



GOVERNMENT OF CHHATTISGARH

District Disaster Management Plan-(DDMP)

Koriya

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
KORIYA

REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
MAHANADI BHAWAN, MANTRALAYA, ATAL NAGAR, RAIPUR, CHHATTISGARH

जयसिंह अग्रवाल
मंत्री



छत्तीसगढ़ शासन,
राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग
मंत्रालय महानदी भवन
अटल नगर रायपर



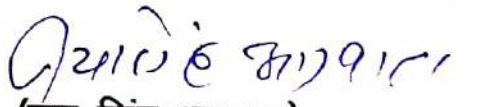
संदेश (प्रारूप)

जिले की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना प्रदेश सरकार की एक नवीन पहल है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य जिले में घटने वाली संभावित आपदाओं से होने वाले व्यापक हानि को कम करना है। यह योजना अपने दायरे में व्यापक है और यह प्रशासन के सभी वर्गों को विस्तृत निर्देश देता है।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन सभी राज्यों व जिलों के लिए एक चुनौती बन गया है। किसी महाविनाशकारी स्थिति से निपटना एक कठिन कार्य है। जिसमें विभिन्न प्रकार से कार्य निष्पादन, जोखिम आंकलन, जागरूकता तथा प्रशिक्षण, पर्याप्त आधारभूत संरचना हेतु योजना एवं क्रियान्वयन, आपदा की तैयारी, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का बेहतर प्रबंधन तथा नीति बनाना अहम् कार्य है।

चूँकि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना एक स्थायी प्रक्रिया है तथा इस परिपेक्ष्य में राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग एवं सहयोगी द्वारा जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना तैयार किया जाना आपदाओं से सशक्त तौर पर निपटने के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

मैं, विभाग के इस सराहनीय पहल का स्वागत करता हूँ, मुझे विश्वास है कि यह योजना जिले के नागरिकों की आपदाओं से बचाव तथा जिले की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने में सफल होगी।


(जय सिंह अग्रवाल)

सुनील कुमार कुजूर
मुख्य सचिव



छत्तीसगढ़ शासन,
मंत्रालय महानदी भवन
अटल नगर रायपुर
दिनांक




संदेश

प्रदेश के सभी 27 जिले परम्परागत रूप से प्राकृतिक एवं मानव जनित अपदाओं तथा विभिन्न प्रकार की संवेदशीलताओं और उनकी विशालता से प्रभावित रहें हैं। इन बढ़ती आपदाओं से जिलों के नागरिकों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़े है, जिसके कारण भौतिक, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक गतिविधियों पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।

आपदाओं के नुकसान को रोकने या कम करने के लिए आवश्यक है कि वैज्ञानिक, व्यावहारिक और लचीली योजनायें बनाई जाये ताकि स्थिति के अनुरूप उनमें परिवर्तन किया जा सके और समय पर सभी सुरक्षात्मक उपाय अपनाये जा सके। ऐसी परिस्थिति में छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग द्वारा जिलों की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना तैयार की गयी है।

राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग तथा उनके सहयोगी विभाग द्वारा जिले की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना तैयार करने के सफल प्रयास की प्रशंसा करता हूँ तथा कामना करता हूँ कि सभी विभागों के आपसी सहयोग से जिले में बेहतर आपदा प्रबंधन एवं आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण कर जिले को एक आपदा प्रतिरोधी जिला व छत्तीसगढ़ को एक आपदा प्रतिरोधी राज्य बनाने में सफल होंगे।


(सुनील कुमार कुजूर)
मुख्य सचिव



संदेश

आपदाओं के कारण व्यापक रूप से जन-जीवन एवं विकास कार्य प्रभावित होता है। अतः आपदा पूर्व प्रयासों जैसे तैयारी, क्षमता-वर्धन, उचित ट्रेनिंग और पुनर्निर्माण से जान और माल के नुकसान को कम किया जा सकता है।

सम्पूर्ण जिले के नागरिकों के साथ ही अत्यधिक संवेदनशील वर्ग जैसे बच्चे, महिलायें, बुजुर्ग, दिव्यांग एवं मजदूर वर्ग पर आपदा के प्रभाव के न्यूनीकरण हेतु जन भागीदारी, जागरूकता, प्रतिक्रिया एवं समन्वय बढ़ाने के लिए आपदा प्रबंधन योजना तैयार की गयी है जो कि प्रशंसनीय है।

आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के माध्यम से प्रदेश एवं जिले में एक ऐसा तंत्र विकसित होगा जो भविष्य में घटित होने वाली किसी भी घटना/आपदा से निपटने में सहायक होगा।

सचिव

राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग
छत्तीसगढ़ शासन

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Under the leadership of Chief Minister of Revenue and Disaster Management, Chhattisgarh, expresses gratitude towards all the participants who contributed to the preparation of District Disaster Management Plan. According to the guidelines of Disaster Management Act 2005, this scheme has been prepared for public utility.

Disaster Management Plan has been prepared with the aligned departments for the utmost benefit of the 'community'. The role of each of the department has been determined, to ensure coordination, preparation and appropriate action in the same manner before, during and after the disaster.

Mrs. Rita yadav, Deputy Secretary / Deputy Commissioner, Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, has given special cooperation for the preparation of Disaster Management Plan.

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District Nodal Officer of Revenue and Disaster Management Department and other officers of related departments have made full cooperation for the document preparation required for the plan.

Abbreviation:-

BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड
CAF	Central Armed Forces	केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा बल
CBO	Community Based Organizations	सामुदायिक संगठन
CE	Chief Engineer	मुख्य अभियंता
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी
CMO	Chief Medical Officer	मुख्य चिकित्सा पदाधिकारी
CMRF	Chief Minister Relief Fund	मुख्य मंत्री राहत कोष
CSO	Civil Society Organization	नगर संस्था
DM-ACT	Disaster Management Act 2005	आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम 2005
DDMA	District Disaster Management Plan	जिला आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan	जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना
DDRF	District Disaster Response Force	जिला आपदा प्रत्युत्तर बल
DM	District Magistrate	जिला कलेक्टर
DMT	Disaster Management Team	आपदा प्रबंधन दल
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण
EOC	Emergency Operation Center	आपातकालीन परिचालन केन्द्र
ESF	Essential Service Functions	आवश्यक सेवा कार्य
EWS	Early Warning System	पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली
FRT	First Response Team	प्रथम प्रत्युत्तर टीम
GIS	Geographic Information System	भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली
GP	Gram Panchayat	ग्राम पंचायत
GPS	Global Position System	स्थिति निर्धारण वैश्विक प्रणाली
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action	हयोगो कार्यवाही निर्णय
HRVCA	Hazard Risk Vulnerability Capacity Analysis	खतरा, जोखिम, सम्बेदनशीलता (भेद्यता) क्षमता विश्लेषण
HVCA	Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Analysis	खतरा, संवेदनशीलता (भेद्यता) क्षमता विश्लेषण
IAF	Indian Armed Force	भारतीय सशस्त्र बल
IAG	Inter-Agency Group	इन्टर एजेंसी ग्रुप
IAP	Immediate Action Plan	तात्कालिन कार्य योजना
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services	समेकित बाल विकास सेवायें
IMD	Indian Metrological Department	भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
IMT	Incident Management Teams	घटना (आपदा) प्रबंधन टीम
IRS	Incident Response System	घटना (आपदा)प्रत्युत्तर प्रणाली
IRT	Incident Response Team	घटना (आपदा)प्रत्युत्तर टीम
IYA	Indira Awas Yojna	इंदिरा आवास योजना
LSG	Lower Selection Grade	निम्न प्रवर कोटि
MGNREG S	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना

MI&CT	Ministry of Information & Communication Technology	सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly	विधान सभा सदस्य
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural and Education Guarantee Action	महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम
MoAFW	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय
MoCI	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment forest Climet change	पर्यावरण वन व जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
MoHFW	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs	गृह मंत्रालय
MoHRD	Ministry of Human Resources Development	मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
MoL&E	Ministry of Labour & Employment	श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय
Mop	Ministry of Power	विद्युत मंत्रालय
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development	ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय
MoRTH	Ministry of Road Transport and Highway	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय
MoWF	Ministry of Water Resources	जल संसाधन मंत्रालय
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development	भाहरी विकास मंत्रालय
MP	Member of Parliament	संसद सदस्य
MPLADS	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Schemes	सांसद क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक
NCC	National Cadet Corps	राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority	राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force/ Relief Fund	राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रत्युत्तर बल/राहत कोष
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management	राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन संस्थान
NGOs	Non- Government Organizations	गैर-सरकारी संगठन
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Center	राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन केन्द्र
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission	राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन
NSV	National Service Volunteer	राष्ट्रीय सेवा स्वयंसेवक
NYK	Nehru Yuva Kendra	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र
PDS	Public Distribution Shop	जनवितरण दूकानें
PHC	Primary Health Center	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department	लोक स्वास्थ्य अभियंत्रण विभाग
PMRF	Prime Minister Relief Fund	प्रधानमंत्री राहत कोष
PWD	Public Works Department	लोक यांत्रिकी विभाग

Q&A	Quality and Accountability	गुणवत्ता एवं जवाबदारी
QRT	Quick Response Team	त्वरित प्रत्युत्तर टीम
SDMA	State Disaster Management Plan	राज्य आपदा प्रबंधन योजना
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force/ Relief Fund	राज्य आपदा प्रत्युत्तर बल/ राहत कोष
SHG	Self Help Group	लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योग/ उपक्रम
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise	लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योग/ उपक्रम
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure	मानक परिचालन पद्धति
SP	Superintendent of Police	पुलिस अधीक्षक
WRD	Water Resources Department	जल संसाधन विभाग
WHO	World Health Organisation	विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन

Introduction

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act 2005) provides institutional and coordinating mechanisms for effective disaster management at national, state, district and local level. Essentially, the Government of India formulated a multi-level institutional system, in which National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), headed by the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) headed by Chief Minister and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) under the chairmanship of District Collectors and local bodies are chaired by co-chairing.

