RN: JP cement at Baghwar</b>
<b>a) No. of Major Accident Hazard Units/ Polluting industries/ Industrial Areas:</b>	<b>Polluting- 10 in Sidhi (101 people) + 6 in Sihawal ( 61 employed) No Major accidental hazard unit, 1 industrial area ( underdeveloped, in Sidhi block)</b>
<b>Total workforce involved in these industrial units:</b>	<b>162 people</b>
<b>a) No. of Medium and small scale industries :</b>	<b>11 in Sidhi, 3 in Sihawal and 1 in RN ( small)</b>
<b>Total manpower involved in these units:</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>No. of cottage industries:</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>Manpower in cottage industries:</b>	<b>820</b>

**A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network**

The complete absence of rail connectivity (to a major city or station) or any national highway passing through the district has so far badly affected the economy of the district as well as its connectivity to other parts of the country and the state. The connectivity of the villages to other parts of the district is abysmally low thus affecting the development and growth of the district. Also the district have internet and mobile facility at every place, HAM radio stations are not present.

**Table A 1.1.10**

<p><b>1) Transport Connectivity of each block w.r.t. following networks:</b></p> <p><b>a) By Road</b></p> <p><b>b) By Rail</b></p> <p><b>c) By Air</b></p>	<p>All Bocks connected by bus.</p> <p>Parts of Majhauri (Jowa, Dubrikala) and Kusmi (Shankarpur) are rail connected.</p> <p>Bamrauli (215 KM) Jabalpur (237 KM) Khajuraho (241 KM) Varanasi (255 KM) (nearby airports)</p>
<p><b>2) Communication network</b></p> <p><b>i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks</b></p> <p><b>ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block</b></p> <p><b>iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks</b></p>	<p>Sidhi(3)+Kusmi(2)+RN(2)+ Sihawal(2)+Majhauri(3)= 12</p> <p>Well in each block (100%)</p> <p>Well in each block (Almost 100%)</p>

## Block wise Length of Roads

Block	Pucca Road	Kuccha Road	Total Roads (In Kms.)
Sidhi	140	85	225
Rampurnaikin	126	41	167

<b>Majholuli</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>Kusmi</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Sihawal</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>209</b>

#### **A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations**

The census figure shows that 98.82% of the villages are electrified whereas the state average is 97% and the national average is 86.65% only, but in terms of per capita consumption of electricity the district is behind the state and national figures (around 40%). The low consumption of electricity is because of the low percentage of households electrified due to lack of proper infrastructure required to sustain greater number of connections and also because the villages are sparsely located. Since most of the villages are located in dense forests, electrification is a tedious job. Due to non-availability of proper infrastructure of electricity in villages and majras, farmers are not able to use pumps for agriculture and thus face difficulty in irrigating their land. Table below gives the detail of the number of electrified villages in different blocks.

**Table A 1.1.11**

<b>List of power stations in the district:</b>	<b>Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station in Singrauli( was a part of Sidhi till 2008).</b>
<b>Electricity outreach in the district:</b>	<b>100%. All the villages are electrified (but only a small percentage of the households' homes are electrified. )</b>
<b>Available sources of electricity in district, like DG sets etc:</b>	<b>Through Grids only, Generators and invertors ( private)</b>

## Block wise Detail of the Number of Electrified Villages

S.No.	Block	Total no. of villages	Number of Village Panchayat	Number of Electrified villages
1	Sidhi	302	115	284
2	Rampur	207	90	204
3	Majholuli	132	53	130
4	Kusmi	138	42	129
5	Sihawal	313	100	292
	<b>Total</b>	1092	400	1039

# not all the villages are inhabited, so the actual percentage of electrified villages is slightly more.

**A 1.1.12 Major historical, religious place, tourist spots**

- List of historical places, religious centers and tourist spots will be required, as these places are usually packed by devotees and tourists. The list will help the Administration, Police deptt. To assess the situation and take call in case of any emergency, especially during the peak season or local festival time.

**Table A 1.1.12**

<p><b>List of historical places in the district:</b></p> <p><b>List of religious centers in the district:</b></p> <p><b>Temple Badhaura, Mara Caves Govindgarh, Badhauranath Mandir Temple Sidhi</b></p> <p><b>Temple Taktaiya,Rampur Naikin.</b></p>	<p><b>Average presence of visitors per day during peak season</b></p> <p><b>Visitors during normal times: 100</b></p> <p><b>Visitors during festive times:1000</b></p>
---	--

## A 1.2 Scopes and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan

Any type of disaster may it be 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.

### 1.3 Key Objectives

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

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

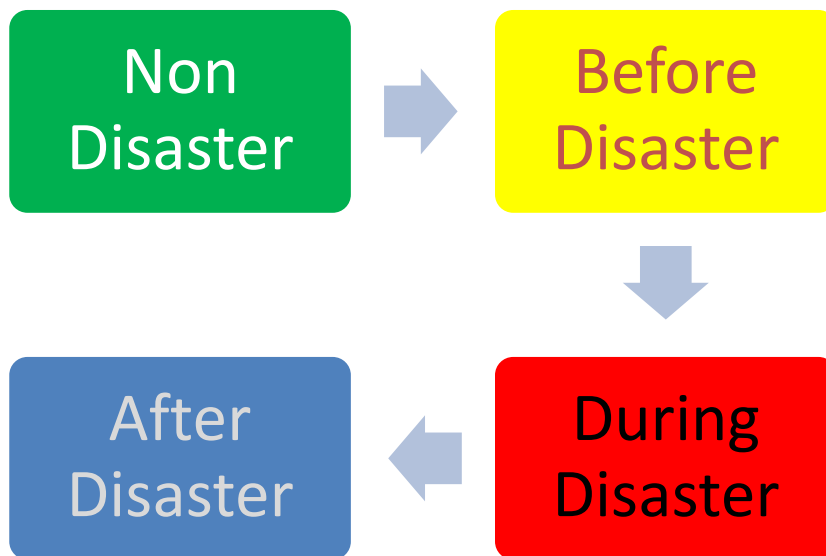
- To develop disaster management as a distinct management discipline and creation of a systematic and streamlined disaster management cadre

### A 1.4 District Plan Approach

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

## A 2. Institutional Arrangements

As per the discussion with the officials in collectorate the various teams at different levels exist but they sort of work in close coordination so a clear demarcation (apart from DDMA and DCR) at every level with distinguished roles and responsibilities is not possible. The major focus of these teams is floods.

So the existing structure can be made more organized and aligned with the existing DM framework of the state govt. A following Structure of DDMA is recommended for the district which will be integrated with ICS to deal with disasters holistically.

### A 2.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

Table A 2.1

<p><b>Members of DDMA, their name, along with actual designations, and current position in DDMA like Chairman, Secretary or Member etc</b></p>	<p><b>Chairman- DM</b>  <b>Members- SP, CEO-ZP, EEPWD,EE-Irrigation and other heads of offices such as CMHO,Executive Engineer (PH) ,Chief Engineer (MPEB)/ Executive engineer, CFO</b></p>
<p><b>Roles and responsibilities of DDMA</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Planning at a broader level.</b></li> <li>• <b>Providing information and facilities to deal with disasters at local level.</b></li> <li>• <b>Arranging trainings and mock drills time to time.</b></li> <li>• <b>Arranging meetings and instructing local bodies to take steps that enable people within community to help other in case of</b></li> </ul>

	<b>a disaster.</b>
--	--------------------

### **A 2.2 District Disaster Management Committee Advisory Committee (DDMAC)**

District level Disaster Management Advisory Committee will be appointed by the District Disaster Management Authority *to take advice on various subject specific fields* within the overall context of disaster management.

The committee will comprise of disaster management experts, which may be from government departments, research institutes or NGO's. The proposed District Disaster Management Advisory Committee for Sidhi district will comprise of following:

1. Collector
2. Superintendent of Police
3. District forest officer
4. CEO, Zilla Panchayat
5. Additional Collector
6. Commissioner/ CMO (Chief municipal officer)Municipal Corporation
7. Chief Medical Officer
8. Executive Engg. (PHE)
9. Executive Engg. (PWD)
10. Executive Engg. (I)
11. District Food officer
12. Commandant, Home Guards
13. Road and Transport officer
14. Fire Officer
15. Telecom officer ITS
16. District Revenue Officer
17. Executive engineer (Rural engineering)
18. CEO, Housing board
19. Prominent NGO's working in the district in the field of Disaster Management

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

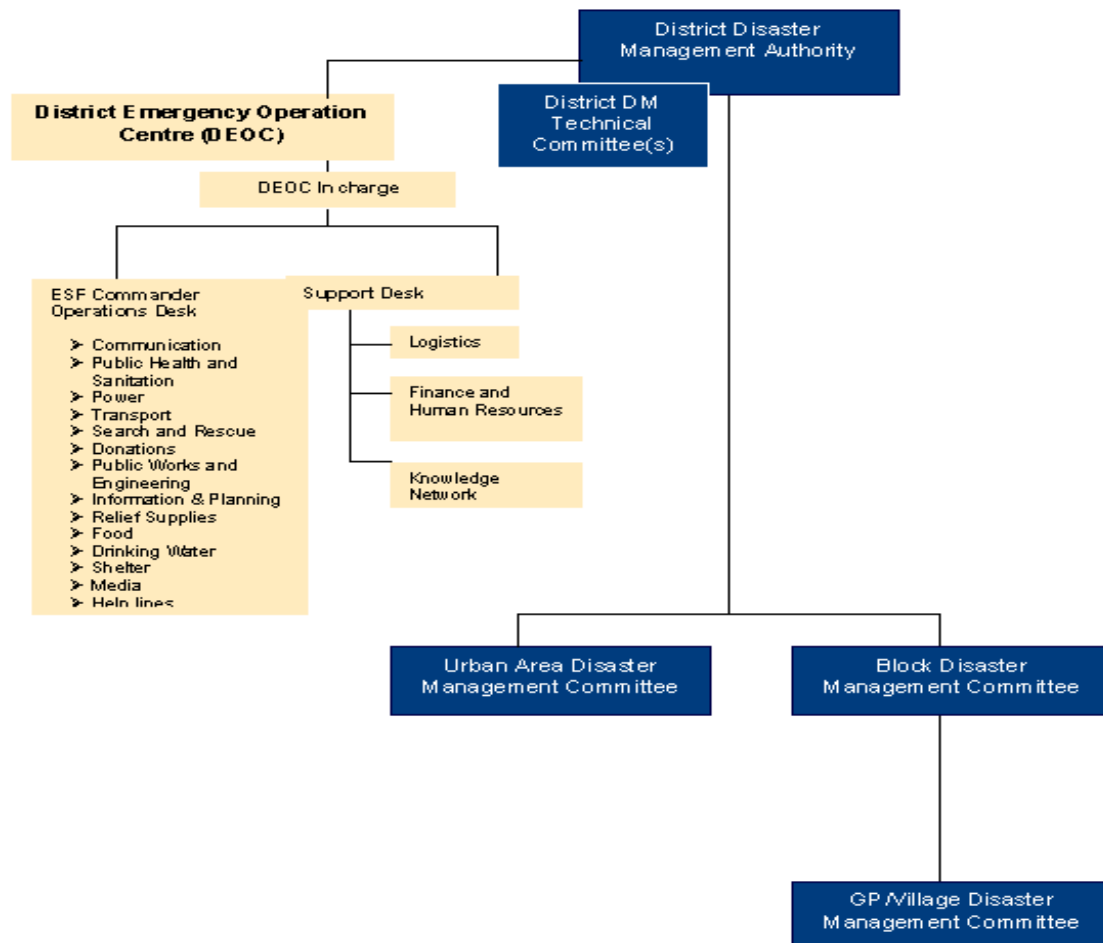
District control room formed previous year at the onset of monsoon comprised the following team.

**Table A 2.3**

<b>Location of the DEOC / DCR:</b>	<b>Collectorate Office</b>
<b>Involved agencies in DEOC / DCR, Roles and responsibilities of the officials / nodal persons (phase wise):</b>	<b>Heads of Agriculture, water resources, veterinary, labour, industry, PWD dept, irrigation dept, tehsildars, block officers, deputy collector.</b>
<b>Equipments installed (software and hardware):</b>	<b>No .</b>

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



### A 2.5 Urban Area Disaster Management Committee

No such formal committee however Nagar palika (CMO’s) heads coordinate with authorities at this level. 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

No such formal committee however tehsildars from various blocks coordinate with higher authorities. Apart from tehsildars officials from various dept. such as police dept, home guard, medical, food, forest etc work accordingly in case of a warning or a disaster. For a particular accident (fire, road accident, snake bites etc.) tehsildars are responsible for arranging the relief funds from the district headquarter. Apart from this in case of flood warnings the teams at the block level are responsible for alarming people, coordinating with higher authorities for further relief, gathering expert swimmers and instructing volunteers for what is expected from them. Apart from this every police stations in each block are pre-equipped with water tankers, ambulance, first aid that will help

at a primary level. These facilities can also be considered under urban level disaster management committee.

A following committee is proposed at this level:

1. Block Development Officer: Chairperson
2. SHO (town inspector), Police Station Member
3. Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti-Block Member
4. Medical Officer In charge, Dispensaries Member
5. Assistant Engineer/ Sub engineer, I&PH Member
6. Assistant Engineer/ Sub engineer, PWD Member
7. Assistant Engineer, MPEB Member
8. Inspector, Food & Supplies Member
9. Platoon Commander, Home Guards Member
10. Range Officer, Forests Member
11. In charge, Fire Station Member
12. Junior Engineer (JTO), Telecom Member
13. Rural engineering (sub engineer) Member
14. From two prominent NGO's working in the block in the field of Disaster Management

### **A 2.7 Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee**

No such formal committee however members of gram panchayat coordinate with higher authorities. Other members are Gram Sahayaks, kotwals, sainik of home guards. Apart from this as a part of gram raksha samiti there are around 10000 volunteers (both male and female) from every section of community ( about 20-25 volunteers for every gram panchayat). These people have direct contact no. of higher officials from police dept. They are trained swimmers; know how to operate weapons, use first aid kits, driving vehicles etc. They are empowered and trained well so that they can help in emergency situations.

Members of ASHA (health dept.), RES (Rural engineering Services) can also be included in the committee.

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

Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk & Capacity analysis (HVRC) is the most important part of the plan as the entire planning process will be based on its outcome. Any error in identifying the frequency, magnitude and projected impact leads to incorrect identification of major hazard and hence an

imperfect plan. The necessary outcomes of the HVRC analysis will be the type of hazards that the district is prone to, history of hazards, impact analysis of the worst case, the area, people and infrastructure that is prone to the risk of these hazards and their vulnerability of being damaged by such disasters due to their vulnerability characteristics. Vulnerability Assessment deal with the natural, socio-economic vulnerability, housing vulnerability and the environmental vulnerability. The vulnerability atlas of BMTPC is also referred for this purpose. After knowing the existing hazards and potential vulnerabilities, the risk analysis will be carried out. HVRC analysis also includes resource inventory/capacity analysis, preparedness analysis in terms of network of communication systems, public distribution systems, storage facilities, transportation facilities, medical facilities, fire stations, cyclone shelters with their capacity, presence of NGOs and other volunteers etc so as to enable quick response.

## **B 1. Hazard Assessment**

In Disaster Management, risk is measured in terms of loss of human lives, loss of capital, property like agricultural land, roads, structures, livestock etc.

A hazard becomes a disaster only when it affects human settlements and causes loss of life and damage to property and such conditions are often created in the district of Sidhi. In order to reduce the impact of such events through mitigation efforts, it is necessary to understand how such hazards become disasters. The extent of vulnerability of the area, people and property to a hazard or the probability of its occurrence defines the extent of risk. Vulnerability analysis and risk assessment therefore are essential forerunners for evolving appropriate preventive measures and mitigation strategies.

The process of conducting a risk analysis is based on a review of both the technical features of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; and also the analysis of the physical, social, economic and environmental dimensions of vulnerability and exposure, while taking particular account of the coping capabilities pertinent to the risk scenarios.

Few disasters have struck the district Sidhi in the past years which resulted in loss of life and property. The affected people had to face the aftermath. So it is required that a plan should be present that has the capability to handle all the possible disasters that have the potential of causing damage to the district in a way that the people are pre prepared to avoid any kind of casualties, and thus minimize the effects of the disaster.

Major disasters that the district Sidhi is prone to are flood, earthquake, forest fire, epidemic (malaria), hailstorm, and drought. Drought is one of the most recurring disasters in Sidhi. In the past 10 years the district has faced drought 6 times. Earthquake is also a threatening disaster as Sidhi lies in the zone 3 of the earthquake belt. Apart from this district faces malaria which killed more than 100 people last year. Forest fires are common during summers and district faces hailstorms as well in month of January.



**Table B.1.1 Major applicable hazards**

Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone blocks ( and also if possible)
<p><b>Flood,</b></p> <p><b>earthquake,</b></p> <p><b>drought,</b></p> <p><b>fire,</b></p> <p><b>industrial &amp; chemical disasters,</b></p> <p><b>rail/ road accidents,</b></p> <p><b>epidemic,</b></p> <p><b>hailstorm/ frost</b></p>	<p><b>Less due to valley region but possible. The list of hazard prone villages ( Magrohar,Tola,Bhelki, Devghata, Mohniya, Bari, Bahera, Piprohar,Lawar )</b></p> <p><b>No past record but a possibility is there (zone3)</b></p> <p><b>Entire district. In Majhauri block water table is least which affects more.</b></p> <p><b>Sometimes during end of rabi season when the crop is being procured or stored. Kusmi block has highest area under forest cover.</b></p> <p><b>J.p cement plant is there but it is well equipped to handle any such situation. ( in Baghwar)</b></p> <p><b>No severe road accidents that can be pin pointed to particular locations. No rail accident.</b></p> <p><b>Malaria prone. Sidhi block is most affected. Chauphal, Pawaya , Kuthar,,Rousar, Khamhe, Sukhi, Udaisa, Pandari, Satnara, Charki</b></p> <p><b>Entire district was affected in January 2011.</b></p>

--	--

**Table B.1.2 History of past disasters (last 30 years / as many years of data as possible)**

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood	Livestock	Hazard prone zone in district
<b>Drought</b>	<b>2000-01, 2002-03, 2004-05, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10</b>	Entire district (as per district officials, govt. Drought prone area programme). <b>Ramgarh, Piprahi, Karwaahi and Dudhmatia</b> villages are more affected.	Lesser agriculture productivity impacts the entire population . ( <b>22 casualitis due to drought</b> ).	Disturb the routine life of farmers, increase in poverty.	Water sources at some places completely dry resulting in loss of animal life.	Entire district is prone; however the water table in <b>Majholi block is very low</b> , so drought will impact this region more than others.
<b>Epidemic (Malaria)</b>	<b>2011</b>	Chauphal Pawayya , Kuthar, Rousar, Khamhe, Sukhi, Udaisa, Pandari, Satnara, Charki	Loss of lives, health deteriorate s  (Around <b>50,000 people residing in epidemic prone gram panchyats</b> ).	Huge impacts on livelihood, Medical Expenses are more than income. No source of income because mostly villagers not have permanent job they are on daily wages	Animal/ livestock may be affected.	All blocks are hazard prone but tribal areas are more prone due to lack of knowledge regarding preventive methods.

<b>Fires</b>	<b>No large scale fire can be pointed out ( but they are frequent )</b>	Anywhere during summers	Loss of life, injury, loss to property, crops.	Can affect lot of people	Animals /livestock Can be killed/ injured.	No specific region, entire forest region is prone.
<b>Hailstorm s/ frost</b>	<b>January 2011</b>	Entire district (64860 people were affected from crop damage).	No loss of life or injuries.	Crop damage, transportation blockage.	Animals can be injured.	Block wise crop damage assessment is given.

**Area and population affected due to frost.**

			Area  (in Hact)	No. of persons affected
1	SIDHI	Rampur Naikin	4760.1	10698

2	SIDHI	Churhat	3905	6553
3	SIDHI	Gopad Banas	4080	10811
4	SIDHI	Sihawal	1574.75	3906
5	SIDHI	Majhali	5586.29	25764
6	SIDHI	Kusmi	1416.96	7128
Total - 6			21323	64860

## Hazard profile in a glance

	Sidhi	Rampurnaikin	Majholi	Kusmi	Sihawal
<b>Flood</b>	(Medium risk)		(No risk)		
<b>Earthquake</b>					
<b>Drought</b>			( High risk)		
<b>Industrial hazard</b>					
<b>Malaria</b>					

Road accidents												
Fire accidents												
Frost												

Table B.1.3 Seasonality of hazard

Hazard	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood						Y	y	Y				
earthquake	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	y	Y	y	Y
Drought	Y	Y	Y									
Fire( prone season)				Y	Y	Y						
Malaria										Y	y	Y
Hailstorms	Y											

**Seasonality Hazard analysis:**

**January: Earthquake, drought, hailstorms/frost.**

**Feb, March: Earthquake, Drought**

**April, May: Earthquake, forest fires**

**June: Earthquake, flood, forest fire**

**July, Aug: Flood, earthquake**

**Oct, Nov, Dec: Earthquake and malaria.**

**B 2 Vulnerability Analysis**

Vulnerability analysis and risk assessment are essential for developing mitigation strategies and these analysis needs to come from the ground level to understand the locale specific situation. The gram Panchayat, block level and urban bodies' disaster management plans will help in getting this information.

