

District Disaster Management Plan [DDMP], Umariya

For School of Good Governance & Policy Analysis,
Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal

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Structure of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)

A . GENERAL

A 1 Overview

A 1.1 District Profile

Umaria is an important north eastern district of Madhya Pradesh, having a global location between north latitude 23°38' to 24°20' and east longitude 80°28' to 82°12'. The town of Umaria is the district headquarters. The district is part of Shahdol Division.

The total geographical area of the district sums up to 4503 square kilometers and has a population of 515,963. The district has extensive forests. About 42% of the total area is covered by forests only Umaria is enriched with its vast resources of forests and minerals. The coal mines are a steady source of revenue for the district. Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited (MPPGCL) is operating Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station located near Johilla River Birsinghpur. This thermal power plant capacity is 1340 Mega Watt which is the biggest in Madhya Pradesh.

The most important mineral found in the district is coal and as a result 8 mines are being operated by South Eastern Coalfields Limited in the district. The famous Bandhavgarh National Park (Tala) and Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station at Mangthar (Pali) are located in the district. Umaria was formerly the headquarters of the South Rewa District and thereafter the headquarters town of the Bandhavgarh tehsil. It is situated at a distance of about 69 km. from Shahdol, the parent district. Metalled roads connect the town with Katni, Rewa Shahdol etc., on which regular buses ply. Umaria is also a railway station on the Katni-Bilaspur section of the South-Eastern Railway.

As of 2011 it is the second least populous district of Madhya Pradesh (out of 50), after Harda.

A 1.1.1 Location and administrative divisions

Umaria is an important north eastern district of Madhya Pradesh and formed after separation from the Shahdol district in July 1998. Umaria having a global location between north latitude 23°38' to 24°20' and east longitude 80°28' to 82°12'. The town of Umaria is the district headquarters.

Umaria has total 660 villages including the inhabited villages and un-inhabited villages 234 Gram Panchayat. In the district of Umaria, there is one NagarPalika and three Janpad Panchayats. The district comprises of 3 sub-divisions and 05 Tehsils. The sub-divisions are namely Bandhavgarh , Manpur, and Pali. For the rural development, the district has been divided into three community development Blocks, namely Karkeli, Manpur, and Pali. Out of which pali block is declared as tribal block. There are total 65 post offices in the district and 07 Police Thana . As of 2011 it is the second least populous district of Madhya Pradesh (out of 50), after Harda

Source: District Statistical Book

Table A 1.1.1

Location (in degrees) -	Latitude – 23°38' - 24°20' Longitude - 80°28' - 82°12'
District Area (in sq. kms.) -	4503 sq. km
Administrative information-	
No. of sub divisions:	03 1. Bandhavgarh 2. Manpur 3. Pali
No. of Tehsils:	05 Bandhavgarh, Chandiya, Manpur, Nowrozabad, Pali
No. of Municipal Boards	01- Nagarpalika 03- Nagar Panchayat, (Karkeli, Manpur, Pali)
No. of Blocks:	03 1. Karkeli 2. Manpur 3. Pali
No. of Gram Panchayats:	234
No. of Villages:	660 Inhabited Villages - 589 Uninhabited Villages- 71 Forest Villages - 02
No. of Police Stations, Police Chowkees (Block wise):	Police Thana - 08 Police Chowki - 04
No. of Post Offices(Block wise):	65
Year of district formation:	July1998
Name of adjacent districts:	North- Satna, Rewa East - Shahdol West - Katni South - Dindori, Anuppur

A 1.1.2 Geography and Topography

The total geographical area of the district sums up to 4503 square kilometers and has a population of 515,963. The district has extensive forests. About 42% of the total area is covered by forests only and Umaria is enriched with its vast resources of forests and minerals. The district has maximum part of land as a plateau and known as a plateau of Bhaghelkhand. Structure of ground is divided into two parts. The first part as plateaus, which cover the Northern and southern region of the district and another as plain, which covers the Eastern and western parts of the district. One of the famous and important river, Sone river passes near Makra Amiliha and Parasi villages in the north-east of the district. Other principal river, Johila river passes through catchment area of Birsinghpur Pali and small river Nipan and Umrar are the auxiliary rivers. Major drains of district are Vitoda and Murna

Table A 1.1.2

Name of rivers and lakes:	Johila river, Chhoti Mahanadi, Sone Nadi at boundry of district, No lake
No. of dams, embankments:	Medium Dam- 03, Small Dam- 28
Name of existing mountains:	Sohagpur Mountain, Mountain of Rohania
Forest cover in the district:	Extensive forest area such as 51.8% 232549.51 Hectare
Any other important element:	District has famous Bandhavgargh tiger reserve which consist of 9% of total area of Umaria i.e 40870.14 Hec

Source: Forest department (Forest Five year Plan Book) & Land Records Department

Refer Annexure A 1.1.2 for Details of Dams

A 1.1.3 Demographic and socio economics

As per the Census 2011, total population of Umaria district is about 8,25,958 persons with 4,21,640 Males and 4,04,318 females. The sex ratio is 953 females to every thousand males. Total population of Umaria is 0.9% of total population of Madhya Pradesh. The overall population density is 158 persons per square kilometer. The decadal growth rate has been 24.7%. There is a small population living in the urban centres as compared to the rural areas with urban population of about 110,521 and that of rural is 533,058. The scheduled caste population is ----% of the total population. The scheduled tribe population in the district is just ----% of the total district population.

As per labour department, The primary source of income of people in district is agriculture & forest production, which formed about 70% of employment in Umaria district. Under forest production, people are involved in growing & trading Tendu leaves, Mahua, Bamboo, Wood and lac production. About 12-15% of people are dependent on service sector and about 10% people of the district are involved in business. As per

the district food & supply department, total no. of APL families in Umaria is 50986 and that of BPL families is 60590.

Table A 1.1.3

Total household:	
Total population:	643579
Male:	329527
Female:	314052
Population density:	158
Income -	
Per capita income:	RS 2500 per month
Total APL, BPL families:	APL - 50986 BPL - 60590 Total - 111576
Occupation -	
Main occupation of people:	Agriculture & forest production
Secondary occupation of people:	Service & Business formed about 15%

Source: Census2011, Labour Department, Food Department

A 1.1.4 Climate and weather

The weather of the district is extremely seasonal. In summer season temperature is too hot and in the winter seasons there is severe cold. In May & June, maximum temperature is observed and in these months temperature reaches up to 46⁰ C. The severe cold is observed in the month of December & January. Last year maximum temperature was observed 44.9⁰ C on 8th of May and minimum temperature was observed - 0.2⁰ C on 7th of January.

Rainy season generally starts from June and extends up to the mid September. the average rainfall of the last is observed as 1338mm. there has been no heavy rainfall in the region since last few years. Last year highest rainfall was observed in the month of August

Table A 1.1.4

Rainfall-	
Total annual rainfall of last year:	1338mm
Average rainfall (last 10 years):	1093mm(last 5 years)
Temperature-	
Average Maximum Temperature:	44.9 °C
Average Minimum Temperature:	2.2 °C
Demarcation of crucial seasons- <i>(Pl. refer data of last 10 years)</i>	
Months of excess rainfall, leading to flood situation:	July & August
Months of water scarcity, leading to drought situation:	May & June

Source: Land Records Department

A 1.1.5 Health (Medical)

As per CMHO office, There is one civil Hospital, 03 CHC's, 12 PHC's/Sub Centres, 89 Sub Health Centre in the district. There are 8 Ayurvedic hospitals in the district as per veterinary department. There are total 89 medical shops in district with 81 Allopathic medical shops and 8 Ayurvedic medical shops. There are total 31 doctors working in the district. Apart from this, there is one private hospital in the district. Each block has one Community health Centre (CHC). There is only one blood bank in Umaria which is located in the district hospital. There is only one blood bank in the district that is in district hospital.

Table A 1.1.5

List of health centres in Umaria					
Sr.No	Name of development block	Community health centers	Primary health centers	Mini Health centres	No. of medical Shops

1	Karkeli	01	05	37	23
2	Manpur	01	05	38	42
3	Pali	01	02	14	27
	Total	03	12	89	92

Blood Bank Detail-**Hospital-** District Hospital, Umaria**Contact Person:** Dr S. R Kanaskar**Contact No. :** 9827079695

Source: CMHO Office

Block name : Karkeli	No. of Hospitals: 01 No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries: 37 No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 05 No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 01 No. of trained first aid volunteers in the block: 60	No. of medical officers: 12 No. of nurses, compounders: 37 No. of beds: 100 No. of medical officers: 0 No. of nurses, compounders: 74 No. of beds: 0 No. of medical officers: 04 No. of nurses, compounders: 05 No. of beds: 06 No. of medical officers: 03 No. of nurses, compounders: 02 No. of beds: 30 Total No. of medical stores in the block: 23
Block name : Manpur	No. of Hospitals: 0 No. of mini hospitals/	No. of medical officers: 0 No. of nurses, compounders: 0 No. of beds: 0 No. of medical officers: 0

	dispensaries: 38 No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 05 No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 01 No. of trained first aid volunteers in the block: 50	No. of nurses, compounders: 76 No. of beds: 0 No. of medical officers: 01 No. of nurses, compounders: 08 No. of beds: 06 No. of medical officers: 03 No. of nurses, compounders: 05 No. of beds: 30 Total No. of medical stores in the block: 42
Block name : Pali	No. of Hospitals: 0 No. of mini hospitals/ dispensaries: 14 No. of Primary Health Centers (PHCs): 02 No. of Community Health Centers (CHCs): 01 No. of trained first aid volunteers in the block: 30	No. of medical officers: 0 No. of nurses, compounders: 0 No. of beds: 0 No. of medical officers: 0 No. of nurses, compounders: 28 No. of beds: 0 No. of medical officers: 01 No. of nurses, compounders: 04 No. of beds: 06 No. of medical officers: 03 No. of nurses, compounders: 05 No. of beds: 30 Total No. of medical stores in the block: 27

A 1.1.6 Education

The literacy percentage in Umaria is 67.3% as per 2011 census. As per data available up to December 2011 by district education office, the number of Government primary schools in the district were 598, 369 Middle schools, 56 High schools/Senior secondary schools, 29 Higher secondary school and 02 colleges. As per district women & child development office, Total no. of Anganwadi is total 643 and 76 mini Anganwadi working in the district.

There are two training centres and one ITI institute in the district. First is police training centre and another is Para training college (Para medical). There is no engineering & medical college in the district.

Table A 1.1.6

Literacy rate:	67.3%
Total Male:	78.1%, 217458
Total Female:	56.1%, 148956
	(Govt. + Private entities)
No. of Secondary schools:	29
No. of High schools:	56
No. of Middle schools:	29
No. of Primary schools:	798
No. of Anganwaris:	643
No. of it is/ training centres:	02
No. of Engineering colleges:	00
No. of Medical colleges:	00
No. of Other colleges:	02(Degree College)
Total (Aprox.) Students Strength in all the educational institutions:	Approx 125000 students

Source: Census2011, District Education Department, Distt. SSA Office, Distt. Statistical Book

A 1.1.7 Agriculture and Land use

Agriculture is the primary occupation of the people in the district. The different types of soil and agro-climate conditions are quite suitable for growing varied types of crops, vegetables in the district. Kharif & Rabi is the main crops in the district. Paddy, maize, kodon and jowar are major crops in Kharif and in Rabi wheat, gram, mustard are the major crops. Mainly three types of soil are found in the district. These soil is Light sandy soil , medium laterite soil and heavy black. In which laterite soil consists of almost 75% soil of all types of soil in Umaria district. Landslide is main problem of Umaria due to having soil erosion. Soil has low productivity due to low water holding capacity. Pump and canal is the important source of irrigation for agriculture. Mainly large amount of land belong to marginal farmers. Indian agriculture council and research institute which has a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in district.

About 50% land of the district comes under forest area. As per the Status of Forest Report 2005, out of 4503 sq km of geographical area of the district about 2325 sq km is covered under forest, which is about 51.84 percent of the total geographical area. Within the total forest there are four different management unit of forest in the district which are divided as Umaria regional forest, Bandhavgarh Tiger reserve, Panpath Sanctuary, and forest development corporation out of which major forest area is covered by umaria regional forest. The major forest species includes tiger, wild bear etc

Table A 1.1.7

Cropping pattern -	
Type of major crops:	Kharif & Rabi, jaye(dalhan)
Cropping seasons:	July to Dec.
Land classifications-	
Forest land:	232549.59 Hectare
Barren & Uncultivated land:	428.14 hectare
Cultivated land:	181.39 Hectare
Soil classifications	Light sandy soil , medium laterite soil and heavy black soil
Saline:	Near Manthar dam, Pali for electricity plant.

Water logging:	Manpur tehsils area near Bansagar dam.
Recurrent flood hit area:	Manpur tehsil (Jobi, Darbar, Chaap etc.)
Drought hit area:	All over the district

Source: Agriculture Department, Land Records Department

A 1.1.8 Housing Pattern:

Overall major houses in the district are kuccha houses as this is tribal district. Wall of 68% houses in Umaria district are made of mud or unburnt brick wall. As about wall of 23% houses are made of burnt brick. Roof of most of the houses in Umaria district are having heavy weight sloping roof and about 14% houses having flat roof in the district.

Table A 1.8

Housing pattern-	
Type of housing construction:	Both Pucca house and kuccha houses
Type of material used:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unburnt brick(Mud wall) and burnt brick for wall 2. Heavy weight sloping roof made of tiles, slate etc. and flat roof made of concrete, brick and stone.
Flooring types: (Ground and above)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximum houses are G level houses followed by G+1 and G+2 level houses. 2. G+3 and above constructions are lesser in no

Source: Local People, Vulnerability Data

A 1.1.9 Industrial set ups

There are only two major industries in Umaria. First is south eastern coal limited(SECL) and second is Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power plant , Birsingpur both are operating in Pali block. Though Umaria district is not endowed with mineral resources but the most important mineral found in the district is coal and as a result 8 mines are being operated by South Eastern Coalfields Limited in the district. So coal field can be

called as major industry of Umaria. The famous Bandhavgarh National Park (Tala) is located in the district. Due to which there are many resort and hotel are operating in the Bandhavgarh region which mainly comes under micro & small scale industries. Apart from this there are few cement industry and brick furnace in the district.

Table A 1.1.9

Total no. of industries (Govt., Semi Govt. and Pvt), Block wise	
a) No. of Major Accident Hazard Units/ Polluting industries/ Industrial Areas:	02 (SECL & SGTPS, Pali)
Total workforce involved in these industrial units:	5200+4000= 9000
b) No. of Medium and small scale industries :	04+01(Coal Mining)
Total manpower involved in these units:	5200+143
Any major accident occurred in any of the industrial units (Loss of life >10, or Financial loss > 1 Crore).	No major Accident

Source: District Industries Department & labour Department

SECL: South Eastern Coal Limited

SGTPS: Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Supply

A 1.1.10 Transport and communication network

Umaria district is well connected by road as well s rail. NH-78 passes through the district and rail line connect Umaria to Bhopal via katni, Jabalpur ,Itarsi etc and other way it connects to Vilaspur. All the blocks of the district are also well connected by Pucca road. Pali, chadiya , Nowrazabad are also connected by railway line. About communication network all the major mobile service provider have a presence over here such as Airtel, Vodafone, idea, BSNL etc. As there are no many internet café in the district but all the block having one or two internet café. In district headquarter, there are about 5 internet cafes. Apart from this , all the janpad Pachayat offices are connected by internet.

Table A 1.1.10

1) Transport Connectivity	
a) By Road	All Blocks are connected by roads (kaccha as well as pukka) NH-78 passes through Umaria
b) By Rail	Railway connectivity through Nowrozabad, Chadiya, Umaria and Pali
2) Communication network	
i) No. of wireless stations in the respective blocks	Police control room has a wireless station
ii) Availability of telephone, mobile services in each block	Vodafone, BSNL, Airtel, TATA DOCOMO, Reliance
iii) Availability of internet facility in the blocks	All blocks have internet connectivity

Source: Railway, Local mobile shops, Police control office

A 1.1.11 Power stations and electricity installations

Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited (MPPGCL) is operating Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station located near Johilla River Birsinghpur. This is 10 K.M.from. BIRSINGHPUR station situated on Bilaspur Katni section of S.E .This thermal power plant capacity is 1340 Mega Watt which is the biggest in Madhya Pradesh.. Source of water for this power plant is Johila dam, which cover 1810 heactare of area on Johila River. There are twelve substations in the district. About 558 inhabited villages are connected by electricity in the district.

Table A 1.1.11

List of power stations in the district:	One power station i.e Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station, Birsinghpur
Electricity outreach in the district:	Almost 558 villages got electricity

A 1.1.12 Major historical, religious places, tourist spots

Umaria is a town in umaria district of the Shahdol Division of Madhya Pradesh state of central India. Umaria has many place of interest for the tourists and the Bandhavgarh National Park will definitely head the list. It has also historical place, a famous National Park and temples as a tourist spots. Umaria has no. of old temples such as Madi Bah Temple, Umaria, Maa Virasini Devi Temple, Pali , Sagareshwar Temple, Chandiya Khas Temple, Chandiya . Generally a big fair and Bhandara is arranged in Madi Bah Temple on the occasion of Mahashivaratri Pooja. Also people gather in Birasini Temple on annual fair held in October & March. The **fort of Bandhavgarh** is a place of considerable archaeological and historical importance .Bandhavgarh is the name of tehsil in Umaria District. Formerly it was the capital of the Bandhavgarh Kingdom of the Magha dynasty, then the head-quarters of the tehsil. At present its headquarters is Umaria. The fort is on the Rewa-Umaria road, at a distance of about 41Km from Umaria Town. Bandhavgarh National Park is famous for its wild wealth like world famous White tiger. The diverse mix of habitats in Bandhavgarh supports a corresponding plenitude of fauna. Its luxuriantly rich ecosystem provides amply for everyone - from the tiny butterflies to the majestic tigers. The park has earned a worldwide reputation for tigers and their unusually high density. Here is a pleasant surprise for wildlife lovers. Apart from these spots there are also few others places to watch such as Amol Khoh, Joja Fall etc..

Table A 1.1.12

List of historical places in the district:	Average presence of visitors per day
Fort of Bandhavgarh , Umaria	Crowd gathers in the fort especially on the occasion of Krishna Janmastami. About 100000 people
List of religious centers in the district:	
Madi Bah Temple, Umaria	
Maa Virasini Devi, Pali	
Sagareshwar Temple	
Chandiya Khas Temple, Chandiya	Crowd gathers on the occasion of Makar Sankranti, Mahashivaratri. About 8000-10000
List of the tourist spots in the district:	
BandhavGarh National Park, Umaria	Crowd gathers specially between Oct to May. About 100000 in a year

Source: NIC Office

A 1.2 Scope and Ownership of District Disaster Management Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

A 1.2 Purpose of the Plan

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

A 1.3 Key Objectives

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

- Assess all risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters in the district

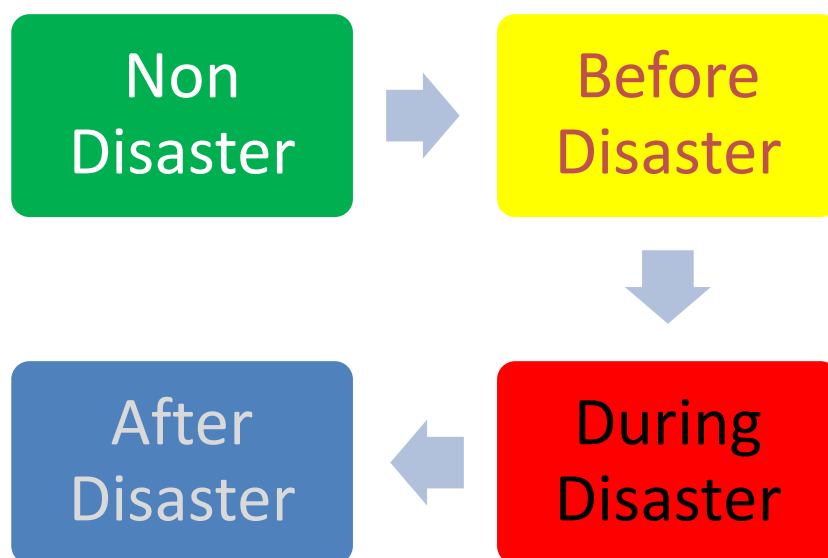
- Promoting prevention and preparedness by ensuring that Disaster Management (DM) receives the highest priority at all levels in the district.
- Prevention and minimization of loss of human lives and property by gearing up preparedness, prevention & mitigation of disasters
- To provide clarity on roles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

A 1.4 District Plan Approach

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

A 2. Institutional Arrangements

A 2.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) will act as the district planning; coordinating and monitoring body in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority. This Committee is proposed for the district.

Roles and responsibilities of DDMA

The DDMA plays a co-coordinating role at the district level to ensure that the various government functionaries in the district effectively carry out the DM activities in this phase. Working in close co operation with Government departments and local bodies, the roles of DCs in this phase include:

Pre disaster Phase

- I. Ensuring that prevention, mitigation and preparedness activities are carried out in accordance with the appropriate guidelines;
- II. Providing inputs to MPSDMA relating to various aspects of disaster management, including early warnings, status of preparedness etc.
- III. Ensuring that relevant officials in the district possess the knowledge to deal with disaster management issues;
- IV. Developing an appropriate relief implementation strategy for the district, taking into account the unique circumstances of the district and prevailing gaps in institutional capacity and resources of the district;
- V. Facilitating and co-coordinating with local Government bodies to ensure that pre disaster DM activities in the district are carried out optimally;
- VI. Facilitating community training, awareness programmes and the installation of emergency facilities with the support of local administration, NGOs, and the private sector;
- VII. Establishing adequate inter-department coordination on issues related to disaster management;
- VIII. Reviewing emergency plans and guidelines;
- IX. Involving the community in the planning and development process;
- X. Ensuring that local authorities, including Municipal Corporations, Gram Panchayats etc. in the district, are involved in developing their own mitigation strategies;
- XI. Ensuring appropriate linkage between DM activities and planning activities;
- XII. Revisiting/ reassessing contingency plans related to disaster management;
- XIII. Ensuring that proper communications systems are in place, and contingency plans maximize the involvement of local agencies;
- XIV. Ensuring that DM related equipment, especially fire-fighting equipment are well maintained and ready to use.