Disaster is the result of natural or man-made causes; this creates serious disruption in the functioning of a society, thereby causing massive harm to humans, physics or the environment. The social and economic protection procedures available to cope with are inadequate, so the dangerous distress is actually a disaster.

All possible natural and manmade disasters have been included in the District Disaster Management Plan. The plan has been described for prevention and control of various disasters. This District Disaster Management Plan has been prepared as per the guidelines given by National Disaster Management Authority.

It is divided into 4 sections.

In **section 01**, the background of the district, the sensitivity of the disaster in the district, the capacity and the risk assessment, with the planning requirements, objectives of the plan, the brief introduction of the district, identification of potential disasters of the district, risk analysis and disasters in the district like drought, floods, accidents, epidemics etc. have been shown. Under the institutional arrangements, the structure of disaster management, from the district level to the gram panchayat level, the formation process of the Disaster Management Committee and information of the District Emergency Operations Center is shown.

Section 02 is divided into category of prevention, preparedness, training, structural and non-structural capacity building during the disaster In which general preparedness and mitigation plan, establishment of control room, renewal of plans, communication system, training for members of disaster management team, community awareness on various disasters, As well

as in the case of immediate pre-disaster, during disaster and post disaster coordination mechanism of the District Disaster Management Authority has been included. Based on the potential disaster in the district, structural and non-structural prevention measures, disaster risk reduction plan, institutional capacity building, the role and responsibilities of each department are shown.

Section 3 has included the standard operating procedure for the implementation of the Disaster Management Plan and various departments at the time of disaster. In this plan, pre disaster relief and rehabilitation, relief and rehabilitation during disaster and with the post disaster relief and response, the reconstruction and rehabilitation process has been shown. Financial resources for district disaster management scheme and other financial resources at the district level, inspection, evaluation and evaluation of district disaster management plan and coordination mechanism for organizing and implementing Mock Drill at district level has been mentioned.

In **section 4**, in accordance with District Disaster Management Plan, in order to deal with the situation of any emergency, information related to various departments such as contact list, vehicle list, health centers, police stations, list of fire brigade, as well as areas in the disaster prone areas of the district Maps, etc. have been included. Coordination and coordinated mechanism has been mentioned.

This plan is useful in the form of guidance for better coordination, organizing and implementation of district administration, other stakeholders before disaster and after disaster. This plan guides the process mechanism operating in relief work and increases the community capacity to deal with the disaster. The District Disaster Management Plan has been conceived as a preparedness plan, which is activated only after getting information about the disaster and makes the reaction mechanism functioning without losing any time.

Volume - 1

District Disaster Management Authority

(Disaster Management Plan)

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1. Background

Disaster is the result of natural or man-made causes; it causes serious disruption of the functioning of a society, which is human, material or environmental comprehensive loss. Which are insufficient mechanisms of social and economic protection for the face that is suspected plague the disaster actually occurred?

Strong communication, an effective district disaster with efficient databases, documents and Practice Management Plan (DDMP) is important to be active in the shortest possible time. It is with the government at all levels. The goal of DDMP is to develop the capacity of the Koriya District. To ensure continuity of services required for life during disaster and non-adolescent situations.

Categorization of Disasters:

Origin of disasters is categorized in following below mentioned types:

- **Climate Related:** Flood, droughts, cyclones, clouds bursts, hot and cold winds, storms and lightning fall.
- **Geological Related:** Earthquake, landslide, rupture of bunds, fire in mines.
- **Chemical, industrial and nuclear related:** Chemical and industrial disaster and nuclear disaster.
- **Accidental Related:** Fire, bomb, explosion, air, road and rail accidents, flooding in mines, collapse of main buildings.
- **Biological disaster:** Epidemic, grasshopper invasion, animal pandemic etc.

Under the same human-caused disasters, industrial accidents, environmental degradation, etc. can be included. With this, Chhattisgarh is also affected by Naxalite activities.

1.1 District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP):-

According to Section 31 of the Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act), there will be a Disaster Management Plan (DMP) for every district of the state. In each district the district disaster management authority (DDMA) will be responsible for preparing, working, reviewing and updating of DDMP in consultation with the local authorities, according to the nodal agency, national and state plans. Apart from this, continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordination and implementation of necessary measures for the prevention and mitigation of disasters at the district level will be included in DDMA. For efficient execution of the DDMP, the plan has been organized in four stages as shown in Figure 1.

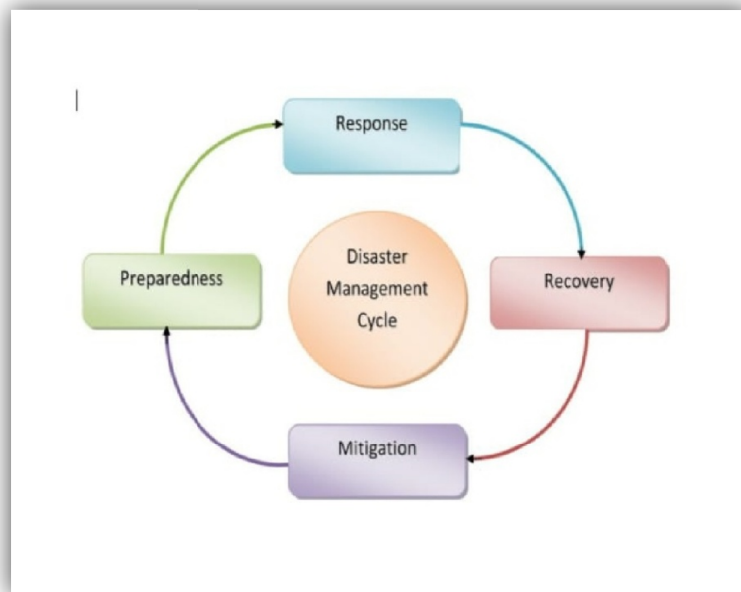


Figure 1: Disaster Management Cycle

- i. **Preparedness :-** to combat the disaster, implement the training and disaster management plan to keep the crowd safe.
- ii. **Mitigation :-** Mitigation refers to the effect of disaster by structural and non-structural a measure which reduces disasters.
- iii. **Response :-** Conduct relief operations during the disaster.
- iv. **Recovery :-** Improve the state of the affected life due to the disaster.

1.2 Need of the Plan :-

Korea District is particularly vulnerable to the dangers of flood, drought, and Lightning and epidemic. Considering these potential threats in the district, which enhances life, livelihood and property loss, it was considered important to develop a scheme to improve the district's response to disasters and to reduce the risks of disaster risks. Increasing the capacity of the community by reducing and implementing the prepared plan

1.3 Target and objectives of District Disaster Management Action Plan:

-
- i. Determine the preparedness of the district by analyzing the impact of the danger from the disasters in the district.
- ii. To find out the level of basic facilities of different disasters and their control existing in the district so as to increase administration capacity.
- iii. The various aspects of disaster mitigation includes the development of the area's special schemes.
- iv. To prepare the framework for districts in accordance with the details, records and past history of disasters.
- v. During disaster, it is necessary to coordinate with various departments, adopting standard work process.
- vi. Under the policy framework of the State Government, the District Disaster Management Plan should be an effective management tool.

Due to lack of proper planning, coordination during disasters leads to dangerous impact. Therefore, the pre-disaster management plan is very overwhelming, in which the work point is as follows:

- (a) Preparation of pre-planning in the correct order of response actions.
- (b) To determine the responsibility of the partner departments.
- (c) Standardization of the manner of working of different departments employed.
- (d) Preparation of list of available facilities and resources.
- (e) Creating effective management of resources.
- (f) To co-ordinate all assistance works.
- (g) Coordination for assistance from state level control room.
- (h)

1.4 Area of Plan: -

In view of the impact of disaster on government, industry and agriculture, emergency planning process is very important for any district. The scope of this scheme will be broad, which is as follows: -

- The geographical areas which are vulnerable to hazards in the district.
- Roles and responsibilities of various government departments, agencies, private sector, NGOs and citizen.
- Various terms in disaster management, such as prevention, preparation, mitigation, reaction (including withdrawal and temporary shelter). This contingency plan is helpful in reducing public and property loss.