Large proportion of the population is trapped in the vicious circle of poverty owing to various reasons like uneconomic land holdings, primitive techniques of cultivation, lack of irrigation facilities, absence of cheap and easy availability of credits and absence of continuous employment potential. Particularly in case of economically backward blocks of the district the people are compulsorily thrown into debt trap, land alienation and seasonal migration. Poverty is so rampant and so deeply penetrated in some parts of the district that people cannot even afford one square of nutritious meal a day. Further, due to low agricultural productivity and absence of any alternative

source of employment within the district people migrate to nearby towns in search of gainful employment. The people also depend upon N.T.F.P. as an alternative source of employment but the return from N.T.F.P. is poor due to lack of institutions and presence of intermediaries.

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

## Analysis

**Physical Vulnerability:** Sidhi district has several physical vulnerabilities. Every year drought like situations is created in the district because of low rainfall since a decade. Physical Vulnerability is present in all the blocks of the district but the Majholi block is most vulnerable due to very low water table and lack of irrigation facilities. Despite drought chances of flood in some regions ( highlighted below) cannot be neglected.

**Environmental/ Natural vulnerability:** The most vulnerable block to this is rampurnaikin because of the large area covered by rivers in this block. Other blocks Sihawal and Sidhi. are also vulnerable to it. Apart from this kusmi block is prone to forest fires and regions on the border of Sidhi block and Rampurnaikin block are prone to (epidemic) malaria

**Social Vulnerability:** Large proportion of the population is trapped in the vicious circle of poverty owing to various reasons like uneconomic land holdings, primitive techniques of cultivation, and lack of irrigation facilities, absence of cheap and easy availability of credits and absence of continuous employment potential. Particularly in case of economically backward blocks of the district the people are compulsorily thrown into debt trap, land alienation and seasonal migration. Poverty is so rampant and so deeply penetrated in some parts of the district that people cannot even afford one square of nutritious meal a day. Further, due to low agricultural productivity and absence of any alternative source of employment within the district people migrate to nearby towns in search of gainful employment. The people also depend upon N.T.F.P. as an alternative source of employment but the return from N.T.F.P. is poor due to lack of institutions and presence of intermediaries.

A common practice of short term migration is seen in kusmi block. Each block is socially vulnerable as the district is prone to flood, earthquake, epidemics, fire, etc and so the population is always at risk.

**Economic Vulnerability:** As the district is laying face down to floods, earthquakes, fire, hail storms, epidemics, etc which directly affect the agricultural produce, thus it decreases the livelihood options for villagers whose major occupation is either agriculture or are agricultural labours. As more than 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture and also their source of income is also not permanent. All the blocks in the district are economically vulnerable but as discussed earlier majholi

block is most vulnerable because for most of the people agro practices are the only source of income..

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

**Table B.2**

• **Block wise vulnerability**

Name of Block	Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental/ Natural vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Economic vulnerability	Institutional vulnerability
<b>Sidhi</b>	Floods pose a severe threat to some of the villages. ( <b>Bhelki</b> , <b>Demha</b> , <b>Devghata</b> with <b>total population of around 3000.</b> )  Most of the large buildings and complexes in the district are present here. So earthquake will affect this block the most.	Epidemiological threats are very common in the block of Sidhi as the area is habituated by tribal people who are not educated and aware. ( Around <b>10,000</b> people are affected)	Many people are illiterate and thus are unaware of the various hazards and thus without proper awareness they may land themselves in trouble.	Dams, canals, villages near rivers at risk.  Livelihood affect in case of spread of epidemic	Lack of advanced technology in the district control rooms.
<b>Rampur-naikin</b>	Floods pose a severe threat to some of the villages. (	Epidemiological threats are very common in the block	Population	Livelihood affect in case of spread of	Information sharing with other departments

	<b>Magrohar, Saraiya, Basola, Tola, Khandi, Mohaniya, Bahera with habitation around 7000)</b>	of Sidhi as the area is habituated by tribal people who are not educated and aware.		epidemic	is required and there is also a need for an organized structure and extended co-operation between the various depts.
<b>Kusmi</b>	Maximum no. of Kucca houses are in this block.	Forest fires are more prominent in this region than other blocks.	Many people are illiterate and thus are unaware of the various hazards and thus without proper awareness they may land themselves in trouble.	No source of Livelihood at flood time.  Forest fires damages crops and hence livelihood sources.	Less awareness leads to disastrous situation, lack of institutional support, absence of DDMCs
<b>Majhauri</b>	Excess dependency on agriculture. Other sources of employment are least.	Water table is quite low cause it usage is not proper and is a result of water wastage.  This district faces maximum crop damage due to frost.	Short term migration is a common practice that the people have to do because there is no option left with them.	Majority population is dependent on agriculture and thus the impact of flood is critical on their lives.  Farmers and Agricultural labors both lose their jobs for a long time and thus the govt. needs to seek some way to restore	Less awareness leads to disastrous situation, lack of institutional support, absence of DDMCs



				their livelihoods.	
<b>Sihawal</b>	Floods prone region (Bari, Lowar, Khutaili with around 2000 people). Lack of medical stores. It is bordered with Singrauli district which has many industries.	Forest fires are frequent.	Loss of crops due to fires affects people financially that forces them to live in poverty and wretched manner.	Forest fires sometimes affects crops and hence livelihood.	lack of institutional support, absence of DDMCs

### B3. Capacity Analysis

Table B 3.1 Resource inventory, Block wise

Resource Type	Details	Number	Govt, Private	Contact no. of nodal person/s
Equipments used for cutting, Search & Rescue (S&R), grinding m/c etc.	Not available.	-	-	-
Temporary shelters, camps	Discussed later.			
Emergency Search lights	12 watts search light	2	Govt.	Municipal council ( CMO office)
Trained manpower, professionals available in specific domain like S&R ,First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.	No trained person in S & R though there is a S&R team for collapsed structures. Rest discussed in other sections. annexure.	7-8 people ( Up rajaswa nirikshak and parisar swachta nirikshak and rest labour	Govt.	Pawan Singh, Indrabhavan Singh ( Nagar Palika Sidhi)
First Aid / Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used	First aid kits	Around 120	Govt.	Police line, CMO, Public health dept. (all

				CHC's)
Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores	Medical stores and hospital list in annexure.	1 blood bank	Govt.	Dist. Hospital Sidhi
Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB	Wheeled JCB Escort 95 model	1	Govt.	Municipal council ( CMO office)
Transportation(Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)	Bus, minibus, truck, gypsy, mahindra 4 wheelers	Around 52	Govt.	CMO, EEPWD, Police line, CMHO office.
Total no. of boats (with info about capacity, size contacts of Orgn./owner etc)	Next table.	-	-	-
Availability of fire fighting equipments, Fire tenders	Tata 88 and Ashok Leyland	2	Govt.	Municipal council ( CMO office)
List of PDS Shops	Attached in annexure	-	-	-
List of NGOs / CBOs	Attached in annexure	-	-	-
Veterinary Hospitals	Attached in annexure			
Telephone Exchange	Attached in annexure	-	-	-
List of petrol pumps (if possible)	Sidhi (12) + Sihawal(1) + RN(3) ( detail in annexure)	16		
Water tanks	4000l	12	Govt.	CMO office
Mounterd tanker		1	Govt.	CMO office
1 cargo vehicle	Multipurpose	1	Govt.	CMO office
Garbage tipper	Heavy duty	1	Govt.	CMO office
Mud pump	HP kirloskar	1	Govt.	CMO office
Extension ladder		2	Govt.	CMO office
Blankets		100	Govt.	CMO office

The home guard department has following equipments:

Sr. no.	List of equipment	Quantity	Remark
1	Motor Boat	1	Size 2+10= 12 seats
2	Engine D.M.P	3	15,20,40 horse

			power
3	Search Light	23	1 with home guard rest collectorate
4	Manila rope	1	50m
5	Safety belt	1	
6	Nylon rope 1 inch thick	1	50 mtr
7	Extension Ladder	1	
8	Life jacket	65	
9	Lifebuoy	50	
10	Rubber Boat	1	
11	Engine boat	1	
12	Oil tank with oil pipe	4	100 l oil tank
13	Pump	1	
14	Rower ( patwar)	4	
15	Repair kit	1	
16	Tools	3	
17	Helmet with search light	25	
18	Hand gloves	20	
19	Tent ( 6*8ft)	5	
20	Browner cooler	2	
21	Chain pulley	1	
22	Fishing net	1	
23	Binocular deck	1	
24	Binocular night	1	

List of generators agencies for emergency use during disaster is attached in annexure.

List of people who can raft a boat is attached in annexure.

List of good swimmers is attached in annexure.

#### B 4. Risks Assessment

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

Type of hazard	Vulnerable areas	Vulnerability	Potential Impact
<b>Flood</b>	Sidhi, Sihawal blocks are more venerable. (Details in annexure).	Life of people, animals, plants and trees, affects houses, shops, buildings, transportation. Loss of food crops. <b>Around 21000 people reside in risk prone</b>	Loss in life and livestock, houses can be washed out, capable of wiping out entire village or area, huge financial losses.

		<b>villages.</b>	
<b>earthquake,</b>	Each block	Lives of people and livestock, houses on the zone.	Deaths, serious injuries, loss of livestock and property, heavy financial loss.
<b>drought,</b>	Each block (kusmi most in last drought)	Loss of lives and crop.	Stark reduction in food supply and deaths due to lack of water, inflation in food items and crops.
<b>hailstorm</b>	No such record.	People who are exposed to it at that time, livestock as well.	Loss of life and livestock.
<b>Fire</b>	Places close to forest areas	Lives of people who live in thatched houses, livestock and property.	Loss of lives, severe injuries, loss of livestock and property.
<b>Industrial disaster</b>	Rampurniakin block is most susceptible. (Bagwaha)	People who work in the factories, people who live around the factory, water and air around.	Loss of lives, poisonous gases spread around the place leading to genetic impairments for the future generations, water and other resource pollution.
<b>Accidents</b>	On highways or for that matter anywhere.	People travelling in the vehicles, people in the vicinity of the accident.	Loss of lives, severe injuries. Incident with one member can affect the whole family.
<b>epidemic</b>		People, who live in unhygienic places, do not use preventive	Loss of lives or severe impact on health. Incident with one member can

	Sidhi block.	methods.	affect the whole family.
--	--------------	----------	--------------------------

**B 4.2 Risk profiling of the district**

As per the analysis and interaction with officials and local people here Sidhi district is quite safe in terms of disasters. No major natural disaster has occurred (except Drought) in the district. But drought is an event which can be prepared for by proper management decisions and implementation so that its ill effects are alleviated. However the place comes in zone 3 of earthquake prone regions and a possibility of earthquake can never be neglected and the district must be prepared for it. Dist. Admin has taken the possibility of floods seriously though there is very less chance of flood in this region still every year before monsoons a proper plan is circulated among the responsible officials and public. Areas such as **Magrohar, Tola, Bhelki, Devghata, Mohniya, Bari, Bahera, Piprohar, Lawar are prone to floods.** Chances of industrial or chemical disasters are less. Forest fires are quite frequent in summers and must be accounted for **especially in Kusmi block.** In 2011 district went through a lot of problems cause of outbreak of malaria but this year as per the information gained in TL meetings a proper strategy has been implemented by adopting the required preventive methods and pre treatment doses of homeopathic medicines. Areas under gram panchayat **Chauphal Pawaya , Kuthar, Rousar, Khamhe, Sukhi, Udaisa, Pandari, Satnara, Charki in Sidhi and Rampurnaikin blocks** are most prone to this. Entire district had faced hailstorms twice since 2008.

**Sidhi Block**

Applicable hazards in Sidhi block are floods, drought, road accidents, frost, malaria and Earthquake. In case of flood, Son river flows through Sidhi block. Due to valley region and building Bansagar dam there is only moderate chances of occurrences of flood in Sidhi block. Though there is a

moderate chance, control room was set up for checking the level of water in rivers and proper monitoring of water level is in place. In case of Medical facility, Sidhi being district head quarter, it has enough doctors and medicines. They have only life buoys and life jackets. There is no stream boat and sufficient trained persons in deep swimming category. There is single fire station in the block (Nagar Palika). This is a drawback and it is a major threat during disaster time which will lead to further loss of lives due to lack of preparedness. So Sidhi block is under risk in case of flood.

In case of drought, for the last 10 years, it is affected 6 times. Though occurrence of drought is not in our hand, mitigation of drought can be done through various watershed programs and suitable irrigation methods. Also people living in Sidhi block, since living in district headquarter; they have more resources than other blocks to tackle the problem. Also they have other sources of income. So we can keep it in moderate risk zone.

In case of Earthquake, there is no history of earthquake. As Sidhi block falls under Seismic zone III, it is under moderate risk. Sidhi block is comparatively at a better stage with good buildings. But still earthquake resistant design for Seismic zone III buildings should be followed while building houses or any other structures. Also lack of equipments with PWD will be a threat during disaster time. So Sidhi block is under moderate risk in case of Earthquake.

In case of road accidents Sidhi block is at high risk when compared with other block due its crowded population and a state highway passes through this block.

In case of malaria a good portion of villages come under high risk villages making Sidhi a high risk zone in terms of epidemics.

Damage to crops is also medium because crop production in this block is less as compared to other blocks so it comes under medium risk category.

### **Rampurnaikin**

Applicable hazards in Rampurnaikin block are floods, drought, road accidents, frost, malaria and Earthquake.

In case of flood, Son river flows through Sidhi block. Due to valley region and building Bansagar dam there is only moderate chances of occurrences of flood in Sidhi block. Though there is a moderate chance, control room was set up for checking the level of water in rivers and proper monitoring of water level is in place. In case of Medical facility, this block has enough doctors and medicines. However, there is no stream boat and sufficient trained persons in deep swimming category. This is a drawback and it is a major threat during disaster time which will lead to further loss of lives due to lack of preparedness. So Sidhi block is under moderate risk in case of flood.

In case of drought, for the last 10 years, it is affected 6 times. Though occurrence of drought is not in our hand, mitigation of drought can be done through various watershed programs and suitable

irrigation methods. However presence of river and other sources of irrigation the block come under moderate risk of drought.

In case of Earthquake, there is no history of earthquake. As Rampurniakin block falls under Seismic zone III, it is under moderate risk area. Since most of houses in the block are built with mud/burnt brick, they have more risks. Also earthquake resistant design for Seismic zone III buildings are not followed while building houses or any structures. Also lack of equipments with PWD will be a threat during disaster time. But it is in the moderate risk area of seismic zone III.

In case of industrial hazard, there is no history of industrial accidents. However the only major industry present in the industry is in this block i.e JP Cement at Bagwahar.

In case of road accidents Rampurnaikin block is at high risk when compared with other block due its crowded population and a state highway passes through this block.

In case of malaria a good no. of villages are under high risk zone here making it a risky zone.

Damage to crops due to frost was the most last time so it comes under high risk category.

### **Majholi Block**

Applicable hazards in Majholi block are drought, forest fires, malaria, frost and Earthquake.

In case of flood, since there is no major river which flows through this block. So this block is least prone to flood and under very low risk in case of flood.

In case of drought, for the last 10 years, it is affected 6 times. Though occurrence of drought is not in our hand, mitigation of drought can be done through various watershed programs and suitable irrigation methods. Also absence of rivers and lowest water table makes the block come under high risk of drought.

Also this reason makes the district come under high risk of fire.

In case of Earthquake, there is no history of earthquake. As Majholi block falls under Seismic zone III, it is under moderate risk area. Since most of houses in the block are built with mud/burnt brick, they have more risks. Also earthquake resistant design for Seismic zone III buildings are not followed while building houses or any structures. Also lack of equipments with PWD will be a threat during disaster time. But it is in the moderate risk area of seismic zone III.

In case of malaria, it comes under moderate risk zone.

Also due to greater net sown area this district faces major crop loss due to hailstorms/frost.

## **Kusmi Block**

Applicable hazards in Kusmi block are drought, road accidents, fire, malaria, and Earthquake.

In case of flood, since there is no major river which flows through this block. So this block is least prone to flood and under very low risk in case of flood.

In case of drought, for the last 10 years, it is affected 6 times. Though occurrence of drought is not in our hand, mitigation of drought can be done through various watershed programs and suitable irrigation methods. However presence of river and other sources of irrigation the block come under moderate risk of drought.

In case of Earthquake, there is no history of earthquake. As Kusmi block falls under Seismic zone III, it is under moderate risk area. Since most of houses in the block are built with mud/burnt brick, they have more risks. Also earthquake resistant design for Seismic zone III buildings are not followed while building houses or any structures. Also lack of equipments with PWD will be a threat during disaster time. It is in the moderate risk area of seismic zone III.

In case of road accidents, fire accidents, Kusmi block is at low risk.

In case of malaria it comes under moderate risk zone.

In case of forest fires this area comes under high risk zone as maximum area is covered by forests in this block as compared to other blocks. Also there is no major river through this block

## **Sihawal**

Applicable hazards in Sihawal block are floods, drought, road accidents, malaria, Industrial hazard and Earthquake.

In case of flood, Mahan and Son river flows through the block. Though there is a moderate chance, control room was set up for checking the level of water in rivers and proper monitoring of water level is in place. In case of Medical facility, it does not have enough PHCs and CHCs with doctors and medicines. Also search and rescue equipments in the block are poor. They have only life buoys and life jackets. There is no stream boat and sufficient trained persons in deep swimming category. This is a drawback and it is a major threat during disaster time which will lead to further loss of lives due to lack of preparedness. So Sihawal block is under moderate risk in case of flood.

In case of drought, for the last 10 years, it is affected 6 times. Though occurrence of drought is not in our hand, mitigation of drought can be done through various watershed programs and suitable



irrigation methods. However presence of river and other sources of irrigation the block come under moderate risk of drought.

In case of Earthquake, there is no history of earthquake. As Kusmi block falls under Seismic zone III, it is under moderate risk area. Since most of houses in the block are built with mud/burnt brick, they have more risks. Also earthquake resistant design for Seismic zone III buildings are not followed while building houses or any structures. Also lack of equipments with PWD will be a threat during disaster time. It is in the moderate risk area of seismic zone III.

In case of industrial hazard, there is no history of industrial accidents. There are no industrial units. However this block is adjoined by Singrauli district which have major industrial units and mines. So the block comes under moderate risk under industrial hazards.

In case of road accidents, fire accidents, Sihawal block is at moderate risk.

In case of malaria the block comes under moderate risk.

An “Integrated Disaster Management Plan’ is required in a more organized manner which incorporates all the probable disasters as well as ensures a smooth co-ordination in the affected area so as to minimize the damage to human life as well as other loss. In the subsequent section, a new plan is recommended for Sidhi which integrates ICS system considering all the disasters as well as abides by the guidelines of Disaster Management Act 2005.

## **C . DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING**

### **C 1 District Action Plans**

#### **C 1.1 Mitigation Plan**

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

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

### **C 1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes**

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

### **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 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 epedimic 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 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.

Land use planning can influence mitigation of disasters through the development of strategic land use plan as well as assessment of development applications on the basis of the adopted plan. Land use planning can minimize risk in a number of ways such as:

- Prohibiting development in high-risk areas through zoning and overlay controls;
- Limiting the types of development in high to moderate risk areas for recreation or other forms of public use reducing the potential impacts of natural hazard events; and
- Applying appropriate development controls in moderate and lower risk areas such as minimum elevations, setbacks and lot sizes, as well as maximum densities and site coverage.

Lists of codes are already in place to monitor the construction practices in the district. Bureau of India Standards, National Building codes of India and subsequent amendments in various acts

provides sufficient legal protection to the enforcing agencies for safe construction practices. In Sidhi District, the major government bodies undertaking construction and grant permission to the private players' viz. MCA, PWD, DDA and Irrigation and Flood Control Department shall ensure that structural safety measures are followed well. Housing construction under IAY should also follow these standards.

### **C 1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building**

- Training and capacity building of Govt. officials.

A series of training programmes shall be organized for specialized groups like, district level officers, sub division and community level office bearers, teachers and principals, doctors and engineers, architects and masons and builders and contractors etc. All walks of people shall be trained. This can even be on construction of buildings and other structures earth quake resistant.

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

There are organizations like Civil Defence, NYK, NCC, NSS etc, which have thousands of volunteers from each nook and corners of the district. The district must train their volunteers and the wardens of these bodies in the district, thus people from various corners will be trained and sensitized in disaster management and this can make a magnifying result. For better sustainability of disaster management, the **DDMC** shall think of training CD & HG, NYK, NCC and NSS volunteers at the cost of the district administration and they shall be given certificate of training, identity cards as disaster managers. The DDMC can take appropriate decision for paying any honorariums for their services.

Training programmes shall be organized with district disaster management officers and NGOs in the district or they shall be funded for organizing such programmes. Corporate sponsors shall be contacted to hold such massive training programmes.