Impact phase

In this phase, the DDMA is responsible for all activities related to disaster management for the district, including the following:

- I. Recommend to the State Government, declaration of disaster;
- II. Undertake and supervise emergency relief measures and relief operations in the

- III. district, with assistance of other relevant Government departments, local authorities, voluntary agencies, community groups etc;
- IV. Assess need for additional resources and coordinate with the MPSDMA for accessing statewide resources, if required

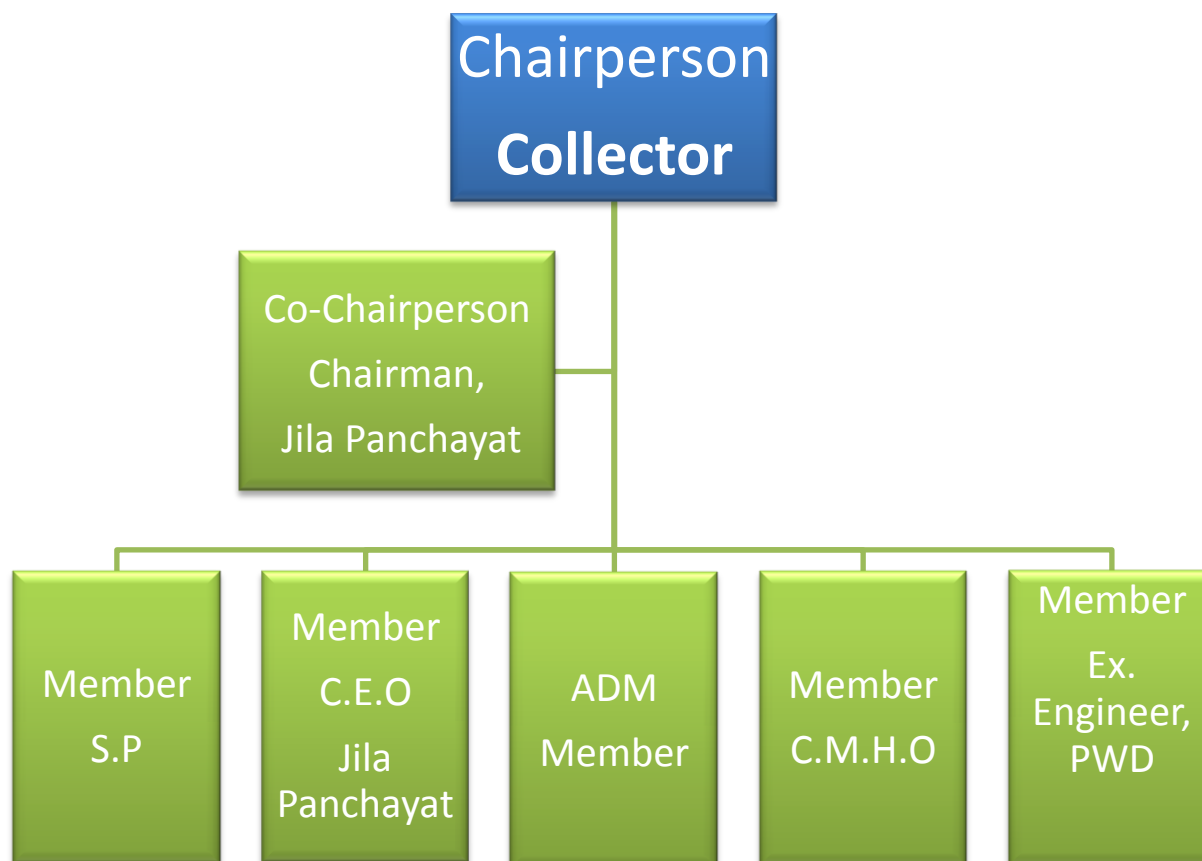


Table A 2.1

Members of DDMA	Actual designation	Name & Address	Office contact
Chairman, DDMA	DM / DC	Shri N S Bhatnagar, Office of District collector	07653-222600
Co-Chairman, DDMA	Chairman, Jila Panchayat	Miss Gyanvati Office of jila Panchayat	9630177600 9926870770
Member, DDMA	S.P	Shri Monahar Singh Office of S.P	07653-222164

Member, DDMA	CEO Jila Panchayat	Shri Ashkrit Tiwari Office of Jila Panchayat	07653-222968 9669707670
Member, DDMA	ADM	Smt. Alka Srivastava Office of ADM	07653-222030
Member, DDMA	C.M.H.O	Shri A P Dwivedi Office of Civil surgeon	07653-222314, 9425183710
Member, DDMA	Exc. Engineer	Shri P L Yadav Office of PWD	07653-222667, 9425408080

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

Table A 2.2

Functionaries	Designation	Name & Address	Office contact
DM / DC	Chairman, DDMAC	Shri N S Bhatnagar Office of District Collector	07653-222600
C.F.O/D.F.O, Forest department	Member, DDMAC	Shri R K Pathak	9424794505
CMHO	Member, DDMAC	Shri A P Dwivedi	9425183710
DFCSO Food & civil Supplies	Member, DDMAC	Shri M S Maravi	9425146659
SDM, Bandhavgarh	Member , DDMAC	Shri B D Singh	9425078300
SDM, Manpur	Member , DDMAC	Shri F R Panda	9424996040
SDM, Pali	Member , DDMAC	Shri Ramanus Tapoo	9425472543

District Comdtt. Home Guard	Member, DDMAC	Incharge, ASP Shri Gopal Khandel	
Tehsildar, Bandhavgarh	Member, DDMAC	Shri A K Maravi	9424364779
Tehsildar, Chandiya	Member, DDMAC	Shri Ishwar Pradhan	9425470739
Tehsildar, Pali	Member, DDMAC	Shri Satish Pandey	9424341935
Tehsildar, Manpur	Member, DDMAC	Shri L jagre	9425520172
Tehsildar, Nowrozabad	Member, DDMAC	Shri Rajesh Dubey	9425451661
Superintendent Land Records	Member, DDMAC	Shri K P L puri	07653-222988 9981408188
Executive Engineer, PWD	Member, DDMAC	Shri P L yadav	07653-222667 9425408080
Executive Engineer, WRD	Member, DDMAC	Shri R D Ahirwal	07653-222226 9425452632
Executive Engineer, RES	Member, DDMAC	Shri L P Mishra	07653-223405 9425180596
Executive Engineer, PHE	Member, DDMAC	Shri S L Tidgam	946749988
Executive Engineer, MPEB	Member, DDMAC	Shri V K Lokhande	9425184885
Deputy Director, Veterinary	Member, DDMAC	Shri M P S Gaharwal	07653-222645 9425183918
Deputy Director, Agriculture	Member, DDMAC	Shri J S Pandram	9425484712

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

District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) / District Control Room (DCR) is established by revenue and relief department during the time of emergency or Disaster for successful running of relief operation. This Centre shall function round the clock and set up with sufficient manpower and with modern equipments. Considering the unique responsibility of the district Emergency Operation Centre, the equipments provided to it shall not be taken to any other purpose other than disaster management. This centre is intended to coordinate all disaster related activities in the district starting from preparedness to rehabilitation and reconstruction. There shall be permanent sitting place for each emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in the EOC and they shall be provided with sufficient telephone and internet connections. Additional Superintendent of Land records department will be in charge of control room and Assistant Superintendent of land records department will be in additional in charge. In charge of control room will assign and monitor the duty on 24hrs basis in 3 shifts. Duty will consist of one Executive engineer rank officer, one junior officer and one clerk for one s hift duty in control room. The department which will be involved are Publics Works department (PWD), Irrigation Department (WRD), Public Health Department (PHE), Rural Engineering services (RES) and Land records Department for duty. All the officer of above departments will report to in charge of control room (Supdtt. of land records deptt.). The information which is received by control room has to register it and give this information urgently to Nodal officer (ADM). Nodal officer will take necessary action according to received information. Then Nodal officer will direct to Tehsildar and ADM to take corrective measurement accordingly on their level. The information will flow from Patwari at ground level in the following arrow direction

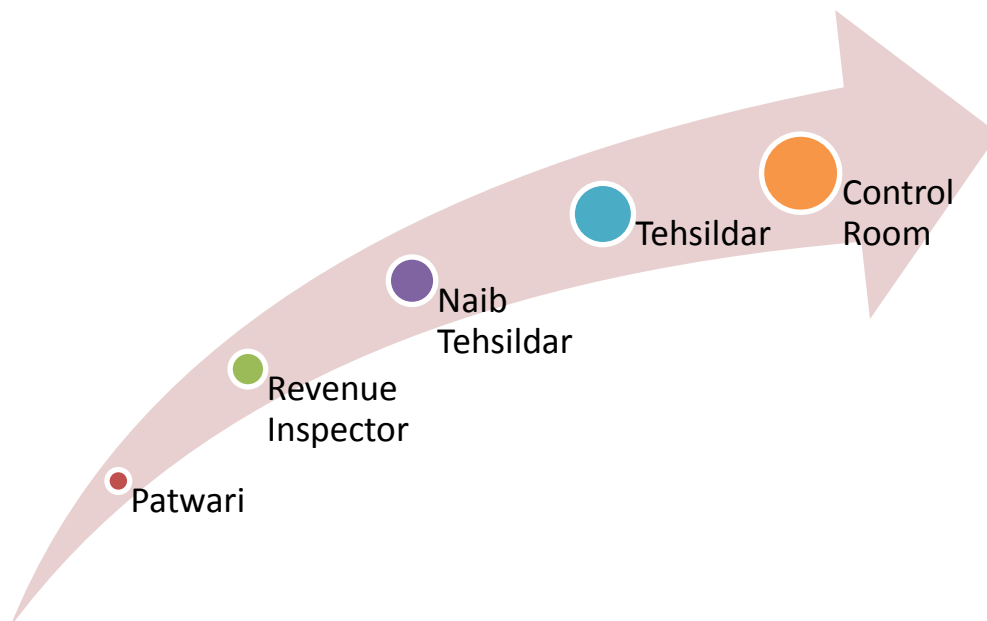
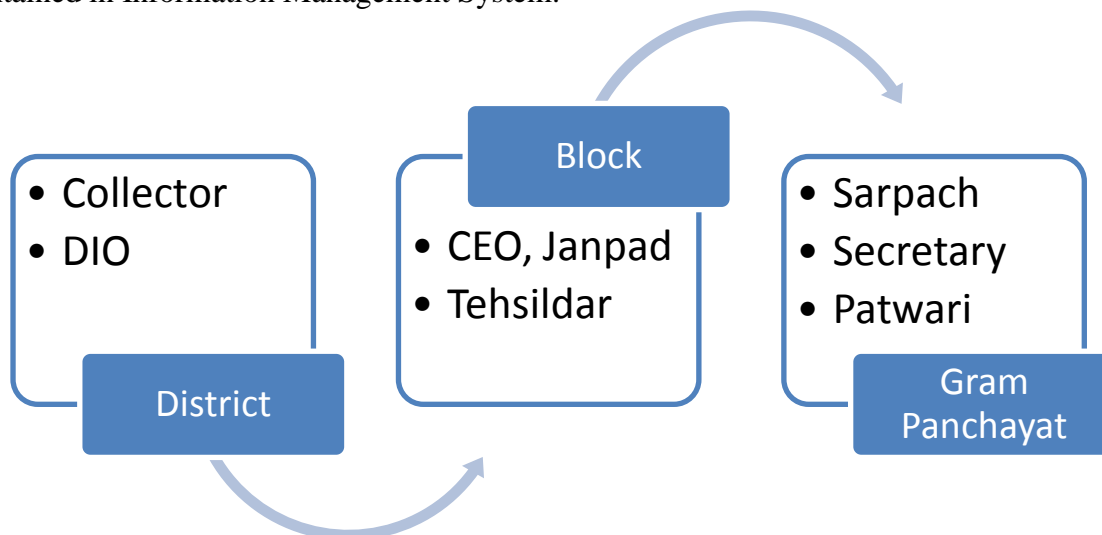


Table A 2.3

Location of the DEOC / DCR:	Control Room Collectorate, Umaria Contact no.- 07653-222988
Involved agencies in DEOC / DCR, Roles and responsibilities of the officials / nodal persons (phase wise):	Land Record department Department of Revenue Department of PWD Department of WRD Department of PHE Department of RES
Equipments installed (software and hardware):	Only Telephone

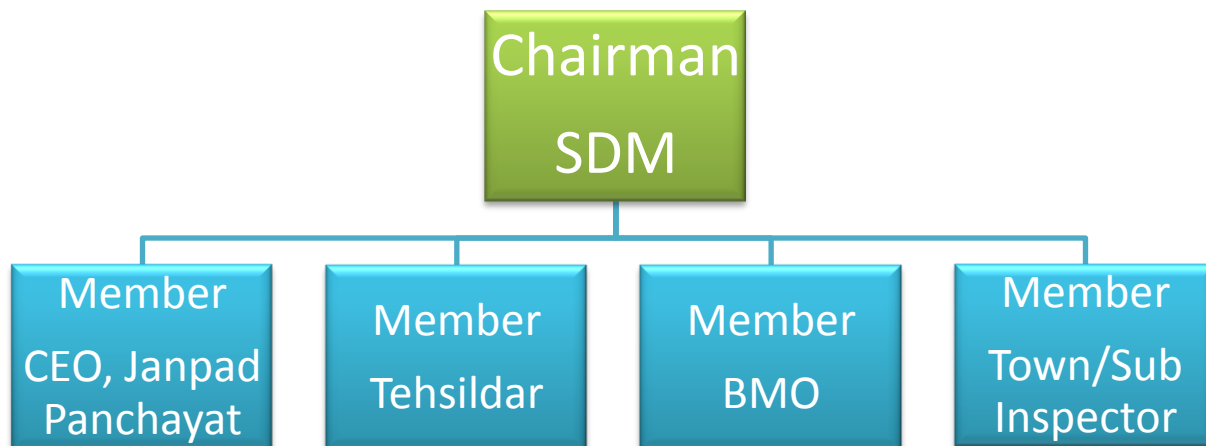
A 2.4 District Disaster Information Management System

As this is very important to maintain the **District Disaster Information Management System** in the district so that past data of disaster like date, intensity of disaster, location, Vulnerability, Extent of loss will be maintained in Information Management System.



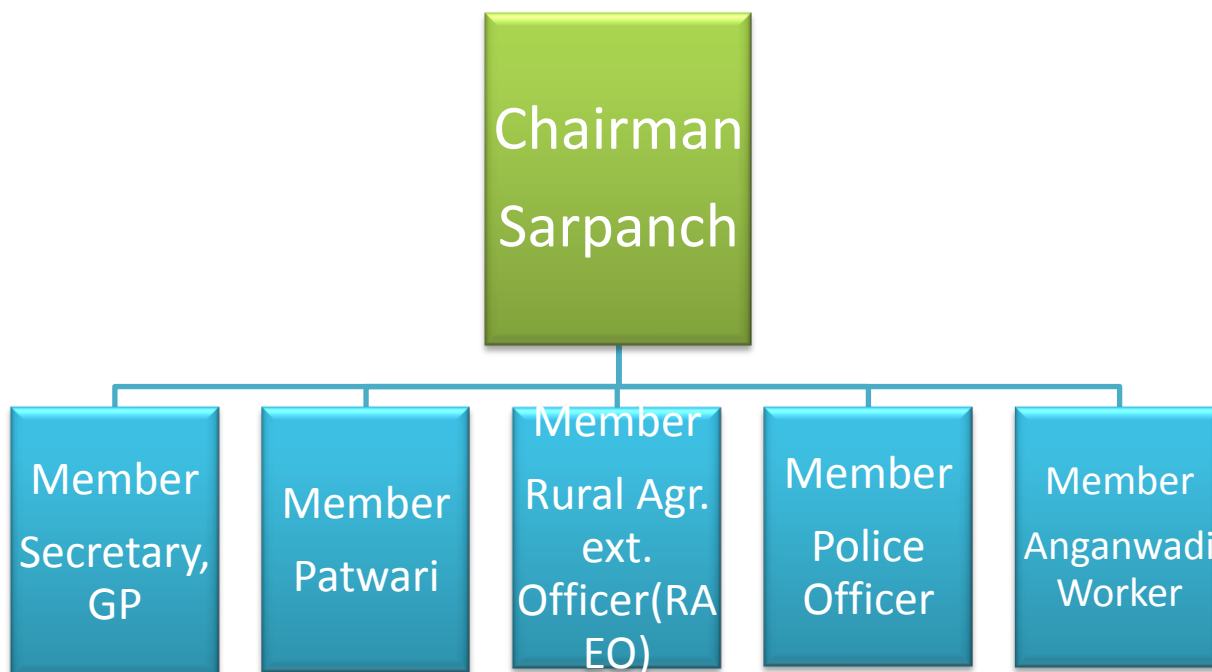
A 2.6 Block Level Disaster Management Committee

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



A 2.7 Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee

Subject to the directions of the District Authority, the Gram Panchayat Disaster Management committees will be responsible for the development and implementation of GP level disaster management plans. This is a proposed committee at Gram panchayat level for umaria district. Panchayats are the decision making bodies of all development activities in the villages, therefore, every Panchayat should have a Village Level Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) headed by the Sarpanch which is responsible for carrying out activities from Planning to Execution in Disaster Management. There should be a separate village disaster management plan for every village as per vulnerability to disaster of the particular village. The plan encompasses prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures.



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

B 1. Hazard Assessment

Major applicable hazard in the district is flood, drought, hailstorm, fire and epidemic in the district. As Flood is the common disaster in the district and some of the area comes under sunk zone. The frequency of flood in the district is twice in 5years but impact some part of the district severely. Flood has major impact in the Manpur block of the district. And about 15-20villages of Manpur block are affected by the flood and comes under low lying area because the big and famous river Sone passes through the catchment area of the villages. Last year about 5 villages were displaced from low lying area of the Manpur block. Umaria comes under the earthquake seismic zone-III, which may be dangerous for the district in the future. Last times earthquake was attacked in 2nd June 1927, which was largest instrumented earthquake in Madhaya Pradesh and had a severely damage and loss in Umaria. This earthquake was located in Madhaya Pradesh's Umaria District. It was a deep-seated event and was felt at Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh and Dehri-on-Son in Bihar as well as in many parts of central and eastern India. Apart from this fire in district is also common in the district. Crops fire is common in the rural area of the district due to electric spark in the wire. About 50% geographical area of the district comes under forest and simultaneously the famous Bandhavgarh tiger Reserve is located in the district. Due to which we cannot ignore forest fire in the forest in summer season and forest fire may have critical impact on environment and animals living in the forest. Hailstorm also may be disaster in Umaria but it has no major impact on human life but it harms crops in larger scale, which economically may be disaster for farmers in rural areas. As road accident is also common in the Umaria on national highway-78(NH-78) so it has to be considered. As there is one coal mining called SECL in the Pali block of Umaria district and one power plant called SGTPS(Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power plant), Birsingpur. In these two districts there may be Industrial disaster in Umaria district. Major impact of industrial disaster may be in Pali block because both the industries are located in Pali block of the district. Also coal Mining is being run in pali block region by SECL so these area of Pali block of the district are vulnerable area. Drought is also one of the disasters in Umaria which mainly harm crops and also have some impact on human life. It has also economic impact on people in rural areas.

Table B.1.1 History of past disasters (last 30 years / as many years of data as possible)

As data of any major historical disaster is not available in the district but as per the information by people last year (2011) there was flood in the Manpur Tehsil of the district. 15-20 villages were affected by flood and about 5 villages were displaced. Severe Earthquake was observed in 2nd June 1927 in Umaria as Umaria district come the **seismic zone-III**. Drought is felt in district twice in 5years. There was flood last year which has impact on 15-20 villages. Also there was flood in 1997. There were loss of crops, properties and road etc.

Type of hazard	Year of occurrence	Area affected	Impact on life	Livelihood	Livestock	Hazard prone zone in district
Earthquake	1927	Whole district	Severe(6.4 magnitude)	Yes	Yes	Mostly central part of district
Flood	1997	Manpur Block		Yes	Yes	Manpur Block
Drought	2009-10	Whole District	Not much impact on life	Crop damaged on 15000hactare	Little	Whole District
Flood	2011	Manpur block	18 villages	yes	Yes	Only those low Lying area of Manpur block

Table B.1.2 Major applicable hazards

Earthquake:

Earthquakes may cause a number of phenomena, including ground motion, surface faulting, ground failure, and liquefaction. An earthquake's magnitude reflects an earthquake's strength. Damage to buildings generally begins to occur at magnitude six, while an earthquake above magnitude seven may be a major disaster if it occurs near a populated area. Above a map prepared by Bureau of Material and Technology Promotion Council and printed in Vulnerability Atlas -2nd Edition indicates that **Umariya district falls in seismic zone III which**, is considered to be facing highest danger of earthquakes in India after the Zone-IV. As many district of Madhya Pradesh which are situated along the along the Narmada river Sone river comes under the seismic zone-III. The most of the region of Umaria falls in seismic zone III and rest of the district comes under seismic zone II. Although no major earthquake have occurred in Umaria in recent year, but major earthquake in the district was felt in 2nd june 1927 which was largest instrumented earthquake in Madhya Pradesh and had a severely damage and loss in Umaria. This earthquake was located in Madhya Pradesh's Umaria District. It was a deep-seated event and was felt at Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh and Dehri-on-Son in Bihar as well as in many parts of central and eastern India. As it is observed that the area near th Narmada belt or Sone belt are prone to earthquake and comes under zone-III.

Flood:

As Flood is the common disaster in the district and some of the area comes under sunken zone .The frequency of flood in the district is twice in 5years but impact some part of the district severely. Flood has major impact in the Manpur block of the district. And about 15-20villages of Manpur block are affected by

the flood and comes under low lying area because the big and famous river Sone and other side Mahanadi passes through the catchment area of the villages. Whenever there has been heavy rainfall in the district and river water is overflowed there is chances of flood in these low lying area. Addition to this, there is dam called Bansagar dam in Rewa district where the the water of Sone river and Mahanadi flows. So an area near the Bansagar dam is also vulnerable during the rainy season but the dam is located in lower zone and district is in upper zone and water flow from upper to lower zone due to this chances vulnerability get reduced bit if Bansagar dam get filled due to heavy rainfall then chances of vulnerability or flood in low lying zone increased. But very few villages about 10 villages come under Umaria district which is impacted by bansagar dam. Special attention & preparedness is being taken by Bansagar dam authority.

No of villages affected by flood - 15-20

Block - Manpur

Draught

Drought has been described as “creeping Disaster” in the United Nations publications. Thus emphasizing that a situation of drought develops gradually by giving sufficient warning of its coverage, extent and intensity unlike a flood, cyclone or earthquake which offers little time and opportunity for immediate planning and preparedness. Rapid industrialization, urbanization and withdrawal of huge ground water are leading factors for the occurrence of Drought in Umaria district.

Forest Fire

As about 50% area of the total geographical area of district is forest area and also the famous Bandavgarh tiger reserve is located in the district. Also there are chances of forest fire. Some year during fire-season i.e. March to May, some of the forest areas of Umaria district experience the incidence of Forest fires. These forest fires in some of the cases engulf acres of forest area and destroy valuable forest resource and also affects environment directly and indirectly.

Epidemics

In the district of Umaria, preventive, and curative health is being looked after by health department. There are also dispensaries, referral hospitals and community hospitals supplementing the task. With a view of detecting epidemics at the earliest an epidemiological cell should be established under the Directorate of Health Services. The following epidemic are monitored in Umaria: Malaria, Falaria, Pilia, Dengue Fever, Chikengunia fever In addition to these cholera, acute Diarrhea/dysentery ,Joundice outbreaks are also monitored. **Malaria**, Falaria, Dengue Fever are common infectious disease that affects large numbers of peopleannually in the district. These are mosquito-borne infectious diseases of humans

Road Accident

Accidents and the fatalities on road are the result of inter-play of a number of factors. Road users in Umariya are heterogeneous in nature, ranging from pedestrians, animal-driven carts, bi-cycles, rickshaws, and tractor trolleys, to various categories of two/three wheelers, motor cars, buses, trucks, and multi-axle commercial vehicles etc.

Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone Areas
Flood,	Approximately 15-20 villages of Manpur Block in low lying area
Earthquake	Central part of the district but cover about 75% area of total geographical area of Umaria under zone-III
Hailstorm	All over the district
Fire	All over the district in summer season specially crop caught fire due to electricity spark and sometimes forest in Bandhavgarh region
Industrial & chemical disasters,	SECL & SGTPS in Pali Block
Rail/ road accidents	All over the District
Epidemic	Some area of Manpur and tribal block affected by Malaria, Jaundice, Chickengunia , Dengu etc
Landslide	All over the district
environmental hazard	Nearby area of Coal mining area is becoming hollow in underground
Violence	Very lesser chances
Stampede	Some old Temples like Maa Virasini Devi, Pali
Mining blasts	Coal mining area i.e. Umaria & Nowrozabad
Any other hazard	No other major hazards

Table B.1.3 Seasonality of hazards

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

B 2 Vulnerability Analysis

Table B.2

• **Block wise vulnerability**

Name of Block	Physical/Infrastructural Vulnerability	Environmental / Natural vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Economic vulnerability	Institutional vulnerability
Karkeli	Umaria, Chandiya, Also road of above areas , No major Bridges	Land pollution in the district head quarter	Population	Both poor & rich will get affected of that areas	There are visible gaps at the block level
Manpur	Low lying area of Manpur Block,	Rivers & canals of that area get filled i.e Mahanadi and Sone river , Cattles in Rural areas	Population	Specially poor get affected of that area	Institutional vulnerability is yet to be addressed properly
Pali	Roads, Houses, schools, Hospital etc. in Pali	Animals & Minerals	Population	Agriculture & Poverty	Lack of institutional support

Name of Hazard	Affected vulnerabilities (Physical, social, economic, natural and institutional)	Hazard prone Block, GPs
Earthquake	<p>Population</p> <p>Roads</p> <p>Bridges</p> <p>Poverty</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>River</p>	<p>Umaria, Chandiya, Pali, Nowrozabad Tehsils</p> <p>Same as above</p> <p>No major Bridges</p> <p>Specially poor get affected Of that area</p> <p>Area of Karkeli block</p> <p>--</p>

	Animal	Cattles in Rural areas
	Food security	
	Any other	Schools, hospitals etc
Flood	Population	Low lying area of Manpur Block, Village road
	Roads	Stop dam of the villages
	Bridges	Specially poor get affected Of that area
	Poverty	No major loss to crops
	Agriculture	Rivers of that area get filled
	River	Animals of above area
	Animal	
	Food security	

B 3. 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.	1) LifeJacket (dot approved)	16-Working	Govt.	Home Guards 9407064069
	2) Lifebuoy (MMD approved)	06-Working	Govt.	Home Guards 9407064069
	3) Lifebuoy rings (solas company)	05- Working	Govt.	Collectororate 9893527858
	4) Iron Hammer(2kg wood with Handle)	05-Working	Govt.	Collectororate 9893527858
	5) Iron Gaiti with handle	05-Working	Govt.	Collectororate 9893527858
	6) Iron Plate	20-Working	Govt.	Collectororate 9893527858

	7) Foldable Ladder 8) safety Helmet with searchlight(ISI)	30-Working 10-Working	Govt. Govt.	Collectororate 9893527858 Collectororate 9893527858
Tents	1) Small tents 2) Tents (20*30 ft.) water proof 3) Tents for relief camp (12*10ft.) with Stand	02-Working 02-Working 02-Working	Govt. Govt. Govt.	Home Guards 9407064069 Collectororate 9893527858 Collectororate 9893527858
Temporary shelters, camps	Higher Secondary school , Indewar	01	Govt.	
Emergency Search lights	Search Lights	07	Govt.	collectorate 9893527858
Trained manpower, professionals available in specific domain like S&R ,First Aid, Response Warning, Swimming etc.	List of all trained staff to be enclosed in the Annexure 8.6, with all Added in annexure	First aid-02 Search & recue- 02 Response warning- 2 Swimming07		Home guards 9407064069
First Aid / Medical emergency requirements, equipments to be used				CMHO 07653-222744 942518730
Location of key hospitals, blood banks, Doctors, medical stores	Blood Bank- District Hospital Dr. S R Kanasakar			CMHO 07653-222744 942518730
Availability of equipments like Bulldozers, Hydra, Crane, for clearance, JCB	Nil	--	--	--
Transportation(Fit Vehicles available with nodal agencies, in emergency)	Trucks(Tata407) Motorcycl Jipsy	02 01 01	Govt.	Home Guards 9407064069

Total no. of boats (with info about capacity, size contacts of Orgn./owner etc)	1) F. R .P Boat Size 5.4metre Capacity 10	02 01-Working 01-non- working	Govt.	Indewar Thana 07627-264236
	2) Inflatable Boat Size 4.6 metres Capacity- 6	01- Non working	Govt.	Indewar Thana 07627-264236
Engine	Out board Yamaha engine, 25HP	01- Working 01- Non working	Govt.	Indewar Thana 07627-264236
Availability of fire fighting equipments, Fire tenders	1) Fire Van Capacity- 3000litres No fire tender	03	Govt	NagarPalika 07653-222242
List of PDS Shops	Added in annexure			
List of NGOs / CBOs	Added in annexure			
Veterinary Hospitals		08		
Telephone Exchange				
List of petrol pumps (if possible)	Added in annexure			
Telephone Exchange				

List of Flood relief trained force, Homeguard		
Sr no	Sainik no.	Name
1	105	Uday Singh
2	44	Pankaj Kumar
3	36	NathuLal
4	29	Naresh Kumar
5	123	Babbu Singh
6	42	Raju Lal
7	09	Santosh Kumar
8	45	Shakti Kol
9	09	Santosh Kumar

10	11	Vijay Kumar
11	32	Jeevan Lal
12	17	Roshan Lal
13	40	Bharat Singh

Flood hit village		
Sr no	Tehsil	Name of Village
1	Manpur	Jobi
2	Manpur	Darbar
3	Manpur	Chaap no-1
4	Manpur	Chaap no-2
5	Manpur	Itma
6	Manpur	Parkhuri
7	Manpur	Podiya
8	Manpur	Dhanvahi
9	Manpur	Majhokhar
10	Manpur	Podiya
11	Manpur	Kai
12	Manpur	Kotri
13	Manpur	Chimta

B 4. Risks Assessment

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

Type of hazard	Impact Rating	Vulnerable areas *	Vulnerability	Potential Impact	Identified safer places *
Earthquake	Catastrophic (Zone-III)	Central part of the district which cover almost 80% of the total area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Loss of Road and Telecommunication network, •Loss of livestock & vulnerable people, •Loss of infrastructure, buildings, economic loss 	Loss of lives, buildings, roads, infrastructure ,public Property, Livelihood and environment	Upper part of the district, Govt. High School, Bhareva Govt. Higher secondary school, Amarapur Higher Secondary school, Vilaspur
Flood	Low	Some villages of Manpur Tehsil i.e upper part of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mainly rural area •Loss of road, Stop dam 	Loss of lives, Loss of crop, And cattle life, , houses,	Lower or central part of district Govt. Higher

		district or nearby 15-20 villages of Sone river	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Loss of livestock •Loss of agriculture/ horticulture, and drinking water source tube wells, wells etc 	livelihood system etc.	secondary School, Bhareva
Drought	Moderate	All Area of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Loss of drinking water •Loss of crops 	Loss of crops , Economic loss	--
Fire	Catastrophic		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Loss of lives •Loss of crops •Loss of grains and property such as huts etc. 	All rural areas of the district	Nearby area
Hailstorm	Hailstorm	All Area of the District	Loss of crops	Economic loss	
Epidemics (Falaria , Jaundice,	Low	About some villages of of the Manpur Block	•Loss of Human Life	Health	
Industrial disaster,	Very low	All Area of the District	No as such industry		
Accidents,	Very low	All Area of the District			
Stampede	Very low		May injured people		
Landslide, and other applicable hazards	Very Low	All Area of the District	Loss of agriculture		
Any other hazard					

* Vulnerable areas and identified safer places to be showed in the detailed maps in Annexure 8.6

B 4.2 Risk profiling of the district

Earthquake:

As central part of the district i.e district head quarter and Pali block comes under zone-III. So all the building in Umaria district head quarter is vulnerable. Addition to the Coal mining is being run in the district. By contacting with local people they said many areas below the ground becomes hollow after mining in these areas, which may be more vulnerable during the disaster like earthquake. As presently Coal mining is mainly running in Pali block which may more vulnerable area in the district. After earthquake there may be chances that everything goes inside and huge loss of life and properties also saving life will be very difficult in this situation. So there should be preparedness plan for this hazard.

Earthquake risk assessment is all the more difficult in Umaria district because of the lack of seismic instrumentation in large parts of the district. In addition to the nature of earthquake and the site (such as the magnitude, duration, soil type), there is big? Whether the buildings in Gurgaon are Earthquake resistant? Whether the technology of earthquake-resistant was used for establishing these Schools, hospitals and others government buildings? If used then, were our PWD and RES engineers trained enough to use the technology for the construction of the infrastructure? Are the buildings being constructed by following national building code? Is the standard material used for the construction? Is frame work of building by-laws in place?

Flood

Last year in 2011, there was flood in the Villages of Manpur block of district which are located near the catchment area of river Sone. Last year about 5 villages were displaced from low lying area of the Manpur block. Already last year, these villages were declared as the sunken area by district administration and people were evacuated. There was no life loss and damage of properties like crops, road, etc.

Drought

The droughts in 2007 were major droughts in Umaria. The drought is felt in the whole district due to not having sufficient rainfall. The summer monsoon sets during the month of July and starts withdrawing from the end of August or 2nd week of September. Due to this uncertain rainfall pattern the entire district receive drought. As the impact of drought is mainly felt by farmers because it majorly harms crops. Also scarcity of water is felt by the people of Umaria during drought specially problems of drinking water.

Forest Fire

Some year during fire-season i.e. March to May, some of the forest areas of Umaria district experience the incidence of Forest fires. Mainly Forest area in Umariya is located in Bandhavgarh region and some part in Pali. Apart from this sometimes during the above season crops also caught fire due to electric spark in rural areas.

C . DISTRICT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

C 1 District Action Plans

C 1.1 Mitigation Plan

Disasters often disrupt progress and destroy the hard-earned fruits of painstaking developmental efforts, often pushing nations, in quest for progress, back by several decades. Thus, efficient management of disasters, rather than mere response to their occurrence, has in recent times, received increased attention both within India and abroad. This is as much a result of the recognition of the increasing frequency and intensity of disasters, as it is an acknowledgement that good governance in a caring and civilized society, needs to deal effectively with the devastating impact of disasters. On 23 December 2005, the Government of India (GOI) took a defining step by

enacting the Disaster Management Act, 2005, (hereinafter referred to as the Act) which envisaged the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), headed by the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) headed by the Chief Ministers, and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) headed by the District Collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner as the case may be, to spearhead and adopt a holistic and integrated approach to DM. There will be a paradigm shift, from the erstwhile relief-centric response to a proactive prevention, mitigation and preparedness-driven approach for conserving developmental gains and to minimize loss of life, livelihood and property. Unlike man-made disasters, natural hazards like floods, earthquakes, and cyclones cannot be avoided. However, with mitigation measures along with proper planning of developmental work in the risk prone area, these hazards can be prevented from turning into disasters. A multi-pronged approach needs to be adopted to undertake mitigation measures:

1) Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Mapping-

As a first step towards addressing disaster vulnerabilities, the District disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Umaria need to carry out risk and vulnerability assessment of all disaster prone areas of the District Umaria. Hazard zone mapping and vulnerability analysis based on state vulnerability map should be prepared with past disaster experience mandatorily include a ground check component. As there is no chemical industry in Umaria but there is one coal mining industry called South Eastern Coal Limited, Pali and a power plant called SGTPS (Sanjay Gandhi Thermal power Plant), Birsingpur which may be hazardous by taking consideration of industrial disaster. So SECL and SGTPS should have their mitigation & preparedness plan ready for any industrial disaster

As Umaria district is mainly prone to flood and drought. It is necessary to identify the villages of Manpur block of the district which comes under low lying area and prone to flood. Also Umaria comes under the earthquake zone-III which is most likely to be in danger zone and simultaneously coal mining is running in the district. so it is important to identify the sensitive part of district through GIS and mining area, which is becoming hollow in underground and no major public infrastructure should be constructed on these areas. The increasing use of **GIS**, remote sensing and applications of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) in DM,

has made it imperative to set up a mechanism for sharing thematic and spatial data through a designated electronic clearing house. The NSDI has been set up by the Survey of India (SOI), to collect, compile, analyse and prepare value-added maps for use by various agencies in the field of DM for management of natural resources, industrial applications etc.

2) Structural Mitigation Measures

Structural damage, collapse of buildings or infrastructure is common consequences of earthquake. Structural mitigation aims to reduce this damage and eventually save lives. Structural mitigation is a science that requires the expertise of civil engineers. It includes both the design of new buildings, roads, canals, dams, and other infrastructure and the strengthening and retrofitting of old structures. It is most important to ensure good maintenance of structures as poor maintenance is often the cause of indirect damage. The district shall take steps for structural mitigation of disaster management. The departments that are associated with development of residential and commercial plots shall strict the NOC norms. The Building codes shall be strictly enforced in the district. Only seismically oriented engineers, contractors and masons shall be given certificates for multi story constructions and real estates. Simultaneously retrofitting is to be promoted with the expert advice. The possible two structural measures for disaster protection are Repair & Retrofitting of the existing building and Earth Quake Resistant new construction

• Critical Infrastructure

It is of utmost importance that critical infrastructures of Umaria District like collectorate, hospitals, schools bridges, police station, roads, railway lines, power station, water storage towers, irrigation canals and other civic utilities should be constantly monitored for safety standards in consonance with safety benchmarks and strengthened where deficient. As road is very critical infrastructure of the district so it is very important to Identify/repair of main and alternative routes .The public works department will be primary agency responsible of conducting structural assessment , retrofitting and renovation of important building. So as per the identification of road there should be timely repair of identified vulnerable points. Simultaneously it is highly important that the entire critical infrastructure should be earthquake resistant. From now onwards all the building and houses should be constructed earthquake resistant by following proper guidelines. Nagarpalika will be primary agency to monitor all these construction otherwise it should not allow the new construction in future.

• Retrofitting

For an existing building, Retrofitting or Seismic Strengthening is the only solution to make it disaster resistant. In Umaria District, all lifeline buildings such as major hospitals, Schools with large space for storage, district administration offices and other vital installations shall be retrofitted in the first phase. In the second phase all other significant buildings shall be given priority for seismic strengthening. Before carrying retrofitting, a panel of experts shall be approached for assessing the structure and to suggest the type of retrofitting required

3) Environmentally Sustainable Development

The Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Umaria need to go hand in hand for ensuring sustainability with environmental and developmental efforts. Restoration of ecological balance in Bandhavgarh regions

and raising Plantations need to be incorporated by the forest department, Development & Panchayat Departments. As Bandhavgarh national park is one of the most important national park of the country so it is highly important to maintain the conservation of forest and its environment. Eco systems of forests, agricultural, urban and industrial environment are also to be considered for restoration of ecological balances and sustainable development. Department of Pollution & Forest must ensure the preservation of natural habitats. All roads in the rural areas should be converted in to Pucca road. Irrigation department should concentrate on Strengthening and raising the height of weak embankments, points. It should have facility of Storage of flood fighting materials like sandbags, bamboo's mats etc. There should be also provision of regular maintenance of bridges.

4) Guidelines for new construction

As Umaria district comes under seismic zone-III for earthquake so it is important that there should be strict guidelines issued from the district administration to construct earthquake resistant building. PWD department should also follow the guidelines for earthquake resistant construction of any government Building. From now onwards all the building and houses should be constructed earthquake resistant by following proper guidelines. Nagarpalika will be primary agency to monitor all these construction otherwise it should not allow the new construction in future.

5) Forecasting and Early Warning Systems

It is most essential to establish, upgrade and modernise the forecasting and early warning systems for all types of disasters. The nodal agencies responsible for monitoring and carrying out surveillance, for specific natural disasters, will identify technological gaps and formulate projects for their up gradation, in a time-bound manner.

6) Communications

Communication and sharing of up-to-date information using IT infrastructure remain important of effective implementation of the disaster management strategy. Reliable, up-to date and faster sharing of geo-spatial information acquired from the field or the affected areas is a pre-requisite for effective implementation of disaster management strategies. Efforts should be made for setting up IT infrastructures consisting of required IT processes, infrastructure and skills for quick up gradation and updating of data sets from the PRIs or the block. **The DIO, Umaria** will insure the above said work with the help of Govt. of India.

C 1.1.1 Scope of Integrating Risk Reduction in Development Schemes

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

- Under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, provide for strengthening and maintenance of such physical features that may vitally protect/help in rescue of communities during disaster

situations. Under this act maintenance and strengthen of dam, ponds etc. will take place and also it will provide the job to unemployed youth. Especially under the construction of smaller dam, stop dam, rural road rural youth can work under MNREGA and reduced the vulnerability. Addition to this during the time of disaster like flood or drought if any plan has been taken by Zila Panchayat for relief and construction of drains for reducing the impact of flood so this job can be implemented under MNREGA. Apart from this Unemployed youth can also work during disaster for relief work under MNREGA so that rescue & relief will be fast.

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

C 1.1.2 Training & Capacity Building

Reliability of plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are tested and refined through training, seminars and mock drills. The community awareness and training activities will basically be carried out in the form of training programmes through NGOs, Private Sector, and Government Training Institutions. Apart from spreading awareness of disasters, the focus will essentially be on community capacity building. The DDMA, Umaria with the help of NDMA should conduct mock drills in Umaria. The DDMA, Umaria shall be encouraged to generate a culture of preparedness and quick response by periodically organising training simulation and mock-drills in future. An institutional arrangement is required to ensure that in the long term, contractors and mason ensure safe construction practices.

There should be provision of training on disaster management in school and college level for students so that young boys and girls can understand the importance of disaster management and they should be equipped to handle it primarily and can take right move.

Primary agencies for community level training and public awareness are:

- ✓ Environment, scientific & technology department
- ✓ Technical Education Department
- ✓ NGO
- ✓ Private sectors

C 1.1.3 Community Initiatives

During any disaster, communities are not only the first to be affected but also the first and foremost responders. Community participation ensures local ownership addresses local needs, and promotes volunteerism and mutual help to prevent and minimize damage. The community needs to be encouraged to reduce the impact of the next disaster. Demonstration housing units indicating the various technology features and options will be built by the Government or NGOs or Community. This should prioritize buildings like village offices, primary health centres, community centre, schools etc. The needs of the elderly, women, children and differently abled persons require special attention.

The objective of such activity will be to encourage local communities to undertake either at individual, household or community level to avoid loss of life, damage to property and crop

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.

Please check with district administration, about the all the funding provisions, short & long term.

C 1.2 Preparedness Plan

C.1.2.1 Preparedness before response

1) Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management

The Medical preparedness is a crucial component of DDMP, Umaria. The DM contingency plan shall be formulated by Umaria health department and will include developing and training of medical teams and paramedics, capacity building, trauma and psycho-social care, mass casualty management and triage. The surge and casualty handling capacity of Civil Hospital Umaria at the time of disasters shall be worked out and recorded through a consultative process, by the Hospital Administration in the pre-disaster phase. The District Disaster Management authority, Umaria shall be encouraged to formulate appropriate procedures for treatment of casualties by private hospitals during disasters. This plan will also address post-disaster disease surveillance systems, networking with other hospitals, referral institutions and accessing services and facilities such as availability of ambulances and blood banks. Creation of mobile hospital is also important component of Disaster management effort.

2) Media partnership

The media plays a critical role in information and knowledge dissemination in all phases of DM. The versatile potential of both electronic and print media needs to be fully utilized. Effective partnership with the media will be worked out in the field of community awareness, early warning and dissemination, and education regarding various disasters. **The District Public Relation Officer (DPRO)** as media and Information officer of DDMA, Umaria shall ensure the mainstreaming of media partnership of Umaria.

3) Police department Preparedness

Police department preparedness is important in successful maintenance of law and order in the district. Police should have control room ready for any kind of disaster to handle. Police should be alert and have a standby force for emergency like operation. Police department should have plan and equipment ready for preventive evacuation during the time of disaster. As police department is also responsible for traffic management in the city but Umaria is not a busy district, so much consideration is not required for traffic.

4) Municipal Board

As municipal board is responsible for public utilities related work in the district so it has a important role. As there is no separate fire station in Umaria district, it comes under the Nagar Palika . So Nagar Palika should be have facility of fire brigade, trained manpower and communication handle the crisis.

C.1.2.2 Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

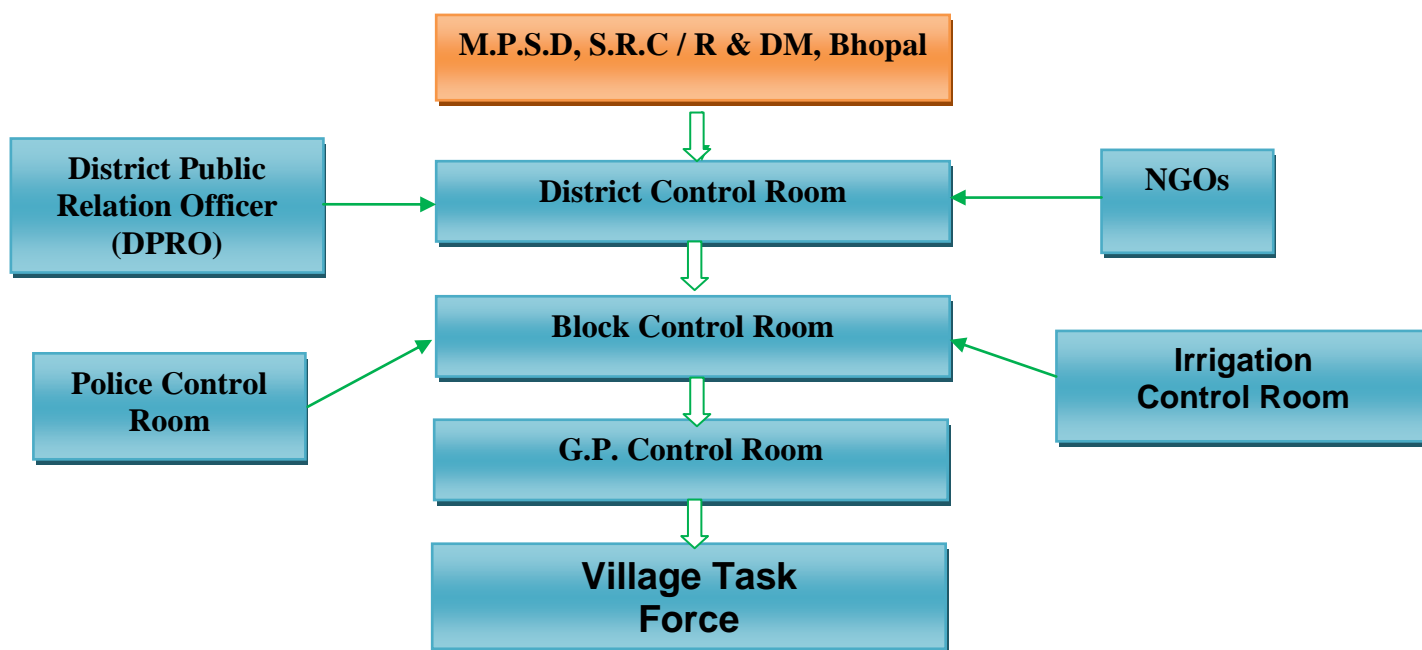


Table C. 1.2.2

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

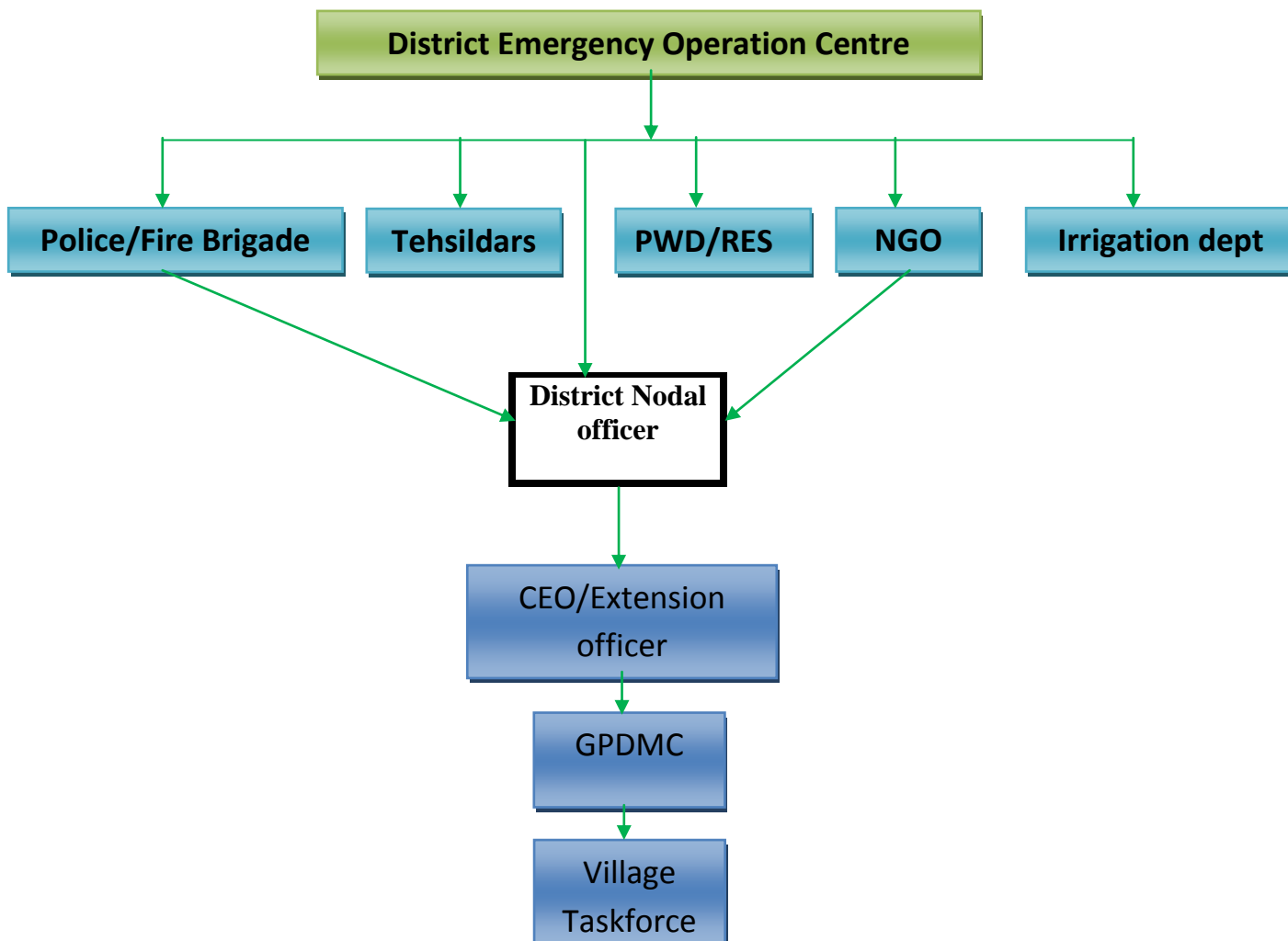
Hazards	Agencies
Drought	Indian Meteorological Department, Revenue Department
Floods	Indian Meteorological Department, Central Water Commission, Irrigation Department , Revenue Department
Human Epidemics	Health Department
Animal Epidemics	Animal Husbandry
Road Accidents , Riots, Stampede	Police
Industrial and Chemical Accidents	Department of Industry, Police, State Pollution Control Board
Fires	Fire Brigade, Police, Forest Department
Hailstorm , Hot & Cold waves	Indian Meteorological Department

* 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

A special Search and Rescue team consisting of the police department personnel, Home guards, PWD/RES workers, Irrigation department, and NGOs having past experience in dealing with disasters should be constituted. It should work in the following flow chart



C.1.2.3 Organizing mock drills

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

Mock drills are advised to conduct once in 6 months.