1.5 Authorization and Reference –

District and Assistant Schemes have been laid down under the DM Act 2005. According to the Act, the District Collector is authorized to seek assistance from other parties for reducing the impact of disasters. District collector and government authority, SDMA, relief commissioner (COR), and other public, with the support of private parties, are responsible for the management of disasters and risks in the district. Role of the collector and other parties, responsibilities and liability act have been determined in details. The roles, responsibilities and obligation of the Collector and other parties are set out in detail in the Act and are considered as part of this plan.

1.6 Plan Development:-

Various steps involved in planning include:-

- i. **Data collection and planning** - Data collection, data analysis (risk identification and understanding, assessment of risk in the district) and formation of a planning team from all line departments.
- ii. **Development** - Analysis of requirements and development of all line departments and identification of needs and resources.
- iii. **Preparation** - Preparation, review, approval and dissemination of plans.
- iv. **Implementation and maintenance** - Implementation, evaluation, review and update of the scheme.

1.7 Stakeholders and Their Responsibilities:-

At State level – State Disaster Management Authority is an important body at the state level who is capable of dealing with any types of disaster. The main line department of all state machinery and the agency that operates the emergency relief work, State emergency EOC at the time of the disaster provides assistance during disasters.

At District level - District Disaster Management Authority is an important institution for the disaster and district administration and to protect the public community. The District Collector is the Chairman of the Authority who can coordinate the various departments of the district level to deal with the disaster during the disaster. In the implementation of the District Disaster Management Plan, preparations, training, community and non-government organizations are important contributors.

1.8 Approval Mechanism of the Plan –

Formation of District Disaster Management Authority for all the districts under notification number F8 (4) DM & R / DM / 023 dated 06.09.2007. According to DDMA, it is also responsible for ensuring compliance with all the departments on NDMA / SDMA / SEC guidelines related to prevention, mitigation at the district level.

1.9 District Profile –

Koriya District is located at the north-west of Chhattisgarh State. Earlier it was the Part of Sarguja District. It was included into Chhattisgarh state during the foundation of Chhattisgarh state on 1st of November 2000. It is located in north near to Sidhi district (M.P.), in South near to korba district, in east near to Surajpur District (M.P.). Railway Communication was started in Manendragarh in 1930. Korea District Latitude line is located between 23 ° 85'40.28 " and 23 ° 26'32.29" north latitude, And the longitude line is located between 81 ° 66 '77.82' and 82 ° 23 '99.54 "east longitude. The total area of koriya District is 5978 Square KM. from which the forest area is 59.9 Sq. KM. The district is great mass of range of mountains. The hight of district from Sea level is 550metre (1800 feet). The maximum height of the Sonat plateau is 755 meters (2477 feet). The highest peak in the district is Deogarh, which is 1027 metres (3370 ft) high. District Korea is filled with natural resources like forest, water and mineral resources. District Koriya is also prosperous in the production of rice, wheat, maize, Oats, kodokutki and district is well-known for pulse (Arhar, udad dal, lenthil pulse, Tiwara).

District Surajpur						
Tehsil	Geographical Area (in Hectare)	Number of Cities	Number of Village	Number of Gram Panchayat	Number of Janpad Panchayat	Number of Nagar Panchayat
Baikunthpur	562.21	3	662	286	5	3
Sonhat	354.21					
Bharatpur	2300.94					
Manendragarh	463.83					
Khadganwa	2296.01					
Total	5977.70	3	662	286	5	3

Table 1: District Profile

Note: - Forest Area – **358578.6 Hec.**

There are 05 tehsil in District Janjgir-Champa which is – Baikunthpur, Sonhat, Bharatpur, Manendragarh and Khadganwa. There are 05 Janpad Panchayat which is Baikunthpur, Sonhat, Bharatpur, Manendragarh and Khadganwa. Koriya District has 03 Nagar Panchayats which is - Jhagarakhand, Nailedari, Khongapani and 01 is the Municipal

District Disaster Management Plan, Koriya (C.G.)

Corporation, which is Chiramiri, 03 Municipality is Baikunthpur, Manendargarh, and Shivpur-Charcha. District Holds 12 Police Stations and Police Posts. It also has 22 Revenue Inspection Circle with 158 Patwari Circle and there is 01 Agriculture producer's mandi in Baikunthpur.

Geographical Situation:-

Koriya District is located in Sarguja division in North–East part of Chhattisgarh state. The forest area is 358578.6 hec. and major rivers are Hasdeo, Gopad, Banas and Gej. The mineral resource is mainly coal. The district well-known for production of rice,wheat, maize,Oat and kodokutaki. The natural geographical area of this district is plain and mountainous. The agricultural land in the district is 12840 hct. And non agricultural land is 23319 hct.

Latitude and longitude	Latitude is located between 23 ° 85'40.28 'to 23 ° 26'32.29' north latitude, and longitude between 81 ° 66 '77.82 'to 82 ° 23' 99.54' east longitude is located.
Major rivers	Hasdeo River, Gopad, Banas, Gej River
Neighbouring district	East - Madhya Pradesh's direct district West - District Surajpur North - By Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh South - Korba and Bilaspur districts Is surrounded by.

Table 2: Geography

Reservoir	Small	Medium	Large
Total number	92	02	02
Drinking Water (Tube Well and Number of Wells)	Tube Well – 966, Wells - 901)		
Canal	01 (M. Length 96)		

Table 3: Reservoir

Location Map –

LOCATION MAP OF JANJGIR-CHAMPA DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH

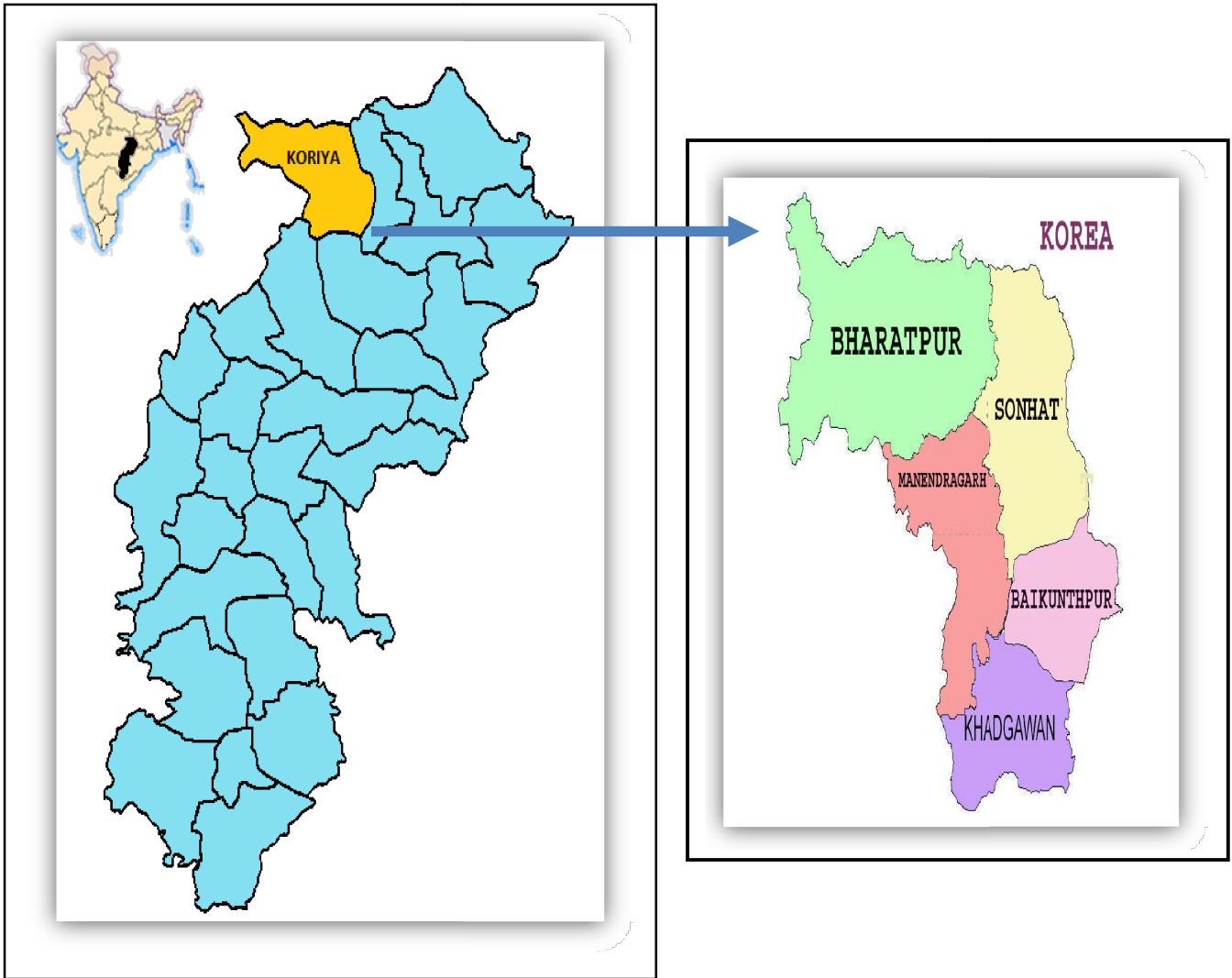


Figure 2: Location Map

Political Map –



Figure 3: Political Map

Physical aspect -

Area –

According to the 2011 census, the total area of the district is 597800 sq. Km. Its population is 658917 and density is 100 per sq. Km.