The departments, divisions and agencies will organize proper training of officers and staff so that they can help in rescue, evacuation and relief work at different stage of disaster. Emergency responses teams will be kept ready by each department so that they can move to disaster site/affected area on short notice. Training and capacity building are a part of SOP for various dept. and are discussed in detail in later sections.

### **C 1.1.3 Community Initiatives**

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

Though the responsibility of disaster management is vested with the center and state Governments, it is extremely difficult for them to deal effectively all the aspects of disaster management according to the needs of the affected people. In many cases where the disaster affected areas and population is large, the reach of the government machinery is not adequate and considerable loss to the life and property occurs due to lack of timely response. It has been experienced during recent major disasters across the country where local communities as well as the local governments took initiative, the process of rescue, relief and rehabilitation was smooth and effective, whereas in other areas, the Government and NGOs had to face enormous problems. The disaster management plan of the Sidhi District therefore has been prepared with involvement of local governments, municipalities and PRIs and CBOs such as Anganbaris, SHGs etc. For e.g. in Sidhi district to prevent malaria like last year (2011) help of local bodies (**Ayush vibhag, aanganbaris memebbers**) is taken in spreading the do's and don'ts for malaria prevention in all the corners of the district and providing preventive doses in each house of the risky villages.

For flood relief cells **non-govt. institutions** such as Jai Bajrang Swa Shayata Samuh, helps of NCC and NSS student's is taken.

#### C 1.1.4 Risk Management Funding

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

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

Last year round Rs 5 lacs budget was estimated in establishing the warning mechanisms (through DCR) for floods.

**Central govt.** provides funding under integrated action programme for gram raksha samiti (discussed in next section).

As Stated in the section (48) of the DM Act 2005, the **State Government** shall establish for the purposes of the Act the following funds:

a) District Disaster Response fund: This fund will be constituted and made available to the District Disaster Management Authority for meeting the expenses for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation.

b) District Disaster Mitigation Fund This fund will be constituted and made available to the District Disaster Management Authority for meeting the expenses on mitigation activities.

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

#### C 1.2 Preparedness Plan

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

Existing preparedness strategies and plans are discussed in the SOP section (before disaster stage part) for some specific disasters (preparedness plans do not exist for all existing and probable hazards). Furthermore in that section the preparedness plans that should be adopted (new or modified) and relevant steps are discussed.

### C.1.2.1 Preparedness before response

**Dept. of Police** has taken a good step in entire Rewa division (Sidhi comes under it) to form gram raksha samiti (GRS) in entire district under Integrated Action program to create a cadre base of almost 10,000 people to fight with crime (naxal attacks comes under this). However the members of this samiti can help in alarming, evacuation, response and rescue work during emergencies under various disasters. Professional training is given to the members (operate weapons, drive, swim, use first aid kits etc.) Here at least one person from each village is a member of GRS with average 10 members from each gram panchayat. The cadres go through confidence building and motivational events such as sport activities. They are given separate jackets, shoes caps etc. so that they can be easily recognized under emergency situations. Here the villages are divided in to low crime, medium crime and high crime regions. People living in the high crime regions are made aware of the practices and life styles in low crime regions to bridge the gaps that can reduce the crime rate. Members of GRS are selected from all castes and religions to maintain homogeneity, with 30% females.

Last year there was outbreak of malaria in the district for the first time. This time the health dept. has taken steps to curb its outbreak. With help of **Ayush workers and anganbaris workers** have planned to give doses of homeopathic medicines to every person in risky villages. There have been events in different blocks which make people aware regarding how to curb mosquito attacks by adopting hygienic habits. Helpline numbers are provided and if in any village number of cases rises above 5 DM office will seriously look in to the matter.

Every year various depts. Are made aware of the do's and don'ts to be adopted before monsoon season to be fully prepared in case flood occurs. Some of the preparedness measures are:

**Health dept.** ensures availability of medical facilities in risky villages and stocks the medicines that will be required to prevent any outbreak of disease if flood affects any region. Distribution of chlorine tablets and its usage method is told to people. Provisions are made that if flood occurs clean drinking water can be made available to people.

**Animal Husbandry dept.** ensures vaccination of animals and stocks food for livestock.

**District supply office** is responsible for stocking sufficient quantity of food and make arrangements that there should be no shortage of food in temporary shelters camps.

**Water resources dept.** is responsible to keep a check on water level in main rivers and relevant water bodies and to alert the control room as soon as something alarming happens.

**Municipal board** is also responsible in supporting various dept for different operations. Apart from this along with fire dept. municipal dept ensures that water tankers are ready during summers to fight from forest fires.

More on this aspect is discussed in **SOP section** for various dept.

**C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts**

Procedural steps for operationalization of Pre disaster warning systems/ EWS will be mentioned here. Also the Agencies responsible for hazards specific warning at district level will be captured here.

There is a existing control room for flood (at district level) that exchange information with district subdivisions that is followed at further levels throughout the district so that eventually the villages are given early warnings well before the onset of rainy season as well as during the rainy season in order to prevent losses to life and property.

For malaria this year proper mechanism has been implemented as discussed earlier to prevent its large scale outbreak.

Warning mechanisms should be easy to implement, maintain and use. Moreover they should be able to spread warnings in lesser time to more people. They should rely more on manual skills or at least there should be a backup for alerts mechanism that is manual because other sort of equipments can't be relied upon in every disaster situation.

Water resources dept. is responsible to keep a check on water level in main rivers and relevant water bodies and to alert the control room as soon as something alarming happens.

Alarms (sirens) are installed at suitable locations near river banks during monsoon season (controlled by police outposts) to alert for floods.

**Table C. 1.2.2**

The table below is for reference purpose; please make the appropriate one, according to your district.

Hazards	Prediction agencies
<b>Flood</b>	Indian Meteorological Department, Central Water Commission, Irrigation Department
<b>Drought</b>	Indian Meteorological Department, Revenue Department
<b>Human epidemic (malaria)</b>	Health dept. (Malaria dept.)
<b>Fires</b>	Police dept, fire brigade, forest dept.
<b>Road accident</b>	RTO, Police dept, Rail dept.

<b>Earthquakes</b>	Can't be predicted.
--------------------	---------------------

\* These nodal agencies must have the local prediction centers/ regional stations, which are the source of prediction at local level.

\*\* Here is is important to capture the role of administration for getting the information from appropriate agencies and to disseminate the same to the concerned, at the earliest.

**C.1.2.3 Evacuation preparedness**

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

The following steps are recommended for evacuation:

A special **Search and Rescue team** ( Quick rescue team ,QRT) consisting of the **police department personnel, Home guards, PWD workers** and the person having past experience in dealing with disasters should be constituted. Apart from this there is a an S&R team for collapsed structures (though not professionally trained) at **Nagar palika** Sidhi comprising 7-8 people (2 officer level and rest labor) which should be taken in to account while making the mentioned team.

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

1. Evacuation team should separate into smaller groups targeting individually on different level of casualties.
  2. The Quick Response Team with the help of local task forces will start evacuating peoples to safe shelters or open areas.
  3. The QRT members should concentrate more on evacuation in areas that have been worst affected by the disasters.
  4. The unconscious and severely hurt will given the top most priority and sent for in the ambulances
  5. The people needing first aid come next who should be treated promptly.
  6. Activate all the emergency communication mechanisms
  7. Logistics should be contacted immediately for making the provisions for transportation.
  8. Temporary relief centers should be set up as soon as possible to house all the affected people or they should be immediately sent for the existing relief centers.
- More about evacuation preparedness is discussed in SOP section.

**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 organized in all the villages of the district to activate the DMTs and modification of the DM plan. Mock drill is organized once in six months as per the seasonality calendar of natural disaster events that is likely to occur.

**The department of education** will prepare curriculum related to disaster management and conduct training program for teachers and children. The department will coordinate with the local authority and arrange for mock drills, search and rescue drills.

Mock drills are advised to conduct once in 6 months and DDMA/DC office is the primary agency for this task.

### **C 1.3 Response Plan**

Effective response planning requires realistic identification of likely response functions, assignment of specific tasks to individual response agencies, identification of equipment, supplies and personnel required by the response agencies for performing the assigned tasks. A response plan essentially outlines the strategy and resources needed for search and rescue, evacuation, etc. A response plan will be supplemented by relief management planning activities, including relief needs, transportation routes, coordination with local police, District, State, national and international relief teams, transport vehicles, alternative communication like HAM radios (in case of communication failures).

#### **C 1.3.1 Disaster Emergency Response Force**

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

The Response plan establishes an organized setup to conduct ESF (emergency support function) operations for any of the Natural and Manmade Disasters. It outlines an implementing framework of sharing resources as per the requirement within National and State level department will be engaged to support during an emergency situation. The Response Plan has structured the response of concerned department's i.e. primary and supporting departments to be organized and function together with grouping capabilities, skills, resources, and authorities across the State and district Government with the ESF plan. The plan unifies the efforts of State Departments and supporting agencies to be involved in emergency management for a comprehensive effort to reduce the effects of any emergency or disaster within the state.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are the essentials of Emergency Management comprising of various coordinating agencies, which manage and coordinate specific kinds of assistance common to all disasters types. The plan establishes an organized set-up to conduct ESF operations for any of the Natural and Manmade Disasters. It outlines an implementing framework of sharing resources and coordinating, preparedness, Mitigation, response and recovery as per the requirement. The Plan has structured the activities of concerned agencies i.e. primary/nodal and support agencies into an organized manner according to their capabilities, skills, resources and authorities across the state and district government. It also attempts to unify efforts of state departments so that they are involved in emergency management comprehensively to reduce the effects of any emergency or disaster within the state.

A Revenue Deptt/ DDMO/ DDMA is responsible about cascading of the functions and applications of State emergency response force to the district level and the responsibilities of District Commandants.

### **C 1.3.2 Crisis management direction & coordination**

DC Office and Police Department should have structured coordination mechanism through using process flowcharts etc. These departments are expected to prepare & adhere the operational guidelines from crisis management coordination point of view.

### **C 1.3.3 Incident Command System (ICS)**

ICS is a modal tool to command, coordinate and use of resources at the site of the incident. It is based on the management and direction tools those experts and managers are already aware too. It is a very flexible, cost effective and efficient management system. 5 major command functions to be followed are:

- a) Incident command
- b) Planning section
- c) Operations section
- d) Logistics section
- e) Finance/ Admin section

Depending upon the location and degree of disaster, Incident Commander (IC) would be appointed. Most of the time, District Magistrate of the affected district undertakes responsibility as Incident Commander. Incident Commander will designate Incident Command Team (ICT) according to the rank requirement and assigned responsibilities under four sections of Logistics, Planning, Finance /Administration and operations.

Responsibilities of ICT members:

- 1) Incident Commander:**
  - a) Incident Commander (IC) shall rush to the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) where technical experts and section chiefs shall join him. He shall remain in the contact of EOC to know the updated status of incident.
  - b) In consultation to technical experts Incident Command Post (ICP) shall be selected near incident site. Site selection shall be on the basis of the wind prevailing directions and probability of secondary hazards etc.

- c) Obtain updates of the incident situation from ICP and establish a link for continuous communication through dedicated telephone lines with speaker phones, set of walkie-talkies, computer link etc. with the help of coordinator.
- d) Supervise the overall management of each function through respective members of DDMC and expediting response whenever required.
- e) Identify the hazardous and threatened areas based on map and information received ICP.
- f) Take decisions on requirement and priorities of evacuation and organize the resources to execute the same.
- g) Based on the inputs from the first responders, and experts available at ICP, identify the additional resources requirement and initiate mobilization with the help of section chiefs.
- h) Coordinate with the other district authorities and state authority
- i) After making required arrangement, Incident Commander shall visit incident site to supervise the situation.
- j) He shall also take decisions in demobilizing the resources after the incident

## **2) Operations Chief/ team:**

- a) Most preferred rank for the operation chief is Additional District Magistrate (ADM) Finance and Revenue. Following are the duties designated for Operation Chief.
- b) Responsible for the management of all operations directly applicable to the primary mission. He will activate the Emergency Support Functions and coordinate with the teams leaders of ESFs.
- c) Activates and supervises organization elements in accordance with the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and directs its execution
- d) Determine need and request additional resources
- e) Review suggested list of resources to be rebased and initiate recommendation for release of resources.
- f) Make expedient changes to IAP as necessary
- g) Report Information about special activities, events or occurrences to Incident Commander
- h) Maintain Unit / Activity details.

## **3) Planning Section Chief/ Team**

- a) Collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the development of incident and status of resources. Information is needed to understand the current situation
- b) Prepare alternative strategies and control operations
- c) Supervise preparation of Incident Action Plan (IAP)
- d) Provide input to IC and Operation Chief in preparation of IAP
- e) Reassign out of service personnel already on site to other positions as appropriate
- f) Determine need for any specialized resources in support of the incident
- g) Establish information requirements and reporting schedules for Planning Section Unit (e.g. Resources, Situation Unit).
- h) Compile and display incident status information
- i) Oversee preparation and implementation of Incident Demobilization Plan
- j) Incorporate Plans (e.g. Traffic, Medical, Site Safety and Communication) into IAP.
- k) Maintain Unit / Activity details.

## **4) Logistic Section Chief**

Logistic section chief shall be an officer of rank of ADM. He shall be responsible for providing facilities, services and materials at incident site. He will participate in preparation and implementation of Incident Action Plan (IAP) and activates & supervise Logistic section.

- a) Assign work locations & tasks to section personnel
- b) Participate in preparation of IAP
- c) Identify service and support requirements for planned and expected operations
- d) Coordinate and process requests for additional resources
- e) Provide input to / review communication plan, Traffic plan, medical plan etc
- f) Prepare service and support elements of IAP
- g) Recommend release of unit resources as per DMOD plan
- h) Maintain Unit/ Activity details

**5) Finance / Administration Section**

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

**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.

Revenue Dept. is be the nodal agency for carrying out the rapid damage assessment reporting procedure to cover all relevant aspects Reference format enclosed below.

**Table C 1.3.4**

<b>INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT</b>		
1	NATURE OF DISASTER:	
2	DATE OF OCCURRENCE:	TIME:
3	<i>DAMAGE AND LOSS ASTIMATES</i>	

	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Total Population Affected	People missing	People injured	Severity		Immediate needs	Houses Damaged			Action taken
					H	L		L	M	H	
4	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE</b>										
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Housing	Agriculture	Animals	Water source	Road and bridge	Power	Communication	Govt Building	Others	
5	<b>NEED ESTIMATES</b>										
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Medical Needs	Population requiring shelter	Clothes	Food	Water	Sanitation	Any Other			
6	<b>ANY OTHER VITAL INFORMATION</b>										
7	<b>SPECIFY IMMEDIATE NEEDS: (With quantity)</b>										
	Food										
	First aid										
	Machinery										
8	<b>Possible Secondary Affects:</b>										

9	<b>NAME THE CONTACT PERSON:</b>	
10	AGENCY/ADDRESS:  TELEPHONE NUMBER	
	DATE:	SIGNATURE:
	FOR OFFICE PURPOSE:	REPORT NO.:
ACTION TAKEN:		

### C 1.3.5 Dist. Search & rescue Team

The objectives of the team would be to:

- Locate and remove injured people who are trapped in the wreckage of damaged buildings and other structures.
- To ascertain the safety of damaged buildings and structures;
- To provide on- site medical treatment; and to remove the dead.
- Assist in removal of the dead from collapsed structures.
- Team Organization (Conceptual). The Search and Heavy Rescue Team should be organized in such a way that at least one trained personnel remains in command of the team followed by his/her assistants. Apart from this, there should be a district coordinating team with specialists/ experts like one surgeon, one structural engineer, one logistic person, search dogs and laborers, etc.

**Table C.1.3.5**

S.No.	Name and designation of trained S&R Team member	Address with contact nos.
1.	<b>Pawan Singh (Revenue Dept.)</b>	<b>Nagar Palika Sidhi</b>
2	<b>Indrabhavan Singh ( Parihar Swachta Nirikshak)</b>	<b>Nagar Palika Sidhi</b>

The above members though are not trained personals, and they apart with 5-6 workers forms a part of S&R team collapsed building structure (as per **Nagar Palika** official).

However a more organized and professionally trained team is required for this important task. So a following team is recommended:

**Team leader: Chief Fire Officer /Deputy Controller**, Civil. Other members are people from Police Dept. Members from Health Dept., Ambulance Services), PWD, Nagar Nigam Civil Defence, home Guards, swimmers, drivers. There should be a sort of exhaustive team which should be deployed as per the situation. Trained members from NCC/NSS can also be included.

### C 1.3.6 Medical response

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

Further, at the district level, dedicated medical teams will be activated at the time of emergency, which will consist of the also to be identified.

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

The dist. has separate dept. for dealing with epidemic (malaria). It has all the relevant facilities that are required to fight with malaria. Its close proximity to dist. Hospital provides ample no. of beds, vehicles, mobile hospital etc. Apart from this members of **AYUSH and aanganbari** members can actively support the core team during emergency time.

**Table C.1.3.6**

S.No.	Name of team member	Designation	Contact no (off.)	Contact no (Res.)
1.	Dr. A.K Dubey	Dist. Malaria Officer	07822-250608	

### C 1.3.7 Logistic arrangements

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

District Transport Officer / RTO / DC Office / DDMO should gather more information about it and keep the information ready.

As per the data available on date 31<sup>st</sup> March Sidhi has a total of around 90000 registered vehicles. In addition to it, it also keeps a list of Heavy goods vehicles, Light goods vehicles, tractors, etc.

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

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

### C 1.3.8 Communications

Availability of telephone services and mobile networks is rich in entire district. Wireless sets are available with police dept (Police stations /outposts) in every block. Mobiles networks and cable operators are present in every block.

### C 1.3.9 Temporary shelter management

Table C 1.3.9

S.No.	Name and address of safe shelters	Arrangement of food / free kitchen
1. 2. 3. 4	Manas Bhavan ( Sidhi ) High School Sidhi I,II Community centre in every block. Panchayat Bhavan and anganwari centres	No

1,2 are at district level

3 is at tehsil level

4 is at village level

### 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.

**Municipal Department** will be the nodal agency for carrying out this task.

### C 1.3.11 Law & order



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

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

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

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

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**

Under this, the major function will be of **Animal & Husbandry dept.**, to treat the cattle, disposal of carcass, with a view to restore public life, and arranging necessary equipments in the affected areas. Animal husbandry dept. in Sidhi district proactively tries to vaccinate cattle's and other livestock for various commonly diseases to stop any epidemic situation. Some of the activities of animal husbandry dept. are discussed in SOP section.

#### **C 1.3.14 Management of deceased**

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

**Deputy Director for animal husbandry dept.** will send DMTs with necessary equipments in case of cattle death are there in the affected areas for the disposal of carcass with a view to restoration of public life and result oriented work. He will arrange to treat the injured cattle.

#### **C 1.3.15 Civil Defense and Home Guards**

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

#### **C 1.3.16 Role of Private Security**

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

As per interaction with police dept. presence of private security in Sidhi district is almost negligible.

### **C 1.3.17 NGOs & Voluntary organizations**

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

NGO's can help in following ways:

- 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.
- 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.
- Ensuring communication links both within the community and with the administration.
- Controlling rumours and panic behaviour 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 planning will clearly specify and address the issues of relief, while serving the people in disaster hit areas. This will include the functions of infrastructure desk, logistics, health, operations, communication and information.

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**

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

**Functions of Health Desk**

1. Disposal of dead bodies
2. Disposal of carcasses
3. Disposal of waste and waste water
4. Treatment of the injured and the sick
5. Preventive medicine and anti-epidemic actions
6. Inspection of food, water supplies, sanitation and disposal of waste

**Functions of Communication and Information Management Desk**

1. Data collection
2. Record keeping
3. Assistance in locating missing persons
4. Information center
5. Organization of information for Site Operations Center and on specific Demands
6. Maintaining In-Message and Out-Message Register
7. Sending all Out-Messages on behalf of Camp Officer of the Relief Camp

**Functions of Operation Desk**

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

**Co-ordination with**

1. Site Operations Center
2. District Control Room
3. District administration staff in the area
4. NGOs
5. Private donors

**B. Manage**

1. Dispatch of all information (as per the formats) and subsequent demands to DCR/Site Operations Center
2. Organize shifts for staff and Supervision of the same

**C. General**

1. Maintenance of records (date of joining, period of service, leave record, overtime, etc) for all the persons deployed for relief work at operations center.
2. Get sanction for expenses for reimbursement from the DDM through Site Operations Center.

**Functions of Services Desk**

1. Relief supplies to families or to households including water, clothing, and food.
2. Arrangements for dry rations and family kits for cooking within two weeks of the disaster.
3. Promote services for mental health.
4. Restoration of family (including locating missing children, relatives, friends.)
5. Assistance in locating missing cattle.
6. Assisting students to continue with their studies.
7. Services for the orphans.
8. Assisting individuals with special needs (pregnant women, infants, handicapped, old etc).
9. Counseling services.