Time	Process	Responsible person
½ Yearly (May & Oct)	From District to block followed by GP and village	Collector, DEO, ADM, Sub-Collector, Tehsildar, B.D.O/CEO

C 1.3 Response Plan

This Response Plan is a need based flexible plan. All the components need not to be activated simultaneously. As it depend upon the nature and requirement of the incident. Each activated Section, Branch and Unit must have a person in charge to perform its role. In some cases, because of lack of personnel, a single supervisor has been made in charge of more than one Task Force/Unit. It should be clearly understood that in such cases the Task Force do not get merged/ amalgamated. Their functioning would continue to be independent. The plan elements, which are no longer required to be deactivated to reduce the size of the organization and to ensure appropriate use of resources.

Deputy Collector (DC) of Umaria has been designated as Responsible Officer (RO) and overall in charge of the Incident Response Management. The DC may however delegate responsibilities to the Additional district collector (ADC) of Umaria as IC, who in turn will manage the Incident through IRTs. The IRTs will be pre-designated from District to affected areas. On receipt of early warning, the RO will activate them. In case of a disaster occurs, without any warning, the local IRT will respond and contact RO for further support, if required.

C 1.3.1 Disaster Emergency Response Force

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

C 1.3.2 Crisis management direction & coordination

District Collector behaves as the District Disaster manager in disaster time. All Government departments like PWD, PHE, WRD, Police, and Health etc work on the order of District Control room at time of disaster. The control room orders and manages the relief operation with the help of all the departments in the district. NGO and voluntary organization, other private agencies also plays an important role in provding relief to affected community.

In contrast to risk management, which involves assessing potential threats and finding the best ways to avoid those threats, crisis management involves dealing with threats before, during, and after they have occurred. That is, crisis management is proactive, not merely reactive. It is a discipline within the broader context of management consisting of skills and techniques required to identify, assess, understand, and cope

with a serious situation, especially from the moment it first occurs to the point that recovery procedures start.

C 1.3.3 Incident Command System (ICS)

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

- Command
- Operations
- Logistics
- Planning
- Finance

The ICS seeks to strengthen the existing disaster response management system by ensuring that trained Incident Command Teams (ICTs) members have been trained in different facets of Disaster Response Managements back the designated controlling / responsible authorities at different levels. Let’s Look at the Sections in Detail-

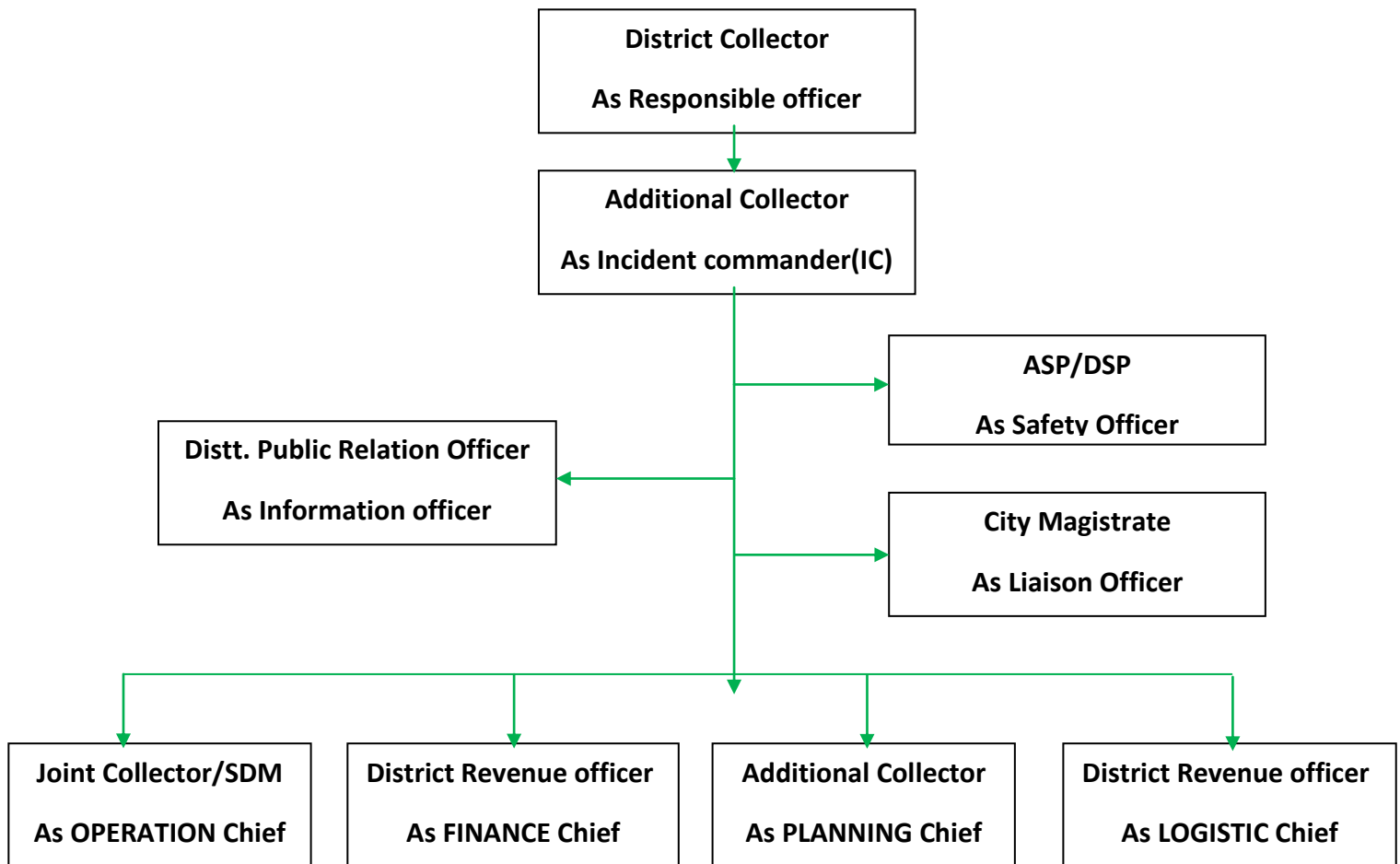


Fig. Composition of Command Staff

Command Function

The command function of the ICS includes selection of **District level Incident Command Teams (DICT)**. The officers carefully selected from different departments having earlier experience and expertise in disaster management should be given preference. The officers having fitness, the District Collector will select aptitude and ability for any of the DICT positions and professional training must be given to them to fulfil their assigned role. The teams will primary assist the District Collector in handling tasks like general coordination, distribution of relief materials, media managements, and the overall logistics. For almost all the positions a suitable no of additional personnel will be trained as reserve for taking care of contingencies like transfers, promotions etc. Incident commander, a suitable officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate, will command the DICT. The collector will remain over all head of the DICT.

Following are the name of the ICS Positions, Rank & training requirements of the DICT members

S No	ICS position	Rank Requirement
1	HQ/Responsible Officer Coordinator	District Collector
2	Incident Commander	Additional Collector
3	Liaison Officer	City Magistrate
4	Information officer	District public Relation Officer
5	Planning section Officer	ADM
6	Logistic Section	District Revenue Officer
7	Operation Officer	Joint collector
8	Finance /Administration Sec.	District Revenue Officer
9	Situation Unit Leader	Deputy Collector
10	Resource Unit Leader	Deputy Collector
11	Receiving and Distributing Branch Director	Deputy Collector
12	Mobilization Branch Director	Deputy Collector
13	Other positions (Technical Specialist Line Department Representatives	Line Department Representatives

Planning Function

In ICS the planning section is responsible for managing all information relevant to an incident. When activated, the planning section collects, evaluates, processes and disseminates information for use at the incident. Dissemination can be in the form of the Incident Action Plan, formal briefings or through map and status board displays. Some incidents may require personnel with specialized skills to be temporarily assigned to the Planning Section. These persons are called technical Specialists such as Chemist, hydrologist, and geologists, Meteorologists etc. There are four other units, which can be activated, as necessary

A. Resources Unit-The unit is responsible for maintaining the status of all assigned resources as an incident. It achieves this though overseeing the check- in of all resources, maintaining a status keeping system indicating current location and status of all the resources. Maintenance of a master list of all the resources

B. Situation Unit-The collection, processing and organising of all incident information take places within the situation unit. The situation unit may prepare future projections of incident growth, maps and intelligence information

C. Documentation Unit- the documentation unit is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, upto-date incident files. The documentation unit will also provide duplication services. Incident files will be stored for legal, analytical and historical purposes.

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

4. Finance/Administrative Function-The finance and Administrative function is responsible for managing all financial aspects of an incident. There are four units, which may be established within the Finance/Administrative Section

Operation Function

The operation function refers to management of all tactical operations at an incident. The build –up of the Operation section is generally dictated by the number of tactical resources involved and span of control considerations.

There are three important components of the operations section

A. Ground or surface based tactical resources- there are three ways of organizing tactical resources on an incident. The determination of how resources will be used will be determined on the application area and tactical requirements. Resources can be used as Single Resources, task Forces and strike teams. Depending on the need, tactical resources will be used

B. Aviation resources- many incidents require the use of tactical or logistical aircraft to support the incident. In ICS, all aviation resources assigned for exclusive use of the incident are assigned in the Operation Section.

C. Staging areas- An ICS staging area is a temporary location for placing resources available on a three minute basis to take on active assignment. All resources within the staging area belong to the incident. Staging areas are temporary facilities. They can be set up at any appropriate location in the incident area and moved or deactivated as needed. Staging area managers report to the operations section chief or to the Incident Commander.

Logistic Function-

The logistic function of the ICS is to be held responsible for facilities, transportation, communication, Supplies, Equipment maintenance, food services, Medical Services as well as ordering services. The logistic Sections can be divided into two branches namely Service and Support Branch. Six units may be established within the Logistics section

A. Supply unit-The supply unit is responsible for ordering, receiving processing and storing all incident related resources

B. Facilities unit- This unit is responsible for set up maintenance and demobilization of all incident support facilities except staging areas. The facilities unit also provides security services to the incident as needed.

C. Ground Support Unit-The ground support unit is responsible the maintenance, service and fuelling of all mobile requirement and vehicles. The unit also has responsibility for the ground transportation of personnel, supplies and equipment and development of the Incident traffic plan.

D. Communication Unit- The communication unit is responsible for developing plans for the use of incident communication equipment and facilities, installing and testing of communication equipment, supervision of the Incident Communication Centre, and the distribution and maintenance of Communication equipments

E. Food Unit-The food unit is responsible for supplying the food materials for the entire incident including all remote locations as well as providing food for personnel unable to leave tactical field assignments. Planning is essential to the efficient supply of food . The Food Unit must anticipate the number of personnel to be fed and develop plans for supplying food to all incident areas.

F. Medical Unit- The unit will develop an Incident medical Plan, Develop procedures for managing major medical emergencies, provide medical aid and assist the Finance/ Administrative Section with processing injury related claims

Finance/Administrative Function

The finance and Administrative function is responsible for managing all financial aspects of an incident. There are four units, which may be established within the Finance/Administrative Section

A. Time Unit-The time unit is responsible for ensuring the accurate recording of daily personnel time, compliance with specific agency time, recording policies, and managing commissary operations if established at the incident.

B. Procurement Unit-All financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts, leases, and fiscal agreements are managed by Procurement unit. procurement unit establishes local sources for equipments and supplies, manages all equipments, rental agreements and processes all rental and supply fiscal document billing invoices

C. Compensation /Claim Units-The claims unit is responsible for investigating all claims involving property associated with or involved in the incident. This can be an extremely important function on some incidents.

D. Cost Units-The cost units provides all incident cost analysis. It ensures the proper identification of all equipments and personnel requiring payment, records all cost data, analysis and prepares estimates of incident costs, and maintains accurate records of incident costs.

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.

Damage assessment is based on the intensity of damage due to natural disaster. Primarily revenue department is involved in rapid damage assessment with Tehsildar and SDM. First Patwari will give

information about the damage or loss to Tehsildar. Tehsildar with revenue inspector will inspect the gravity of damage by taking action to provide temporarily relief damage and will make the initial assessment report accordingly in the format R.B.C 6.4 issued by the state government. If amount of damage is within the capacity of Tehsildar then Tehsildar provide the help or relief amount to victims and if loss is beyond the limit of Tehsildar then Tehsildar will inform to District Collector/Commissioner by taking permission in grant form.

Table 1: Initial Assessment Report

INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT										
1	NATURE OF DISASTER:									
2	DATE OF OCCURRENCE:					TIME:				
3	DAMAGE AND LOSS ESTIMATES									
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	Total Population Affected	People missing	People injured	Severity		Immediate needs	Houses Damaged		Action taken
					H	L		L	M	
4	INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE									
	Name of the Site (Village, Block, Tehsil)	House	Agriculture	Animals	Water source	Road and bridge	Power	Communication	Govt. Building	Others
5	NEED ESTIMATES									
	Name of the Site (Village, Block Tehsil)	Medical Needs	Population requiring shelter		Clothes	Food	Water	Sanitation	Any Other	
6	ANY OTHER VITAL INFORMATION									
7	SPECIFY IMMEDIATE NEEDS: (With quantity)									
	Food									
	First aid									
	Machinery									
8	Possible Secondary Affects:									
9	NAME THE CONTACT PERSON:									
10	AGENCY/ADDRESS: TELEPHONE NUMBER									
	DATE:					SIGNATURE:				
	FOR OFFICE PURPOSE:					REPORT NO.:				
	ACTION TAKEN:									

C 1.3.5 Distt. Search & rescue Team

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

S.No.	Name and designation of trained S&R Team member
	<p><i>The Search & Rescue team is formed as and when required and the members & equipments are taken according to the nature of the disaster (and also on their availability).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Officers (2 or more) • Home guards (2 or more) • Swimmers (In case of flood) • A construction engineer (From P.W.D.) • Driver (For Every vehicle) • Any person with the prior experience of the disaster (From Home Guard/Police Dept.) • A doctor or nurse or at least a person having first aid training • A Class IV Officer (Health Dept.)

Table C.1.3.5

C 1.3.6 Medical response

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

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

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

Table C.1.3.6

S.No.	Name of team member	Designation	Contact no (off.)
01	Dr. Dwivedi	Chief medical and health officer	9425183710
02	Dr. Brijesh Kumar	Medical Officer	9425179670
03	Dr. Dinesh Kumar	Medical Officer	9425472601
04	Dr S. R Kanaskar	Medical Officer	9827079695

C 1.3.7 Logistic arrangements

The Logistics Section is responsible for the following:

- Facilities
- Transportation
- Communications
- Supplies
- Equipment maintenance and fueling
- Food Services
- Medical Services
- Ordering Resources

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

- Supply Unit
- Facilities Unit
- Ground Support Unit
- Communications Unit
- Food Unit
- Medical Unit

1. Supply Unit

The Supply Unit is responsible for ordering, receiving, processing and storing all incident-related resources. All off-incident resources will be ordered through the Supply Unit, including:

- Tactical and support resources (including personnel)
- All expendable and non-expendable support supplies.

Two Managers report directly to the Supply Unit Leader:

- Ordering Manager – places all orders for incident supplies and equipment.
- Receiving and Distribution Manager – receives and distributes all supplies and equipment (other than primary tactical resources) and is responsible for the service and repair of tools and equipment.

2. Facilities Unit

This unit is responsible for set-up, maintenance, and demobilization of all incident support facilities except Staging Areas. These facilities are :

- Incident Command Post
- Incident Base
- Camps
- Other facilities within the incident area to be used for feeding, sleeping, and sanitation services.

The Facilities Unit will also provide security services to the incident as needed. Three managers report directly to the Facilities Unit Leader. When established at an incident, they have important responsibilities.

- a) **Security Manager** – provides safeguard necessary for protection of personnel and property from loss and damage.
- b) **Base Manager** – ensures that appropriate sanitation, security, and facility management services are in place at the Base.
- c) **Camp Manager** – On large incidents, one or more camps may be established.

Activities at the camps may include many of those regularly performed at the Base. Camp Managers are responsible for providing non-technical coordination for all the units operating within the camp.

3. Ground Support Unit

The Ground Support Unit is responsible for the maintenance, service, and fueling of all mobile equipment and vehicles. The Unit also has responsibility for the ground transportation of personnel, supplies, and equipment and the development of the Incident Traffic Plan.

4. Communications Unit

The Communications Unit is responsible for developing plans for the use of incident communications equipment and facilities, installing and testing of communications equipment, supervision of the Incident Communications Center, and the distribution and maintenance of communications equipment.

5. Food Unit

The Food Unit is responsible for supplying the food needs for the entire incident, including all remote locations as well as providing food for personnel unable to leave tactical field assignments. Planning is essential to the efficient supply of food. The Food Unit must anticipate the number of personnel to be fed and develop plans for supplying food to all incident areas.

6. Medical Unit

The Unit will develop an Incident Medical Plan, develop procedures for managing major medical emergencies, provide medical aid, and assist the Finance/ Administration Section with processing injury-related claims. 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.

C 1.3.8 Communications

Following facilities are available in the District Information room:

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

Following facilities are available in the Public relation office:

- Telephones
- Intercom units
- Internet connection
- PC with modem and printer
- Mobiles
- Photocopying machine
- Camera

Following facilities are available in the District Control room

- Telephones
- PC with the printer

Internet connection

C 1.3.9 Temporary shelter management

Shelter Management

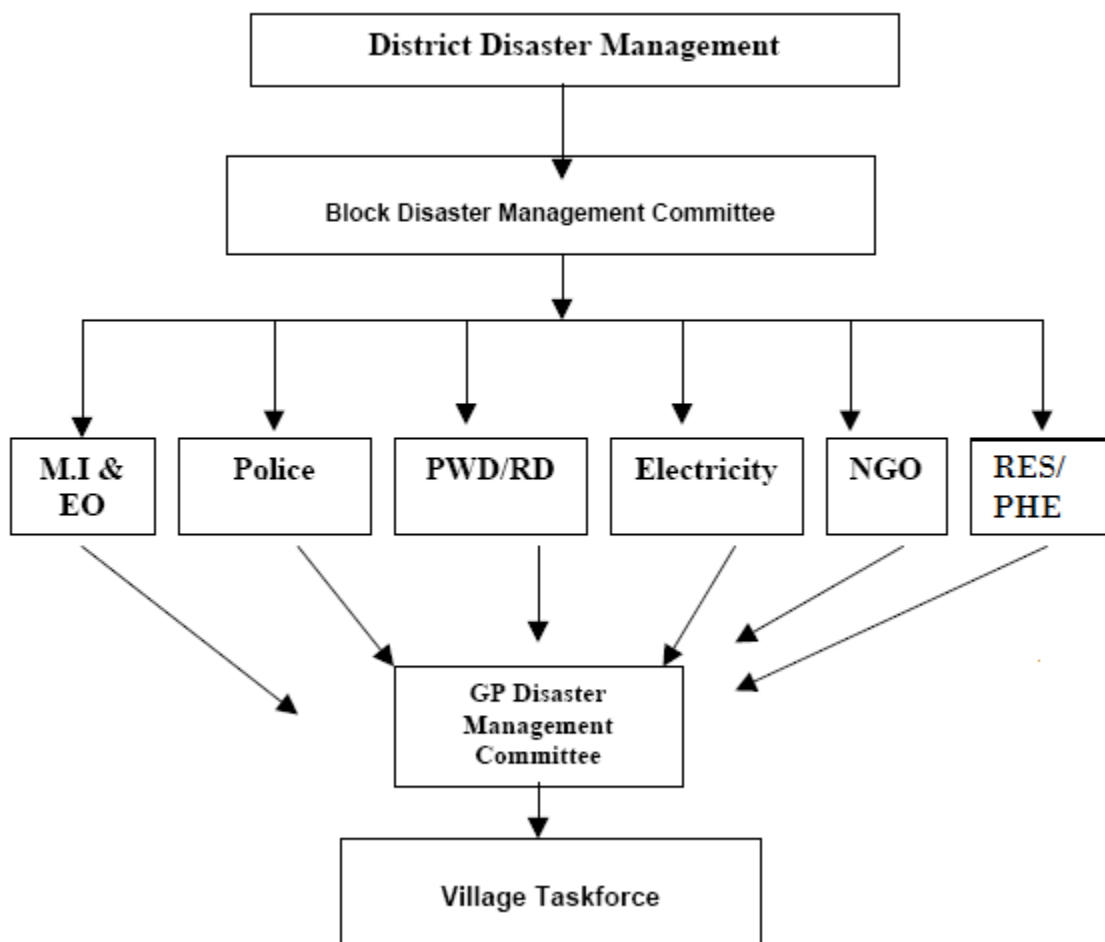


Table C 1.3.9

S.No.	Name and address of safe shelters	Block	Arrangement of food / free kitchen
01	Higher Secondary school, Indewar	Manpur	1. Distribution of dry food through PDS(society)
02	Govt. High school, Bhareva	Manpur	1. Distribution of dry food through PDS(society)
03	Govt. Higher Secondary School, Amarpur	Manpur	1. Distribution of dry food through PDS(society)
04	Govt. Higher Secondary School, Vilaspur	Pali	1. Distribution of dry food through PDS(society)

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. Required provisions to be made by Umaria municipalities (Nagarपालिका), for supply of pure drinking water, and to meet the other needs of water as well as timely addressal of sanitation requirements. This also includes the maintenance of hygiene, in & around emergency shelters, periodic monitoring and inspection of storm water drainage, nallah, adherence of the cleaning schedule of the camps and other places.

C 1.3.11 Law & order

In case of occurrence of any Natural Calamity, there is change of law and order problems. Transportation and distribution of relief materials may require police protection. The Superintendent of Police will issue necessary instruction to all Inspector officer/officer officers in the District in the direction of maintenance of law and order in such eventuality and to render necessary assistance to the District/Sub-Divisional authorities for smooth management of relief and rescue operation

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 persons 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 **Public Grievance Redressal 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. It is the duty of the search and rescue team to search for the missing people, live or dead.

The media should handle such sensitive situation carefully as it may affect the victims mentally. It should issue authenticated and verified information as far as possible rumors should not be spread and should also be prevented from spreading. Correct data should be published after well quantifying it so that the public is not ill-advised.

C 1.3.13 Animal care

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

Control Room shall function in the Office of the CDVO and SDVOs Office for monitoring and supervision during the emergency. The CDVO to identify the vulnerable places and assess the lives stocks to be affected due to flood, cyclone and drought. Preventive vaccination to control contagious diseases of lives stocks must complete before monsoon. The CDVO to organize cattle shelter camp and their management and the

requirement of funds for cattle fodder and feed be communicated to the Director, Veterinary. In Umaria District there are 8 numbers of Veterinary dispensaries.

- The CDVO is advised to take the following steps
- Formation of Relief team in Block, Sub-Division and Dist.Head Quarters
- Arrangement of feed and fodder for affected livestock and its storage.
- Provision of drinking water facilities in all the public places and Veterinary institutions.
- Formation of emergency veterinary Mobile Team to attend the emergency cases for treatment.
- Preventive vaccination to control contagious and infections diseases of livestock.
- Public health management programme for control and prevention of communicable diseases like ANTHRAX
- Routine organization of Animal Health Camp in disaster prone localities.
- CDVO appraised that the vaccination will continue with maximum coverage and sufficient vaccine is available in the Dist. Office to carry out preventive measures.

C 1.3.14 Management of deceased

The dead bodies of human beings, if any, found in the flood-affected areas in case of high flood, shall ordinarily be made over to their relatives and friends, if available, for cremation or burial. When there are no claimants for dead bodies, those shall be cremated/buried at the Government cost i.e. Health Department. Chief Medical Health Officer, Umaria will issue necessary instructions to their officer and staff in the field in this regard.