Soil (Soil) -

Usually in the district (Red Kankad/Black Soil-Kanhar/ Matasi/ Yellow Soil/ Other) mixed soils are found.

Demographic Description –

The total population of Korea District is approximately 658917, of which 205299 are urban and 453618 rural. Various tribal communities remain in the district. Hindi and Chhattisgarhi are commonly spoken in the district, some other languages like Sargujiya, Chhagadi and Khadi boli are also spoken. Literacy rate is 70.6%. The district's decade growth rate is 12. The main crop paddy is cultivated by the farmers of the district, along with rice, wheat, maize, barley, kodo kutki etc.

Demography		
1	Population -	658917
	Scheduled Caste	54776
	Scheduled Tribes	304280
	Rural (Male/Female)	453618
	Male	228380
	Female	225238
	Urban (Male/Female)	205299
	Male	106399
	Female	98900
	Child(0-6 yrs)	95784
	Male	48666
	Female	47118
	2	Population Density
3	Decadal Growth Rate	12.40%
	Rural	10.22%
	Urban	17.45%
4	Sex Ratio (No. females per 1,000 males)	968
	Rural	987
	Urban	930

District Disaster Management Plan, Koriya (C.G.)

	Child (0-6 yrs)	968
5	Literacy Rate (as a Census 2011)	70.60%
	Male Literacy Rate	80.40%
	Female Literacy Rate	60.60%
	Rural	65.40%
	Urban	81.50%
6	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 Population)	20.60%
7	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 Population)	6.40%
8	Infant Morality Rate (Per 1000 live birth)	52.00%
9	Maternal Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live birth)	27.100
10	Natural birth Growth Rate (Per 1000 Population)	14.2

Table 4: Demography

Rainfall -

The Average rainfall is **682.72** m.m. in the district. Precipitation occurs in the month of June to October.

Average rainfall during the year 2009 to 2017										
S.N o.	Tehsil	Normal Rainfall	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	Year 2012-13	Year 2013-14	Year 2014-15	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17
1	Baikunthpur	1410.9	1114.3	943.5	2035	1564.3	1364.4	1308	644.1	942.4
2	Sonhat	1410.9	677.6	747.3	1922.7	1343.7	1152.6	1008.4	721.3	1544.3
3	Manendragarh	1410.9	880	905.8	1428.5	1171.1	1699	1877.6	845.4	1220.6
4	Khadganwa	1410.9	423.7	516.2	1089.3	1209.4	890.1	899.4	400.2	800
5	Bharatpur	1410.9	732.2	726	1827.6	1174.9	1293.8	873.5	802.6	1512
Average Rainfall (on the basis of 10 years average rainfall)		1410.9	689.36	636.96	1460.56	1292.68	1279.98	1193.38	682.72	1203.8

Table 5: Average rainfall during the year 2009 to 2017

Water Resources	
Irrigation Capacity	-
Government	-
Private	7342 Hec.

Table 6: Water Resources

Economic and Social Status –

Economic Profile		
Main Occupation	Numbers	
	Small and marginal farmer	Other large farmers
Agriculture	74094	32153
Industries worker	2077	
Business	303	
Other	0	

Table 7: Economic Profile

Major Crops –

Approximately 12840 hectare of the district area is under agriculture. The major business in the district is mainly agriculture. The major crops grown in the district are rice, wheat, maize, barley, Kodokutki, other and Arhar, urad dal, mug dal, lentil, Tivara, other peanuts, linseed, and mustard.

Agriculture	
Food Grains	-
Rice	2210
Wheat	1328
Maize	2175
Barley	528
Millet	0
Koda Kutki	565
Other	600
Pulse Productivity	
Arhar	980
Urad dal	435
Mung dal	350
Masur Dal	345
Tivara	422
Other	370
Oil Seeds Productivity	

District Disaster Management Plan, Koriya (C.G.)

Soybean	0
peanut	710
Linseed	390
Mustard	515
Sunflower	0
Other	290
Productivity of main vegetables	
Spices	0
Other	6600

Table 8: Main Crops

Livestock Details –

Animal Husbandry		
Total number of Animals	Dairy Cattle	Dry Cattle
Cattle	38295	76691
buffaloes	7483	14966
sheep	0	
Goat	181851	
Horse	326	
Donkey	35	
Pig	4786	
Milk Production	20.97 Ton/Year	
Fish production	-	
Poultry Farm	1(Government poultry farm), 34	
Other	-	

Table 9: Animal Husbandry

Cultural Profile -

Cultural Profile	
Loacl language	Sargujiya, Chhagadi and Khadi Boli
Dress	Sargujiya, Chhagadi and Khadi Boli
Food	Dhoti-kurta, Sadi, Pants-Shirt
Market (Daily / Weekly / Other)	Weekly

District Disaster Management Plan, Koriya (C.G.)

Fairs and festivals (brief description of the main celebration)	Karma- By Male, Female, Suva
House	
Number of raw houses	-
Roofing system	-
No. of Pucca Houses	-
Roofing system	-

Table 10: Cultural Profile

Infrastructure Details and Services –

Rail and road connectivity in the district is good due to active mining operations in the district. Educational facilities are better in the district. The South central East railway is linked to the Bilaspur zone rail line. There are 12 police stations and 04 police checks and 05 police help centers in the district.

Education –

School Profile		Name of Tehsil					
		Baikunthpur	Sonhat	Manendragarh	Khadganwa	Bharatpur	Total
1	Number of Primary Schools	264	124	174	188	205	955
2	Number of Secondary schools	110	62	81	79	82	414
3	Number of High Schools	9	8	15	20	17	69
4	Number of Secondary Schools	28	5	14	17	10	74
5	Number of Rural Schools	–	–	–	–	–	0
6	Number of Urban Schools	–	–	–	–	–	0
7	Number of Risk Potential Schools	–	–	–	–	–	0
Total		411	199	284	304	314	1512

Table 11: School Profile

Other –

Anganwadi	23
Institute / College	28
University	0
Other Infrastructure	
Dam	77
Bridge	51
Garden	05 (Patari, Pandari, Pali-Podi, Upada,Naugai)
Open Field	1
High Building	-
Community Building (capacity, location and number)	23 (Baikunthpur near Fawvara chowk)
Number of Offices	52
Godown	28800
Cold storage	1 Manendragarh
Bus Stand	5
Total Length of Road	738.52 KM.
Rural	738.52 KM.
Urban	-
No. of Railway Station & Junctions	03 (Manendragarh, Baikunthpur road, Chirmiri)
Total length	40 KM.
Hawai Patti	Police Line Ground, Baikunthpur
Helipad	-
Latitude	N- 23o 15' - 29-8"
Longitude	E-82o 33' - 51.3"

Table 12: Other Infrastructure and Services

Offices Information	Numbers
Government	86
Semi Government	-
Private	-
Civil Society/NGO	4

Table 13: Office Details

Communion –

Communication		
Sl.No.	Means of Communication	Number
1	Post office	1
2	Telephone center	1
3	PCO Rural	0
4	STD & PCO	0
Total		2

Table 14: Communication

Health –

In Korea district, there are mainly 01 district hospitals, 30 primary health centers and 05 community health center, Sub health center and 37 ambulances available in terms of health facilities.

Government Health Center			
Sl.No.	Types of Hospital	Numbers	Numbers of Bed/ Capacity
1	Allopathic Hospital	5	320
2	Ayurvedic Hospital	1	15
3	Primary Health Center	30	Per 6
4	Sub Health Center	188	412
5	Numbers of Ambulances	12	0
6	District Hospital	1	4
7	Other	2714	747

Table 15: Public Health Center

Industry –

Industry			
S.No.	Type of Industry	Number	Risk
1	-	-	No

Table 16: Industry

Industry and Services		
S. No.	Top	Number
1	Number of Registered Industries	303
2	Total Number of Industries	303
3	Number of Employees	2077

Table 17: Industry and Services

Industrial Details				
S.No.	Small	Medium	Large	Remark
1	-	0	0	0
Total	-	0	0	0

Table 18: Industrial Details

Bank –

Sl. No.	Bank Category	Number of Banks	No of Branch Bank
1	Commercial Bank		
2	Gramin Bank	28	22
3	Cooperative bank	6	
4	Primary land development bank branches		
Total		34	22

Table 19: Bank

Public Distribution Shop in the District -

Public Distribution Shop in the District		
Sl.No.	Tehsil	Number of Public Distribution Shop
1	Baikunthpur	90
2	Sonhat	34
3	Manendragarh	80
4	Khadganwa	81
5	Bharatpur	64
Total		391