**Functions of Resources Desk**

**Maintenance of**

1. Books of account for all cash receipts
2. Books of account for all cash disbursements
3. Stock register for all relief materials
4. Issue register for all relief materials
5. Dead stock register for all non-consumables (inventory)
6. Record of all personnel payment on TA&DA, daily wages and other incidentals
7. made to relief personnel.
8. Records of all transfer of funds (as advances) to other government departments
9. (suspense account)
10. Records of all cash vouchers and credit vouchers.
11. Records of all gratuitous relief.
12. Records of all compensation paid.
13. Preparation of records relating to finance and accounts as per the formats for dispatch to Emergency Operations Center.

**General**

1. All cash donations must be deposited with District Control Room and a receipt for the same should be obtained.
2. All material donations must be entered in stock register and made available for
3. Inspection to officer from the District Control Room or Site Operations Center.
4. Maintain record of all issue of cash vouchers and credit vouchers for petrol and diesel.

**C 1.3.19 Media Management**

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

The nodal person will be the **Public relation officer**; He will coordinate with the local media to disseminate the right information.

All levels of government and the news media have a responsibility to provide emergency information to the public that is accurate, timely and consistent. Just when public and media demands for information are at their highest following an earthquake, the probability is that most media in the area will not be operational due to power failures. Nevertheless, media will be present to gather information for later local dissemination, and for media outside the disaster area. The media represent the major resource to inform the public about the disaster situation, and some Local Cable TV Network and radio broadcast media have long been oriented to their role. It then follows that the utilization of the media for the benefit of ongoing relief, rehabilitation and restoration activities is essential, and a high level of priority should be set to restore an adequate radio broadcast capability. In a major disaster, a Public Information center will be established as an integral part of the District Coordination Committee (Public Information Cell) and perform public information and media relations activities and assist in arrangement of tours of the Operational Area by the government officials and media persons. Following aspects should be taken

Establish the requisite level of emergency public information capabilities;

- 1) Establish the necessary media relations capabilities for release of government information to the general public through the national/international media.
- 2) Control media personnel access through a system of accreditation and access control, in conjunction with the Law and Order function; as capabilities are available, assist media personnel to prepare and send their material from the Operational Area; arrange for official government and media tours of the Operational Area subject to availability of resources; assist district/sub-divisional authorities with their own requirements when requested.

Media also should take care regarding certain aspects such as:

- To provide and collect reliable information on the status of the disaster and disaster victims for effective coordination of relief work at district level
- Not to intrude on the privacy of individuals and families while collecting information
- Coordinate with EOC's at the airport and railways for required information for national relief workers
- Coordinate with all TV and radio networks to send news flashes for specific needs.
- Respect the socio-cultural and emotional state of the disaster.

### C 1.3.20 Fire Services

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

In Sidhi district fires are mostly forest fires. Since forest cover is wide in the district it is not advisable to solely depend on fire dept. to curb fires at different places in the district. Fire dept. should be trained but provisions should be made that few people in each gram panchayat area should

be voluntarily trained to alert people and authorities at the time of fire. Forest fires spread quickly so water storage tanks should be ready at various places.

## **C 1.4 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan**

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

As the emergency is brought under control, the affected population is capable of undertaking a growing number of activities aimed at restoring their lives and the infrastructure that supports them. There is no distinct point at which immediate relief changes into recovery and then into long-term sustainable development. There will be many opportunities during the recovery period to enhance prevention and increase preparedness, thus reducing vulnerability. Ideally, there should be a smooth transition from recovery to on-going development. Recovery activities continue until all systems return to normal or better. Recovery measures, both short and long term, include returning vital life support systems to minimum operating standards; temporary housing; public information; health and safety education; reconstruction; counselling programs; and economic impact studies. Information resources and services include data collection related to rebuilding, and documentation of lessons learned. This phase comprises of following steps:

### **C 1.4.1 Restoration of basic infrastructure**

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

Houses 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 should be provided by the government.
- Designs for seismic reconstruction of houses provided by the government.
- Material assistance provided through material banks at subsidized rates.
- Design of 20 model houses provided to the public to choose from with an option to have one's own design.

Implement labour-intensive schemes, which generate employment while carrying out restoration of infrastructure using locally available labour.

### **C 1.4.2 Reconstruction of damaged buildings/social infrastructure**

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

Reconstruction comes under recovery phase immediately after relief and rescue operation of the disaster. 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 readdressing and social rehabilitation etc.

#### **Post Disaster Reconstruction**

Post disaster reconstruction 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 redressing

Houses 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.

- Design of 20 model houses provided to the public to choose from with an option to have one's own design.

Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat can be very helpful as it will help in mitigating the ill effects of disasters in future. Every caution should be taken that the reconstructed buildings are safer than the previous ones and should abide by the standard codes of construction. This will also help in building confidence of people as they will feel psychologically safer after going through a particular disaster.

### **C 1.4.3 Restoration of livelihoods**

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

Restoration of livelihoods in post disaster phase will be taken care of by the **NGO's** , **Forest department** (specifically in tribal areas, agriculture department by providing them with various incentives in form of free seeds and fertilizers. The relief fund can also be used constructively so that the lives of people are back to normal as soon as possible by floating various schemes, offering less interest on loans, etc. Implement labour-intensive schemes, which generate employment while carrying out restoration of infrastructure using locally available labour.

### **C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions**

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

#### **Disabled persons**

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

#### **Children**

Orphaned children are fostered, Day centres set up, Orphanages established, Child help lines established, education facilities.

#### **Paraplegics**

Pension scheme introduced for paraplegics, Physiotherapy

#### **Old Persons**

Pension, Old Age Homes established.

#### **Women**

Pension, provide employment if possible (can be in cottage industries)

### **C 1.5 Cross cutting elements**



### **C 1.5.1 Community Based Disaster Management**

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

DC office, NGOs Group, Local Crisis Mgt Group, local CBOs will be the nodal agencies for this work.

### **C 1.5.2 Needs of the Special vulnerability Groups**

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

#### **Disabled persons**

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

#### **Children**

Orphaned children are fostered, Day centres set up, Orphanages established, Child help lines established, education facilities.

#### **Paraplegics**

Pension scheme introduced for paraplegics, Physiotherapy

#### **Old Persons**

Pension, Old Age Homes established.

#### **Women**

Pension, provide employment if possible (can be in cottage industries)

### **C 1.5.3 Addressing climate induced anthropogenic issues**

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

The **Weather Deptt / Climate Change** cell will be the Nodal Agency to capture the extreme events, and to gather the climate change observations.

## C 2 Standard Operating Procedures (and Checklists)

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

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

### C 2.1 SOPs for all concerned Line Departments

SOPs for Revenue, Home, Irrigation Dept, Electricity Dept, Transport, Health, Power, Media, Agriculture Dept, Police, Dept of Industries, District Medical Officer, Public Works Dept, Telecommunication Dept, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Dept, Veterinary Dept, Fire Service, Civil Defence, Municipal Board, Transport, Town Planning, Food & Civil Supplies Dept. and all other concerned departments, will be prepared and maintained.

Standard Operating Procedures for all relevant departments will be prepared in following format:

**Table C 2.1**

<b>Non Disaster Time</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• .</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Warning Time</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• .</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>During Disaster</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• .</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>After Disaster</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• .</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

After consultation with the concerned department’s nodal officers, similar tables like Table C 2.1.1, C 2.1.2.....etc, will be developed for all the concerned departments as discussed above, mentioning the specific roles and responsibilities, phase wise (before, during, after and non disaster time).

**Revenue Department**

1) Preparedness ( non-disaster time)

- Convene the meetings of District Emergency Preparedness Committee.
- Update the District Emergency Management Plan.
- Maintain and activate the District Control Room
- Decide upon the places where Civil Defence posts are to be set up.
- Supervise deployment of Civil Defence officials.
- Check upon inventories of resources, in particular those counteracting hazardous materials..
- Check the supplies of food grains through the Public Distribution System.
- Prepare a list of transit / temporary shelters, and check upon their suitability for accommodating people.
- Set up peace committees in the sensitive areas of the city, with a view to increase citizens’ participation in civic affairs.
- Convene meetings of NGOs in the district, and assign them specific responsibilities for relief, recovery and rehabilitation.

- Coordinate with NDRF, CISF, RAF, and Army Sub-area Command, for support towards response, rescue, evacuation and relief.
- 2) Warning time ( before disaster 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.
- 3) Response time (during disaster time)
- Seek information through early warning agencies such as Local Intelligence Unit (L.I.U.), Central Intelligence Department (CID), Directorate of Factories, Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), and Irrigation Department. Precise information about disasters helps in delimiting the impact area and estimating the impact.
  - Determine the scale of disaster, if it is L1, L2, or L3. Prepare a mobilization plan accordingly.
  - Inform the state government, central government and other agencies, asking for their specific resources and help.
  - Activate District and other city control rooms. Ensure that these facilities are functional on a round-the-clock basis.
  - Alert all the district officials, and ask them to join response, rescue and relief immediately. Cancel employees' leave and ask them to report to duty.
  - Inform the District Magistrates of neighbouring districts about the emergency and seek the coordination of response efforts.
  - Deploy the emergency responders: Police, Fire Services, Civil Defence, PAC, RAF, Army, and Home Guards in rescue operations.
  - Disseminate all the information through the media: newspapers, radio, and TV. Make public announcements if necessary.
  - Commence evacuation in the areas, which are likely to be inundated and marooned.
  - Organize community kitchens in temporary shelters. Seek the participation of NGOs and charity organizations.
  - Distribute relief material, which may include dry ration, kerosene oil, clean drinking water, and some cash assistance to the people who are affected by disasters.
  - Provide information regarding relief through the newspapers and radio.
  - Ensure there is no irregularity or bias in distribution of relief.
  - Inform the Divisional Commissioner, Relief Commissioner and Chief Secretary about the emergency situation. Provide updated report on disasters.
  - Assess the impact of disaster and likely damages. Estimate additional resources required for relief and recovery. Ask for the help from state and central governments, if necessary.

- Assess damages through deployment of assessment teams. Prepare records of damages at the village, ward, Tehsil and district levels.
- Provide recovery support to the affected people in accordance with the government policies in this regard.
- Provide subsidy and arrange bank credit for farmers, small business and tradesmen.
- Implement Employment Assurance Scheme and other labour-intensive works, which provides wages to the people for their subsistence immediately after disasters.
- Undertake a comprehensive assessment of preparedness, relief, recovery and rehabilitation measures taken in a disaster cycle, and improve the strategy for mitigation of disasters.

#### 4) Relief and rehabilitation ( after disaster time)

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

#### **Home department**

Department of Home has an important role of providing security, logistics, and if necessary, assistance in distribution of relief items and provision of equipment for emergency response. It is also the primary agency for Search and rescue.

##### 1) Preparedness ( non-disaster time)

- Designate one Liaison Officer in the department as the Disaster Preparedness Focal Point.
- Designate one officer for the DEOC.
- Prepare an operational Plan for responding to any type of disaster.
- Establish, maintain and train district level search and rescue response team.

- Impart training to the members of Police Force in first aid, evacuation, rescue and relief operations.
- To conduct Search and Rescue training to gram panchayat task forces.
- Prepare an inventory of all man power and equipment available.
- To prepare an inventory of volunteers who have already completed training courses successfully and can be utilized in the search and rescue operations.
- Identify the 'High Risk' and 'Risk' areas for different disasters and instruct the existing police installations located in those areas for keeping themselves in readiness for undertaking emergency rescue, evacuation relief operations.
- Maintain and operate the DEOC throughout the year in preparedness mode during no-disaster times and in emergency mode during disaster times.
- Arrange drills for fire extinguishing, rescue, evacuation and transportation of injured persons and prepare coordinated Action Plans in cooperation with District administration and concerned local agencies
- Hold annual drills on disaster preparedness and response.

2) Warning time ( before disaster time)

- Depute one liaison officer for disaster management within the department.
- Representative to be positioned at the DEOC.
- Maintain communications with the police installations in the areas likely to be affected by disaster.
- Inform nearest police station (from the likely disaster affected area) for dissemination of warning.
- Instruct all concerned to accord priority to disaster related wireless messages, if required by appropriate officials.
- On receipt of directives from the DEOC for evacuation - organize personnel and equipment for evacuation and undertake evacuation operations.
- Earmark reserve task forces, if needed.
- Move task forces to the convenient positions, if needed.

3) Response time (during disaster time)

- Send task forces in disaster affected areas.
- Carry out search & rescue operations.
- Carry out fire fighting operations
- Maintain law and order, especially during relief distribution.
- Keep close watch for any criminal and anti-state activity in the area.
- Keep direct contact with different officers like District EOC and Incident command Posts for taking any steps to combat any situation.
- Assist local administration in removing the dead bodies and debris in affected areas.
- Set up field hospital if required.
- Coordinate with other offices for traffic management in and around damaged areas.
- Assist the local administration in putting a stop to theft and misuse in relief operation.
- Dispatch situation reports to the DEOC.

4) Relief and rehabilitation ( after disaster time)

- Participate in reconstruction and rehabilitation operations, if requested.
- Arrange security of government property and installations damaged in a disaster.

**Irrigation Dept**

1) Preparedness ( non-disaster time)

- Contact addressed and phone numbers of all the staff/officers, vehicles and swimmers of the District.
- Details of irrigation related factors in the District such as rivers, streams, large and medium dams etc.
- Control room arrangements in the Head quarter and appointment of Nodal Officer.
- Details of damage prone places, villages and the approach roads in the District.
- Location of Water level gauge station for flood situation.
- Set up to disseminate information/warning to the EOC/ district irrigation control room and to the damage prone villages in case of flash flood situation.
- Details of immediate action to be taken in case of leakage in large water storage reservoirs.
- Supervision over major storage/reservoirs.
- Very clear explanation of disaster and priorities during disasters to all the staff.
- Effective working of control room at every major dam.
- Adequate number of emergency equipments for communication.
- Periodical checking of Yamuna River, canal-tunnel, roads leading to canal, river etc for maintenance during normal time.

2) Warning time ( before disaster time)

- Ensure that communication equipments like telephone; mobile phone, wireless set and siren etc. are in working condition.
- Keep the technical/non technical staff under your control ready and alert them.
- Get status reports of ponds, dam, canal, and small dams through technical persons.
- Take decision to release the water in consultation with the competent authority and immediately warn the people living in low-lying areas through Control Rooms of District / District in case of increasing flow of water or overflow.
- Keep the alternative safety arrangements ready in case of damage to the river wall.
- Make due arrangements to disseminate the information about the increasing and decreasing water level in Yamuna river.
- Will arrange to provide the de watering pumps, generators, trucks, and bulldozers, excavator, Boats for search and rescue operations wherever are required.

3) Response time (during disaster time)

- Deploy materials for reinforcement of embankments.
- Install pumps so that water outside embankments could be drained out in canals and rivers.

- Coordinate with district administration regarding all the flood protection measures.
- 4) After disaster time
- Will keep the District and EOC informed about river-wise water level and related conditions. If there is no possibility and risk, keep the people and media informed about "everything is safe"
  - If overflow or any leakage is found, He will immediately warn the people living in low-lying areas through District EOC rooms.
  - Take due care for the transportation of drinking water if drinking water is provided through irrigation scheme.
  - Assist the local administration to use boats, de watering pumps etc for search and rescue operations.

### **Electricity and Power Dept**

1) Preparedness ( non-disaster time)

- Prepare the list of available resources as a part of department resource inventory comprising details of the staff members with their contact addresses and telephone numbers, Details of buildings, vehicles and equipments under dept. control.
- Prepare an action plan for repairs / alternative arrangement in the case of electricity disruption as a part of department and District Disaster Management Plan.
- Inspect at every 3 months the power stations, sub-stations etc; which are damage prone.
- The plan should include for timely supply of electric poles, D.Ps, transformers etc; at the time of line disruption.
- Prepare an action plan for immediate procurement of the required tools and equipments for restoration of electric supply on temporary bases.
- The technical personnel from the nearby districts which are not affected.

2) Warning time ( before disaster time)

- Contact the District EOC and assist in their work.
- Ensure that all the employees under him remain present on duty at the District Head quarter.
- Assign work to all officers/employees under the DDMP.
- Receive the instruction for the Deputy Commissioner and will immediate under take all the actions, which are necessary.
- Ensure to make available the resources available and will establish contacts for the same to deploy those at the time of emergency, which are included in the DDMP.
- Consult the Deputy Commissioner to discontinue the supply in case of damage in the line or for the safety of the people and property.
- Make groups having vehicles for the emergency work and will assign the areas.
- Immediately set up a temporary control room in his/her office for dissemination of information during the disaster and will appoint a nodal officer.



3) During disaster time

- Establish contact with the DEOC.
- Prepare a First assessment report in conjunction with other ESFs for the DEOC to take further decision.
- Assist authorities to reinstate generators for public facilities such as Hospital, water supply, police stations, telecommunication building and meteorological stations.
- Dispatch emergency repair teams equipped with tools, tents and food.
- Establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material warehouses.

4) After disaster phase

- Review total extent o damage to power supply installations.
- Take steps to ensure speedy repair and restoration of power supply installations
- Dispatch the task forces with necessary equipments to the place where the electric supply is disrupted and ensure that the same is restarted at the earliest.
- Contact the Central Control to procure the machines and equipments, vehicles, manpower, technical personnel for restoration of the electric supply.

**Transport Dept.**

1) Preparedness ( non-disaster time)

- Keep ready the details of the staff in the dept. with contact numbers, details of bus drivers, conductors, mechanical and supervisory staff, details of location of buses in all the areas of the District available round the clock, details of fuel arrangements for buses for emergency work.
- Do's and Don'ts to be observed strictly during emergencies and details of priorities should be given to the staff.
- Arrangement for additional buses for evacuation of people from the affected areas.
- Keep ready Details of important telephone numbers of water supply schemes, control room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, ports, Army Air force Navy camps and other sensitive places, light houses, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency/calamity.
- Action plan regarding repairs/alternative arrangement in case of disruption of transport services.
- Alternative routes for the transportation and road network.
- Inspect the damage prone Public Transport Depots, pick up stand, control points, garages etc; at the frequency of every three months.
- Plan out for restoration of goods transportation in case of damages observed to the buses and parcel van.
- Prepare an action plan to procure temporary buses, the technical personnel from the nearby district which are not affected.
- Arrange for sufficient quantity of fuel for use during emergency.

- Appoint an employee as a nodal officer to coordinate during emergency at the District Control Room.
- Maintain the equipments available with him 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 working condition.
- 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.

2) Warning time ( before disaster time)

- Set up a temporary special control room and information center at the main bus stand.
- Immediately contact the District control room and will assist in the work assigned to him as a part of his/her duty.
- Ensure that the staff under this/her control is on duty at the Headquarter.
- Assign the work to be done his/her subordinate officers and staff regarding transportation under DDMP and will send them to their sites.
- Receive instructions from the District liaison officer and will do the needful. He will ensure for not allowing passenger buses to move out of the S.T. Depots during final warnings of flood, etc; He will also take safety measures for passengers who cannot return back to their home.
- Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make due arrangements to get those it during emergency.
- Consult the Liaison Officer to close the transportation in the damage prone areas for the safety of the people and the property.
- Make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them.
- Set up a temporary control room for the dissemination of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.
- Make available the sufficient number of S.T. buses to the state administration for the evacuation of the people to safe places from the disaster prone areas.
- Assist the administration to send the messages of warning to the remote areas through the drivers/conductors on transport routes.

3) During disaster time

- Establish contact with the DEOC.
- Take steps for transportation of relief personnel and material to affected areas.
- Take steps for movement of affected population to safer areas.
- Collate and disseminate information regarding operational and safe routes and alternate routes, fuel availability etc. to personnel operating in the field.
- Launch recovery missions for stranded vehicles.

4) After disaster phase

- Assess damage to transportation infrastructure.
- Take steps to ensure speedy repair and restoration of transport links.
- Review the matters regarding closing of movement of buses for safety reason and see that those are restarted very soon.
- Send DMTs with necessary equipments if the transportation is disrupted. He will act in such a way that the transportation is restored again speedily and timely in the priority areas.
- Contact the circle office or central control room if additional equipments vehicles, manpower, technical personnel, which are required to restore the transportation, related activities.
- Use of external Help received from the non affected districts to manage the disaster.

### **Health facilities Dept.**

1) Preparedness (non-disaster time): Health department shall take care to include the following particulars carefully:

- A separate plan for Disaster Management regarding Health.
- Arrangements for exchange of information at District Hospital.
- Appointment of nodal officer.
- Advance arrangements for life saving medicines, insecticides and vaccines.
- Maintenance of vehicles such as ambulance, jeep and other equipments such as generators etc;
- Distribution of work by forming groups of staff during emergency.
- List of private practicing doctors/medical facilities
- Arrangement for survey of Disaster.
- Mobile Dispensary Units.
- Information regarding proper places for on the spot medical services in various Blocks during disaster.
- Dissemination of information among the people regarding the death, injury etc;
- Primary information of Disaster related relief activities to all the staff members.
- Training to Primary Health Center / Community Health Center staff to prevent spreading of diseases among people, animals, and advance planning for the same.
- Blood Group Wise list of blood donors with contact telephone numbers and addresses.
- In coordination with the DDMA, conduct building assessments, identification of structural and non structural mitigation activities.
- Prioritize mitigation activities and ensure budget allocation to such mitigation activities.
- Organise public awareness programs on dos and don'ts for health especially related to disasters.