Similarly, carcasses of cattle and other animals shall be buried by the Animal Resources Development Department. Chief District Veterinary Officer will issue necessary instruction in this regard

Departments	Preparedness	Pre (after warning)	During	Post
Veterinary Officer	Ensure the stock of salt, kerosene, thin cloth, bleaching powder and other necessary required materials	Ensure the stock of salt, Kerosene, thin cloth, bleaching powder and other necessary required materials	Carry out the carcass disposal along with the local volunteers	Provide salt to the District/Block/NGO/GP volunteers Registration of death and issuing of death certificate.
District/Block/Gram Panchayat and NGO	Train volunteers in District, Block, GP & Village level	Ensure the volunteers are prepared for the work	Mobilise the volunteers	1. Mobilise the volunteers 2. Disposal of carcass by burning or embedding

C 1.3.15: Civil Defense and Home Guards

The mandate of the Civil Defense (CD) and the Home Guards should be redefined to assign an effective role in the field of disaster management. They will be deployed for community preparedness and public awareness. A culture of voluntary reporting to duty stations in the event of any disaster should be promoted. A proper Civil Defense set up in every District would be a boon for disaster response as the neighborhood community is always the first responder in any disaster. The proposal to make Civil Defense District centric and be involved in disaster response has already been approved by the GoI. Its phase wise implementation has also begun. State Governments should ensure it's operationalization in their respective districts.

C 1.3.16: Role of Private Security

The guards of private companies can be called for assistance if required but for that purpose they need to be trained well enough for the occasion well in advance. So this training can be carried out in the Home Guard dept. or in the Police Line training grounds by the officers designated by the district authorities for the purpose.

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. These guards would act as an extra helping hand and thus would hasten the process of relief work.

C 1.3.17 NGOs & Voluntary organizations

The role of NGOs and voluntary organizations, in response situation, will be mentioned here. The responsibility of CSOs and the concept of Citizen Volunteering will also be highlighted here in detail. NGOs and voluntary organizations are the first to respond before any outside assistance can reach the disaster site. In certain disaster prone areas a group of young volunteers are being formed and trained to undertake essential tasks which would reduce loss of life and property. NGOs and Voluntary organizations would contribute in the following areas:

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

The **NSS** and **NCC** students' help may be used during disaster for relief and rescueoperation of the people. In colleges, such groups are formed and trained every year in disaster management. So, proper coordination should be developed with the college authorities to get timely help from them.

Table C 1.3.17

S.No.	Name and address of NGOs, CSOs	Purpose
01	Nirankari mandal	Blood Donation
02	Lion's Rotary Club	Blood Donation
03	Red Cross Socierty	Blood Donation
04	PatraKar Sangh	Blood Donation
05	Yuva Mandal	Blood Donation

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 made to relief personnel.
- 7) Records of all transfer of funds (as advances) to other government departments (suspense
- 8) account).
- 9) Records of all cash vouchers and credit vouchers.
- 10) Records of all gratuitous relief.
- 11) Records of all compensation paid.
- 12) 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

This team will be headed by Sr. Safety Officer assisted by Sr.DMO (Medical), PRO (Communication), ACM (Communication), Videographer & Accident Photographer.

- ✚ This Team will be responsible to inter-act with the media and will only convey Authorized Version with regard to the details of accident, its cause, casualties, etc.
- ✚ Video/ Still photography of the site and restoration (instructions given at Annexure may be seen), relaying the site information and list of affected persons to the Media Internet and to Control Room. Probable cause of accident should be preserved carefully

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.

As there no separate fire station in the district and also there is no trained manpower in the fireman. A fire brigade service is maintained by Nagarpalika in Umaria, which primarily responsible for fire services. So it is important to have trained manpower or proper training should be given to existing staffs to handle the and operate it.

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. 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.

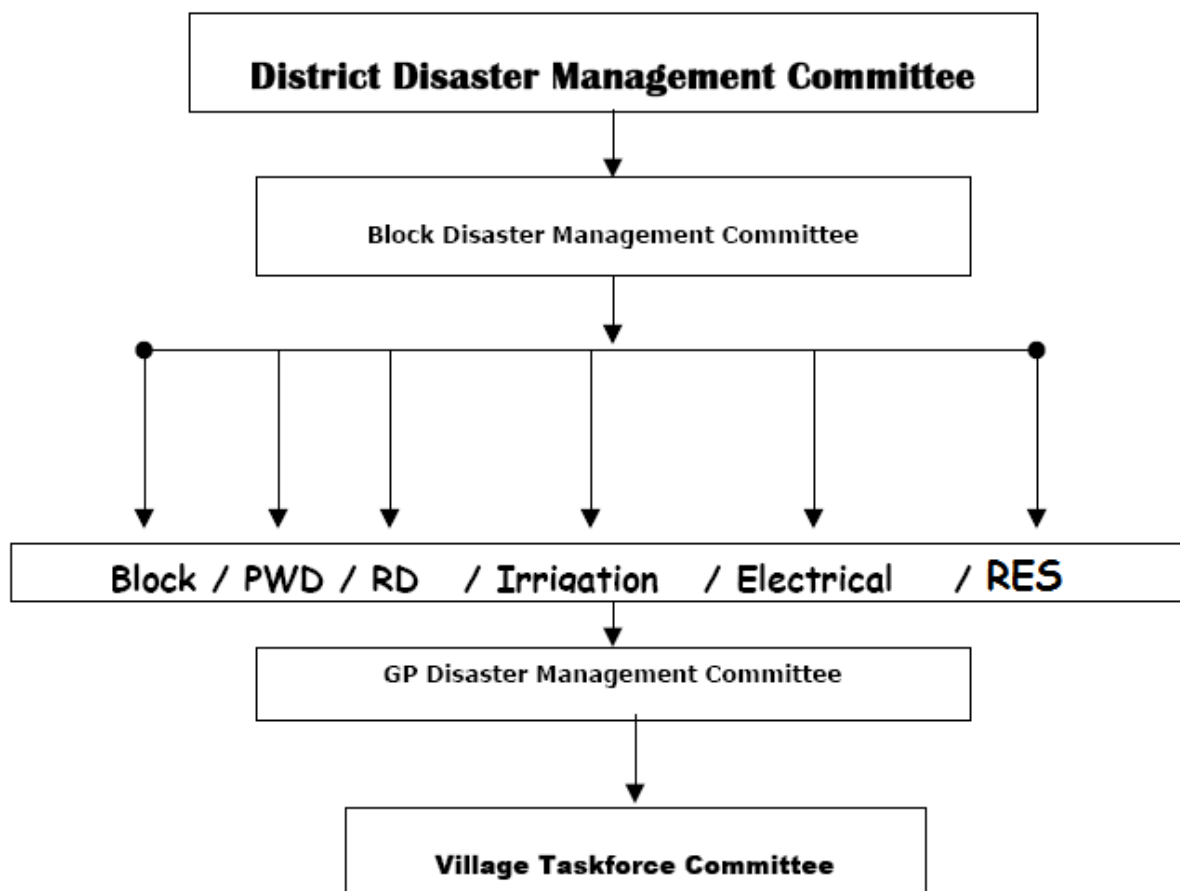
Post Disaster Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

Post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation 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.

1. Damage assessment
2. Disposal of debris
3. Disbursement of assistance for houses
4. Formulation of assistance packages
5. Monitoring and review
6. Cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses
7. Relocation
8. Town planning and development plans
9. Reconstruction as Housing Replacement Policy
10. Awareness and capacity building
11. Housing insurance
12. Grievance redressal

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.



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.

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.

C 1.4.3 Restoration of livelihoods

Restoration of livelihoods through Grants, outside assistance and by other means, the list of potential sources will be mentioned here. Livelihood should be provided under the scheme of MNERGA. Gram Panchayat should provide the JOB card to the victims in rural areas.

Pl verify with Dept of Home, R & R, Rural & Urban Upliftment Boards, of respective areas.

C 1.4.4 Psycho-social interventions

The needs of the elderly, women, children and differentially able people require special attention. Women and youth should be encouraged to participate in decision making committees and action groups for management of disasters. Communities will be trained in the various aspects of psycho-social counselling and relief and will also access support from government/private agencies. Community plans will be dovetailed into the Panchayat, block and district plans.

Psycho social needs of the affected victims, including women and children will be taken care by special teams in the health department. The provision of trauma handling and social rehabilitation is very necessary from the point of view of restoration to normal life and should be specifically given priority in the after disaster recovery plan.

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.

The CBDM approach provides opportunities for the local community to evaluate their own situation based on their own experiences initially. Under this approach, the local community not only becomes part of creating plans and decisions, but also becomes a major player in its implementation. Although the community is given greater roles in the decision-making and implementation processes, CBDM does not ignore the importance of scientific and objective risk assessment and planning. The CBDM approach acknowledges that as many stakeholders as needed should be involved in the process, with the end goal of achieving capacities and transferring of resources to the community level which would assume the biggest responsibility for disaster reduction.

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. These include:

Disabled people

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

Children

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

Paraplegics

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

Aged people

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

Women

- Pension sanctioned.
- Women's Livelihood Restoration Project started.
- Self-employment Schemes for Women.

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, and other Nodal Agencies deputed, will be contacted 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 response teams will be kept ready by each department so that they can move to disaster site/affected area on short notice. The Standard operating procedure shall be followed during normal times (Non Disaster Stage), warning stage (Before Disaster Stage), disaster stage (During Disaster Stage) and post disaster stage (After Disaster Stage).

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

C 2.1 SOPs for all concerned Line Departments

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

The Standard Operating Procedures have been prepared with the avowed objective of making the concerned persons understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels. All departments, divisions and agencies shall prepare their own action plans in respect of their responsibilities,

under the standing orders for efficient implementation. The Umaria District Disaster Management Authority will ensure coordination of the disaster related activities at district level.

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 response teams will be kept ready by each department so that they can move to disaster site/affected area on short notice. The Standard operating procedure shall be followed during normal times, warning stage, disaster stage and post disaster stage.

Standard Operating Procedures for the relevant departments are listed below:

❖ Department of Revenue & Relief

The Department of Revenue & Relief plays a critical role in the implementation of the disaster management action plans. The department will be the nodal agency for the activities of the DEOC and also the primary agency in the case of Information and Planning, Relief supplies, Shelter, Help lines and donations emergency support functions.

Table C 2.1.1

Non-Disaster time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that funds are being allocated under the District Disaster Mitigation Fund. • To ensure that structural and non-structural mitigation measures are taken by all its department offices. • There should be system or scheme ready of earlier notice and advertisement for any natural disaster and it is verified and approved recently. • Information on equipment should be ready. As this district is prone to disaster like flood so, make available all kinds of boats and placement of equipment should be done on time. • There should be provision for training of search and rescue team. • Awareness generation among public on natural hazards so that initially people can handle it. • Ensure Mock drill.
Warning time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up Control Room and ensuring round the clock functioning. • Also open the control room on Tehsil basis. • To appoint a nodal officer in the DEOC. • Establish infrastructure for DEOC and maintain in state of readiness with all equipment in working order and all inventories updated. • Assignment of duties to the District Level officials and Subcollectors/Tahasildars/CEO(gram Panchayat) • Arrangement of vehicles and public announcement system with RTO & DIPRO for warning dissemination •

During disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superintendent of land records is posted as the in charge officer of control room for assigning duty • Dissemination of information regarding status of the disaster & submission of report to state, INGOs and media. Try to check rumors. • Activate DEOC in full form • Conduct Rapid Assessment and launch Quick Response. • Conduct survey in affected areas and assess requirements of relief • Distribute emergency relief material to affected population. • Coordinate all activities involved with emergency provisions of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, and bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies for victims of disasters.
After disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Advice 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

❖ **Department of Irrigation**

Table C 2.2.2

Non-Disaster time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As this district is only prone to some natural disaster like flood and drought so measurement should be taken for cleaning and clearance of hindrance of ponds and drains. • Inspection of ponds/drains/dams and make it strong. Is necessary action.
Warning time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
During disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of information regarding status of the disaster & submission of report to state, INGOs and media. Try to check rumors. • Activate DEOC in full form • Conduct Rapid Assessment and launch Quick Response.

- Conduct survey in affected areas and assess requirements of relief
- Distribute emergency relief material to affected population.
- Coordinate all activities involved with emergency provisions of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, and bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies for victims of disasters.

After disaster

- 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

❖ Department of Home

Table C 2.2.3

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation. • Organise road safety and fire and festival safety awareness programs for schools and community.
Preparedness function
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

<p>and prepare coordinated Action Plans in cooperation with District administration and concerned local agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold annual drills on disaster preparedness and response
<p>Alert and Warning Stage</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>After Warning(During Disaster)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Recovery and Rehabilitation (After disaster stage)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in reconstruction and rehabilitation operations, if requested. • Arrange security of government property and installations damaged in a disaster.

❖ Department of Transport

Table C 2.2.4

Non Disaster Time – Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation. • Enforce the speed limits in the government vehicles regulated by the department and organise departmental awareness programs for the same.
Non Disaster Time – Preparedness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation. • Enforce the speed limits in the government vehicles regulated by the department and organise departmental awareness programs for the same. • Designate one Liaison Officer of the department as the Focal Point and inform all concerned. • Develop and implement disaster management plan for the department. • Carry out survey of condition of all highway systems at state and district level. • Identify and make a inventory of transport vehicles available with the department and ensure that they are all in good working condition. • Identify and make a inventory of vehicles available with the private operators in the district.
Alert and Warning Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depute an officer at the DEOC. • Ensure availability of fuel, recovery vehicles and equipment. • Take steps for arrangement of vehicles for possible evacuation of people
During Disaster – response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish contact with the DEOC. • Take steps for transportation of relief personnel and material to affected areas. • Take steps for movement of affected population to safer areas. • Collate and disseminate information regarding operational and safe routes and alternate routes, fuel availability etc. to personnel operating in the field. • Launch recovery missions for stranded vehicles.
After Disaster – Recovery and Rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess damage to transportation infrastructure.

❖ Department of PWD

Table C 2.2.5

Non Disaster Time – Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Non Disaster Time – Preparedness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Alert and Warning Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish radio communications with DEOC. • Depute one representative at the DEOC as per the directions from DDMA. • Instruct all officials at construction sites to keep manpower and materials prepared for protection and repair of public works. • Direct construction authorities and companies to preposition necessary workers and materials in or near areas likely to be affected by disaster. • Vehicles should be inspected, fuel tanks filled and batteries and electrical wiring covered as necessary. • Extra transport vehicles should be dispatched from district headquarters and stationed at safe strategic spots along routes likely to be affected. • Heavy equipments, such as front-end loaders, should be moved to areas likely to be damaged

<p>and secured in a safe place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a priority listing of roads which will be opened first. Among the most important are the roads to hospitals and main trunk routes. • Give priority attention to urgent repair works that need to be undertaken in disaster affected areas. • Work under construction should be secured with ropes, sandbags, and covered with tarpaulins if necessary. • Emergency inspection by mechanical engineer of all plant and equipment in the district workshops.
<p>During Disaster – Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance to the damage assessment teams for survey of damage to buildings and infrastructure. • Adequate road signs should be installed to guide and assist the drivers. • Begin clearing roads. Assemble casual laborers to work with experienced staff and divide into work-gangs. • Mobilize community assistance for road clearing by contacting community organizations and 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 Centre 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 centers and quantity of construction materials and inform DEOC accordingly. • Take steps to clear debris and assist search and rescue teams. • Provide sites for rehabilitation of affected population
<p>After Disaster – Recovery and Rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out detailed technical assessment of damage to public works. • Assist in construction of temporary shelters. • Organize repairs of buildings damaged in the disaster • Prepare detailed programs for rehabilitation of damaged public works. • Arrange technical assistance and supervision for reconstruction works as per request.

❖ Department of Public Health Engineering

Table C 2.2.6

Non Disaster Time –Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make departmental mitigation plan and ensure its implementation.
Non Disaster Time – Preparedness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate one Liaison Officer in the department as the Disaster Preparedness Focal Point. • Ensure efficient management of flood forecasting and warning centres and improve procedure of flood forecasts and intimation to appropriate authorities. • Identify flood prone rivers and areas and activate flood monitoring mechanisms in all flood prone areas • Operate Flood Information Centre in the flood season every year. • Collect all the information on weather forecast, water level of all principal rivers in the district. • Inform all concerned about daily weather news and issue regular press bulletins. • Take steps for strengthening of flood protection works and canals before the flood season
Alert and Warning Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert DEOC about floods/flash floods. • Since flash floods get triggered within short time-spans, take steps to alert all through telephone and wireless according to needs. • Mount watch on flood protection works and canal systems.
During Disaster – Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation of water with minimum wastage (in coordination with the transport department). • Locate drinking water facilities separate from sewer and drainage facilities • 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.
After Disaster – Recovery and Rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take up sustained programs for rehabilitation of flood protection works and canals. • Restore drinking water supplies for the affected areas.

❖ Department of Agriculture

Agriculture has a role in assessment of damage to agricultural crops, and impact of possible locust attacks. Their main role is to provide seeds and necessary planting material and other inputs to assist in early recovery

Table C 2.2.7

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate a focal point for disaster management within the department. • Identify areas likely to be affected. • Arrange for keeping stock of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. • A pests and disease monitoring system should be developed to ensure that a full picture of risks is maintained.
Warning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide timely warning to DEOC/DDMA about droughts. • Check available stocks of equipments and materials which are likely to be most needed after the disaster. • Stock agricultural equipments which may be required after a disaster • Determine what damage, pests or diseases may be expected, and what drugs and other insecticide items will be required, in addition to requirements of setting up extension teams for crop protection, and accordingly ensure that extra supplies and materials, be obtained quickly. • Provide information to all concerned, about disasters, likely damages to crops and plantations, and information about ways to protect the same. • All valuable equipments and instruments should be packed in protective coverings and stored in room the most damage-proof
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depute one liaison officer to the DEOC. • Monitor damage to crops and identify steps for early recovery. • Estimate the requirement of 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.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

❖ Department of Health

Table C 2.2.8

Non Disaster Time – Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Non Disaster Time – Preparedness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a district plan on emergency preparedness and response within the health sector. • Carry out and disseminate a risk evaluation of the population. • Ensure disaster management plans are developed in health centres and hospitals. • Ensure that all hospital staffs have been informed about the possible disasters in the district, likely damages and effects, and information about ways to protect life, equipment and property. • Ensure that orientation and training for disaster response plans and procedures are undertaken. Special skills required during disaster situations are imparted to the officials and the staff. • Ensure adequate availability of Emergency Health Kits in high risk areas • Train volunteers on emergency preparedness programmes such as first aid and preventive measure against diseases in disaster prone areas. • Prepare a list of medical and Para-medical personnel in the district and disseminate it to DDMA, DEOC and all block disaster management committees. • Establish and operate an early warning system for health threats based on the routine health information and in collaboration with other departments.
Alert and Warning Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prepare and keep ready Mobile Hospitals and stock them with emergency equipment that may be required after the disaster. • Assess likely health impacts and share with DEOC for planning purpose • To ensure pre-positioning of Emergency Health Kits and Personnel in all the areas under the disaster threat. • Direct the activation of health/medical personnel, supplies and equipment as required.
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Recovery & Rehabilitation(After Disaster)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the extent of loss in health institutions and prepare plans for their rehabilitation.

❖ Department of Education

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

Table C 2.2.9

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

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

Table C 2.2.10

Non Disaster Time – Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare & implement department’s mitigation plan
Non Disaster Time – Preparedness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Alert and Warning Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalogue of available resources of food
During Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the critical need of food for the affected area in coordination with DEOC and ICP’s (Incident Command Post) • 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.
After Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

❖ **Department of Power**

Table C 2.2.11

Non Disaster Time – Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate one Officer as nodal officer for mitigation activities... • In coordination with the DDMA, conduct building assessments, identification of structural and non structural mitigation activities.
Non Disaster Time – Preparedness

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate one Liaison Officer of the department as the Focal Point at district level and inform all concerned. • Develop a disaster management plan for the department. • Carry out survey of condition of all power supply at state and district level
Alert and Warning Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish radio communications with the DEOC. • Check emergency toolkits
During Disaster(Response)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
After Disaster(Recovery and Rehabilitation)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate restoration of energy systems after a natural /manmade disaster • Review total extent o damage to power supply installations. • Take steps to ensure speedy repair and restoration of power supply installations

❖ **Department of Animal Husbandry**

Non Disaster Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addresses of members with telephone numbers. • Details of veterinary centers, artificial insemination centers, veterinary dispensary, veterinary colleges' buildings, vehicles, mobile dispensaries and equipments and also the details of vehicles and equipments used often by out source. • Maps showing the details of animal breeding laboratories, animal vaccination centers, animal husbandry training school with statistical data. • Details of essential facilities to be provided at sensitive place such as important animal husbandry centers, veterinary college campus, training center etc; • Arrangement of repairs/alternative arrangements in case the facilities related to animal husbandry and veterinary services are disrupted. • To make arrangements to necessary medicines, vaccines and other material, for treatment of animals. • To 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. • To appoint an employee not below the rank of livestock inspector to coordinate the District Control Room during emergency.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To 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. • To see that essential services related to animal husbandry and Veterinary services are not disrupted at the time of emergencies. • To prepare a list of public properties related to animal husbandry, which are damage prone areas and will make advance planning to lessen the damage.
<p>Warning Time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To immediately contact the District Control Room and will assist in the work. • To ensure that the staff is on duty at the headquarters • To assign the work to be done to the subordinate officers and staff and send them to their sites. • To receive instructions from the district liaison officer and do the needful. • To ensure the availability of resources included in the DDMP and will make necessary arrangements to obtain those during emergency. • To consult the Liaison Officer to prevent the probable epidemic among the cattle and also for the safety measures. • To make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas to them. • To set up a temporary control room for the exchange of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.
<p>After Disaster</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To follow the instruction of the District Liaison Officer. • To carry out the duty assigned to him for search and rescue work. • To deploy the available resources and manpower to manage the disaster. • To review the matters to restart the milk collection activity where it has been closed for security measures. • To 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. To arrange to treat the injured cattle. • To contact the State Director of A.H. if additional equipments vehicles, manpower, technical personnel etc; are required for restoration of the cattle n related activities.

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).

C 2.2 Hazard specific SOPs for designated Departments and Teams

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

CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR EARTHQUAKE

Earthquake:

An Earthquake is a series of underground shock waves and movements on the earth's surface caused by natural processes writhing earth crust.

Worst Earthquake experienced in India:

On 26th January 2001 a devastating Earthquake occurred in the KACHCHHE district of the state GUJRAT. The Earthquake measured a magnitude of M 6.9 on Richter Scale. According to official estimates, the total loss of life was 13,805 and 12,05,198 houses were damaged.

Onset type and warning:

Earthquake is a sudden onset hazard. They occur at any time of year, day or night, with sudden impact and without any warning sign. Extensive research has been conducted in recent decades but there is no accepted method of Earthquake pre-dection as on date.

Elements at Risk:

- Location of settlements in an Earthquake prone area, especially on soft ground, on area prone to landslides or along fault lines.
- Dense collection of weak buildings with high occupancy
- Non-engineered buildings constructed by earth, rubble, buildings with heavy roofs (more vulnerable than light weight structures), poor quality and maintenance of buildings
- Weak or flexible storey intending for packing purpose.

Umaria Town under seismic Zone-III:

Umaria Town is coming under Zone-III of seismic vulnerability, as per Earthquake Vulnerability Map. Even though the city has not experienced any major earthquake min last 50years but it has experienced a high intensity earthquake in 2nd June 1927 so, the probability of any such occurrence needs not be underestimated. The population of the umaria is around six lakhs. The Ministry of Home, GOI should conduct the Urban Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Programme (UVERP) in umaria like other district it has conducted. The programme aims at formulation of Medium & long-term strategies to reduce the vulnerability and losses arising from a possible earthquake striking the city. Board components of the programme should be (i) awareness generation, (ii) development of preparedness and response plans at the community, (iii) development of a techno-legal regime, (iv) capacity building at all levels, and (v) knowledge networking on international and national best practices among all cities and urban centers.

C 3 Financial Provisions for Disaster Management

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

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

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

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

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;**

Emergency procurement and accounting

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

- ✓ It may authorize the concerned department or authority to make the emergency procurement and in such case, the standard procedure requiring inviting of tenders shall be deemed to be waived;
- ✓ A certificate about utilization of provisions or materials by the controlling officer authorized by the National Authority, State Authority or District Authority, as themcase may be, shall be deemed to be a valid document or voucher for the purpose ofmaccounting of emergency, procurement of such provisions or materials.

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:

Note: List of all stakeholders addressed in C 4.1 has to be checked with DC office/ DDMA/ DDMC.

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.