Table 20: Public Distribution Shop in the District

Transport & Communications –

Road Network									
Length of road under PWD till March 2018									
Sl. No	Type of Roads	Total length (7+10)	On the Surface				Userfable		
			WBM	BT	CC	Total (4+5+6)	Trafficable	NonTrafficable	Total (8+9)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	National highway	88	0	0	0	78	yes		
2	State highway	407.20	0	3332.40	2	3334.40	334.4	72.8	407.2
3	Other PWD Roads	230.92	9.00	214.56	7.36	230.92	230.92	0.00	230.92
4	Major District Roads	100.40	0.00	100.40	0.00	100.40	100.40	0.00	100.4
Total		826.52	9.00	3647.36	9.36	3743.72	665.72	72.80	738.52

Table 21: Road Network

Road Map of Surajpur District –

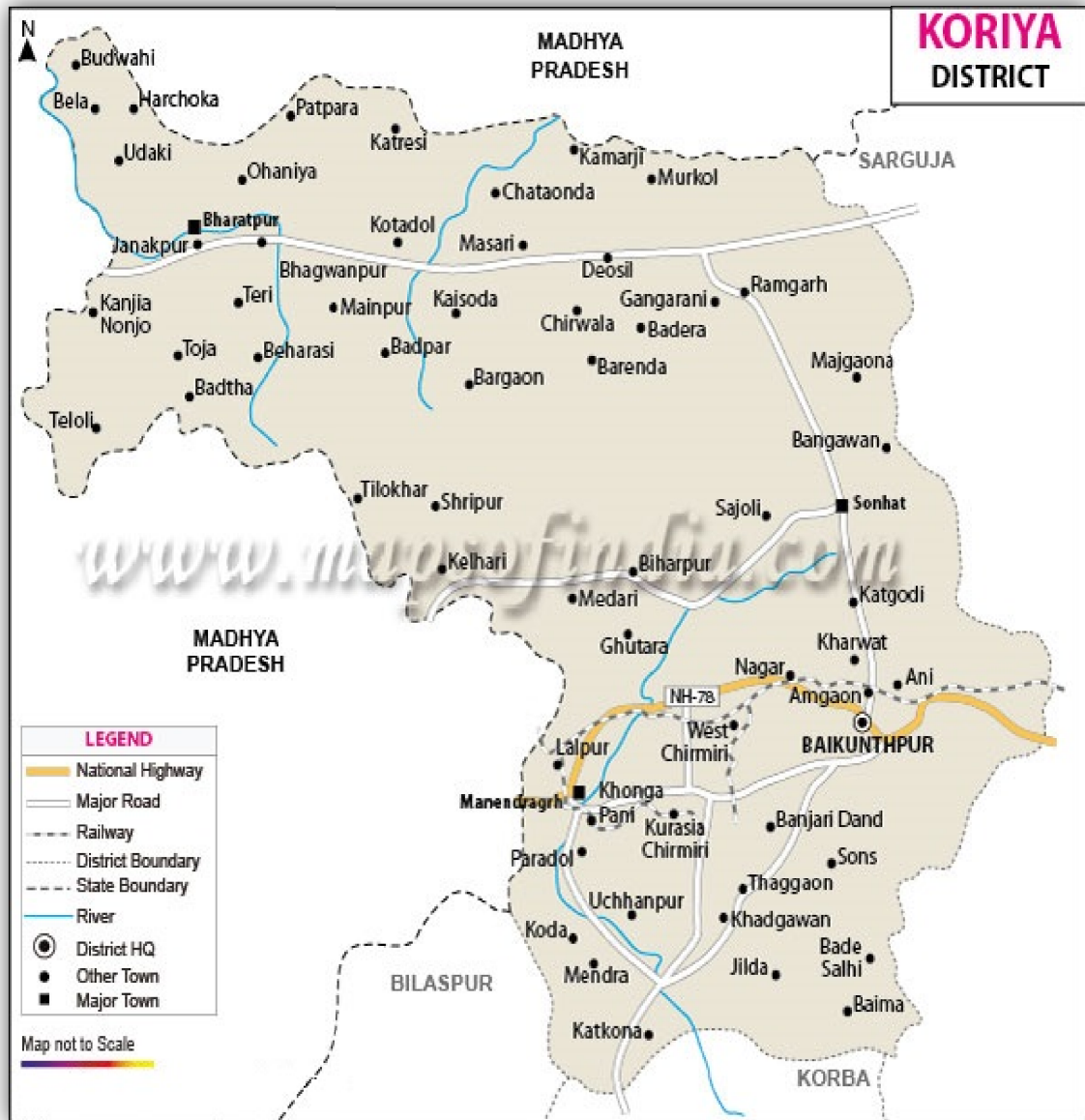


Figure 4: Road Map

Main areas of historical and cultural importance -

Various fairs and festivals are also seen in Koriya. Podi Jagannath temple is located at Khadganwa Janpad Panchayat of Podi Gram Panchayat. This Temple is an image of Utkal Community and Puri Jagannath temple of Odisa. Festival is celebrated every year on account of Mahashivratri.

The major places of tourism are as follows:

Areas of Historical and Cultural Importance			
S.N.	Place/Sites/Monument	Description	Hazard and Risk
1	Amritdhara Waterfall and Religious Fair Area	Baikunthapur-Balrampur is 10 km from Lai village on main road. There is waterfall and Shiva temple in the far-flowing river of Hasdeo.	Waterfall area Dangerous Spot
2	Hasdev Udgam, Guruvasiddas National Park - Sonhat	National Park, dense forest area, and Origin of the Hasdeo River of Chhattisgar	Wild animal assult threat
3	Koteshwar Dham - Sonhat	Aniciant Shivalay on the coast of hasdeo of 7-8 river century.	Danger near river at the end of rainy Season
4	Jagi Math - (Keshgava)	6-7 Century dam, Jain Sculpture exotic forest area	Open in all season, no denger
5	Harchauka (Ghaghara) Shri Gufa Temple Janakpur	Entry gate to Lord Ram in his Banishment for 14 years Harchauka 6-7 century cave, Stone Sculpture.	No danger, only during rainy season when river overflow.

Table 22: Historical and Cultural Places

Information of Mine and Minerals in the District –

Information of Mine and Minerals in the District						
Sl.No.	Mines & Minerals Name	Production (in tons) Financial year	Area where found	Number of Registered Employees	Govt/Private	Onsite & Offsite plan
1	Iron ore	Nil	-	Nil	-	-
2	Gold	-	-		-	-
3	Tin	-	-		-	-
4	Fluorite	-	-		-	-
5	Dolomite	-	-		-	-
6	Boxoit	-	-		-	-
7	Limestone	-	-		-	-
8	Black stone	-	-		-	-
9	Granite	-	-		-	-
10	Coal	5.70	SECL Koriya		Both	Nil

Table 23: Mine and Minerals in the District

2. Assessing the sensitivity, capacity and risk of disaster in the district

Disasters adversely affect life and after the occurrence of disaster, destruction, plight, panic arises. It takes several decades for disaster affected people to come back to rehabilitation. Low level of livelihood and less awareness has not only increased the adverse effects of disasters, but also the serious consequence of interruption in economic development.

It is therefore necessary that the identification of the people who are living below the poverty line, identifying the potential occurrences of any district, risks arising from them, areas which come in its periphery, children, the elderly, women, the disabled, and those identifying the economic, social and physical sensitivity of the people living in the area and assessing their potential should deal with the impact of the disaster. Demonstrations should be made so that the plans can be implemented to reduce the risk of disasters.

Natural Disasters –

Natural phenomena that pose a threat to people, structures or financial properties simultaneously contribute to human life. Mainly floods, earthquakes, droughts, volcanoes, fires, tsunamis, landslides etc are the natural threats.

Humanitarian Disasters –

Disasters that occur due to human-caused causes and situations which can bring disastrous consequences to society, are called human calamities, mainly due to industrial accidents, explosions, environmental degradation, leakage of poisonous gases, war, accidents etc. have been included.

Due to increased risk of frequency vulnerability among people arises and by decreasing the ability of people consequences increase the risk of increased risk.

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard (H)} \times \text{Vulnerability (V)} \times \text{Exposure (E)}}{\text{Capacity to Cope (C)}}$$

Hazard - Hazard is a situation where there is a possibility of loss of life, health, environment or property. This can be natural or man-made incidents, which can not be stopped. It causes heavy losses of life and property in the state and district.

Vulnerability - Due to the nature, construction and proximity to threatened areas or disaster prone areas, a community, structure, service or geographic area is likely to be damaged or interrupted by the effects of special danger.

Risk - Risks occur when there is an event of danger, the expected loss of any community. It may include loss of life, injury to individuals, loss of property and / or interruption in economic activities and livelihood.

Capacity - Using the skills and resources available to manage adverse conditions, risks or disasters is the ability to increase the eligibility of people, organization and systems. In order to cope with any situation, it is essential to develop awareness of the resources and resources of the resources, during normal times as well as during the disasters or adverse conditions.

Exposure - The existence and the number of people, property, infrastructure, housing, production capabilities, livelihood, systems and other elements located in hazardous areas are known as exposures.

2.1 Identifying Potential Disasters –

The disasters are mainly divided into five parts.