2) Responses phase ( before disaster)

- Ensure the availability of important medicines, life saving medicines, insecticides and if necessary contact the district authorities for additional supply.
- Round the clock control room at mother Primary Health Center at District level.

- Send the Health Staff for duty in their areas as per the plan of Disaster Management.
- Activate the mobile Health units for the post disaster situation.
- Organize in advance to mobilize the local doctors and local voluntary agency for emergency work.
- Establish the live contact with district / District control rooms.
- Contact the blood donors for blood donation, on the basis of lists prepared.

3) During disaster phase

- Designate one liaison Officer to be present at the DEOC.
- Appoint one personnel as Nodal Health Officer for the affected area.
- Mobilise medical teams and para-medical personnel to go to the affected areas as part of the Rapid Assessment and Quick Response Teams and also at ICP's
- Provide medical assistance to the affected population
- Provide chlorine tablets to people in affected area.
- Special care for women with infants and pregnant women
- Carry out technical assessment on health infrastructure availability and need

4) After disaster phase

- Provide first aid to the injured and shifting of seriously injured people to the nearby hospital/Primary Health Center.
- Send sufficient stock of medicines to the affected areas immediately.
- Make arrangements for the available additional Health staff in the affected areas deputed by the Department of Health.
- Organize to sprinkling of insecticides to prevent spreading of diseases, through people's participation in the affected areas.
- Ensure the purity of drinking water by testing the sources of water.
- Depute the mobile units for first aid.
- Distribution of chlorine tablets including other necessary medicines from house to house through Health staff and local DM volunteers.
- Shift the seriously injured people to the hospital.
- Immediately start the procedure for post mortem of the dead persons as per rules.

**Media (Department of Information and Public Relations):** The Department has to play a major role in education and awareness programmes for better organized preparedness and response at government and community levels. It also plays a main role to collect reliable information on the status of the disaster and disaster victims for effective coordination of relief work at district level. It is the primary agency for Media emergency support function for DEOC.

1) Preparedness (non-disaster time):

- Develop a disaster management plan for the department.

- Designate one Liaison Officer of the department as the Focal Point and inform all concerned.
- Conduct education and awareness for local community
- Popularize the techniques for preparedness and survival during pre-disaster, disaster and post-disaster period through television, radio and other publicity media.
- Ensure strict performance of the allotted duties by radio, television, news media, films and publications related departments.
- Take proper and adequate security steps for the protection of own installations and properties.
- Prepare guidelines / policy for necessary action by mass media on reporting disasters.
- Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan
- Prepare and implement public awareness on mitigation activities.

2) Before disaster phase:

- Acquire accurate scientific information from the Scientific and technology department
- Flash warning signals on all TV and radio networks. Disseminate information to all victims in the affected area
- Curb the spread of rumours.
- Caution the victims about the dos and don'ts during a disaster.

3) During disaster phase:

- Coordinate with the DEOCs for required information for relief workers.
- Provide information of emergency numbers and other key contact numbers on television, through newspapers, loudspeakers and radio networks.
- Send news flashes of latest updates / donation requirements for disaster area.
- Ensure that the news to be broadcasted reflects the true and clear presentation of the actual position and does not create panic in the minds of the people and also advises them to desist from taking unreasonable steps.
- Take steps for publicity of news and directives relating to the situation issued by the DDMA.
- Curtail normal programmes to broadcast essential information on disaster if requested by the DEOC.
- Arrange visit to the affected area by the local and foreign journalists in the interest of publication of accurate and true report in the news.
- Help victims as well as emergency workers in providing information regarding hospitals, help desk.
- Inform unaffected population about hospitals where they can find victims and where assistance is required.

4) After disaster phase:

- Arrange dissemination of information of the short and long term measures of different ministries, Departments/Agencies for relief and rehabilitation of the affected people.

1) Non disaster phase:

- 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.

2) Before disaster phase:

- 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

3) Before disaster phase:

- Depute one liaison officer to the DEOC.
- Monitor damage to crops and identify steps for early recovery.
- Estimate the requirement of Seeds Fertilizers Pesticides, and Labour.
- Organise 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.

4) Post disaster phase:

- Quantify the loss and damage within the quickest possible time and finalizes 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.

## **Police department:**

### 1) Non-disaster phase:

- The SP will coordinate the work of disasters management as nodal officer. He will ensure preparation a separate and comprehensive plan of District regarding the department of police and also prepare details of resources as a part of DDMP. The official will consider the following:

- (a) Details of contacts of all the staff members under the District.
- (b) Details of buildings, vehicles, contractors and the vehicles used by them in their District.
- (c) Maps and statistical data of District areas.
- (d) Resources and Human Resources useful at the time of Disasters.
- (e) Details of police staff and retired officers/staff of the police and control room.
- (f) Details of functions and of staff of District EOC.
- (g) Appointment of nodal officer in the EOC.
- (h) Traffic arrangements towards the disaster affected areas.
- (i) Details of anti-social elements.
- (j) Security arrangements at relief camps and food storages.
- (k) To control the black marketers of the District.
- (l) Security for the transportation of relief material.
- (m) Order immediate police procedures for human death.
- (n) To assist the authorities for the evacuation of people form disaster affected areas.
- (o) To explain to the staff regarding the disaster and the primary measures.
- (p) Adequate equipments for communication.
- (q) List of swimmers.
- (r) Wireless stations in the District and communication network.
  - To update the related details of Disaster Management Plan.
  - To appoint police control room in charge at the time of disaster.
  - To control the traffic towards disaster affected areas.

### 2) Before disaster phase:

- Contact the Deputy Commissioner
- Make advance preparation to implements the action plan for search and rescue.
- Prepare a plan for police personnel for search and rescue operation.
- Arrange to communicate the messages through all the equipments of communication and vehicles as per the requirement.
- Requisition vehicles after obtaining the orders for the same from District authorities.

### 3) During disaster phase:

- Patrol sensitive areas and monitor all the potential troublemakers.

- Assist the district administration with the dissemination of early warnings through wireless network.
- Deploy Search and Rescue teams to save people from life threatening situations.
- Assist in identifying the seriously injured people, and assist the district administration in organizing emergency transport of seriously injured to medical treatment centers
- Assist the district administration with the evacuation of people affected by disasters.
- Ensure that evacuation is carried out in an orderly way with the help of officials and community leaders.
- Provide police guard for those areas which have been evacuated. Ensure safety of property of the people who have left their homes and possessions behind, and outsiders do not have access to evacuated areas.
- Assist in the supply of food grains and other relief items in the disaster-affected areas. Ensure that relief is distributed in an orderly way, and there is no looting or a law and order problem.
- Provide police escort to the relief vehicles if required.
- Control traffic. Ensure that there is no traffic jam. Identify roads, which are to be made one-way, or to be blocked, or where alternate routes are to be provided. Divert traffic whenever necessary.
- Make traffic and security arrangements for visiting VIPs. Ensure that response operations and supply and distribution of relief goods are not really affected.
- Ensure that the police stations are functioning immediately after the emergency at all required locations, as may be requested by the district control room, and that staff are available for the variety of needs that will be presented. Provide security in relief camps and temporary shelters and identify areas that need to be cordoned off.
- Assist district authorities to take necessary action against hoarders, black marketers and those found manipulating relief material in the wake of a disaster.
- Make officers available to inquire into and record deaths, and to assist doctors in carrying out post-mortem.

4) After disaster phase:

- Arrange law and order against theft in the Disaster affected areas.
- Co-ordinate the search and rescue operation through Task Force members, military etc;
- Arrange for security at the relief camps / relief materials stores.
- Ensure that law and order is maintained at the time of distribution of relief material.
- Assist the authorities for evacuation of people to the safe places.

**Dept of Industries:**

1) Non-disaster phase:

- 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 labour 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.
- Arrange regular training for mining employees in the disaster prone areas on disaster issues.
- Prepare and disseminate public awareness material related to chemical accidents.
- Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan for the district

2) Before disaster phase:

- Evacuation of the mineworkers (industry workers ) from the mines (industry) on the receipt of early warning.

3) During disaster time:

- 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.

4) After disaster phase:

- Take steps to plan for rehabilitation of industries adversely affected by disasters.

### **Public Works Dept:**

The Department of Public Works has a vital role in provision and maintenance of vital public infrastructure. It plays the role of primary agency for Public works and engineering emergency

support function at the DEOC. The department will also act as secondary agency for Transport, Information & Planning, and Relief supplies and shelter emergency support functions.

1) Non disaster phase:

- Designate one Liaison Officer in the department as the Disaster Preparedness Focal Point.
- 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 landslides, road accidents etc.

2) Before disaster phase:

- Immediately contact the District EOC for assistance.
- Ensure that all the staff members remain on duty at the Headquarters.
- Send the officers and staff assigning them specific duties
- Under take all action for the disaster management required to be done by the Department after receiving instructions from Deputy Commissioner.
- 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.

3) During disaster phase:

- 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 labourers to work with experienced staff and divide into work-gangs.
- Mobilize community assistance for road clearing by contacting community organizations and gram panchayat 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 centres, 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 centres 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

4) After disaster phase:

- Follow the instructions of the Deputy Commissioner.
- Remain active for search and rescue activities.
- Provide all the available resources and manpower for emergency rescue and response.
- Mobilize the service of technical personnel for the damage survey work to help the District administration.
- 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.

Telecommunication Dept:

1) Non-disaster phase:

- Keep ready the details of the staff in the dept. with contact numbers, details of bus drivers, conductors, mechanical and supervisory staff, details of telephone numbers of water supplies, Control Room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots,

strategically important places, Army, Jail, Police Station and other sensitive places, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency.

- Keep an Action plan ready for repairs/alternative arrangement in case of disruption of telephone line and microwave towers during emergency.
- Inspect the telephone exchanges/sub exchanges in the damage prone area at every 3 months.
- Appoint an officer not below the rank of telephone inspector to coordinate the District EOC during emergency.
- Maintain the equipment under them such as diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable wires, fire equipments, de-dusting equipments etc; which can be used during emergency and ensure every month that these are in working condition.
- Ensure that the telephone lines at the shelters, District hospital/BHUs, police stations, Control Room and other place of emergencies services which can be used during disaster are not disrupted.
- Prepare a list of public properties related to the telephone department which are in the damage prone areas and will make advance arrangements to lessen the damage.
- Ensure the availability of wireless sets

## 2) Before disaster phase:

- Contact the District EOC and assist in the work assigned to him as a part of his/her duty.
- Ensure that the staffs are on duty at the Headquarters.
- Assign work to officers/employees as per the DDMP and send them to the sites.
- Receive instructions from the Deputy Commissioner and do the needful.
- Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and establish contacts for the same during emergency.
- Consult the liaison officer/Block Administrative Officer to discontinue the units which are damage prone or for the safety of the people and the property.
- Make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas out of affected areas to them.
- Set up a temporary control room for the exchange of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.

## 3) During disaster phase:

- Try to ensure that communication channels are affected to a minimum in disaster hit areas.
- Open an emergency helpline if possible.

## 4) After disaster phase:

- Follow the instruction of the Deputy Commissioner
- Deploy the resources and men power available to manage the disaster.
- Review the situation regarding disconnected telephone lines due to safety majors and re-establish the communication network as soon as possible.
- Send the Disaster Management Teams [Task Forces] with necessary equipments for restoration of the telephone lines speedily where the lines are disrupted and to such places; which are strategically important.

- Contact the Officer or the Central Control Room to obtain the equipments, machines vehicles, manpower, and technical personnel to restore the telephone lines.
- Arrange to obtain external Help to manage the disaster.
- Prepare a primary survey report of damage in respective areas and will send the same to District EOC and also to his/her administrative Head urgently.
- Arrange for temporary hotlines services or temporary telephone connections at District EOC, Hospitals, Shelters, Police Station, Bus depots etc; with D.G sets if necessary.
- Immediately under take the emergency repairing work.

### **Animal Husbandry Dept:**

#### 1) Non-disaster stage:

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

#### 2) Before disaster phase:

- Consult the Liaison Officer to prevent the probable epidemic among the cattle and also for the safety measures.
- Assign the work to be done to the subordinate officers and staff and send them to their sites.
- Immediately contact the District Control Room and will assist in the work.

- Ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters
- Receive instructions from the district liaison officer and do the needful.
- Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make necessary arrangements to obtain those during emergency.
- Set up a temporary control room for the exchange of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.
- Make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them.

3) Post disaster phase:

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

Fire Service Dept:

1) Non-disaster phase:

- Prepare a list of most vulnerable sites and critical installations.
- Prepare a traffic and deployment plan for all the fire vehicles.
- Maintain all the fire brigade vehicles in operative conditions.
- Develop mutual aid agreements with the fire stations of private and public sector.
- Train fire personnel in Hazardous matter and Emergency Medicine Services.
- Publicize their phone numbers and station locations in local newspapers.
- The fire department should give lectures on fire safety in various offices, schools, colleges and universities.
- Fire risk assessment of every commercial premise should be mandatory for identifying the hazards. The assessment should look at the needs of even physically challenged people. The fire department should hold seminars for educating people about fire safety measures and train them in deploying the fire fighting equipment.
- The number of fire incidents tends to go up in the summers, so there is need to be more cautious. Most of the time, fire breaks out due to a short circuit. The fire department should conduct surprise checks at commercial premises. Those found guilty of flouting safety norms should be punished.
- Forest Fire prone areas should be identified and extra vigilance be ensured in such cases.
- Every year pre-fire season meetings should be organized to take the stock of the preparedness at Range level

- Train the Gram panchayat disaster management committees in forest fire prevention, protection and control, especially in those gram panchayats which are located at the fringes of forest areas.
- 2) Before disaster phase ( in case there is a warning or a probability of a fire):
- Arrange for water tanks, fire extinguishers at the location.
  - Coordinate with the electricity dept. in case it has to be cut off.
  - Evacuate the place.
  - if there is any fire incident, the information should not only reach the fire station but also the EOC and the nearest hospital to gear up the emergency medical service
- 3) During disaster phase:
- Carry out fire fighting operations
  - Prioritize saving lives.
  - Minimize stampede during rescue and evacuation process.
  - Give special attention to disabled people/ children during rescue procedure.
  - coordinate with the transport coordinator for replenishing the depleted stock of fire water at the incident site through water tanks
- 4) After disaster phase:
- Follow instructions from the rescue team.

### **Forest dept:**

- 1) Non-disaster phase:
- 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

2) Before disaster phase:

- Contact the District control room and will assist where necessary.
- Ensure that the staffs under this/her control is on duty at the Headquarter.
- Assign the work under DDMP to his/her subordinates officers and staff and will send them to their sites.
- Receive the instructions from the District Liaison Officer and will do the needful for the forest department.
- Ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP during emergency.
- Arrange for wireless, telephones, men power, bit guard, forest guard for in advance information of the disaster in the damage prone areas and will play key role with the District administration to warn the public.
- Make in advance arrangement for fuel wood and bamboos for priority areas.

3) During disaster phase:

- Respond within the department as per the department disaster management plan
- The liaison officer will coordinate with DEOC for information exchange & also for requirements of resources to & from DEOC

4) After disaster phase:

- Follow the instructions of the District Liaison Officer.
- Remain on duty assign to him for search and rescue work.
- Engage the resources and men power available to manage the disaster.
- Implement the provisions of DDMP.
- Provide services of technical personnel to the District administration for damage survey.
- Prepare a primary report of damage for the affected areas.
- Take actions to provide electricity, water and latrine to the temporary shelters in the forest areas. He will also see the condition of approach road leading to the temporary shelters and will get it repaired.
- Take immediate action for the repairing of roads, bridges, check dams, cause way and public properties in the forest, which are damage and will see that the transportation runs smoothly.
- Send task forces with vehicles, tree cutters, ropes, flood light, generator in cases of closure of roads

**Home guard dept:**

1) Non-disaster phase:

- 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, 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.
- 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.

2) Before disaster phase:

- 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.
- 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

3) During disaster phase:

- Follow the instructions from district commandant.
- Home guards are trained for certain disasters, so they should ensure that their every action should follow from those trainings and logic depending on situation.
- First priority should be saving lives.
- Provide assistance to District Police and Fire Services
- Establish liaison with government officials
- Monitor local situations closely
- Organize Citizens' committees and seek their participation in response and recovery
- Assist in distribution of relief
- Participate in damage assessment exercises

4) After disaster phase:

- 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

## **Municipal Board**

1) Non-disaster phase:

- Clean all the drains before rains begin. It will improve the carrying capacity of drains.
- Check all the pumps available with municipal corporation for draining floodwater.
- All the pumps should be in working condition.
- Check the quality of drinking water in the city, in particular before the rainy season.
- Contamination of drinking water may lead to serious consequences for public health.

2) Before disaster phase:

- Deploy water pumps and drain rainwater.
- Provide basic sanitation facilities in temporary shelters.
- Organize public health and sanitation programs that decontaminate industrial areas.
- Take up vaccination drive after flooding.
- Assist in distribution of relief
- Distribute chlorine tablets and bleaching powders for purification of drinking water.
- If necessary, organize supply of drinking water through tankers or containers in trucks.

3) During disaster phase:

- Co-ordinate with various dept. such as PWD dept., fire services dept.
- Provide trucks (available vehicles) for movement of people, resources and essential equipments.
- Maintain essential services: water supply, and electricity
- Provide essential services in transit shelters / relief camps

4) After disaster phase:

- Technical specialists from municipal dept. should provide further strength to the search and rescue team.
- Provide earthmoving equipments for debris clearance
- Repair roads / irrigation structures and ensure continuity of relief supply
- Provide essential services in transit shelters / relief camps.

**Department of Food, civil supplies and consumer affairs:**

The department will be responsible for identifying the basic needs of food in the aftermath of a disaster or emergency, to obtain appropriate supplies and transporting such supplies to the disaster area. It is the primary agency for Food emergency support function for DEOC.

1) Non disaster phase:

- Develop a district disaster management plan for the department & update it annually.
- Develop a plan that will ensure timely distribution of food to the affected population.
- Maintain a stock of food relief items for any emergency.
- Prepare & implement department's mitigation plan

2) Before disaster phase:

- Catalogue of available resources of food

3) During disaster phase:

- Determine the critical need of food for the affected area in coordination with DEOC and ICP's
- Coordinate with local authorities and other ESFs to determine requirements of food for affected population.
- Mobilise and coordinate with other ESFs for air dropping of food to affected site.
- Prepare separate food packs for relief camps as well as large quantity containers.
- Ensure that food distributed is fit for human consumption
- Ensure quality and control the type of food.
- Allocate food in different packs that can be given to families on a taken home basis while others that can be distributed in relief camps
- Control the quality and quantity of food that is distributed to the affected population.
- Ensure that special care in food distribution is taken for women with infants, pregnant women and children.

4) After disaster phase:

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

**Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Dept:**

1) Non disaster phase:

- Setting up of control room and arrangement for control room operator.
- Assign the responsibility as nodal officer to the Engineer or any other officer.
- Prepare an alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water in case of failure of regular water distribution system during disaster.
- Detailed information of available water resources in all the villages of the District.
- Arrangement of Govt./ Private tankers to provide water temporary and immediately.
- Preventive measures for water borne diseases and chlorination of water.
- Availability of safe drinking water in the affected areas.
- Inform Staff about the disasters.
- Identify transit shelters, which have some sanitation facility.
- Identify unacceptable water sources and take necessary precautions to ensure that no water is accessed from such sources, either by sealing such
- arrangements or by posting the department guards.

2) Before disaster phase:

- Organize the teams to check the sources of water / drinking water.
- Standby arrangement of tankers for drinking water through tankers or any others available sources.

- Will arrangements for DG sets for electric supply due to possibility of disruption of the electric supply same at the time of Disaster
  - Will make available chlorine tablets in sufficient quantity and arrange to distribute through DMTs.
- 3) During disaster phase:
- Implement the alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water in case of failure of regular water distribution systems during disaster.
  - Ensure that remaining or unaffected sources of water do not get contaminated and the distribution of water is equal to all victims in the area.
  - Identify and mark damaged water pipelines and contaminated water bodies and inform disaster victims against using them.
  - Construct temporary toilets in relief camps and mobile toilet facilities for affected areas.
  - Ensure hygiene and sanitation of the relief camps and affected areas through disasters.
  - Locate drinking water facilities separate from sewer and drainage facilities
- 4) After disaster phase:
- Implement the alternative contingency plan to provide drinking water in case of failure of regular water distribution systems during disaster.
  - Start work for immediate repairing of water pipes in case of damage.
  - Arrange to check the water tanks, overhead tanks, and pumps, reservoirs and other water sources.
  - Provide chlorinated water either by activating group water supply schemes, individual schemes or through tankers.
  - Provide drinking water to the relief camps / relief kitchens, shelters etc through available resources.
  - Provide sanitation facilities in all the temporary shelters.