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. The Role of NGOs and CBOs in disaster management will be elaborated stage wise (preparedness, response and recovery) in this section.

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

- ◆ Ensuring communication links both within the community and with the administration.
- ◆ Controlling rumours, 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.
- ◆ Assist the handicapped that need special help.
- ◆ Guard major installations and evacuated properties till the administration takes over.

C 4.1.3 Religious Institutions:

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

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. Some of the institutions from where the guidance and cooperation could be great help for effective management of disasters:

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.

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

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 will elaborate the issues pertaining to mutual support, understanding and coordination at the inter district level.

As inter-District Co-ordination Mechanism is important tool for getting or providing support between adjoining districts during the time of emergency. Umaria district may be more vulnerable from the disaster like flood, earthquake and drought etc. So during any disaster if Umaria district EOC do not have sufficient resources to cope up with the disaster then Umaria EOC can seek help from neighbouring district through Divisional Commissioner. DDMP Umaria has taken necessary step to handle disaster and made arrangements of shelters during flood and earthquake. But in critical situation EOC, Umaria can ask Katni, Shahdol and Reva district for resources like manpower and temporary shelters. As Umaria district comes under Earthquake zone-III so it should have established mechanism to take manpower and shelters arrangement in Katni , Shahdol and Dindori district through respective commissioner.

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

As District collector is the Chairman of DDMA so District collector will call the CEOs of Janpad Panchayat during the time of emergency. In this way task will be assigned to the CEOs of affected block and CEOs of other will be co-ordinating through district collector.

C 7 Dissemination of DM Plan

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

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

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

The responsibility for dissemination of the plan is vested with DCR, at the District collector office.

In order for the DDRP of Umaria to be effective it must be disseminated at two levels;

- ✚ To the district authorities, Government Department, NGOs and other agencies and institutions within the district and
- ✚ To general public.

Effective dissemination of plan requires a well-designed and focused training. Training activities are carried out under the guidance and direction of Centre for DM. The training programmes are organized for different levels of functionaries from district level officials, identified NGOs/Private Sector organizations in order to equip them to extend training facilities to functionaries at block and village level as well as organize simulation exercise within the community.

The EOC, Umaria should involve NGOs in preparing suitable public awareness material to be distributed to the public.

The materials for awareness programmes at community level should be prepared in the local language to ensure widespread dissemination.

Media should be extensively used for public awareness programmes. These will include

- ✚ Newspapers including local ones TV
- ✚ Local cable networks
- ✚ Radio
- ✚ Folk Media
- ✚ Publicity material

Schools, Collages and other public institutional should be specifically targeted. It is also desirable to include mutual aid organizations and public emergency response organizations in disaster preparedness drills.

The objectives of full scale drill include evaluation of the following;

- ✦ Practicality of the plan (structure and organization)
- ✦ Adequacy of communications and interactions among agencies and the public
- ✦ Emergency equipment effectiveness
- ✦ Adequacy of first aid and rescue procedures
- ✦ Adequacy of emergency personnel response and training
- ✦ Public relations skills
- ✦ Evacuation and count procedures

C 7.1 Plan Evaluation

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

C 7.2 Plan Update

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

DDMP, Umaria is as “living document” and the District Collector along with Centre for DM will update it every year taking into consideration

- ❖ The resource inventory availability and requirements.
- ❖ Updates on human resources i.e name and contact no. of concerned authority
- ❖ Technology to be used.
- ❖ As per Vulnerability in the district due to Coal Mining
- ❖ Coordination issues

The following guidelines should be adhered to while updating the DDMP

- ❖ A procedure should be in place to update the plan on a regular basis to ensure that the items requiring updation are considered and are latest.
- ❖ When an amendment is made to a plan, the amendment date should be noted on the updated page of the plan and such amendments should be communicated to all plan holders.

C 8 Annexure
Annexure A 1.1.5
All posted doctors in Umaria Diatrict

Sr. no.	Name of organisation	Name of posted Doctor	Educational Qualification			
				First	second	Mobile No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	chief medical and health officer	Dr. Dwevedi	M.B.B.S M.D (Medicine)	First		9425183710
2	District Hospital	Dr. Brijesh Kumar Prajapati	M.B.B.S M.S (Surgery)	First		9425179670
3	District Hospital	Dr. Dinesh Kumar	M.B.B.S (R.D.M.D), Radio)	First		9425472601
4	District Hospital	Dr S. R Kanaskar	M.B.B.S (D.C.P, Pathalogy)	First		9827079695
5	District Hospital	Dr. S.K. Soni	M.B.B.S E.N.T	First		
6	District Hospital, Umaria	Dr. Mahendra Srivastava	M.B.B.S (D.O.M.S)		Second	9425472729
7	District Hospital, Umaria	Dr. Shashikant Nipane	M.B.B.S (Child Specialist)			9424371993
8	District Hospital, Umaria	Dr. Rashmi Dhanjay	M.B.B.S (D.G.O)		Second	9425344715
9	District Hospital, Umaria	Dr. Satish Kumar Sharma	M.B.B.S		Second	9713324698
10	District Hospital, Umaria	Dr. Chandrapal Shakya	M.B.B.S (Child Specialist)		Second	99935-51138
11	District Hospital, Umaria	Dr Bhaskar Singh	M.B.B.S		Second	97548-30932
12	District Hospital, Umaria	Dr. Viswamangal Singh Chandel	M.B.B.S		Second	97546-42101
13	District Hospital, Umaria	Dr. Sandip Singh	B.D.S			94246-46217
14	District Hospital, Umaria	Dr. Amardeep Patel	B.D.S			99817-74253

15	District Hospital, Umaria	Dr. Alka Divya Lakra	M.B.B.S			98261-18141
16	District Hospital, Umaria	Dr. Pramod Dwivedi	M.B.B.S			
17	C.H.C Chandiya	Dr. Ashish Pandey	M.B.B.S		Second	91652-11511
18	C.H.C Chandiya	Dr. Tapan Singh pentro	M.B.B.S		Second	90394-93136
19	C.H.C Chandiya	Dr. sandeep Khateek	M.B.B.S		Second	98272-43945
20	C.H.C Chandiya	Dr Pradeep Chaturvedi	M.B.B.S			81096-68038
21	Primary Health Centre, Karkeli	Dr. Madan Gopal Rampuri	M.B.B.S		Second	95759-86401
22	Primary Health Centre, Ghulghuli	Dr. K. L. Bhaghel	M.B.B.S		Second	99264-41790
23	Primary Health Centre, Karkeli	Dr. Bhagirathi Prajapati	M.B.B.S		Second	94257-16134
24	Primary Health Centre, Chauri	Dr. Manoj kumar Jaiswal	M.B.B.S		Second	
25	Community helath centre, Pali	Dr. vimal kumar Jain	M.B.B.S (D.C.P)		Second	94254-72821
26	Community helath centre, Pali	Dr. SantosH kumar Namdev	M.B.B.S (D.C.H)	First		94794-75600
27	Community helath centre, Pali	Dr. Lakshminarayan Ruhela	M.B.B.S		Second	94246-69514
28	Community helath centre, Pali	Dr. Abhilasha Kumari	M.B.B.S			
29	Community helath centre, Pali	Dr. Abhayraj Yadav	M.B.B.S			99932-60509
30	Community helath centre, Manpur	Dr. Vinod Kumar	M.B.B.S		Second	94253-44230
31	Community helath centre, Manpur	Dr. Brijesh Kumar Prasad	M.B.B.S		Second	99938-85900

Annexure A 1.1.7*Department of Agriculture*

Total geographical area of the district	450329ha
Total Forest Area of the district	236714 ha
Area Not Available for Agriculture	43510ha
Net cultivable area of the district	17202 ha
Net barren land area (Padat voomi)	33347 ha
Net Cropped Area	104906 ha
Gross Cropped Area	138218 ha

1. Block Wise Land Use Pattern-

Blocks	Total Area (ha)	Forest (ha)	Uncultivable Area(ha)	Cultivable Area(ha)	Net Cropped Area(ha)	Gross Cropped Area (ha)	Padat Voomi (ha)
Karkeli	195191	110443	18943	7857	36371	49374	11498
Manpur	167777	69608	18502	4803	52894	70211	184253
Pali	87361	56663	6065	4564	15641	18633	3425

2. Soil Classification-

Sl. No	Type of Soil	Area
01	Light Sandy soil	79468
02	Medium laterite soil	15890
03	Black soil	10600

3. Net Irrigated area in the District- 23664 ha (22.55% of Net Cropped Area)

Sl. No	Type of Irrigation	Numbers	Area Irrigated
1	Canal Irrigation	28	1915 ha
2	Dug Well Irrigation	1937	5900 ha

3	Bore Well Irrigation	5569	5811 ha
4	Sprinkler	NA	NA
5	Drip	NA	NA
6	Ponds	253	609 ha
7	Other sources	--	9429 ha

4. Area irrigated more than once- 577 ha

5. Gross irrigated area- 23664 ha.

6. Total rain fed area- 13658ha

7. Crops grown in the district-

Sl. No	Crops	Sowing Time	Harvesting Time	Area cropped (ha)	* Annual Production in MT
1	Rice			26022	17.9
2	Wheat			38127	26.94
3	Jowar			401	0.4
4	Maize			9894	11.2
5	Other Grains			14044	--
6	Pulses			31769	7.63
7	Oil Seeds			71284	--
8	S. Cane			01	--
9	Fruits			06	--
10	Vegetables			1159	--
11	Spices			224	--
12	Medicinal			--	--

13	Fodder	7106	--
14	Other crops	16371	
14	Total	138218	

8. Percentage of Population involved in Agriculture-

Type of Farmers	Numbers	Area (ha)
Large Farmers (> 10 ha)	808	11425
Medium Farmers (4- 10 ha)	6531	37772
Semi-Medium Farmers (2-4 ha)	14649	40576
Small Farmers (1 – 2 ha)	19767	27880
Marginal Farmers (< 1 ha)	37524	16997
Total	79279	134650

Data is Based on 2005-06 Agriculture Census

9. Total no of Agricultural Implements and Machines-

Sl. No	Implement/Machine	Number
1	Tractors	1227
2	Combine Harvesters	03
16	Wooden plough	51576
17	Iron Plough	487
18	Bullock Carts	7375
19	Electric Pump	4930
20	Pump (oil)	3207
21	Sugar Cane	43 (all power operated)

All above data, as per district statistical department and agriculture department

Annexure B 3.1

List of PDS centres in Umaria

chih,y [kk]kUu dk 'kkI0mfpr ewY; nqdkuokj iqujkZoaVu fo0[k.M djdsyh@ekuiqj ,oa ikyh

ekg ebZ 2012

ek=k ¼fDoa0 esa½

Ø 0	lfebr dk uke	nqdku dk uke ,oa dk;ZLFky dk irk	layXu okMZ xzke iapk;r	ekg ebZ 2012		
				chih,y		
				jk0dkM Z	xsgw W	pkoy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	fo0[k.M djdsyh	'kgjh {ks=				
1	ySEll mefj;k	iqfyl daV ^a ksy :e ds cxy ls ok-dz0&03 mefj;k	okMZ 1 ,oa 2	436	20	67
	&rnSo&	Jh lsod iztkifr ds edku ij ok-dz- 04 mefj;k	okMZ 5 ,oa 8	118	5.5	18
	&rnSo&	Jh lsod iztkifr ds edku ij ok-dz- 04 mefj;k	okMZ 6 ,oa 7	131	6	20
	&rnSo&	Jh xqykcy gyokbZ ds edku ij ok-dz-&06 mefj;k	okMZ 9 ,oa 10	219	10	34
2	izk-l-m-Hk-ok-dz-1 mefj;k	Jh ftrsUnz xqlrk ds edku ij ok-dz-&03 mefj;k	okMZ 3 ,oa 4	353	16	55
3	foi0l0l0e;kZ0mefj;k	iqajkuk cl LVsS.M okMZ dzekad 15 mefj;k	okMZ 11] 12	241	11	37
4	izk0lg0mi0HkaMkj mefj;k	,p-ih-xSI ds cxy ls lejk jksM mefj;k	okMZ 13]14]15	257	11.5	40
5	izk0mi0lg0HkaMkj pafn;k	Jh ,-vkj-ealwjh ds edku ij ok0dz0&04 pafn;k	okMZ 1 lss 5	458	21	70.5
6	ySEll pafn;k	'kkldh; xksnke fctyh vkfQl ok-dz- 08 pafn;k	okMZ 6 ls 10	502	23	77.5
7	e-cgq0l0l0pafn;k	Jh vrqy dq0vxzoky ds edku ij ok-dz-06 pafn;k	okMZ 11ls15	388	18	60
8	dky-d-l-m-Hka- ukSjstckcn	dkyjh Hkou gkWfLiVy ds ikl ok0dz- 08 ukSjsk0	okMZZ 1lss 7]11	721	33	111
	&rnSo&	dkyjh Hkou gkWfLiVy ds ikl ok0dz- 08 ukSjsk0	ok-8ls10]12]ls15	322	15	50
	;ksx&			4146	190	640
		xzkeh.k {ks=				
1	ySEll mefj;k	1- panokj	panokj	294	13.5	45.5
		2- dks;ykjh&57	dks;ykjh&57	152	7	23.5
		3- mQjh	mQjh	196	9	30
		4- fdjurky	fdjurky	160	7.5	24.5

2	ySEIl HkjkSyk	5- efgekj	efgekj	193	9	30		
		6- dNjokj	dNjokj	304	14	47		
		7- cMsjh	cMsjh	241	11	37		
		8- ?ak?kjh	?ka?kjh	165	7.5	25.5		
		9- yks<+k	yks<k	294	13.5	45.5		
		10- ikyh	ikyh	97	4.5	15		
		11- lyS;k&5	lyS;k &5	150	7	23		
		3	ySEIl iFkjgVk	12- iFkjgVk	iFkjgVk	358	16.5	55
				13- dks;ykjh 2	dks;ykjh&2	301	14	46.5
				14- cjgVk	cjgVk	264	12	41
				15- [kSjHkkj	[kSjHkkj	100	4.5	15.5
16- lseMkjh	lseMkjh			234	11	36		
4	ySEIl pafn;k	17- nsojk	nsojk	103	4.5	16		
5	ySEIl Mksxjxok	18- rkeUukjk	rkeUukjk	280	13	43		
6	ySEIl cM+[ksjk	19- fuxgjh	fuxgjh	395	18	61		
		20- cM[ksjk&22	cM[ksjk&22	306	14	47		
		21- gjZokg	gjZokg	149	7	23		
7	ySEil isUM ^{ak}	22- venjh	venjh	339	15.5	52		
		23- vkscjk	vkscjk	479	22	74		
8	ySEil etekuhdyk	24- veMh	veM+h	161	7.5	25		
9	ySEil dkSfM+;k&22	25- /krwj	/krwj	58	2.5	9		
		26- ujokj&25	ujokj&25	95	4	15		
		27- ?kks?kjh	?kks?kjh	235	11	36		
		28- eM+ok	eM+ok	235	11	36		
		29- e>xok&18	e>xaok&18	290	13	45		
		30- dkSfM+;k&22	dkSfM+;k&22	462	21	71.5		
10	ySEil e>kSyh[kqnZ	31- e>kSyh[kqnZ	e>kSyh[kqnZ	371	17	57		
11	ySEIl djdsyh	32- djdsyh	djdsyh	292	13.5	45		
			mtku	95	4.5	14.5		
		33- eq.Mk	eq.Mk	57	2.5	9		
		34- /kuokj	/kuokj	408	18.5	63		
		35- Hkq.Mh	Hkq.Mh	216	10	33		
			e>xoka&61	158	7	24.5		
		36- cjgh	cjgh	195	9	30		
	37- flykSM+h	flykSM+h	134	6	21			
12	ySEIl dapuiqj	38- dapuiqj	dapuiqj	158	7	24.5		
		39- ?kqy/kqyh	?kqy?kqyh	105	5	16		
			xfgjkVksyk	151	7	23		
		40- dksgdk&82	dksgdk&82	342	15.5	53		
13	ySEIl fuifu;kWa	41- fuifu;k	fuifu;k	243	11	37.5		

		42- nsoxoka[kqnZ	nqoxoka[kqnZ	59	3	9
		43- lLrjk	lLrjk	212	9.5	32.5
		44- iBkjh	iBkjh	207	9.5	32
		45- cMkxkoa	cM+kxkao	205	9.5	31.5
14	ySEll fiukSjk	46- fiukSjk	fiukSjk	302	14	46.5
		47- egqjk	egqjk	256	11.5	39.5
		48- nsojh	nsejhetjk	181	8	28
		49 elwjikuh	elwjikuh	210	9.5	32.5
15	ySEll jgBk	50- jgBk	jgBk	220	10	34
			/keuh	105	5	16
		51- cksnyh	cksnyh	256	11.5	39.5
		52- dksyksuh	dksyksuh	161	7.5	25
		53- pjxoka	pjxoka	56	2.5	8.5
		54- Hkuiqjk	Hkuiqjk	83	3.5	13
			dNkjh	77	3.5	12
		55- flaagiqj	flagiqj	164	7.5	25.5
		56 nwygjh	nqygjh	51	2.5	8
		57- BwBkdqjnh	BwBkdqjnh	147	7	22.5
		58- csyljk	csyljk	287	13	44.5
16	ySEll Nknk	59- Nknkdyk	Nknkdyk	155	7	24
		60- ca/kokVksyk	ca/kokVksyk	343	15.5	53
		61- vkekMksaxjh	vkekMksaxjh	220	10	34
		62- ejnjh	ejnjh	119	5.5	18.5
17	ySEll dYnk	63- dYnk	dYnk	156	7	24
		64- fcfN;k	fcfN;k	189	8.5	29
18	ySEll dkSfM+;k&63	65- tjgk	tjgk	225	10	35
			xksikyiqj	91	4	14
		66-ujokj&29	ujokj&29	152	7	23.5
			dkSfM+;k&63	93	4	14.5
		67- u;kxkao	u;kxkao	128	6	19.5
			tqM+okuh	123	5.5	19
		68- nson.Mh	nson.Mh¼egqjh½	178	8	27.5
19	e0c0l0l0HkjkSyk	69- HkjkSyk	HkjkSyk	547	25	84
20	e0c0l0l0etekuhdyk	70- etekuhdyk	etekuhdyk	117	5.5	18
			fcjgqfy;k	256	11.5	39.5
21	e0c0l0l0rkeUukjk	71- mjnkuh	mjnkuh	92	4	14
		72- dksgdk&47	dksgdk&47	104	5	16
		73- ekyh	ekyh	211	9.5	32.5
			/kobZ>j	96	4.5	15
		74- /kuokgh	/kuokgh	360	16.5	55.5

		75- iBkjhdyc	iBkjhdyc	195	9	30
		76 ejnj	iBkjhdyc	51	2.5	8
22	e-cg-l-l-fuxgjh	77- iwawaNh	iwaNh	119	5.5	18.5
		78 -cM[ksjk&16	cM[ksjk&16	212	9.5	33
		79- pkWniqj	pkWniqj	154	7	24
		80- vrfj;k	vrfj;k	255	11.5	39.5
23	e0cgq0l0l0iBkjh[kq nZ	81- iBkjh[kqnZ	iBkjh[kqnZ	149	7	23
		82- clk<+h	clk<+h	141	6.5	22
24	e-c-l-l-egjksbZ	83- egjksbZ	egjksbZ	340	15.5	52.5
25	e-c-l-l-vkscjk	84- v[kM+kj	v[kM+kj	322	14.5	49.5
		85- ujokj ¼uohu½	ujokj¼uohu½	186	8.5	28.5
26	e-c-l-l-[ksjok[kqnZ	86- [ksjok[kqnZ	[ksjok[kqnZ	186	8.5	28.5
		87- vapykW	vapyk	160	7.5	24.5
27	e-cg-l-l-fcyklij	88- fcyklij	fcyklij	306	14	47
		89- [kkysdBbZ	[kkysdBbZ	160	7.5	24.5
28	e-cg-l-l-ekfudiqj	90- ekfudiqj	ekfudiqj	307	14	47.5
29	e-cg-l-l->kWih	91 >kih	>kih	204	9.5	31.5
30	e-cg-l-l-cMkxkao	92- iVijk	iVijk	261	12	40
		93- MxMkSvk	MxMkSvk	255	12	39
		94- djgh	djgh	155	7	24
		95 mpsgjk	mpsgjk	135	6	21
31	xzk-izk0mi0HkaMkj ckWdk	96 ckWdk	ckadk	222	10	34
		97- irjsbZ	irjsbZ	131	6	20
32	izk-lgmi-Hk0pafn;k	98- nqCckj	nqCckj	225	10	35
		99- xqM+k	xqM+k	254	11.5	39
33	xzke iapk;r lyS;k&13	100-lyS;k&13	lyS;k&13	373	17	57.5
	;ksx&			22667	1036	3497
	fodkl [k.M ekuiqj					
1	foi0lg0l0ekuiqj	1- ekuiqj	ok-dz- 01 ls 10	323	14.5	50
2	ySEll ekuiqj	2- ekuiqj	ok-dz-11 ls 20	448	20.5	69
		3- jDlk	jDlk	134	6.5	20.5
		4- cMkj	cMkj	78	3.5	12
		5- lsejk	lsejk	129	6	20
		6- xksonsZ	xksonsZ	739	34	114
3	ySEll ukSxoka	7- ukSxoka	ukSxoka	474	22	73
		8- NiMkSj	NiMkSj	468	21.5	72
4	ySEll cYgkSM+	9- cYgkSM+	cYgkSM+	354	16	55
			fVdqjh Vksyk	303	14	46.5

		10- ijklh	ijklh	138	6	21.5
			vfefygk	55	2.5	8.5
5	ySEII dksVjh	11- dksVjh	dksVjh	421	19	65
		12- e>ks[kj	e>ks[kj	259	12	40
6	ySEUII baUnokj	13- baUnokj	baUnokj	505	23	78
		14- >ky	>ky	318	14.5	49
		15- fprjkao	fprjkoa	317	14.5	49
7-	ySEII fpYgkjh	16- fpYgkjh	fpYgkjh	473	21.5	73
		17- egjksbZ	egjksbZ	224	10.5	34.5
		18- iy>k	iy>k	311	14	48
		19- vklks<+	vklks<+	366	16.5	56.5
8	ySEII Hkjsok	20- Hkjsok	Hkjsok	500	23	77
		21- MksxjhVksyk	Mksxjh Vksyk	250	11.5	38.5
		22- neks;	neks;	259	12	40
9	ySEII dBkj	23- dBkj	dBkj	48	2	7.5
		24- dNkSgk	dNkSgk	134	6	21
		25- fctkSjh	fctkSjh	466	21	72
		26- djkSnhVksyk	djkSnhVksyk	172	8	26.5
		27- Hkejpgk	Hkejpgk	314	14.5	48.5
10	ySEUII dq'kegk	28- dq'kegk	dq'kegk	209	10	32
		29- iuiFkk	iuiFkk	187	8.5	29
		30- pUlqjk	pUlqjk	314	14	48.5
		31- pUnaokj	paUnokj	223	10	34.5
		32- cEguxoka	cEguxoka	301	13.5	46.5
		33- mefj;k	mefj;k	308	14	47.5
		34- cdsyh	cdsyh	315	14.5	48.5
		35- dls:	dls:	171	8	26
11	ySEII iM+okj	36- iM+okj	iM+okj	500	23	77
		37- csYnh	csYnh	452	20.5	70
12	ySEII dqEgjokg	38- dqEgjokg	dqEgjokg	136	6	21
		39- MksMdk	MkssMdk	131	6	20
		40- cM+[ksjk	cM+[ksjk	199	9	31
		41- fgjkSyh	fgjkSyh	102	4.5	16
		42- e>[ksrk	e>[ksrk	143	6.5	22
		43- lejdqbuh	lejdqbuh	164	7.5	25.5
13	ySEII flxqM+h	44- flxqM+h	flxqM+h	221	10	34
		45- iRkkSj	irkSj	115	5.5	17.5
		46- ekyk	ekyk	81	4	12.5
		47- y[kukSVh	y[kukSVh	305	14	47
		48- iVsgjk	iVsgjk	333	15	51.5