- Climatic Related
- Geologic Related
- Chemical, industrial and nuclear related
- Accidental Related
- Biological Disaster

In order to assess **Koriya district** disaster and sensitivity of the risk, district officials, public representatives, NGOs, held meeting on district disaster management plan regarding the potential disasters in the district, people affected by them and the ability of the district to deal with the disasters Assessed.

The potential 12 disasters were marked in the districts. Of these, it is recommended to undertake general work plans for detailed and specific work plans and other disasters for the major seven disasters.

2.1.1 Six main disasters are below mentioned –

1. Drought
2. Flood
3. Earthquake
4. Accident
5. Fire
6. Seasonal Diseases

Other 5 disasters are communal riots, hailstorm, dam breakage, lu and cold water, also Chhattisgarh is affected by Naxalism.

2.2 History of Disasters –

Apart from natural calamities like Drought and Flood in Koriya district, other disasters such as Road accidents, Fire, Snake bite, Epidemic, Lightning are also there. The history of various disasters in the district is as follows.

Hazard, vulnerability, capacity and Risk Assessment (HVCRA)																		
Assessment of the Disasters that Occurred in the last 10 years																		
S.No.	Disaster	Event year	Event Place	Casualties (Jan Hani)									Animal loss (Pashu Hani)			Property Loss	Crop Damage	
			Tehsil	Death			Injured			Missing			Death	Injured	Missing		Disaster	Event year
				Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child						
1	Flood	2009		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		2010		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3		2011	Khadganwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	0	0
4		2012	Khadganwa, Baikunthpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	911	0	95
5		2013	Khadganwa, Baikunthpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	911	0	95
6		2014	Khadganwa, Baikunthpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	0	19
7		2015	Khadganwa, Baikunthpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	6
8		2016	Khadganwa, Baikunthpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	28858	0
9		2017	Khadganwa, Baikunthpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	3071	0
10		2018	Khadganwa, Baikunthpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	0

District Disaster Management Plan, Koriya (C.G.)

1	Drought	2009		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2		2010		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3		2011		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4		2012		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5		2013		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6		2014		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7		2015	Baikunthpur, Manendragarh, Khadganwa, Sonhat, Chirmiri		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17414 /240. 07	18756. 92
8		2016			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9		2017	Baikunthpur, Manendragarh, Khadganwa, Sonhat, Chirmiri		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1524 / 1433.17	5535.13
10		2018			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Fire	2009		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2		2010		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3		2011	Baikunthpur, Sonhad		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22000	0	0
4		2012	Baikunthpur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5		2013	Baikunthpur		1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6		2014	Baikunthpur		1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7		2015	Baikunthpur, Sonhad		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

District Disaster Management Plan, Koriya (C.G.)

8		2016	Baikunthpur	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9		2017	Baikunthpur, Manendragarh	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8130
10		2018	Baikunthpur, Manendragarh	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Lightning	2009	Manendragarh, Sonhad, Bharatpur	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
2		2010	Manendragarh, Sonhad, Bharatpur	14	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
3		2011	Baikunthpur, Khadganwa, Manendragarh, Sonhad, Bharatpur	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0
4		2012	Baikunthpur, Khadganwa, Manendragarh, Sonhad, Bharatpur	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
5		2013	Baikunthpur, Khadganwa, Manendragarh, Sonhad	7	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
6		2014	Baikunthpur, Khadganwa, Manendragarh, Sonhad, Bharatpur	12	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0
7		2015	Baikunthpur, Khadganwa, Manendragarh, Sonhad	11	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
8		2016	Baikunthpur, Khadganwa, Manendragarh, Sonhad, Bharatpur	11	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0
9		2017	Baikunthpur, Khadganwa, Manendragarh, Bharatpur	16	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0
10		2018	Baikunthpur, Khadganwa, Manendragarh,	21	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0

District Disaster Management Plan, Koriya (C.G.)

			Bharatpur															
1	Snake Bite/Scorpion/Honey Bee/Guhera Bite	2009	Baikunthpur, Sonhad, Manendragarh, Bharatpur	26	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
2		2010	Baikunthpur, Sonhad, Manendragarh	6	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0
3		2011	Baikunthpur, Khadganwa, Manendragarh, Bharatpur, Sonhad	14	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	0
4		2012	Baikunthpur, Sonhad, Manendragarh, Khandganwa	4	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0
5		2013	Baikunthpur, Sonhad, Manendragarh, Khandganwa, Bharatpur	17	18	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0
6		2014	Baikunthpur, Sonhad, Manendragarh, Khandganwa, Bharatpur	22	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	0	0	0
7		2015	Baikunthpur, Sonhad, Manendragarh, Khandganwa, Bharatpur	30	24	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	0
8		2016	Baikunthpur, Sonhad, Manendragarh, Khandganwa, Bharatpur	16	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	0
9		2017	Baikunthpur, Sonhad, Manendragarh, Khandganwa, Bharatpur	39	34	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	0	0	0
10		2018	Baikunthpur, Sonhad, Manendragarh, Khandganwa, Bharatpur	15	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	0

1	Road & Rail Accidents	2009		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		2010		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3		2011	Khadganwa, Sonhad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4		2012	Khadganwa, Sonhad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5		2013	Khadganwa	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6		2014	Manendragarh, Sonhad	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7		2015	Manendragarh, Sonhad	36	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8		2016		15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9		2017	Manendragarh, Sonhad	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10		2018	Khadganwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	नदी/तालाब/ कुआ में डुबने से मौत	2009	Baikunthpur	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		2010	Baikunthpur	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3		2011	Baikunthpur, sonhad	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4		2012	Baikunthpur	11	7	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5		2013	Baikunthpur	13	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6		2014	Baikunthpur, Sonhad	14	9	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7		2015	Baikunthpur, Sonhad	19	10	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8		2016	Baikunthpur, Sonhad	5	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9		2017	Baikunthpur, Sonhad	23	9	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10		2018	Baikunthpur	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0

Table 24: Assessment of the Disasters that Occurred in the last 10 years

Tehsil wise Casualties (Jan Hani) Information (Last ten years information)														
S.No.	Casualties (Jan Hani)	Month												Total
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Male	30	28	44	14	39	46	38	31	37	35	24	24	394
2	Female	14	24	32	14	24	26	39	38	18	18	17	21	289
3	Child	0	3	2	6	11	8	12	5	4	2	1	5	59
4	Details of Rescued people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		44	55	78	34	74	80	89	74	59	55	42	50	742

Table 25: Monthly information of human life lost in the last 10 years

Tehsil wise Animal loss (Pashu Hani) Information (Last ten years information)														
S.No.	Animal loss (Pashu Hani)	Month												Total
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Dairy Cattle	44	84	68	21	71	170	124	87	85	82	57	95	985
2	Dry Cattle	56	82	71	29	73	118	110	66	39	38	45	41	769
Total		100	166	139	50	144	288	234	153	124	120	102	136	1754

Table 26: Monthly information of animal life lost in the last 10 years

2.3 Risk Profile –

A risk profile has been developed for each risk identified in **Koriya**. A risk profile includes the following information about the danger:

1. Frequency of the incident - how often it is likely to occur.
2. Intensity and potential intensity - how bad it can be.
3. Location - where is likely to occur.
4. Duration - How long can it last?
5. Seasonal Pattern - The time of year during which it is more likely to occur.
6. Speed of the start - how fast is the possibility of it.

Hazard	Potential Magnitude (% of Community That Can Be Affected)	Frequency of Occurrence	Areas Likely to be Affected Most	Probable Duration	Probable Time of the Year	Potential Speed of Onset (Probable Amount of Warning Time)
Flood	Limited	Likely	All Distict	1-3Week	June-September	More than 24 hours
Drought	Critical	Mostly ¼cgq/kk½	All Distict	1-3 Month	Throughout the year	Minimum or No Warning
Fire	Critical	Mostly	All Distict	Few hours	Throughout the year	Minimum or No Warning
Epidemic	Limited	Mostly	All Distict	Few Days	Throughout the year	Minimum or No Warning
Road Accidents	Limited	Mostly	All Distict	Few Seconds	Throughout the year	Minimum or No Warning

Table 27: Risk Profile

Note: Potential quantity –

1. Dangerous: More than 50%
2. Serious: 25-50%
3. Limited: 10-25 %
4. Fewer than 10%.

The frequency of the event –

1. Most likely: In the next year approximately 100 %.
2. Probability: 10-100 % with atleast one change in the next year.
3. Occasionally probable: 1-10 % in the next year or Probability between at least one change in the next 100 years.
4. Impossible: Less than 1% chance in the next 100 years.

2.4 Risk Analysis –

Risks can be a threat to people, services, specific facilities and structures in the community. By reducing the risk, the district can focus on those hazards that create high risk for life, property and environment. Analysis of risk is helpful in developing reaction priorities. Risk priority is assigned using qualitative ratings such as high, medium, and low.

S. No	Hazards	Geography	Infrastructure & Property	Demography
1	Flood	Medium	Medium	High
2	Drought	Medium	Low	High
3	Fire	Low	Medium	High
4	Epidemic	Low	Low	High

Table 28: Risk Analysis

2.5 Vulnerability Analysis –

Based on the review and analysis of data, the context of the most important design risk is identified for the lowest administrative unit in the district. Based on this, the sensitivity analysis is done as follows.