## **C 2.2 Hazard specific SOPs for designated Departments and Teams**

Before moving to individual disasters there are certain steps that are common for each disaster and required to be taken during any disaster.

Revenue dept: After disaster

- Start relief activities including emergency relief distribution and work out the strategy of damage assessment and provide the formats for the same and explain to all the staff members. Segregate the villagers and areas victimized by the disaster and activate the DMTs.
- Guide the team members about the payments of relief accident to damage as per the rules and policies of the government before the start of duty.
- Arrange for drinking water and essential things at community kitchen / relief camps as per the necessity.
- Work out the primary estimates of the damage.

Transport dept: After disaster

- Take steps for transportation of relief personnel and material to affected areas.
- Take steps for movement of affected population to safer areas.
- Collate and disseminate information regarding operational and safe routes and alternate routes, fuel availability etc. to personnel operating in the field.
- Launch recovery missions for stranded vehicles.

Health dept, Home guard dept.: Has a very important role in every step and discussed in detail in its SOP section.

Animal Husbandry dept. and Veterinary dept.: Should make sure that dead bodies of animals are disposed to the earliest so as to mitigate the chances of an epidemic.

Department of Food, civil supplies and consumer affairs should ensure availability of food in relief camps and temporary shelters.

Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Dept should ensure supply of clean water and ensure hygiene in relief camps and temporary shelters.

1) Earthquake:

**Non-disaster stage and before disaster stage:**

Earthquake generally do not give warning in advance so not much can be done in before disaster stage. However during non-disaster stage certain steps can be taken which can reduce the ill effects of an earthquake. All the construction, reconstruction, retrofitting work should be earthquake resistant and according to the safety standards. Lists of codes are already in place to monitor the construction practices in the district. Bureau of India Standards, national Building codes of India and subsequent amendments in various acts provides sufficient legal protection to the enforcing agencies for safe construction practices. Major government bodies undertaking construction and grant permission to the private players' viz. **PWD (Main body), Urban/Rural Development Authority,**

**Awass Vikas Parishad, and Irrigation and Flood Control Department** shall ensure that structural safety measures are followed well. These bodies should:

- Inspect buildings and structures that are critical to emergency services operations and mass care activities. Designate those that may be occupied and identify / mark those that are unsafe.
- Inspect buildings and structures that may threaten safety. Identify / mark those that are unsafe and may not be occupied.
- Inspect less critical damaged structures. Designate those that may be occupied and identify / mark those that are unsafe to occupy.
- Make arrangements for the demolition of condemned structures.

Also training awareness programs/ mock drill should be conducted to make people aware regarding steps to be taken during a quake.

### **Response stage and after disaster stage**

Primary Responders Supportive Service:

**Revenue Department, District Police, Health, Fire Services, Civil Defence, and Home Guards, NGOs, PWD, Irrigation, Municipal Corporation, and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited.**

Information and Communication:

Gather information regarding the deaths, injuries and damages. Conduct a ground or aerial survey to determine the scope of the damage, casualties, and the status of key facilities. Damage assessment is a vital exercise in order to identify areas where urban search and rescue operations are to be conducted, and a priority for conduct of these operations is to be established.

- Establish communication links with the Divisional Commissioner, Rewa, and all the senior officials in Bhopal including the Chief Secretary and Relief Commissioner.
- Communication links are most important for search and rescue operations, and flow of medical assistance and emergency supplies. Since land-based communications lines are thrown out of gear by the earthquake, ask the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) to restore communication lines immediately.

Deployment of Search and Rescue Teams:

- Disconnect the electrical supplies to the damaged area, unless the State Electricity Board considers it safe to resume electric supplies.
- Deploy Search and Rescue teams of the District Police, Fire Service, and Indian Army in earthquake response immediately.
- Remove trapped and injured people from collapsed buildings, and organize administration of first aid.
- Ask for the deployment of NDRF, Rapid Action Force (RAF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) etc.
- Ask for reinforcement from the Fire Services and police from all the neighbouring districts.

- Procure necessary equipment for the Search and Rescue operations: cranes, gas cutters, earthmovers from the neighbouring districts. Seek the help of private sector in getting the necessary search and rescue equipment.
- If search and rescue teams available locally are not adequate for responding to the situation, make a request for deployment of search and rescue teams from abroad.
- Protect the collapsed houses from theft and burglary. Do not allow salvaging of these houses, unless it is safe to enter. Ensure that only family members are allowed to salvage their houses.
- Cordon off the earthquake-affected areas and regulate the traffic. Control access to the area until it is safe. Only those people directly involved in emergency response operations should be allowed to enter. Ensure that the search and rescue operations continue unimpeded.
- Transportation dept. and Municipal board should arrange heavy machinery for debris clearance.

#### Emergency Relief, Medical Assistance and Disposal of Dead Bodies:

- Assess the needs of emergency relief and submit the demand to the state and central governments.
- Get as many ambulances as possible. Arrange transportation of all the injured to urban hospitals.
- Since physical injuries are likely to be very extensive, orthopaedic surgery will be required on a large scale.
- Remove all the rubble, wreckage and other material, which block or hamper the performance of emergency response functions. Undertake demolition and other actions to clear obstructed roads.
- Ask the traffic police to provide access routes for transportation of emergency relief. In those cases, where alternative routes are to be provided, seek the help of PWD and even Indian Army. Construct emergency detours and access roads. Repair or reinforce roads and bridges even on a temporary basis.
- Control traffic. Ensure that search and rescue teams and relief teams could reach the earthquake-affected areas without any delay.
- Organize mass funerals if the number of deaths is high.
- Arrange for disposal of cattle that perished in the earthquake. It could be a serious health hazard.
- Establish a protocol for determining the appropriate time to allow evacuees and the general public to re-enter the area that was severely impacted.

#### Assessment: Food, Drinking Water and Temporary Shelter:

- Assess the needs of food and drinking water based on preliminary estimates of damages.
- Ask the Civil Supplies Department, NGOs and charitable organizations to make the provision for food and drinking water.
- Ask the Municipal Corporation and Development Authority to provide clean drinking water through tanks and installation of hand pumps.
- Organize a public health campaign in the earthquake-affected areas for immunization against epidemics. Outbreak of an epidemic is serious possibility.
- Make provision for special health and nutrition needs of the vulnerable groups: children, women and the old,



- Since a large number of people will be homeless, assess the needs of temporary shelter.
- Set up temporary shelter made of local building material and GI sheets.
- Provide sanitation facilities in all the temporary shelters.

#### Earthquake Recovery, Rehabilitation and Mitigation:

- Set up an independent project for recovery and rehabilitation. It involves a huge amount of work, which cannot be undertaken in a routine administrative course.
- Announce a recovery and rehabilitation program, based on the assessment of damages.
- Restore all the civic services and critical infrastructure first. Ensure that electricity and water supply are restored, and phones are working. Repair roads and bridges as soon as possible. Check that all the critical irrigation structures in the district are safe and do not threaten flooding.
- Open all the schools as soon as possible. Resumption of schools is very helpful in restoring normalcy.
- Arrange financial assistance and credit to small business, traders, artisans, service-providers, and farmers so that they can resume their agricultural operations.
- Implement labour-intensive schemes, which generate employment.
- Prepare a reconstruction program, which includes components of loans and subsidy.
- Insist upon the inclusion of earthquake-resistant features in Construction.
- Appoint engineers at the local level to supervise the reconstruction program. Train them in earthquake engineering.
- Set up a program for the dissemination of earthquake-resistant technology among people through building centres, and popular media.
- Develop financial incentives for seismic strengthening of houses.

2) Flood: Sidhi District Flood Action Plan has been prepared by authorities and attached in annexure for reference.

3) Fires:

#### **Non disaster and before disaster phase:**

Home dept. should arrange drills for fire extinguishing, rescue, evacuation and transportation of injured persons and prepare coordinated Action Plans in cooperation with District administration and concerned local agencies

Forest dept. should:

- Highlight fire prone areas and extra vigilance be ensured for such areas. 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

Fire dept. should:

- Prepare a list of most vulnerable sites and critical installations.
- Prepare a traffic and deployment plan for all the fire vehicles.

- Maintain all the fire brigade vehicles in operative conditions.
- Develop mutual aid agreements with the fire stations of private and public sector.
- Train fire personnel in Hazardous matter and Emergency Medicine Services.
- Publicize their phone numbers and station locations in local newspapers.
- The fire department should give lectures on fire safety in various offices, schools, colleges and universities.
- Fire risk assessment of every commercial premise should be mandatory for identifying the hazards. The assessment should look at the needs of even physically challenged people. The fire department should hold seminars for educating people about fire safety measures and train them in deploying the fire fighting equipment.
- The number of fire incidents tends to go up in the summers, so there is need to be more cautious. Most of the time, fire breaks out due to a short circuit. The fire department should conduct surprise checks at commercial premises. Those found guilty of flouting safety norms should be punished.
- Forest Fire prone areas should be identified and extra vigilance be ensured in such cases.
- Every year pre-fire season meetings should be organized to take the stock of the preparedness at Range level
- Train the Gram panchayat disaster management committees in forest fire prevention, protection and control, especially in those gram panchayats which are located at the fringes of forest areas

During and after disaster phase:

Home guard dept. and Municipal board should:

- Provide assistance to District Police and Fire Services

Fire dept. should:

- Carry out fire fighting operations
- Prioritize saving lives.
- Minimize stampede during rescue and evacuation process.
- Give special attention to disabled people/ children during rescue procedure.
- coordinate with the transport coordinator for replenishing the depleted stock of fire water at the incident site through water tanks

## **Checklist of Various Departments**

### **Revenue dept:**

- Update District Disaster Management Plan; Phone numbers, officials, details of offices and facilities
- Check upon communication network: phones, wireless, fax, Internet
- Update road and traffic maps of the district.
- Activate District Control Rooms. Assign employees to the Control Rooms.
- Review the deployment of Civil Defense officials

- Check upon availability and deployment of fire tenders available with State Fire Services and other public and private sector companies.
- Convene meetings of District Emergency Preparedness Committee
- Convene NGOs' meeting; prepare a list of NGOs with their Functional Specialization and Geographical Coverage.
- Check the Availability of Food Grains in PDS shops.
- Standardize a List of Relief Items for Distribution.
- Prepare a transport plan for evacuation and distribution of relief.
- Prepare a plan for VIPs' movement.
- Prepare a media plan for dissemination of information to the people of the district; local newspapers, radio, TV and cable.

### **Police Dept:**

- Prepare a deployment plan for police forces
- Check the availability and readiness of the search and rescue teams from within the District Police.
- Check wireless communication network and set up links with the District Control Room; Make additional wireless sets available.
- Develop a traffic plan for contingencies arising out of disasters—one-way, blocked ways, alternate routes, and traffic diversion.
- Develop a patrolling plan for critical facilities and installations
- Keep a minimum number of vehicles available with the Police in readiness.
- Prepare a plan for VIP visits to disaster-affected areas
- Identify anti-social elements who could create nuisance and take appropriate preventive action.

### **Health dept:**

- Prepare a Health Contingency Plan for deployment of health and medical personnel
- Set up and maintain Emergency Medicine Services and Trauma Care Units
- Prepare mutual aid arrangement among government and private hospitals in the government.
- Ensure necessary stock of medical supplies and blood.
- Organize maternity care centres in every Tehsil
- Keep operative facilities in readiness.
- Seek mutual aid arrangement with hospitals in district.

### **Fire dept:**

- Prepare a list of vulnerable sites and critical installations.
- Publicize phone numbers and location of all the fire stations in the city.
- Develop mutual aid agreements with fire stations of private and public sector
- Undertake exercises in chemical safety along with other first responders.

- Prepare manual and guides for Hazardous Matter and Emergency Medical Services

#### **Home guard dept:**

- Prepare a list of divisions and divisional in-charge officials and submit the list to the District Magistrate
- Share deployment plan of Civil Defense personnel with District Police and Fire Services
- Provide training and orientation in emergency services
- Organize citizens committees at ward level.

#### **Irrigation dept:**

- Inspect all the embankments, and check their height and slope.
- Check the top of the embankments, and if they have been cleared of encumbrances / encroachments and if they are monitor able.
- Check that all the embankments have been repaired / reinforced, in particular those embankments which were damaged during the last floods.
- Check the drainage system of the embankments and ensure that the seepage and rat holes, etc. have been closed.
- Check that all the materials required for protecting embankments have been stored at places critical points.
- Check that the Junior engineers and other staff have been assigned their sections.
- Check that all rain gauge stations are functional, and arrangements have been made to report the readings.
- Check the regulators and siphons.
- Check that they have been repaired and cleaned, increasing the flow of water.

#### **Municipal corp.:**

- Check all the drains have been cleaned before rainy season.
- Check water pumps are available for draining rain water.
- Maintain adequate stock of chlorine tablets and bleaching powder.
- Maintain a list of temporary shelter

#### **Agriculture Department**

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.
- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Information provided to all concerned officers about the disasters, likely damages to crops and plantations, and information about ways to protect the same.
- The NGOs and the other relief organizations are informed about the resources of the department.

- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

### **Telephone Department**

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

### **PWD**

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

### **Electricity dept.:**

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

### **Water Supply Department**

- The department is familiar with the disaster response plan and disaster response procedures are clearly defined.
- Orientation and training for disaster response plan and procedures undertaken.

- Special skills required during emergency operations imparted to the officials and the staff.
- Reviewed and updated the precautionary measures and procedures, the precautions to be taken to protect equipment, the post-disaster procedures to be followed.
- Adequate warning mechanisms for informing people to store an emergency supply of water have been developed.
- Procedures established for the emergency distribution of water if existing supply is disrupted.
- An Officer has been designated as Nodal Officer for Disaster Management.
- Sources of materials required for response operations have been identified.

### **District Collector**

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

## **C 3 Financial Provisions for Disaster Management**

This section will focus on the financial provisions and allocations made at district level in preparing (According to ACT No. 53 of 2005 – the Disaster Management Act, 2005, Chapter IX, Finance, Account and Audit.)

The following Funds are recommended to be established for fulfilling the needs during disasters:

### **Establishment of funds by the State Government**

The State Government shall immediately after notifications 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;

DC office, Revenue Deptt will be the nodal agency.

## **C 4 Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders**

### C 4.1 Mapping of stakeholders in the District

The mapping exercise will be carried out in detail, at the district level, including the following stakeholders:

The following Stakeholders for the disaster management plan have been outlined:

1. Private and Public Sectors
2. Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organisations
3. Religious Institutions
4. Academic Institutions
5. International Humanitarian organizations

#### C 4.1.1 Private and Public Sectors:

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

In the public sector Indian railways has an effective disaster management system in place that can be used as a starting point while developing further strategies. So the rail dept. can be taken in consideration for effective planning and implementation. In Sidhi district public dept. are though capable of providing skilled human resource much of the equipments are rented from private players and construction groups. Some of the private groups are:

Sr. no.	Name of contractor
1.	Major Pandey Construction Company, Uttar Karondiya, Sidhi
2	Baghel and Sons, Satna
3	M/s Bhawati Enterprises House Riwa
4	M/s B.R. Civil Cont. Gangve House, riwa

Apart from this the JP cement factory in Baghwar can provide good number of relief equipments readily in case of a disaster.

#### **C 4.1.2 Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organisations:**

Local NGOs and CBOs, due to their proximity to community, can act as a vital link between government and community particularly during emergencies. No NGO is working on particular issue of disaster management however various NGO agencies in the district can help in various ways in case of disaster such as provision for food and drinking water, providing temporary shelters, rescue work in some cases, teaching children in case they are unable to attend schools during emergency etc. NGO's can sensitize the community and create awareness for programme and preparation of Community Based Disaster Management planning.

#### **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. Name of such centers are included in annexure.

#### **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.

Academic institutions part from providing education to children on disaster management topic can act as perfect venues for mock drills and mass awareness centers. At time of emergency schools and colleges can be used as temporary shelters as well at suitable locations.

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

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

#### **C 4.1.5 International Humanitarian Organizations:**

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



phases of the disaster management cycle. In this section, a comprehensive list of all the concerned international humanitarian organizations will be prepared, with contact details.

#### **C 4.2 Responsibilities of the stakeholders**

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

The responsibilities of all the key stakeholders include:

- 1) Providing inputs during non disaster stage to build up an effective DM plan and its implementation. Inputs at this stage can be knowledge sharing.
- 2) Providing available resources (human resources, financial, inventory) at crunch times.
- 3) Coordinating with various dept. such as search and rescue team, health dept etc.
- 4) Make efforts in providing temporary shelters and basic amenities at/after the time of disaster.  
Volunteering to organize and maintain the relief centers
- 5) Working with the Disaster team in restoration of livelihoods
- 6) Being actively connected with the restoration and reconstruction process

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

During emergencies district may require support from other adjoining districts, which are not affected by disasters. For this, the Distt. EOC head can seek help from other districts through Divisional Commissioner or State EOC. This portion elaborate the issues pertaining to mutual support, understanding and coordination at the inter district level. The DDMA's of adjoining districts or of all the districts in one subdivision should later integrate their disaster plans so as to have a joint approach when dealing with disasters. Rewa district, being more advanced have better services and resources to deal with disasters than any other adjoining district. Also Singrauli district have many industries that can provide them the resources during emergency. Also this district poses hazards so coordination should be done with the district.

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

The recommended “integrated disaster management plan” follows ‘Top to Bottom’ approach i.e the communities are the first one to response.

Then there is disaster management committees on gram panchayat level and block level upto the district level.

On each stage, the nodal contact people are appointed who will ensure the adequacy of resources in dealing with disasters.

The roles and responsibilities of various officers are clearly mentioned upon activation of the ICS in the Response planning section.

Block development officers will be the primal agencies to coordinate during emergency times.

## **C 7            Dissemination of DM Plan**

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

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

- National disaster Management Authority (NDMA), multilateral agencies (aid agencies), SDMA/SEC, state line departments and defense services.
- To the district authorities, government departments, NGOs and other agencies and institutions within the district. At district level the DDMA can be discussed and views can be shared during TL meetings where heads of all govt. dept. in the district are present. A copy of the plan or a short summary including the SOP of that particular dept. should be provided to each head so that it could be circulated among the dept. members. Various tests are conducted for govt. jobs and promotions. A part of DDMP or NDMP can be included in the syllabus so that people can go through the relevant plans.
- Through mass media to the general public. It can be discussed in local and national newspapers on a monthly basis or weekly basis. Social networking sites can help in spreading the ideology.

The content of the plan should be explained through well designed and focused awareness programmes. The awareness programmes should be prepared in the local language to ensure widespread dissemination. Media should be extensively used for public awareness programs.

These will include

- newspapers, TV, local cable networks
- Publicity material Schools, colleges and other public institutions should be specifically targeted.

### **C 7.1            Plan Evaluation**

The purpose of monitoring & evaluation of DDMP is to determine the adequacy of resources, co-ordination between various agencies, community participation, partnership with NGOs and other entities, Post-disaster evaluation mechanism, Periodic uploading of plans at India Disaster

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

The district disaster management plan will be evaluated for any shortcomings in organizational structures, available technology, response mechanism following reports on drills or exercises and after every big disaster to assess the adequacy of the plan's procedure and approach to effectively deal the emergency situations. The evaluation will be done by district disaster management advisory committee under the aegis of DDMA.

### **C 7.2 Plan Update**

The frequency of updating the plan (DDMP) will be mentioned (it should be every year, as per DM Act).

Following parameters can be taken in consideration while updating the plan

- updated inventory of Resources in the District
- update Human Resources
- Technology to be used

An annual conference for updating Disaster Management Plan will be organized where all concerned Departments & agencies would participate and give recommendation on specific issues.

The plan will be updating in-between the year when shortcomings are observed in organisations structures, Response mechanism and others.

The following Annexure must be included along with the plan. Additional Annexure can also be attached according to the specific Need.

## C 8.1

### Important Contact numbers

Latest important contact numbers of District and Block level key officials AND agencies including EOC, DMTs, DDMOs (District Disaster Management Officers), DDMC members, DC Office, Revenue & Relief deptt, fire, irrigation and flood control, police, and other nodal authorities/ persons will be provided.