14	ySEll x<+iqjh	49- /keks[kj	/keks[kj	86	4	13
		50- ijklh&2	ijklh&2	229	10.5	35
		51- MksHkk	MksHkk	155	7	24
		52- rkyk	rkyk	68	3	10.5
		53- xq:okgh	xq:okgh	169	8	26
15	ySEll vejiqj	54- cM+NM+	cMNM+	180	8	28
		55- nsoxoka	nsoxoka	222	10	34.5
16	ySEll cjcliqj	56- cjcliqj	cjcliqj	103	5	16
		57- ?k?kM+kj	?k?kM+kj	39	2	6
		58- dksMkj	dksMkj	62	3	9.5
		59- e>xoka	e>xoka	199	9	30.5
		60- nnjkSM+h	nnjkSM+h	151	7	23
		61- lsgjkVksyk	lsgjkVksyk	127	6	19.5
		62- pspfj;k	pspfj;k	152	7	23.5
		63- jksgfu;k	jksgfu;k	180	8	28
		64- dNjkVksyk	dNjkVksyk	225	10	35
		65- cM+okj	cM+okj	96	4	15
		66- fpjokZg	cMokj	45	2	7
		67- jk;iqj	jk;iqj	176	8	27
17	e0c0l0l0vejiqj	68- vejiqj	vejiqj	236	11	36
18	e-c-l-l-e>ks[kj	69- [kykS/k	[kykS/k	325	15	50
19	e0c0l0l0lq[knkl	70- lq[knkl	lq[knkl	341	15.5	52.5
		71- xtjgk	xtjgk	297	13.5	46
		72- cpgk	cpgk	152	7	23.5
		73- eqM+xqMh	eqM+xqMh	336	15.5	52
		74- lyS;k	lyS;k	280	13	43
20	izk0l0m0Hka0fiifj;k	75- fiifj;k	fiifj;k	263	12	40.5
		76- lsefj;k	lsefj;k	252	11.5	39
		77- jFksyh	jFksyh	154	7	24
21	izk0lg0mi0Hka0tks ch	78- tksch	tksch	183	8.5	28
		79- njckj	njckj	186	8.5	29
		80- ikSfM+;k	ikSfM+;k	193	9	30
		81- /kuokgh	/kuokgh	223	10	34.5
		82- iM+[kqjh	iM+[kqjh	543	25	83.5
21	e0c0l0l0eqxaokuh	83- eqaxokuh	eqxaokuh	271	12.5	42
		84- fVdqjh	fVdqjh	326	15	50
		85- Hkksyx<+ ¼Nki½	Hkksyx<+	265	12	41
		86- uUnkou	uUnkou	212	9.5	33
	;ksx&			21592	987	3332

	fo0[k.M ikyh¼'kgjh½					
1	foi0lg0l0ikyh	1- ikyh	okMZ 1 ls 4	1089	50	168
	&rnSo&	2- ikyh	okMZ 9	148	7	23
	&rnSo&	3- ikyh	okMZ 5]15	348	16	53.5
2	izk0lg0mi0Hk0ikyh	4- ikyh	ok-6ls8]10ls 14	1359	62	5
	;ksx			2944	135	454
1	izk0lg0mi0Hk0ikyh	1- eqnfj;k	eqnfj;k	267	12	41.5
		2- dqeqnZ	eqnfj;k	50	2	8
2	ySEil ikyh	3- cUukSnk	cUukSnk	206	9.5	32
		4- lyS;k&2	lyS;k&2	215	10	33
3	ySEil pkSjh	5- pkSjh	pkSjh	144	6.5	22.5
		6- cjn<+kj	cjn<+kj	75	3.5	11.5
		7- f[kpf[kM+h	f[kpf[kM+h	250	11.5	38.5
		8- HkkSrjk	HkkSrjk	303	14	46.5
		9- vksnjh	vksnjh	181	8	28
		10- eksgrjkbZ	eksgrjkbZ¼/kkSjb Z½	138	6.5	21
		11- dBbZ	dBbZ	164	7.5	25
		12- lkal	lkal	23	1	3.5
4	ySEil ?kqu?kqVh	13- ?kqu?kqVh	?kqu?kqVh	320	14.5	49.5
5	v-t-tk-ou-Jfe-l0lfevr	14- xks;jk	xks;jk	91	4	14
	?kuq?kqVh	15 csyh	csyh	86	4	13
		16- cjpgkbZ	cjpgkbZ	123	5.5	19
		17- pkWniqj	pkWaniqj	181	8	28
		18- teqM+h¼eeku½	teqM+h	166	7.5	25.5
6	e-cgq0lg0l0eygnw	19- eygnw	eygnq	286	13	44
		20- rqqEehNksV	rqqEehNksV	173	8	26.5
		21- lqUnjh	rqqEehNksV	139	6.5	21.5
7	e-cgq-l-l-vfeygk	22- vfeygk	vfeygk	226	10.5	35
		23- lsefjgk	lsefjgk	128	6	19.5
		24- igfM+;k	igfM+;k	221	10	34
8	e-cgq-l-l-lyS;k&1	25- lyS;k&1	lyS;k&1	319	14.5	49
		26- cM+okgh	cM+okgh	327	15	50.5
		27- es<+dh	es<+dh	177	8	27.5
		28- cdsyh	cdsyh	112	5	17.5
9	e-cgq-l-l-fxtjh	29- fxtjh	fxtjh	447	20.5	69
			xksjSb;k	93	4	14.5
		30- eaaxBkj	eaaxBkj	270	12	42
10	e-cgq-l-l-ekykpqvk	31- ekykpqvk	ekykpqvk	214	10	33

		32- [kksy[kEgjk	[kksy[kEgjk	238	11	36.5
		33- vks<sjk	vks<sjk	175	8	27
		34 jkSx<+	jkSx<+	73	3	11.5
		35- dkWpksnj	dkWpksnj	114	5	18
11	e-cgq-l-l-gFkiqjk	36- gFkiqjk	gFkiqjk	184	8.5	28.5
		37- dqlegk[kqnZ	dqlegk[kqnZ	87	4	13.5
		38- vkexkj	vkexkj	75	3.5	11.5
12	e-cgq-lg-l-efy;kxqM+k	39- efy;kxqM+k	efy;kxqMk	328	15	50.5
		40- frouh	frouh	391	18	60.5
13	e-cgq-lg-l-lqUnjnknj	41- lqUnjnknj	lqUnjnknj	201	9	31
		42- y[kuiqjk¼dqjdqpk½	y[kuiqjk	320	14.5	49.5
14	e-cgq-l-l-paanfu;k	43- panfu;k	panfu;k	161	7.5	25
		44- 'kkgiqj	'kkgiqj	169	8	26
		45- egjksbZ	egjksbZ	314	14.5	48.5
		46- ujokj	ujokj	60	3	9
		47- fHkEekMksxjh	fHkEekMksxjh	241	11	37
		;ksx&		9246	422	1427

List of Petrol Pump in Umaria

Sr. No.	Block	Name of Petrol-Diesel Pump	Proprieter	Address of firm
1	Karkeli	(1) Mes. Z.S. Vishandasni, BPCL dealer petrol pump	Sri Ramesh Vishandasni	Near Umaria Nagarpalika Tehsil- Bandhavgargh, Umaria
2	Karkeli	(2) Mes. Bhawani Automobiles, IOCL , petrol diesel pump	Smt. Promila Siingh	Gram- Lalapur, Thehsil - Bhandavgargh, Umaria
3	Karkeli	(3) Mes. Gautiya Highway Diesel , HPCL Dielsel-Petrol , Umaria	Sri Kaushalaya Gautiya	Gram- Bhagara, Thehsil - Bhandavgargh, Umaria
4	Karkeli	(4) Mes. Mayank Filling service station , IOCL, Petrol-Diesel Pump, Umaria	Sri Dilip Singh	Main road, Nowrozabad, Umaria
5	Karkeli	(5) Mes. Sidh Baba filling station , Pali, Umaria	Smt. Alka Jain	Kudri Pinaura road, Nowrozabad, Umaria
6	Manpur	Co.-Co. Petrol Pump , IOCL Bandhavgargh, Umaria	Sri Jogesh Chandra Behra	Tala Bandhavgargh, Umaria
7	Manpur	Mes. Bandhav filling cenetr , Tala road, Manpur, Umaria	Sri Ajay Singh	Gram- Rohania, Tala road, Manpur, Umaria
8	Pali	Mes Makode service station, IOCL ,Petrol-Dielsel pump, Birsingpur, Pali	Sri Rajesj Kumar	Gram- Rampur, Tehsil- pali, Umaria

9	Pali	Mes Jain stone crusher Petrol-Diesel pump, BPCL dealer, Birsingpur, Pali	Sri Anil Kumar	Gram- Dhaurai Umaria NH78, near Tel Exchange, Birsingpur
10	Pali	Mes. Virasani filling station, HPCL Dealer, Gauraiya , Birsingpur Pali, Umaria	Smt. Mamta Markam	Gram- Gauraiya Birsingpur Pali, Umaria

List of NGOs in Umaria

Ø-	laLFkk dk uke	irk	v/;{k	Qksu @eksckby
1.	'kkjnk ;ksx ,oa izkd` frd 'kks/k laLFkku	j.kfot; pkSd ftyk mefj;k	,l0 ,u0 tkslh	9329134101
2.	ckW/kox< ykSDRlo lfeFr	gkmflx cksMZ dkysuh mefj;k	larks"k f}osnh, ch0ih0 Vsdke	9425343840
3.	dk;kYi lsok laLFkku lfeFr	t; LrEHk pkSd mefj;k	jkgqy flg	9425472586
4.	cqfu;knh lekt dY;k.k lfeFr	okMZ ua- 11 jke eafnj ckMk ds ikl pafn;k	Hkjr dqekj iqjksfgr	9926421774
5.	ljksdkj xzkeh.k fodkl laLFkku	flaxyVksyk ve~rk vLirky ftyk mefj;k		7489665804
6.	Kkuksn; lek.k dY;k.k lfeFr	9 ua- dkyjh dkyksuh mefj;k	jkds'k meZfy;k	9884106799

C 8.2 Resources

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

C 8.3 Media and information management

Detail of media in Umaria

Sr. no.	Name of media	Contact person	Address	Contact No.	Type of media
01	Sahara Samay	Rajneesh Singh	Vikatganj	942518621	Electronic media
02	E TV News	Bijendra Tiwari	9 no. Coallary	9425181059	Electronic media
03	PVC News	Surendra Tripathi	Binoba Marg	9893032849	Electronic media
04	Nai Duniya	Narendra Dev	Binoba marg	9993796603	Daily Newspaper

05	News Express	Rahul Singh		9425472586	Daily Newspaper
06	Patrika	Sandeep Dwivedi	Ranvijay Chowk		Daily Newspaper
07	Raj Express	Raghuvansh Prasad	Khalesar Road	07653-222590	Daily Newspaper
08	Bandhav Bhumi	Rajesh verma	Khalesar Naka	9425481666	Daily Newspaper
09	JanDuniya	Santosh Gupta	Ghandhi Chowk	9425183657	Daily Newspaper
10	Umaria Khabar	Mehndi Hasan	Camp Umaria	9425181703	Daily Newspaper
11	Desh Bandhu	Santosh Dwivedi	Housing Board, Colony	9425181902	Daily Newspaper
12	Voice of Umaria	Rakesh Pratap Singh	Near Utkrishta School	9425183864	Weekly Newspaper
13	Bandhavgarh Times	Ashok Kumar soni	Near old Busstand	9425183691	Weekly Newspaper
14	Krantikari Sahara	Brijesh srivastava	Khalesar Umaria	9893359534	Weekly Newspaper
15	Panchayati sanwad	Kaushal Viswakarma	Chhatan Umaria	9425183656	Weekly Newspaper

C 8.4 Important Contact numbers

Sr. No.	Name	DESIGNATION	OFFICE/Mobile No.	RESIDENCE
1	Shri N S Bhatnagar	Collector & Distt. Magistrate	07653-222600	07653-222700 07653-222700
2	Shri Manohar Singh	Superintendent of Police	07653-222164 07653-222164	07653-222165
3		Additional District Magistrate	07653-222030	
4	Shri Ashkrit Tiwari	CEO, Zila Panchayat	91-07653-222968 91-07653-222968	07653-222916
5		Joint Collector-1	91-07653-222988 91-07653-222988	07653-222032
6		Joint Collector-2	91-07653-222030	-07653-222024

			91-07653-222030	
7	Shri B D Singh	SDM, Bandhavgarh(Umaria)	07653-222019 9425078300	907653-222252
8	Shri F R Panda	SDM, Manpur	9424996040	--
9	Shri Ramanus Tapoo	SDM, Pali	9425472543	--
10	Shri A P Dwivedi	CMHO, Umaria	07653-222314 9425183710	07653-222744
11	Shri M S Maravi	DFCSO Food & civil Supplies	9425146659	
12	Shri C K Patil	Director, Bandhavgarh Tiger reserve	07653-222214 07653-222214	91-07653- 222357 91- 07653-222357
13	Shri Mridul Pathak	Dy. Dir.,Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve	07653-222724 07653-222724	07653-222021
14	Shri R K Pathak	Divisional Forest Officer/C.F.O	07653-222217 9424794505	907653-222222
15	Shri Ramakant Chaturvedi	Dist. Education Officer., Education	07653-222822 07653-222822	-
16	Shri MPS Gaharwal	Dy. Dir, Veterinary	07653-222645 07653-222645	07653-222098
17	Shri J S Pandram	Dy. Dir., Agriculture	07653-222769 9425484712	-
18	Shri B P Khelwal	District Informatics Officer, (NIC)	07653-222886 07653-222886	-
19	Shri L P Mishra	Ex. Engineer, R.E.S.	07653-222558 9425180596	-
20	Shri P L yadav	Ex. Engineer, P.W.D.	07653-222206 9425408080	07653-222467
21	Shri S L Tidgam	Ex. Engineer, PHE	946749988	
22	Shri R D Ahirwal	Ex.Engineer, W.R.D.	07653-222226 9425452632	-
23		Distt. Excise officer	91-07653-222932	
24		Police Station (Umaria)	91-07653-222225 91-07653-222225	-

25	Dr. Dwivedi	District Hospital	91-07653-222314 91-07653-222314	-
26		Railway Enquiry	91-07653-222213 91-07653-222213	-
27		Sub Post Office (Umaria)	91-07653-222342 91-07653-222342	

Tehsildar List

Sr. No.	Name of Tehsildar	Tehsil	Mobile no.
1	Shri Ashok Kumar Maravi	Bandhavgargh	9424364779
2	Shri Ishwar Pradhan	Chandiya	9425470739
3	Shri Satish Pandey	Pali	9424341935
4	Shri Laksharam Jagre	Manpur	9425439950
5	Shri Rajesh Dubey	Nowrozabad	9425451661

CEO Janpad Panchayat List

Name	Name of Post	Mobile No.
Shri Govind Singh	CEO, Janpad, Karkeli	9425435132
Shri Mograj Meena	CEO, Janpad Manpur	9981617558
Shri Udayraj Singh	CEO, Janpad, Pali	9425890880

List of Police Thana

Sr. No.	Name of police station	Inspector Name	Mobile no.
1	Kotwali Thana	Shri Chhote Raja Patel	07653-22225 9425436790
2	Nowrozabad Thana	Shri Tarun Shekhar	07653-268224 9425182199
3	Manpur Thana	Shri Beni Madhav Shukla	07627-266230 8889184839
4	Pali Thana	Shri S P Singh	07655-233223

			9424370080
5	Chadiya Thana	Shri Phul singh	07653-267530 9425898190
6	Indewar Thana	Shri Dinesh Jatav	07627-264236 9425389877
7	Tribal Thana	Incharge, DSP	9425194766
8	Traffic Thana	Shri Nitin Singh	9407874343

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

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.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Guide to Prepare Community for Surviving Earthquake in Urban Areas before the Earthquake.

- It is essential that we are prepared for a earthquake. Seismic experts do not rule out the possibility of an earthquake anywhere in State including District. We don't know when this will happen.
- When an earthquake occurs, your first warning may be a shaking sensation if you are in a building. It may also be followed with a sudden noise or roar. You may find yourself completely topsy-turvy. It may be a scary situation! It may last a few seconds or go on for a few minutes. Breaking glass and things falling around could hurt you. Be prepared for aftershocks.
- We can't prevent an earthquake. But we can:
 - Be prepared by injury.
 - Be prepared to minimize damage to your home.
 - Be prepared to manage our survival afterwards for at least 72 hours without help.

Your family preparedness for such a situation is a must. You must prepare and practice what to do during and after an earthquake.

- Plan your needs in such a situation. Write down and exercise your safety plan.
- Known the safe and dangerous places in your home.

Safe: -Under heavy tables or desks, inside corridor, corners of rooms or archways.

Dangerous: - Near window or mirrors, under any objects that can fall, the kitchen-where the stove, refrigerator or contents of cupboards may move violently, doorways, because the shaking may slam the door on you. Practice taking cover.

- Train members of your family to use fire extinguish.
- Plan and practice evacuation.
- Talk to your children about the earthquake: what to do if they are at home, at school, if the quake separates your family.
- Arrange an alternative family place if your present area is out of bound. Each family member should carry the contact phone number and address.
- Remind your family to relay on emergency authorities for guidance. Broadcast reports on radio and television will have instructions.
- Make sure each member of your family knows how to shut off the utilities-gas, electricity and water. (Don't shut off the gas unless there is a leak or a fire. If the gas is turned off, don't turn it on again-that must be done by a qualified technician.)
- Your plan should include a list of where emergency supplies and equipment are stored.
- Share your emergency plan with neighbors.

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

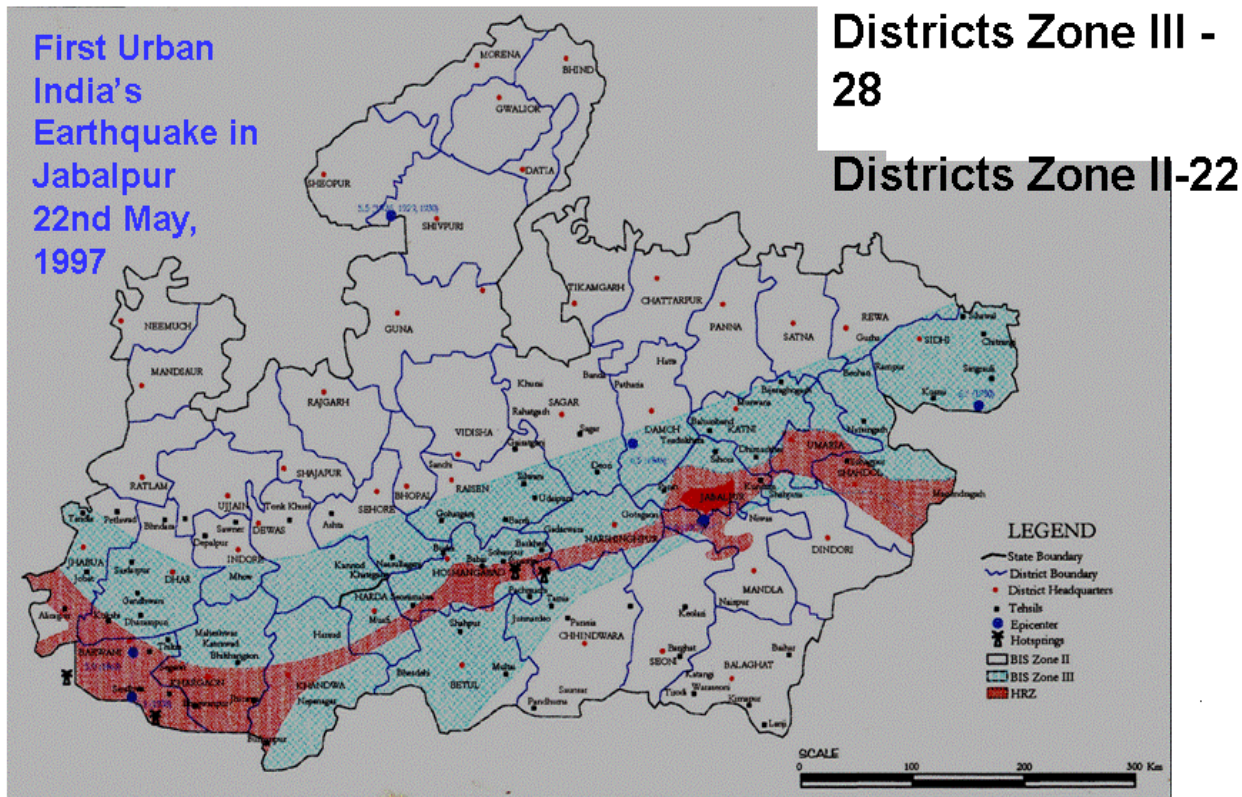
Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a flood hazard:

- **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.

C 8.6 Detailed Maps

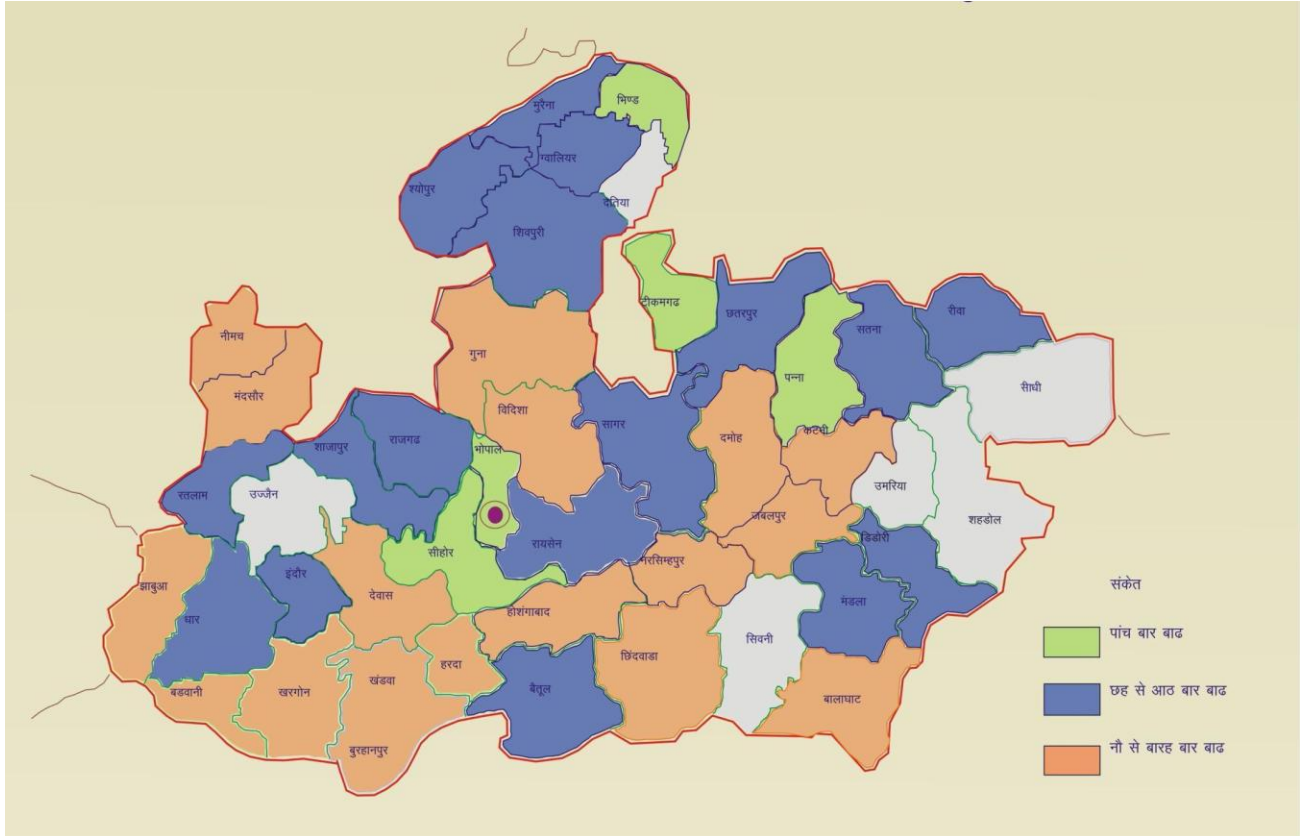
Detailed maps will be prepared in line with the applicable hazards, existing vulnerabilities, and available resources / potential capacities.