S.No	Sensitivity analysis	Answer
1	Sensitivity analysis Result	
	What single or multiple hazards is the community faced with? Which are most significant? Referring to occurrence, frequency/return period, intensity and duration as well as exposure of affected families, how do these hazards compare?	Communities are affected by risks such as floods, droughts, fires and epidemics. Out of all calamities, drought is a disaster that severely affected a large number of populations in the year 2015, 2017 to.
	Are risks or new risks emerging?	Epidemic cases were also there. No significant tendency has been seen.
2	Result of Sensitivity Analysis	
	Where is the most sensitive area?	Due to all tahsil drought
	How are communities sensitive to the risks of influencing the community and those risks?	Flood – Due to the presence of Hasdeo, Gopad, Banas, Gej rivers, all tehsils are generally affected by the flood. Drought - Low rainfall and segment rainfall affects the district.
3	Result of Capacity Analysis	
	What are the main capabilities in the community?	Hospitals, police stations, rescue equipment, relief camps, transport etc. Drinking Water Supply Scheme, Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme, Crop Contingency Schemes etc.
	Explain them and how do they increase the flexibility of the community?	• Hospital: For immediate medical assistance.
		• Police Station: For rescue operation and withdrawal.
		• Rescue equipment: For rescue operations.
• Relief camps: For temporary shelters and first aid.		
	• Transport and communica-	

		<p>tion system: It is well connected to neighboring districts through road and vehicular traffic.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking Water Supply Scheme: Availability of potable water.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana - For financial support.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop Contingency yojana - Delay in rainfall or Segment rainfall, early breeds crop etc.
	Main 04 weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The negligence of farmers before the period of drought. • Construction of raw houses in flood-Prone areas. • Insufficient number of fire stations. • There is no NGO working on disaster management awareness.
4	Preparations and reactions to reduce the effects of disaster	
	Based on potential of risks, assistance is needed to reduce the vulnerabilities and increase the capabilities of the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of river embankments.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of water during the rainy season.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new check dams, ponds and wells
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To educate farmers to practice drought-resistant crops and efficient water use. 	

Table 29: Vulnerability Analysis

2.6 Disasters in Koriya District –

2.6.1 Drought –

There is cumulative effect of the lack of dry water. The effect of which falls on agriculture, natural environment and related processes in the form of a natural disaster. If its effectiveness continues to increase, then the situation of famine arises. The Indian Meteorological Department has divided the drought into two parts - the drought and the common drought. Thirsty drought has less than 50 percent rainfall, while the normal drought is 25 percent less than the average rainfall. According to the definition of drought given by the irrigation commission, this is the situation in which the area has received 75 percent less rain than normal rainfall. If this deficiency is between 25 to 50 percent, it is defined as the status of severe drought and if the deficiency is more than 50 percent then it is considered as a condition of severe drought.

Dry is a gradual natural disaster that gives us a lot of time to deal with. Due to not having proper management of water, its effects also increase over time. The main cause of drought is the lack of rainfall.

Common indicators of drought –

- Lack of water in reservoirs
- Low rainfall or not on time or low water storage
- Low water level
- Wells drying
- Destruction of crops

Types of Drought –

- **Meteorological Drought** - Inadequate rainfall, irregularity, uneven distribution of water
- **Due to hydrological drought** - lack of water, lower ground water level, deprivation of water bodies, ponds, wells and reservoirs drying
- **Agricultural drought** - lack of crop or fodder, deficiency in soil moisture.

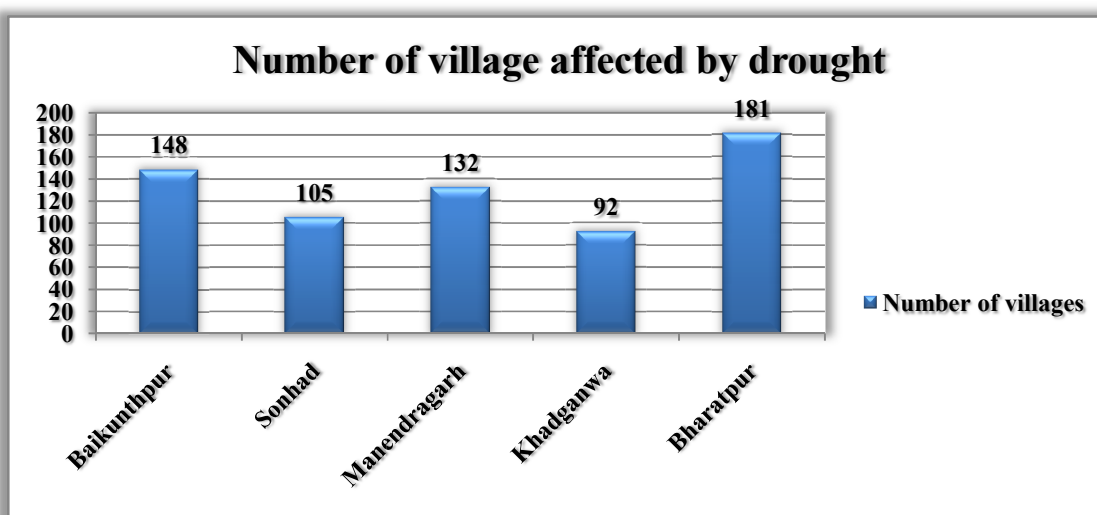
Drought information of Koriya district -

Drought			
Year 2017-18 Drought Affected Area and its Loss			
S.No.	Special	Scale	Comments
1	After crop survey total number of eligible farmers was found - 20365	Disbursed Amount- 65129543	6171182 Amount distributed under the crop insurance scheme to 895 farmers.

Table 30: Year 2017-18 Drought Affected Area and its Loss

List of affected areas							
S.No.	District	Tehsil	Number of villages	Intensity	Number of farmers affected by drought		
					Small and Marginal Farmers	Other Large Farmers	Total
1	Janjgir-Champa	Baikunthpur	148	Intense	28858	-	28858
2		Sonhad	105	Small	2062	-	2062
3		Manendragarh	132	Small	4764	-	4764
4		Khadganwa	92	Small	1524	-	1524
		Bharatpur	181	Intense	8946	-	8946
Total		4	104		46154	-	46154

Table 31: List of areas affected by drought



Graph 1: Number of village affected by drought

Past Occurrence Of Drought Declared In The District				
Sl.No.	Year	State	District Name	Tehsil Name
1	2015-16	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	Akaltara, Baloda

Table 32: Past Occurrence Of Drought Declared In The District

2.6.2 Flood –

In District Korea, 04 Rivers (Hasdev, Gopad, Banas, gauge) are found. These rivers do not create a flood situation, Any rivers in the district are not susceptible to floods or water inlet, which has not been affected by any tehsil flood in this district. There has been no life and animal loss from floods in the district, here only a case of property loss and crop loss have occurred due to excessive rain.

2.6.3 Accidents –

Rail Accidents –

District Koriya is connected to South- Eastern Railway. It is bound to have railway connectivity in the district to transport Coal from Coal mines. Railway Station is on Anuppur-Chirmiri Railway. This Railway line goes to Ambikapur via Manendragarh, Chirmiri, Baikunthpur. There are Several Coal mines around the district.