#### List of important contact numbers:

STD Code of Sidhi : +91 - 7822

Name of the Officer	Designation	Contact Number(s)	
		Office	Residence
Dr. Masood Akhtar(IAS)	Collector & District Magistrate	252204	252203
Sh. Dharmendra Choudhary	Supdt. of Police	252209	252208
Sh. A.K. Pandey	Distt. & Sess. Judge	250099	252270
Dr. Jagdish Chandra Jatia	CEO, ZP, Sidhi	250419	250262
Dr. J.P. Dubey	Additional Collector	252255	
Sh. B.B. Pandey	SDM Gopad Banas	252481	
Sh. Prem Shankar Pandey	SDM Majhauli	07803-242242	
Sh. S.L. Prajapati	SDM Churhat	07802-272216	
Sh. H.S. Maravi	Incharge District Planning/Statistical Officer	252479	
Sh. Gautam Adhikari	Women & Child Dev. Officer	250302	
Sh.	District Excise Officer	252278	250342
Sh.	District Employment Officer	252368	
Sh. Yogesh Singh	District Informatics Officer	250123	
Sh. S.K. Tiwari	Assitt. Commissioner Tribal Development	252257	
Sh. Umesh Verma	District Treasury Officer	252258	
Sh. Umesh Tiwari	Asstt. Director Public Relation	250566	
Sh. N.P. Aharwal	District Registrar	250808	
Sh. R.K. Singh	Dy. Director Panchayat	250282	251512
Sh. Sanat Kumar Mishra	District Food & Civil Supplies Officer	250220	
Sh. Rai Singh	District Education Officer	252248	250358
Sh. Mishra	Asstt. Director Education	252248	252831
Sh. S.K.Singh	District Industry Centre	252266	

Sh. Mangleshwar Singh	Dy. Director Animal Husbandry	252376	252316
Sh. Sharma	District Mining Officer	250166	251355
Sh. V.K. Singh	Asstt. Director Fisheries	252332	
Sh. Sharma	Asstt. Director Agriculture	252254	
Sh. D.P. Verman	Dy. Superintendent of Police	252212	
Dr. M.P. Tiwari	Chief Medical & Health Officer	252234	252177
Dr. V.B.Singh	Civil Surgeon & Hospital Superintendent	252207	252498
	District Hospital	252207	
Sh. A.H. Sabir	Executive Engineer PWD	252218	252206
Sh. Jharia	Executive Engineer PWD (NH Division)	252302	
Sh. V.K. Tiwari	Executive Engineer PHED	252296	252326
Sh. N.K. Bidauria	Executive Engineer RES	252435	250346
Sh. R.B. Sharma	Forest Officer Sidhi	252235	252286
Sh. G.D. Tripathi	Executive Engineer MPEB	252262	252269
	Complaints MPEB	252201	
	Assitt.Engineer Rural Electricity	252431	
Sh. P.K. Soni	District Telecommunication Engineer	250056	
	SDO Telecommunications	252283	
	Head Post Office	252202	
Sh. Solanki	District Jail	252212	
Sh. K.P. Pandey	Tehsildar Gopadbanas	252306	
Sh. A.P. Mishra	Tehsildar Churhat	07802-272216	
Sh.	Tehsildar Rampur Naikin	07802-272447	
Sh. Suresh Chandra Mishra	Tehsildar Kusmi	07804-243635	
Sh. Jitendra Tiwari	Tehsildar Majhauili	07803-242242	
Sh. R.S. Soni	Tehsildar Sihawal	264714	
Sh. P.N. Mishra	CEO Rampur Naikin	07802-272437	
Sh. B.B.S. Chouhan	CEO Majhauili	07803-242227	
Sh. Adhar Singh Kushram	CEO Kusmi	07804 – 243645	
Sh. R.K.Srivastva	CEO Sidhi	281854	
Sh. R.R. Bari	CEO Sihawal	264712	

## 8.2 ) District profile

### No. of Ambulances and vehicles in various hospitals

S.No.	Block	Janani Express (for emergency delivery)	CHC's	PHCs	District hospital actual
1	Sidhi	2	1	0	3
2	Rampur	2	4	0	0
3	Majholuli	2	2	0	0
4	Kusmi	2	1	0	0
5	Sihawal	2	1	0	0
6	Total	10	9	0	3

# 1 mobile hospital in Kusmi block: Deendayal Hospital.

# 1 ambulance is with Nagar palika Sidhi.

### C. Medical Officers:

S.No.	Block	Allopathic Hospitals	Aur. /Unani Hospitals	CHC's actual (Allotted)	PHCs actual (Allotted)	District hospital actual (Allotted)
1	Sidhi	13	10	1(2)	1(3)	12 (15)
2	Rampur	8	4	5(5)	3(10)	0
3	Majholuli	5	2	1(2)	1(7)	0

<b>4</b>	<b>Kusmi</b>	2	1	1(3)	0(4)	0
<b>5</b>	<b>Sihawal</b>	4	12	0(2)	2(9)	0
<b>6</b>	<b>Total</b>	32	29	8(14)	25(33)	12

SHC's do not have medical officers, nurses or compounders. They have 2 MPW's (1 male and other female).

**D. Staff Nurses and compounders in the Health centers:**

S.No.	Block	Allopathic Hospitals. Nurses (compounders)	CHC's actual Nurses (compounders )	PHCs working (sanctioned)
<b>1</b>	<b>Sidhi</b>	21 (6)	5 (1)	42 (36)
<b>2</b>	<b>Rampur</b>	9 (6)	9 (5)	31 (33)
<b>3</b>	<b>Majholuli</b>	0 (3)	0 (2)	25 (26)
<b>4</b>	<b>Kusmi</b>	2 (1)	3 (1)	13 (18)
<b>5</b>	<b>Sihawal</b>	0 (3)	0 (0)	35 (32)
<b>6</b>	<b>Total</b>	32 (19)	17(9)	146 (155)

# 8 nurses in dist. Hospital (8 sanctioned)

# 1 compounder in Majhauri PHC's (in Madwas)

# there is no record for trained volunteers.

**List of govt. colleges:**

- 1) S.G Smriti Mahavidhyalaya, Sidhi
- 2) Girls Degree College, Sidhi
- 3) Churhat Girls degree college (G.D.C)

- 4) Rampurnaikin G.D.C
- 5) Majholi G.D.C
- 6) Sihawal G.D.C
- 7) Sanskrit college , Bhitri , Rampurnaikin

List of private colleges:

- 1) Kamla Smriti (Sidhi)
- 2) Tata College (Sidhi)
- 3) Makhanlal College. ( Sidhi)

All of these can be used as safe locations for temporary shelters as they have good arrangements for drinking water, and ample space for people to stay and preparing and distributing food.

Latest data on the geography, demography, agriculture, climate and weather, roads, railways etc that describes the district will be provided. However, adequate care will be taken to summarize the data so as to not make the plan document bulky.

### List of large dams

SRL D NO	Name of Dam	Year of Completion	Latitude	Longitude	Catchment Area in sq.km	Submergence in Th. sq.km	Gross Capacity in Th. Cum	Live Capacity in Th. Cum	Spillway Capacity in Th. Cum	Type of Dam	HT of Dam in m	Length of Dam in m	Vol of Dam in Th. Cum	Purpose	Name of River	City
1	Jhirrya				24.47	1664	93	84	2134	TE	23.57	560		IRR.	Local	Sidhi
2	Chhotaki				3.2	675	10709	695	2536	TE	14.17	1020		IRR.	Local	Sidhi
3	Barka				13.4	9475	391	477		TE	14.6	830		IRR.	Local	Sidhi
4	Deori				12.95	1220	476	400	133	TE	18.25	360		IRR.	Local	Sidhi
5	Pokharidul				2.3	3264	4627	313	1840	TE	19.99	120		IRR.	Local	Sidhi
6	Barra	1984	242200	821600	2.23	89	621	527	51	TE	10.2	210		IRR.	Local	Sidhi
7	Karmoi	1981					1357	1261	51	TE	17	110		IRR.	Local	Sidhi
8	Mahan				422	2200	104000	100000	2226	TE	37.5	190		IRR.		
9	Marhi	1981			23.04		142430	127230	242	TE	29	555		IRR.	Local	Sidhi
10	Barchar	1986	240230	815354	51.89	3570	17180	16560	568	TE	28.4	546		IRR.		Sidhi
11	Kanchan	1979			73.7	5150	25450	21850	485	TE	40.27	232		IRR.		Sidhi
12	Sehra				20.28		7697	6969	184	TE	25.24	165		IRR.	Local	Sidhi
13	Shukhar	1984			9		2099	1883	92	TE	24.27	112		IRR.	Local	Sidhi
14	Sidhi	1966			20.01	1020	6863	6367	65	TE	45.5	233		IRR.	Local	Sidhi



15	Bishanda	1992			15.51	1350	6539	5983	152	TE	23.5	1410		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
16	Sarro	1973	242200	820210	7.63	578	2780	2600	25	TE	22.6 2	120		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
17	Bankia	1972			10.06	506	3718	3478	110	TE	21	630		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
18	Sher	1979			11.7	506	3270	2997	38	TE	17	180		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
19	Amalya				12.96	399	3553	3217	133	TE	21	288		IRR.		
20	Nibudha	1975			17.7	255	1789	1636	50	TE	20.4 3	82		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
21	Bamraha	1975			9.07	761	4199	3954	31	TE	14	298		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
22	Jhamdhar	1992			5.1	430	1522	1399	66	TE	17.3 7	235		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
23	Barnal	1990			6.73	120	1661	1501	18	TE	18.2 6	170		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
24	Umarhar	1992			5.18		1225	1110	68	TE	18.1	230		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
25	Belha	1974			9.85	975	3651	3396	108	TE	23.7 7	312		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
26	Sapahi	1976			4.66	383	2200	2077	27	TE	17.6 8	228		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
27	Maratha	1990			7.25	313	1254	1173	79	TE	16.6	315		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
28	Tildha	1984			4.4	320	1146	1026	57	TE	20.8 4	609.6		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
29	Sohira	1986	243000	822600	15.02	754	2297	2097	151	TE	15.8 5	1020		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
30	Garra	1984	235705	823553	13.31	685	16890	16550	699	TE	15.8	465		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
31	Ganjari	1995			12.3	520	2840	2547	100	TE	15.8	450		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
32	Pondi	1974			6.73	120	2583	2423	81	TE	15.3 4	488		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
33	Korar	1992			5.18	499	2019	1888	25	TE	14.8	420		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
34	Baliya	1986	240500	823018	8.41	1022	2554	2330	96	TE	14.0 2	640		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
35	Nanda	1983	235633	822654	2.9	186	800	730	43	TE	30.7 2	878		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
36	Majholi	1985	235330	823330	4.14	316	1029	970	55	TE	13.1	838		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
37	Gopaldas	1980			7.51	836	1646	1459	88	TE	12.2	870		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
38	Basaura	1986	235800	823330	3.36	226	866	818	48	TE	12.8	516		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
39	Balua	1983			4.66	235	1190	1081	61	TE	18.9 8	780		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
40	Rampa	1977			3.24	435	1028	1000	40	TE	15.8 3	990		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i
41	Judaniya				4.41	646	1264	1151	14	TE	1021	1650		IRR.		
42	Ahilo	2000	241006	820319	4.5		125		55	TE	21.4 4	145		IRR.	Loca l	Sidh i

43	Amjhari(NCFL)	1975			4.38	2170	1345	1246	56	TE	16.5 6	356			Loca l	Sidh i
44	Madhwani(NCF L)	1974			9.85	790	3144	2727	26	TE	15.4 3	438			Loca l	Sidh i

List of police stations and outposts:

Name	Present Posting	Phone (Off)	Email Id
D S Choudhary	SP	07822-252209	<a href="mailto:sp_sidhi@mppolice.gov.in">sp_sidhi@mppolice.gov.in</a>
<b>Police Station</b>			
S.No.	Name of the Police Station	Office Phone	
1	AJK Sidhi	07822-250414	
2	Amiliya	07822-264359	
3	Bahri	07822-263210	
4	Churhat	07802-272003	
5	Kamrji	07822-281398	
6	Kotwali Sidhi	07822-252289	
7	Kusmi	07822-243655	
8	Majhauri	07803-244235	
9	Rampuranaikin	07802-274404	
10	Traffic Sidhi	07822-251920	
<b>Outposts</b>			
S.No.	Name of the Outposts	Phone	
1	Bamhni		
2	Jamhori		
3	Khadi	07802-280850	
4	Madvas	07803-242550	
5	Pathraula	07803-280976	
6	Pipraw		

List of Banks Operating in Sidhi District

Allahabad Bank - 7 branches

State Bank of India - 2 branches

Punjab National Bank - 2 branches

List of post office, PDS shops, NGO's : Will be attached.

### C 8.3 Resources

- Hazard specific infrastructure and manpower will be covered here
- Usage of IDRN, IDKN, etc (updating them, latest update available etc)

IDRN inventory:

DEPARTMENT WISE QUERY RESULT - COUNTRY WIDE

DM NAME: Shri Arun Kocher  
Contact Tel Nos.:07822-252203,07822-252204

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:Search light DESCRIPTION:12Watts Search Light	DEPT NAME: Municipal Council Sidhi CONTACT ADDR:Shri. Ramesh Singh Baghel TELEPHONE:07822252226,07822252294	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CMO Office, Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:Electric Generator (10 kv) DESCRIPTION:SriramHonda	DEPT NAME: Municipal Council Sidhi CONTACT ADDR:Shri. Ramesh Singh Baghel TELEPHONE:07822252226,07822252294	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CMO Office, Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name:Bulldozers wheeled/chain DESCRIPTION:Wheeled JCB Escort 95 Model	DEPT NAME: Municipal Council Sidhi CONTACT ADDR:Shri. Ramesh Singh Baghel TELEPHONE:07822252226,07822252294	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CMO Office, Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name:Tipper - Heavy Duty DESCRIPTION:Ashok Leyland 95 model	DEPT NAME: Municipal Council Sidhi CONTACT ADDR:Shri. Ramesh Singh Baghel TELEPHONE:07822252226,07822252294	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CMO Office, Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name:Search and Rescue Teams for Collapsed Structures DESCRIPTION:3 member team	DEPT NAME: Municipal Council Sidhi CONTACT ADDR:Shri. Ramesh Singh Baghel TELEPHONE:07822252226,07822252294	QUANTITY-3PersonsSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Availble DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
6	ITEM Name:Pump - high pressure, portable DESCRIPTION:Portable Kirloskar Pump 5HP	DEPT NAME: Municipal Council Sidhi CONTACT ADDR:Shri. Ramesh Singh Baghel TELEPHONE:07822252226,07822252294	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CMO Office, Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)

f2

23/05/12 13:28

7	ITEM Name:Extension Ladder DESCRIPTION:500 mts extension ladders	DEPT NAME: Municipal Council Sidhi CONTACT ADDR:Shri. Ramesh Singh Baghel TELEPHONE:07822252226,07822252294	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CMO Office, Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
8	ITEM Name:Fire Tender DESCRIPTION:TATA 88Model & Ashok Leyland 95Model	DEPT NAME: Municipal Council Sidhi CONTACT ADDR:Shri. Ramesh Singh Baghel TELEPHONE:07822252226,07822252294	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CMO Office, Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
9	ITEM Name:First aid kits DESCRIPTION:First Aid Kits	DEPT NAME: Municipal Council Sidhi CONTACT ADDR:Shri. Ramesh Singh Baghel TELEPHONE:07822252226,07822252294	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CMO Office, Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
10	ITEM Name:Plastic Sheet DESCRIPTION:15 ftX 20ft	DEPT NAME: Municipal Council Sidhi CONTACT ADDR:Shri. Ramesh Singh Baghel TELEPHONE:07822252226,07822252294	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CMO OFFICE SIDHI DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
11	ITEM Name:4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:GYPSY	DEPT NAME: Municipal Council Sidhi CONTACT ADDR:Shri. Ramesh Singh Baghel TELEPHONE:07822252226,07822252294	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CMO OFFICE DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
12	ITEM Name:Tractor DESCRIPTION:MAKE-ESCORT 25HP	DEPT NAME: Municipal Council Sidhi CONTACT ADDR:Shri. Ramesh Singh Baghel TELEPHONE:07822252226,07822252294	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CMO OFFICE SIDHI DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
13	ITEM Name:Water Tanker - Medium capacity DESCRIPTION:CAPACITY 1500LTR	DEPT NAME: Municipal Council Sidhi CONTACT ADDR:Shri. Ramesh Singh Baghel TELEPHONE:07822252226,07822252294	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CMO OFFICE SIDHI DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)

**DEPARTMENT WISE QUERY RESULT - COUNTRY WIDE**

DM NAME: Shri Arun Kochar  
Contact Tel Nos.:07822-252203,07822-252204

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name: Blankets DESCRIPTION: Blankets	DEPT NAME: Police CONTACT ADDR: Shri A.K.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252209, 07822252208	QUANTITY-60Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Police Lines, Sidhi DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/19/2003(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name: Electric Generator (10 kv) DESCRIPTION: Kerosene operated SriramHonda Genset	DEPT NAME: Police CONTACT ADDR: Shri A.K.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252209, 07822252208	QUANTITY-3Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Police Lines, Sidhi DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/19/2003(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name: First aid kits DESCRIPTION: Elementary First Aid Kit.	DEPT NAME: Police CONTACT ADDR: Shri A.K.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252209, 07822252208	QUANTITY-2Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Police Hospital, Sidhi DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/19/2003(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name: General physician DESCRIPTION: MBBS Doctorn having 15 years service experience	DEPT NAME: Police CONTACT ADDR: Dr. Devendra Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252213, 07822251600	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Not Available DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/19/2003(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name: 4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION: Mahindra DI	DEPT NAME: Police CONTACT ADDR: Shri A.K.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252209, 07822252208	QUANTITY-8Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Police Lines, Sidhi DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/19/2003(MM/DD/YY)
6	ITEM Name: Truck DESCRIPTION: TATA Truck	DEPT NAME: Police CONTACT ADDR: Shri A.K.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252209, 07822252208	QUANTITY-10Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Police Lines, Sidhi DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/19/2003(MM/DD/YY)

7	ITEM Name: Bus DESCRIPTION: TATA Bus	DEPT NAME: Police CONTACT ADDR: Shri A.K.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252209, 07822252208	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Police Lines, Sidhi DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/19/2003(MM/DD/YY)
8	ITEM Name: VHF Sets Static DESCRIPTION: Motorola VHF Set 25Watts	DEPT NAME: Police CONTACT ADDR: Shri A.K.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252209, 07822252208	QUANTITY-35Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Police Lines, Sidhi DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/19/2003(MM/DD/YY)
9	ITEM Name: VHF Sets Mobile DESCRIPTION: VHF Set Motorola Mobile 2 Watt	DEPT NAME: Police CONTACT ADDR: Shri A.K.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252209, 07822252208	QUANTITY-60Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Police Lines, Sidhi DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/19/2003(MM/DD/YY)
10	ITEM Name: Video Camera Beta DESCRIPTION: Panasonic Digital Video Camera	DEPT NAME: Police CONTACT ADDR: Shri A.K.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252209, 07822252208	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: Police Lines, Sidhi DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/19/2003(MM/DD/YY)

**DEPARTMENT WISE QUERY RESULT - COUNTRY WIDE**

DM NAME: Shri Arun Kochar  
Contact Tel Nos.:07822-252203,07822-252204

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name: Electric Generator (10 kv) DESCRIPTION: 10 Nos Honda Make 1KVA 01 No Kirloskar Make 5KVA 01 No RPMC Make 10KVA	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR: Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252234, 07822252207	QUANTITY-12Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: CHC, District Hospital DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/24/2003(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name: Stretcher normal DESCRIPTION: Size 1.5x6ft	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR: Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252234, 07822252207	QUANTITY-53Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: CHC, District Hospital DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/24/2003(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name: Stretcher medical evacuation DESCRIPTION: Size 1.5x6ft On Trolley	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR: Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252234, 07822252207	QUANTITY-30Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: CHC, District Hospital DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/24/2003(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name: Incubators for children DESCRIPTION: Meditrin Company	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR: Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252234, 07822252207	QUANTITY-4Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: CHC-Churhat, Rampur, PHC-Amiliya, Distt.Hospital DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/24/2003(MM/DD/YY)
5	ITEM Name: First aid kits DESCRIPTION: All First Aid medicins	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR: Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252234, 07822252207	QUANTITY-58Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: CHC, PHC, Distt. Hospital DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/24/2003(MM/DD/YY)
6	ITEM Name: Portable oxygen cylinders DESCRIPTION: Capacity 0.75 q.m.	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR: Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE: 07822252234, 07822252207	QUANTITY-1Nos SOURCE: Govt LOCATION: District Hospital DIST: Sidhi STATE: Sidhi Data entered on 12/24/2003(MM/DD/YY)