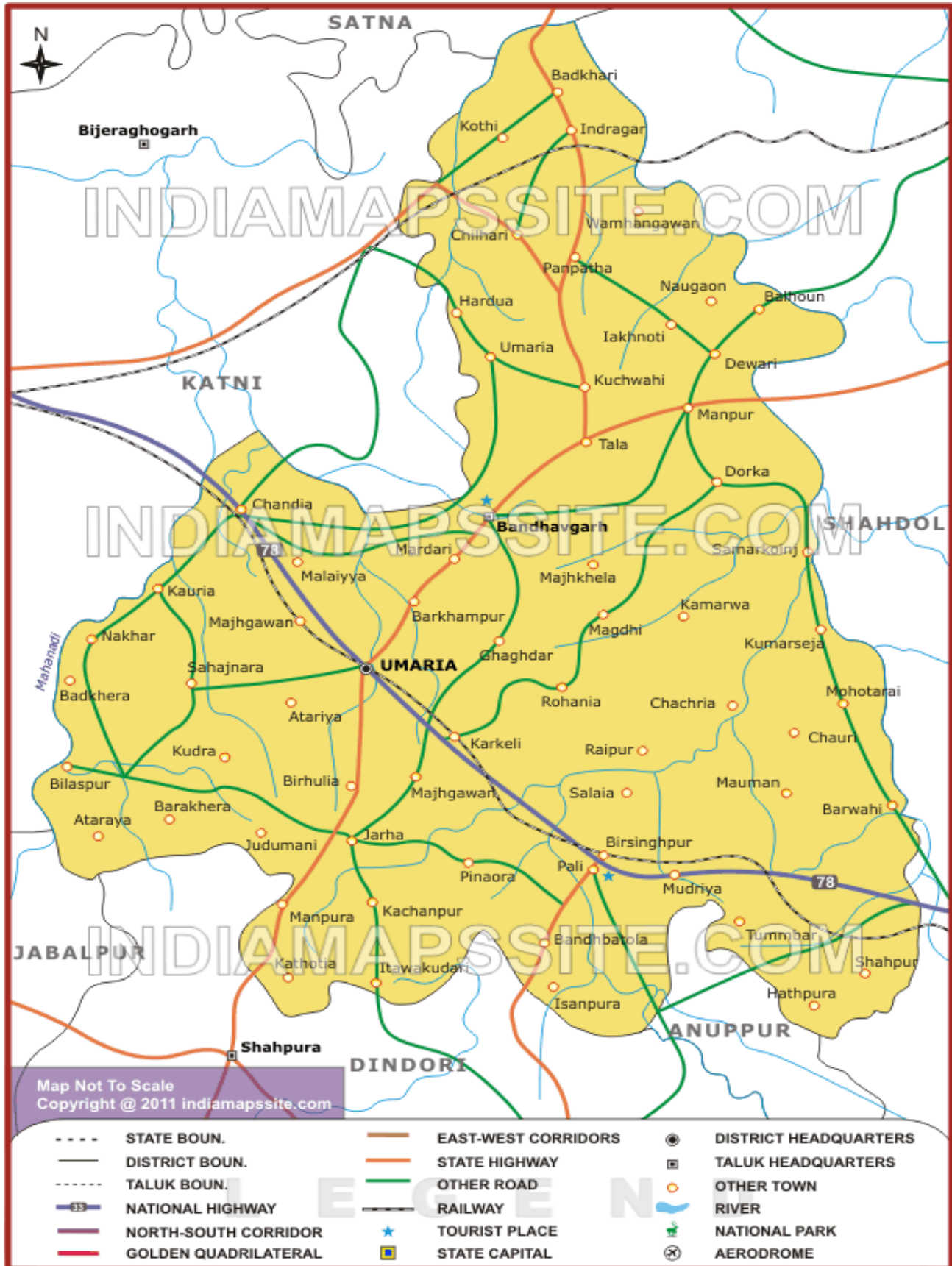
EARTHQUAKE VULNERABILITY OF MADHYA PRADESH



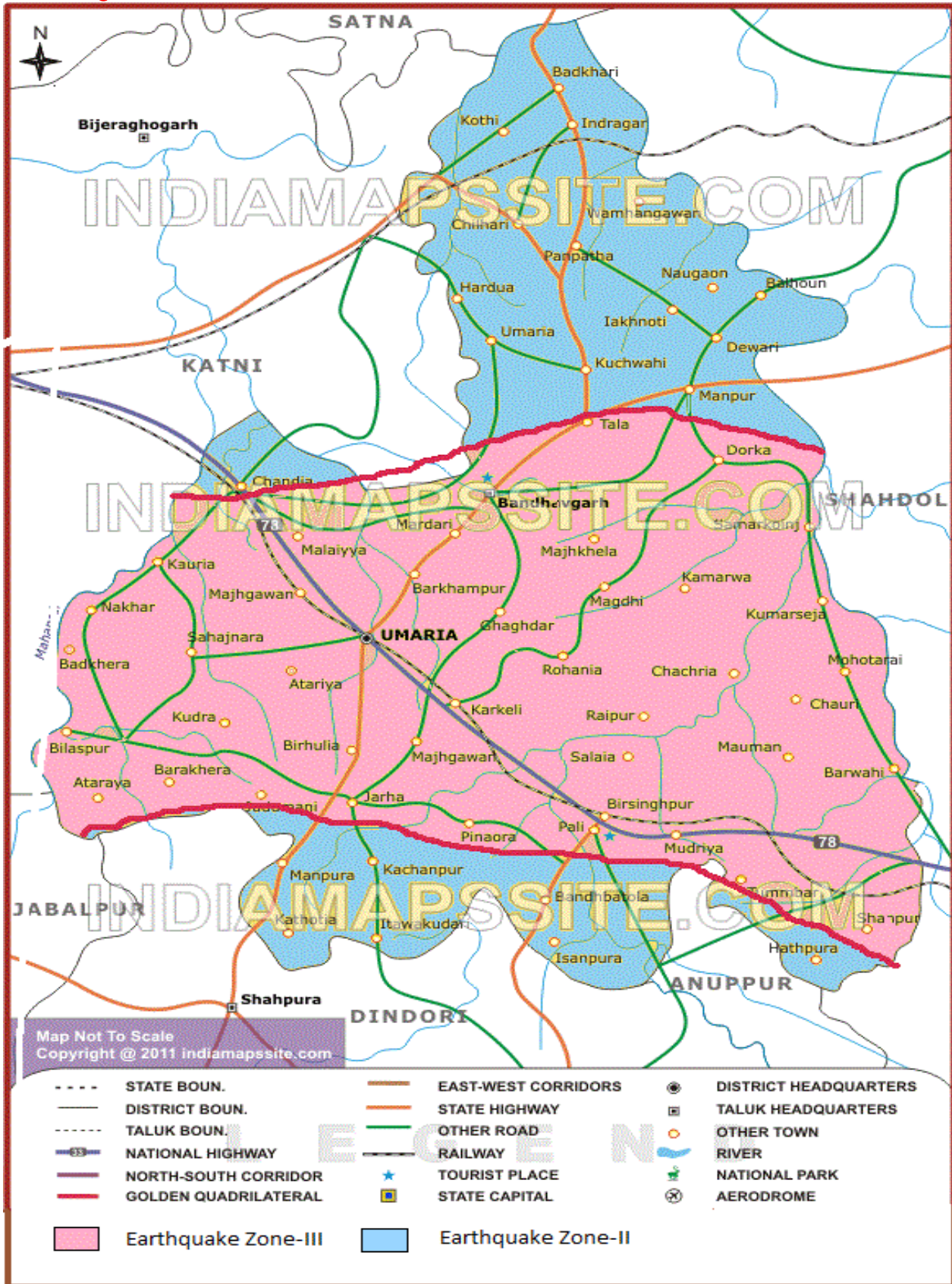
In Madhya Pradesh, 28 districts partly or completely fall under Zone-III, having moderate seismic risk viz. Jabalpur, Khargone, Indore, Khandwa, Dhar, Raisen, Dewas, Sehore, Betul, Sidhi, Shadol, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Badwani, Jhabua, Umaria, Chhindwara Harda, Burhanpur, Anuppur, Sagar, Seoni,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

FLOOD VULNERABILITY OF MADHAYA PRADESH

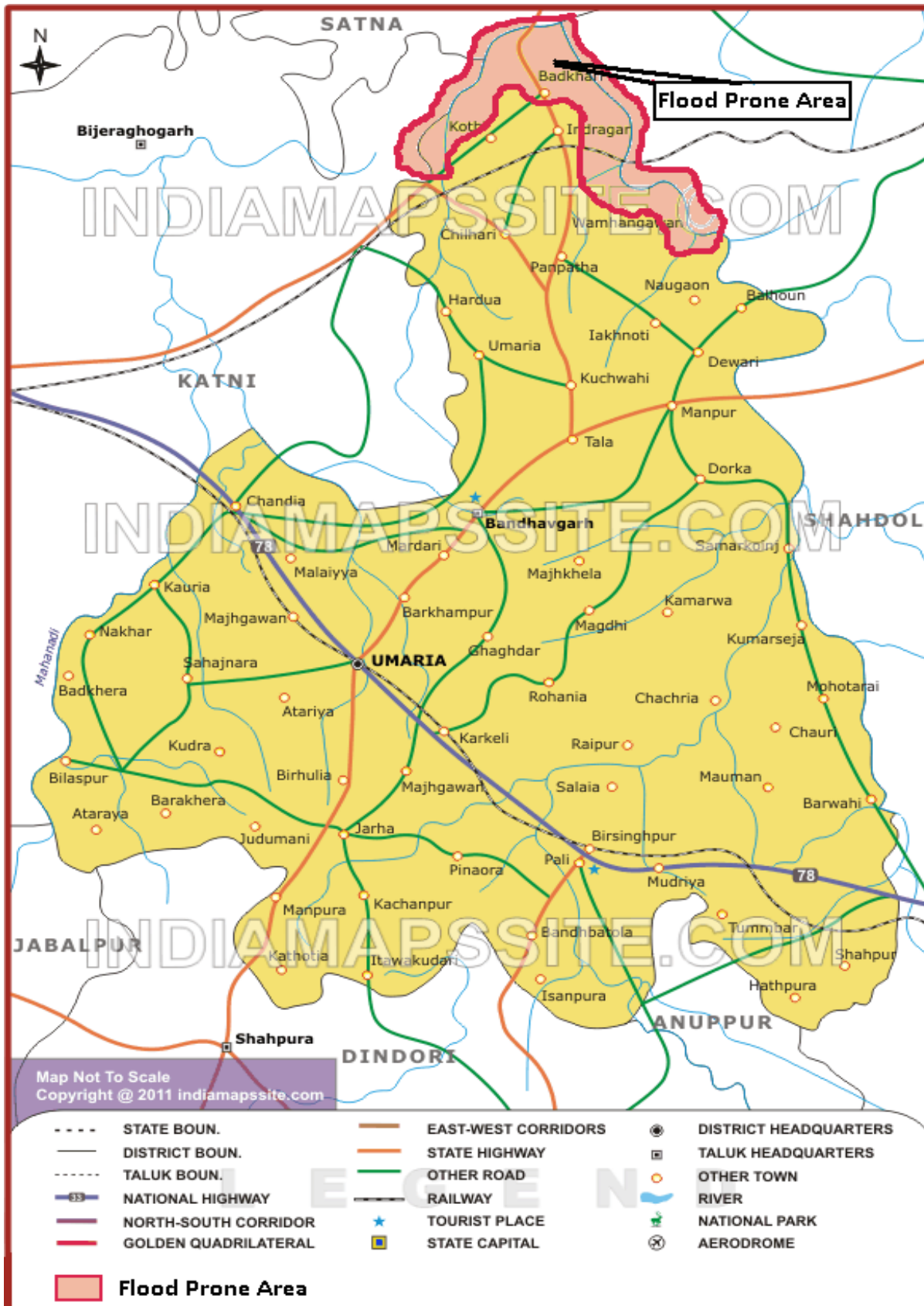




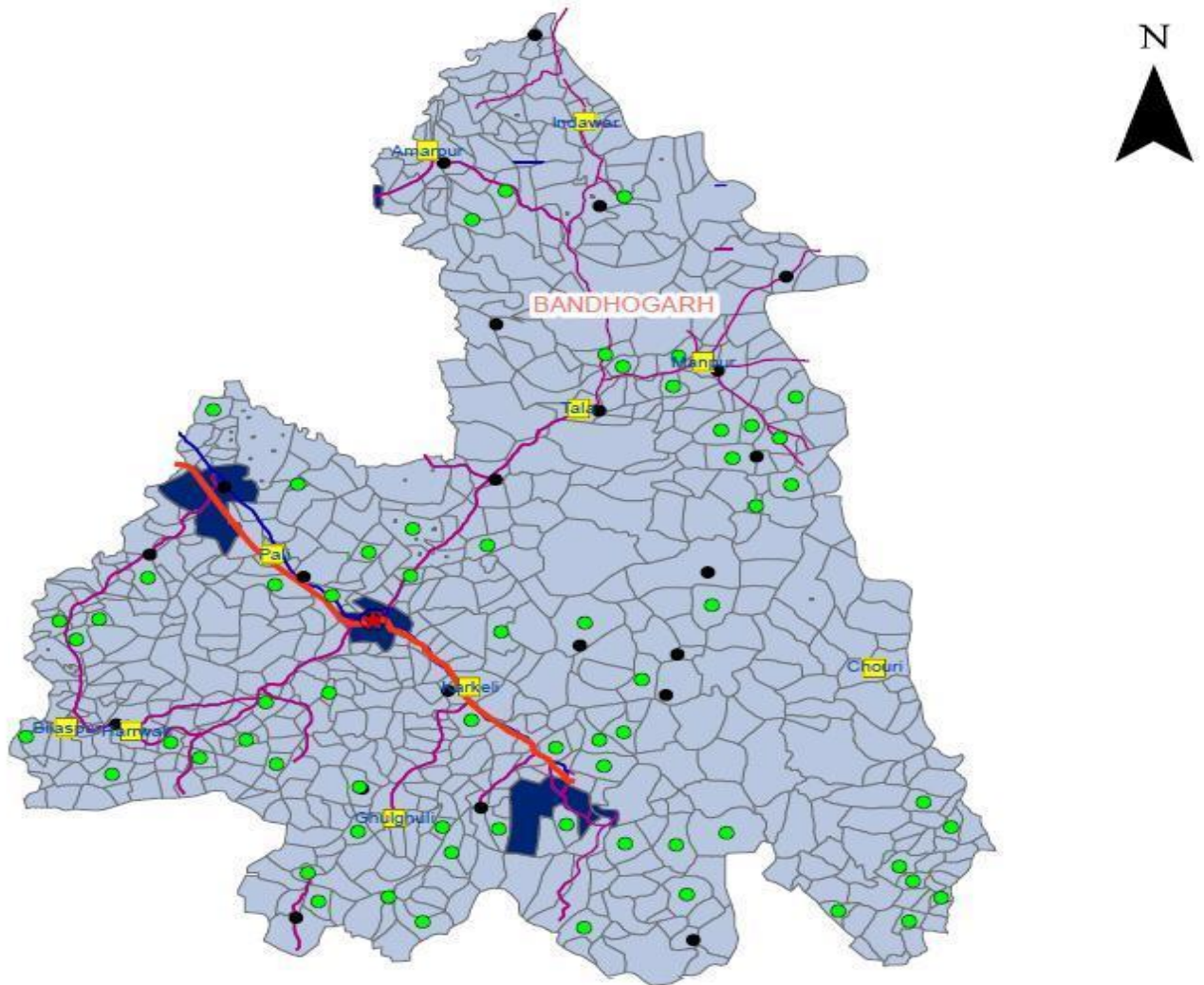
EARTHQUAKE VULNERABILITY OF UMARIA



FLOOD VULNERABILITY OF UMARIA



HEALTH FACILITIES IN DISTRICT UMARIA



Legend

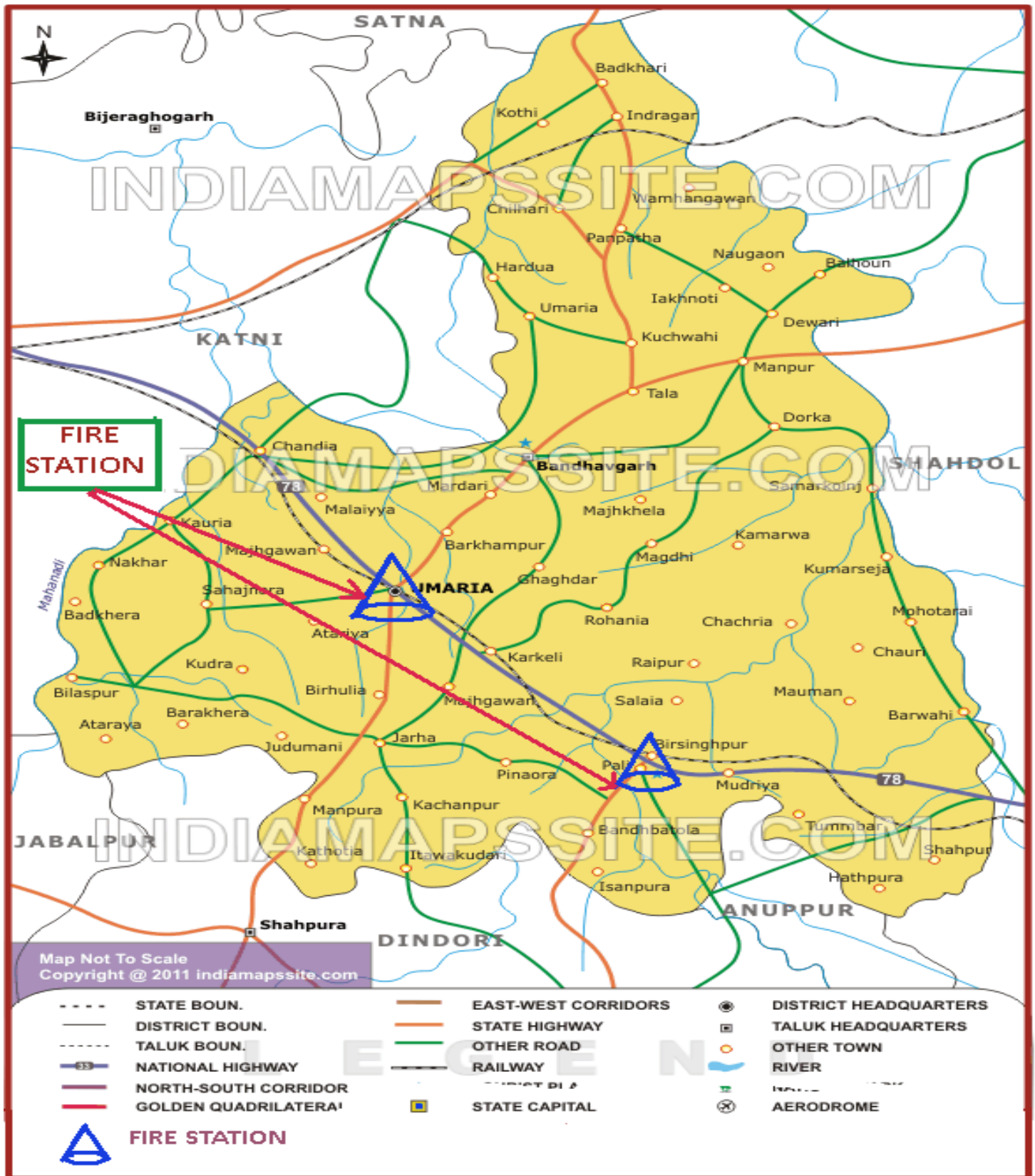
-  District Hq
-  Towns
-  National Highway
-  District Roads
-  Other Roads
-  Urban Area
-  PHC's
-  Sub Centres

TALUK NAME

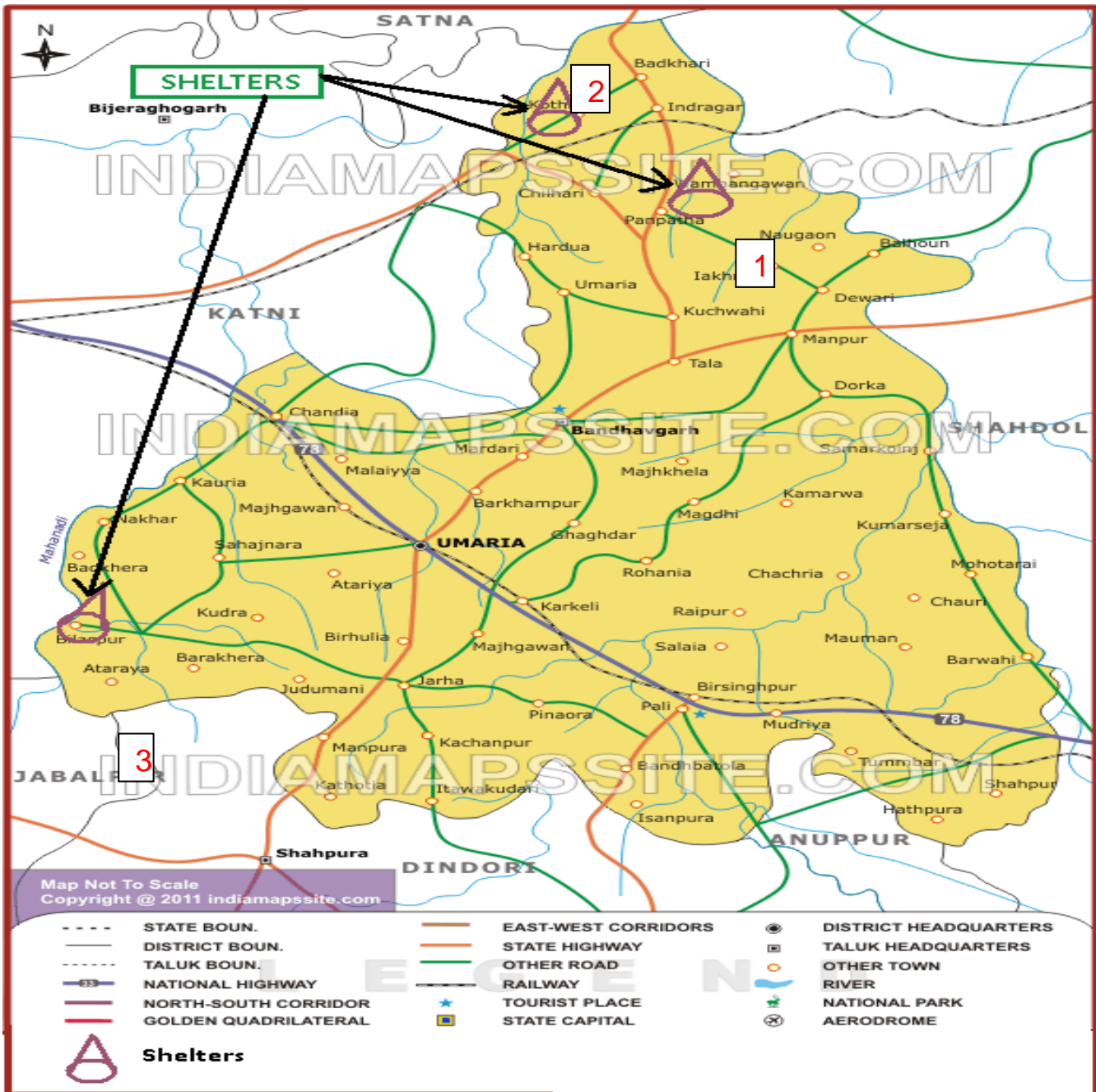
 BANDHOGARH

0 5 10 20 Kilometers


FIRE STATION LOCATION IN UMARIA



EMERGENCY SHELETRS MAP IN UMARIA



CONTACT DETAILS

Sr. No.	Place Name	Contact Person	Contact No.
1	Government District Hospital, Umaria	Dr. A P Dwivedi, CMHO	07653-222314 07653-222341 9425183710
2	Blood Bank, Govt. Distt. Hospital, Umaria	Dr. S R Kanaskar	9827079695
3	EOC/Control Room	R P L Puri, In charge & Jiten Srivastava	07653-222988

BLOCKWISE VULNERABILITY DETAIL WITH POPULATION

Name of Block	Type of applicable hazards	Hazard prone Areas	No. of people at risk
Karkeli	Flood,	No areas of karkeli	As some about 2000 people living in low lying area but very lesser chances of flood
	Earthquake	Central part of the district but cover about 75% area of total geographical area of Umaria under zone-III	Almost all the the people of Karkeli Block
	Hailstorm	All over the district	Whole part of Block but specially rural areas
Manpur	Flood,	About 15 villages	About 7500 people
	Hailstorm	All over the district	Whole rural part
	Epidemic	Some area of Manpur and tribal block affected by Malaria, Jaundice, Chickengunia , Dengu etc	About 3000-5000 people
Pali	Flood,	No areas of Pali	As no identified people
	Earthquake	About 75% part of Pali	About 25000-30000 people
	Hailstorm	All over the district	All over the district specially in rural areas
	Industrial & chemical disasters	SECL & SGTPS in Pali Block	About 10000 people
	Environmental hazard	Nearby area of Coal mining area is becoming hollow in underground	About 10000 people
	Mining blasts	Coal mining area of Pali	About 5000-10000 people