7	ITEM Name:Portable ECG DESCRIPTION:Make- BPL & Mestros	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-14NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CHC, District Hospital DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/24/2003(MM/DD/YY)
8	ITEM Name:Portable suction unit DESCRIPTION:Section Appc.Crompton Meter	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-34NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CHC, Distt. Hospital DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/24/2003(MM/DD/YY)
9	ITEM Name:Defibrillator DESCRIPTION:Defibrillator	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-01NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Distt.Hospital Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 1/2/2004(MM/DD/YY)
10	ITEM Name:Mobile hospital DESCRIPTION:Make-Eicher Mobile Van	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CHC Deosar, Rampur Naikin DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/24/2003(MM/DD/YY)
11	ITEM Name:Mobile medical van DESCRIPTION:Veh.No.MP02/6679, 6676	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-02NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CHC Deosar, Rampur Naikin DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/24/2003(MM/DD/YY)
12	ITEM Name:Bronchodilators DESCRIPTION:Tab Deriphylin	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-25000NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CHC,PHC, Distt.Hospital DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 1/2/2004(MM/DD/YY)
13	ITEM Name:Vaccines DESCRIPTION:All Vaccines sufficient stock-200 vials each	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-200 VialsSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CHC,PHC,Distt.Hospital DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 1/2/2004(MM/DD/YY)
14	ITEM Name:Anti snake venom DESCRIPTION:Make Hafkine, Bharat Serum	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-76VailsSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CHC, District Hospital DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 1/2/2004(MM/DD/YY)
15	ITEM Name:Chlorine tablets DESCRIPTION:Cyene Pharma	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-50000NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CHC,PHC,Distt. Hospital DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 1/2/2004(MM/DD/YY)
16	ITEM Name:General physician DESCRIPTION:General Medical Officer One doctor trained for 3days	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-50NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Available DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 1/2/2004(MM/DD/YY)
17	ITEM Name:Surgeon DESCRIPTION:Surgeon	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-06NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Available DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 1/2/2004(MM/DD/YY)
18	ITEM Name:Gynecologist DESCRIPTION:M.D.(Gyne.)	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-02NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Available DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 1/2/2004(MM/DD/YY)
19	ITEM Name:Paramedics DESCRIPTION:Paramedical Staff-MPW Male/Female Lab.Tech,Compundor, Pharamasist	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-677NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Available DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 1/2/2004(MM/DD/YY)
20	ITEM Name:Lab technicians DESCRIPTION:Diploma holders posted in each CHC,Distt.Hospital	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-23NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Available DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 1/2/2004(MM/DD/YY)
21	ITEM Name:Medical first responders DESCRIPTION:Dr.S.B.Singh, Civil Surgeon cum Suprintendent Distt.Hospital, Sidhi 03 days Dissaster Management Training got at Bhopal	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-01NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Not Available DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 1/2/2004(MM/DD/YY)
22	ITEM Name:4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:Jeep-Mahindra, V.V.V.etc	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-14NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CHC, Distt.Hospital, CMHO Office DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/24/2003(MM/DD/YY)
23	ITEM Name:RTV DESCRIPTION:Model-2003 RTV	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-3NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:CHC Rampur Naikin, Chitrangi, Kusmi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/24/2003(MM/DD/YY)
24	ITEM Name:Mini Bus DESCRIPTION:Swraj Make, Model 2003	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Distt.Headquarter DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi

25	ITEM Name:Light Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION:Maruti Van, Model 2003	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-01NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:District Hospital Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 1/2/2004(MM/DD/YY)
26	ITEM Name:Medium Ambulance Van DESCRIPTION:Make- Swaraj mazada	DEPT NAME: Public Health & Family Welfare CONTACT ADDR:Dr.S.B.Singh TELEPHONE:07822252234,07822252207	QUANTITY-03NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:Distt. Hospital, CHC Churhat DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 1/2/2004(MM/DD/YY)

## DEPARTMENT WISE QUERY RESULT - COUNTRY WIDE

DM NAME: Shri Arun Kochar  
Contact Tel Nos.:07822-252203,07822-252204

SRL. NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT & CONTACT ADDR	QUANTITY, LOCATION & SOURCE
1	ITEM Name:4 wheel drive vehicle DESCRIPTION:Mahindra DI	DEPT NAME: Public Works Department CONTACT ADDR:Shri. M.K. Srivatsav TELEPHONE:07822252206,07822252218	QUANTITY-2NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:EEPWD, Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
2	ITEM Name:Truck DESCRIPTION:1210 SE Model TATA Truck	DEPT NAME: Public Works Department CONTACT ADDR:Shri. M.K. Srivatsav TELEPHONE:07822252206,07822252218	QUANTITY-3NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:EE-PWD & EE-NH, Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
3	ITEM Name:Tractor DESCRIPTION:Tractor	DEPT NAME: Public Works Department CONTACT ADDR:Shri. M.K. Srivatsav TELEPHONE:07822252206,07822252218	QUANTITY-5NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:EE,PWD, Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)
4	ITEM Name:Mobilization Truck DESCRIPTION:SwarjMajda MiniTruck	DEPT NAME: Public Works Department CONTACT ADDR:Shri. M.K. Srivatsav TELEPHONE:07822252206,07822252218	QUANTITY-1NosSOURCE:Govt LOCATION:EE-PWD B&R, Sidhi DIST:Sidhi STATE:Sidhi Data entered on 12/20/2003(MM/DD/YY)

## 2. India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN):

India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) is a web portal, that offers a broad array of resources and services, such as knowledge collaboration, networking, maps, emergency contact information system and several other valuable information related to natural disasters. It provides a platform to share knowledge and create an environment to learn about disaster management through interactive process. The main goal of IDKN is to create an easy to use unified point of access to disaster management knowledge and services and facilitate in accelerated and improved quality of disaster mitigation and response. IDKN is a part of South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN).

For more details please visit <http://saarc-sadkn.org/countries/india/default.aspx>

And <http://nidm.gov.in/idkn.asp>

### C 8.4 Media and information management

A List of location based key news channels, journalists, cable network operators will be available along with contact details.

#### List of major cable operators in the district:

Sri Ganga Cable (Sidhi), Phone: 9425777505

Navin Network City channel, Arjun Nagar, Sidhi, Phone: 9425177633

## List of Websites

1. [www.idrn.gov.in](http://www.idrn.gov.in) India disaster Resource Network
2. [www.ndmindia.nic](http://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](http://www.nicee.org) The National Information Center of Earthquake Engineering
4. [www.imd.ernet.in](http://www.imd.ernet.in) Indian Meteorological Department
5. [www.asc-india.org](http://www.asc-india.org) Amateur Seismic Centre
6. <http://www.csre.ittb.ac.in/rn/resume/landslide/lsl.htm> Landslide Information
7. System - Center of Studies in Resource Engineering, IIT, Mumbai
8. <http://landslides.usgs.gov> USGS National landslide Hazards Program
9. [www.cwc.nic.in](http://www.cwc.nic.in) Central Water Commission of India
10. <http://www.envfor.nic.in> Ministry of Environment and Forests  
<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.
11. [www.ipaindia.org](http://www.ipaindia.org) Loss Prevention Association of India ltd. (LPA) is engaged in promoting safety and loss control through education, training and consultancy.
12. [www.dmibpl.org](http://www.dmibpl.org) Disaster Management Institute
13. <http://www.nidm.net> National Institute of Disaster Management
14. <http://dst.gov.in> Department of Science and Technology
15. <http://www.icar.org.in/> Indian Council for Agriculture and Research
16. <http://www.iirs-nrsa.org/> Indian Institute of Remote Sensing
17. <http://www.bis.org.in> Bureau of Indian Standards
18. <http://www.gsi.gov.in/> Geological Survey of India
19. <http://gov.ua.nic.in/dmmc/> Disaster Mitigation and Management Centre
20. <http://ncdcnagpur.nic.in/> National Civil Defence College

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

A comprehensive list of do's and don'ts for district administration and nodal agencies, in handling the disasters and at various other phases of disaster management will be provided. This list will not be the same as that of general do's and don'ts necessary for common man in managing disasters.

### Do's and Don'ts

#### EARTHQUAKES

##### *What to Do Before an Earthquake*

- Repair deep plaster cracks in ceilings and foundations. Get expert advice if there are signs of structural defects.
- Anchor overhead lighting fixtures to the ceiling.
- Follow BIS codes relevant to your area for building standards
- Fasten shelves securely to walls.

- Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
- Store breakable items such as bottled foods, glass, and china in low, closed cabinets with latches.
- Hang heavy items such as pictures and mirrors away from beds, settees, and anywhere people sit.
- Brace overhead light and fan fixtures.
- Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections. These are potential fire risks.
- Secure a water heater, LPG cylinder etc., by strapping it to the wall studs and bolting it to the floor.
- Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products securely in closed cabinets with latches and on bottom shelves.
- Identify safe places indoors and outdoors.
  1. Under strong dining table, bed
  2. Against an inside wall
  3. Away from where glass could shatter around windows, mirrors, pictures, or where heavy bookcases or other heavy furniture could fall over
  4. In the open, away from buildings, trees, telephone and electrical lines, flyovers, bridges
- Educate yourself and family members
- Know emergency telephone numbers (doctor, hospital, police, etc)

***Have a disaster emergency kit ready***

- Battery operated torch
- Extra batteries
- Battery operated radio
- First aid kit and manual
- Emergency food (dry items) and water (packed and sealed)
- Candles and matches in a waterproof container
- Knife
- Chlorine tablets or powdered water purifiers
- Can opener.
- Essential medicines
- Cash and credit cards
- Thick ropes and cords
- Sturdy shoes

**Develop an emergency communication plan**

1. In case family members are separated from one another during an earthquake (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), develop a plan for reuniting after the disaster.
2. Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the 'family contact' After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone in the family knows the name, address, and phone number of the contact person.

**Help your community get ready**

1. Publish a special section in your local newspaper with emergency information on earthquakes. Localize the information by printing the phone numbers of local emergency services offices and hospitals.



2. Conduct a week-long series on locating hazards in the home.
  3. Work with local emergency services and officials to prepare special reports for people with mobility impairments on what to do during an earthquake.
  4. Provide tips on conducting earthquake drills in the home.
  5. Interview representatives of the gas, electric, and water companies about shutting off utilities.
- Work together in your community to apply your knowledge to building codes, retrofitting programmes, hazard hunts, and neighborhood and family emergency plans.

### **What to Do during an Earthquake**

- Stay as safe as possible during an earthquake. Be aware that some earthquakes are actually foreshocks and a larger earthquake might occur. Minimize your movements to a few steps to a nearby safe place and stay indoors until the shaking has stopped and you are sure exiting is safe.

#### **If indoors**

- DROP to the ground; take COVER by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there isn't a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- Protect yourself by staying under the lintel of an inner door, in the corner of a room, under a table or even under a bed.
- Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture.
- Stay in bed if you are there when the earthquake strikes. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow, unless you are under a heavy light fixture that could fall. In that case, move to the nearest safe place.
- Use a doorway for shelter only if it is in close proximity to you and if you know it is a strongly supported, loadbearing doorway.
- Stay inside until the shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave.
- Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.
- DO NOT use the elevators.

#### **If outdoors**

- Stay there.
- Move away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and utility wires.
- Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops. The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings, at exits, and alongside exterior walls. Most earthquake-related casualties result from collapsing walls, flying glass, and falling objects.

#### **If in a moving vehicle**

- Stop as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.
- Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that might have been damaged by the earthquake.

#### **If trapped under debris**

- Do not light a match.
- Do not move about or kick up dust.
- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.

- Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

#### **After an earthquake**

- Keep calm, switch on the radio/TV and obey any instructions you hear on it.
- Keep away from beaches and low banks of rivers. Huge waves may sweep in.
- Expect aftershocks. Be prepared.
- Turn off the water, gas and electricity.
- Do not smoke and do not light matches or use a cigarette lighter. Do not turn on switches. There may be gas leaks or short-circuits.
- Use a torch.
- If there is a fire, try to put it out. If you cannot, call the fire brigade.
- If people are seriously injured, do not move them unless they are in danger.
- Immediately clean up any inflammable products that may have spilled (alcohol, paint, etc).
- If you know that people have been buried, tell the rescue teams. Do not rush and do not worsen the situation of injured persons or your own situation.
- Avoid places where there are loose electric wires and do not touch any metal object in contact with them.
- Do not drink water from open containers without having examined it and filtered it through a sieve, a filter or an ordinary clean cloth.
- If your home is badly damaged, you will have to leave it. Collect water containers, food, and ordinary and special medicines (for persons with heart complaints, diabetes, etc.)
- Do not re-enter badly damaged buildings and do not go near damaged structures.

### **Flood**

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

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

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

- Listen to the radio or television for information.
- Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.

- Be aware of streams, drainage channels, canyons, and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.

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

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

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

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

### **Driving Flood Facts**

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

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

### **After a Flood**

The following are guidelines for the period following a flood:

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

### **Flood: Know Your Terms**

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

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

- **Flash Flood Warning:** A flash flood is occurring; seek higher ground on foot immediately.

### **You and Your Family**

#### **Dos**

- Educate your children wife and other family member in respect of natural and manmade disasters and other crises. In case of your being unaware, take help of Civil Defense and Home Guard organization and other NGOs. Develop habit in you and your children to spare 1% of you busy time to think about Individual security and security interests.
- Keep the phone numbers of the local police station, police control rooms, fire stations, and schools, colleges, TV station, All India Radio, ambulance services and Chemists for emergency use.
- Guide children to remain at schools in emergency.
- Prepare an emergency kit of items and essentials in the house including essential documents and valuables.
- Store food and water for survival in case you had a pre-warning.
- Any suspicious incidents observed be reported to police on 100. Callers do not have to give their identity on the phone. Information of immediate use be conveyed to control rooms to help early relief.
- Carry your identity card, residential telephone number or address or personal card with you. Have your blood group and any medical allergies recorded with you.
- Check information in case of disasters and crises from Ward, Civil Defense / Home Guard, and BMC, TV and All India Radio Control room.
- Learn to fight such emergencies untidily.
- Support authorities and NGOs.
- Identify scooters, cars, vehicles parked in society and identify vehicles which are unknown and parked for long.
- Organize societies and muhalla committees to educate people.

#### **Don'ts**

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

## **Your Place of Work**

### **Dos**

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

### **Dos**

## **During Transit**

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

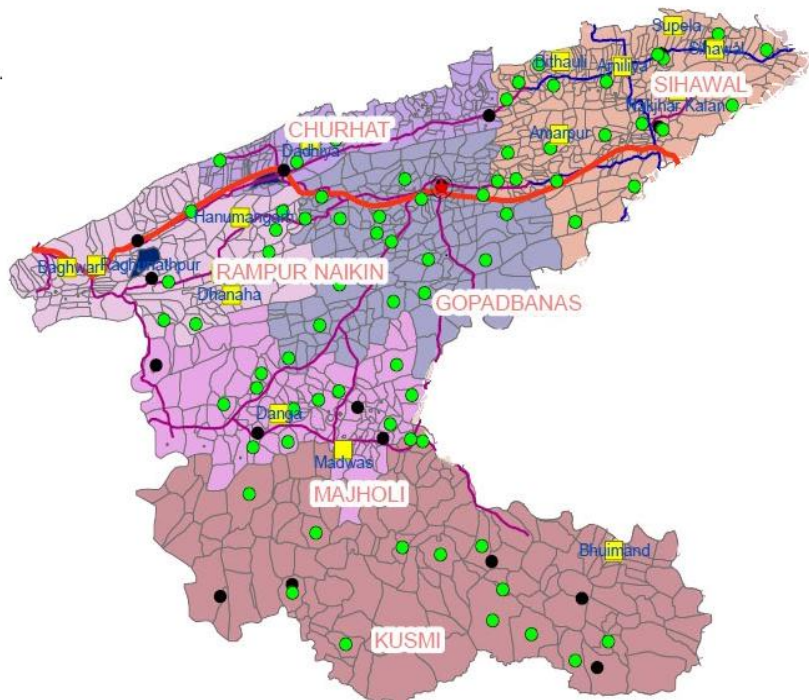
### **Don'ts**

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









### C 8.6 Detailed Maps


Detailed maps will be prepared in line with the applicable hazards, existing vulnerabilities, and available resources / potential capacities.

#### Health Facilities in District Sidhi, MP



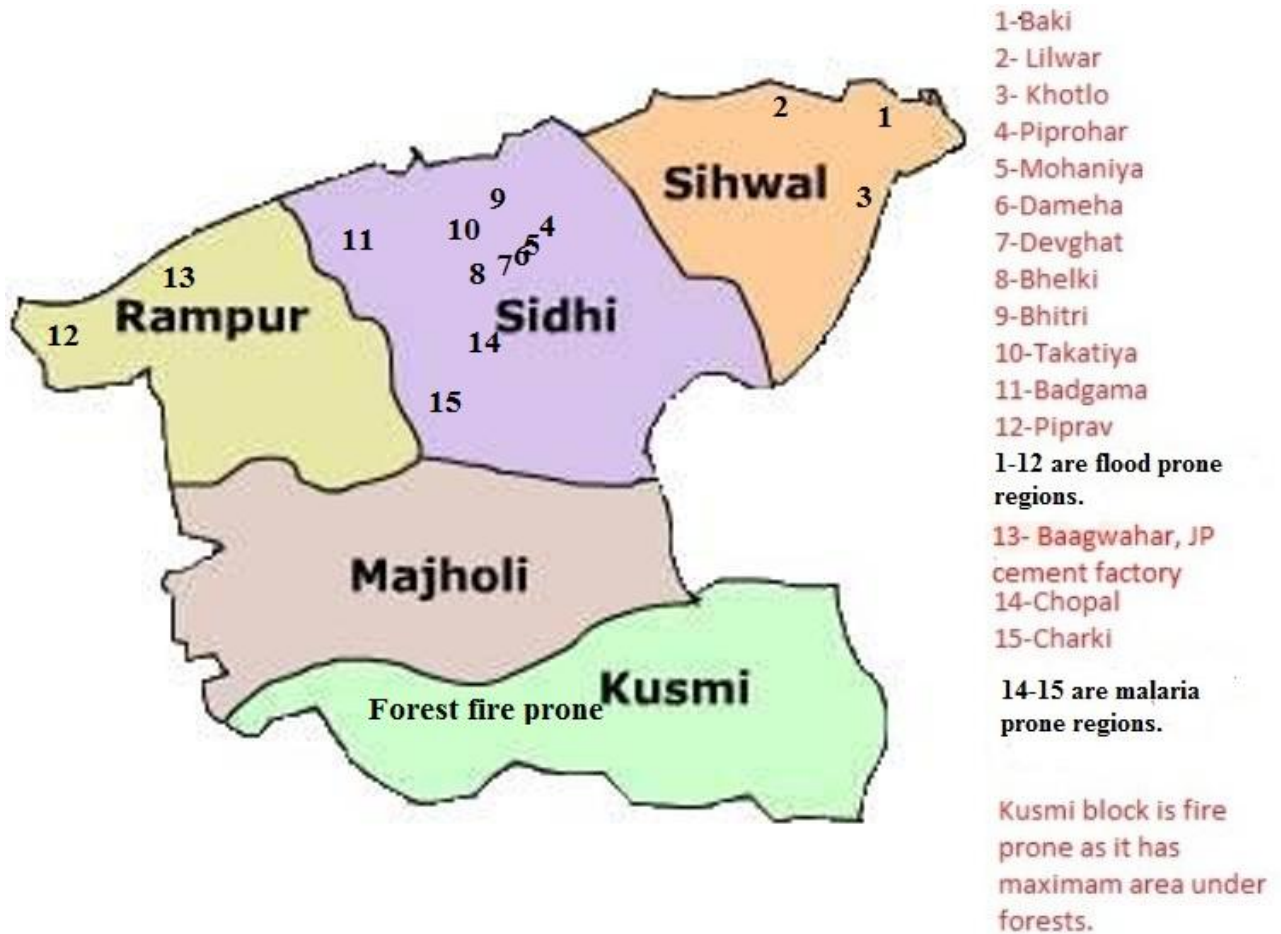
#### Legend

-  District Hq
-  Towns
-  National Highway
-  District Roads
-  Other Roads
-  Urban Area
-  PHC's
-  Sub Centres

 District Hq

Location of **district hospital** is shown by  in the map. It is also the location of only **blood bank** in the district. District does **not** have any **trauma center**.

### Map showing Hazard prone regions in the district



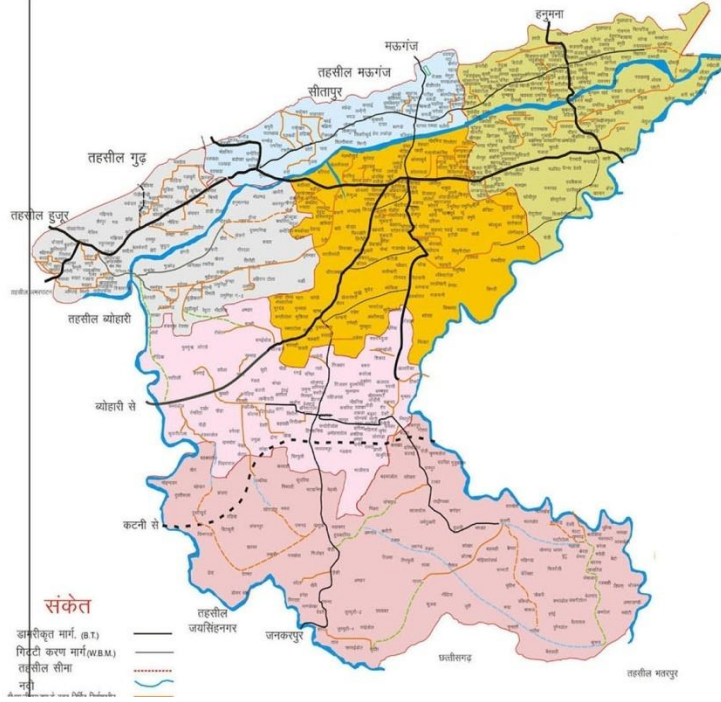
### Fire station in the district

The location of **Fire station** can be denoted by the same symbol as it is located at **Nagar Palika Sidhi** which is located nearby district hospital.





# जिला - सीधी



**District rail-road network:**