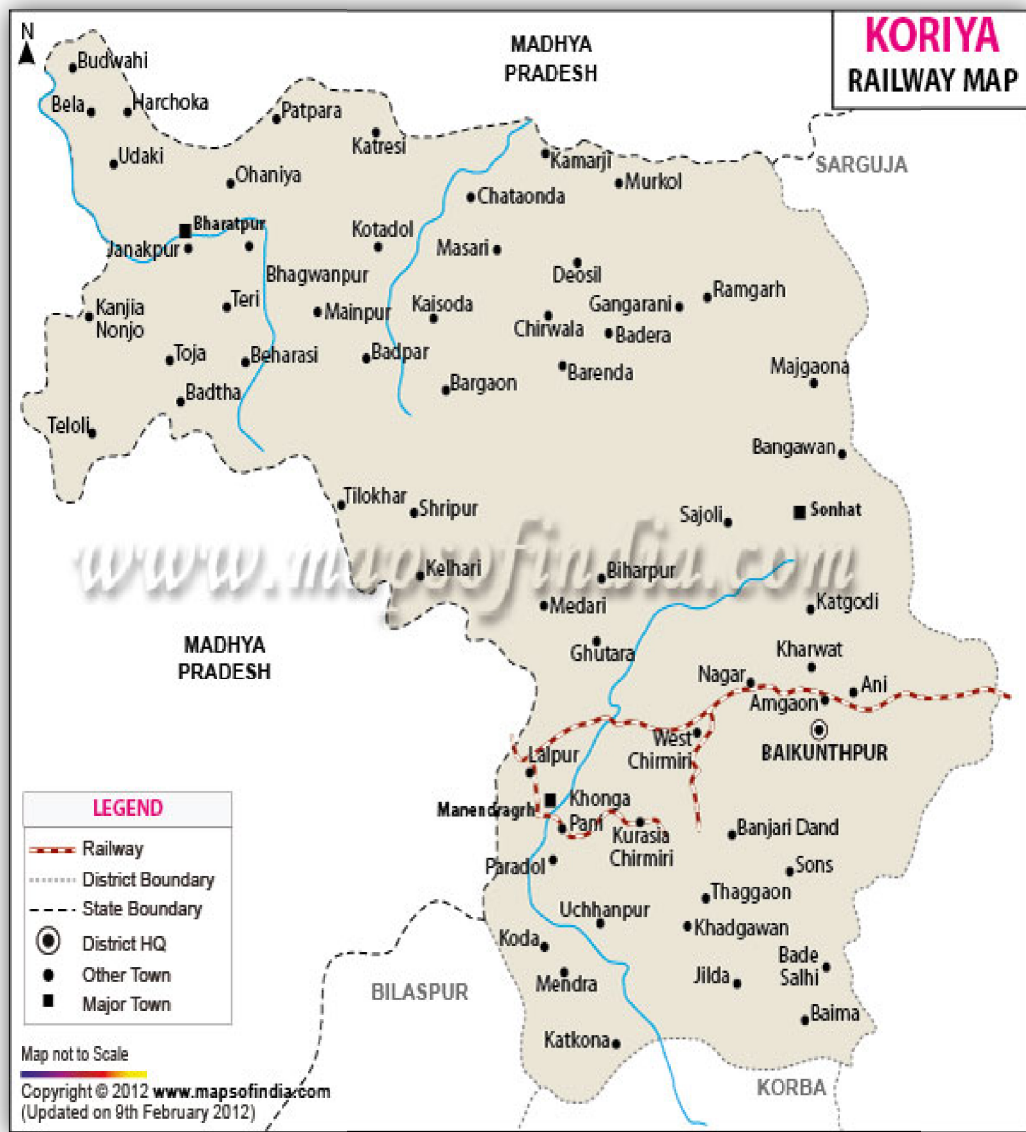


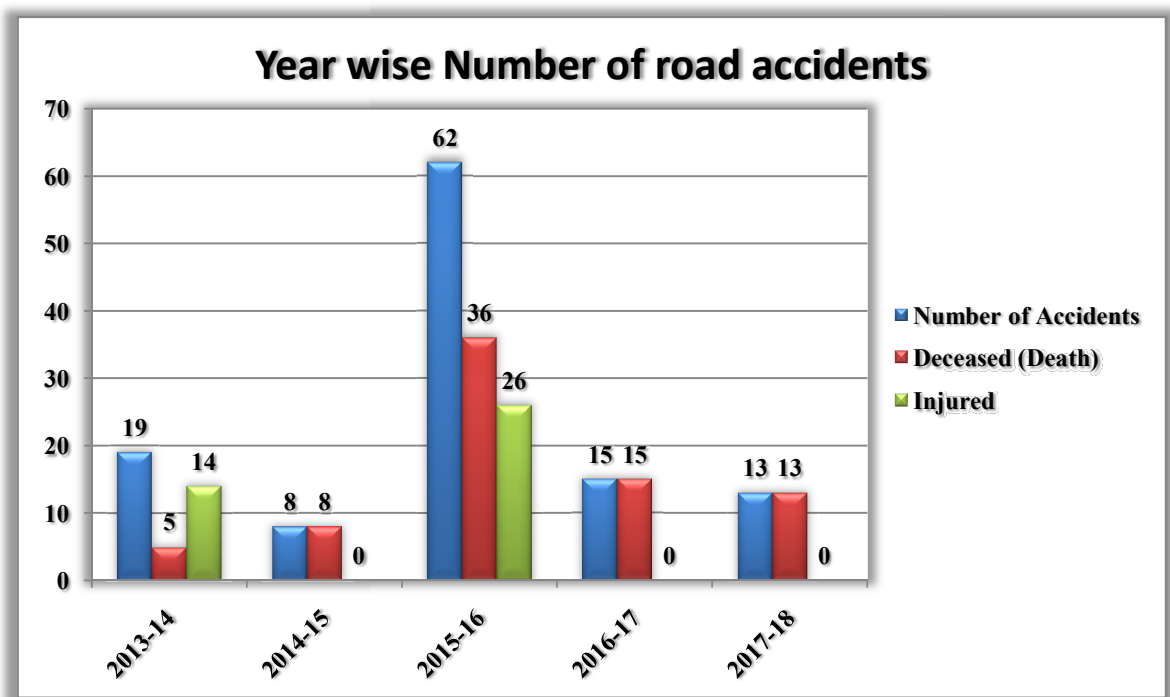
Figure 5: Rail Map

Road accidents –

Science and technological advances have made human life soothing, which has resulted in the distances being counted in hours today. But the number of accidents is increasing day by day due to inadequacy and technical failure due to non-compliance of the rules of traffic. About 37 percent of all deaths due to accidents in India die only due to road accidents. The fate of the situation can be assumed by the fact that 10 people die every day, every hour, from road accidents And four times more than that, 40 persons are injured, many of whom are crippled for ages. On the basis of the proportion of the number of motor vehicles, the number of road accidents in India is much higher than the developed countries, accidents increase by about 4 percent annually. Today it is necessary that we should reduce road accidents so that data will remain in control.

Road Accidents in the District				
Sl.No.	Year	Number of Accidents	Deceased (Death)	Injured
1	2013-14	19	5	14
2	2014-15	8	8	0
3	2015-16	62	36	26
4	2016-17	15	15	0
5	2017-18	13	13	0
Total		117	77	40

Table 33: Road accidents in the district



Graph 2: Road Accidents in the District

The main reason for road accidents -

- Negligence in driving
- Do not follow traffic rules
- Bad roads
- Extreme vehicles and crowds on the roads
- Improper maintenance of Vehicle

Details of potential road and area of major accident in Koriya District –

District Name	Accident Prone Area
District - Koriya	Sonhat Turn Shivghat
	Khanda Jamgahana
	Sardi Pulia Baikunthpur
	Chirmiri 36 turns
	Lok Parlok Dhaba Baikunthpur

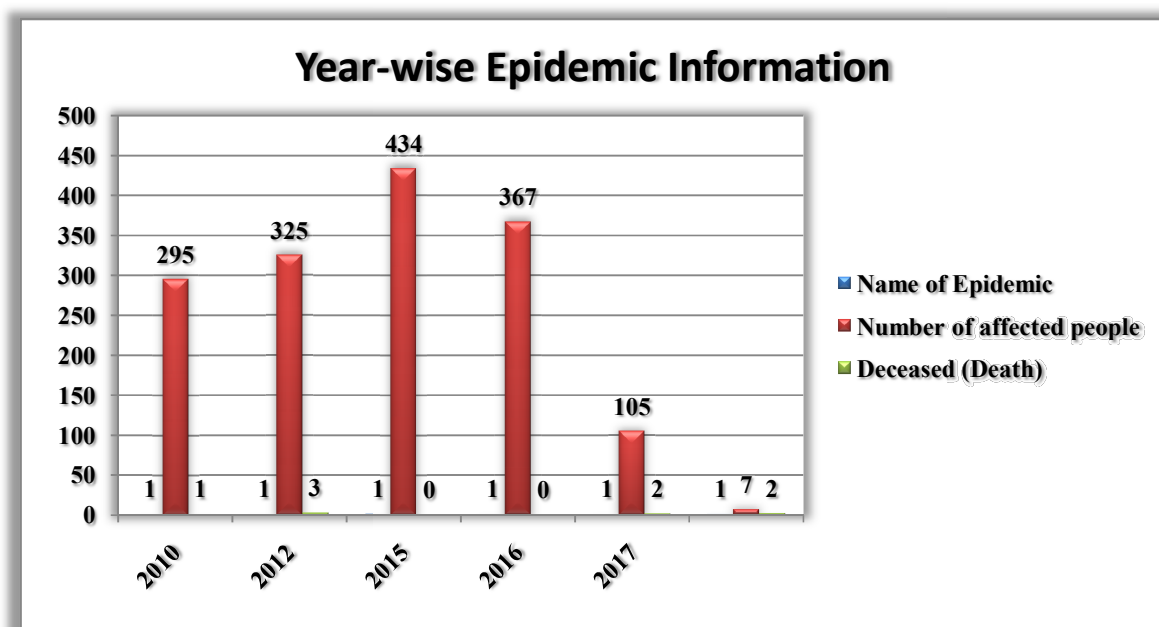
Mahalpara Chowk Baikunthpur
Podi bachara
Village Bangi Manedragarh Road

Table 34: District Road Accident Possible Routes and Areas

2.6.4 Epidemic –

Epidemic in the District during the year from 2009 to 2018 (till June month)						
S.No.	Year	Tehsil/Block	Village Name	Name of Epidemic	Number of affected people	Deceased (Death)
1	2010	Khadganwa	Malaria	1	295	1
2	2012	Baikunthpur	Dengue	1	325	3
3	2015	Sonhat	Malaria	1	434	0
4	2016	Sonhat	Malaria	1	367	0
5	2017	Khadganwa	Diarrhea	1	105	2
		Khadganwa	Food Poisoning	1	7	2

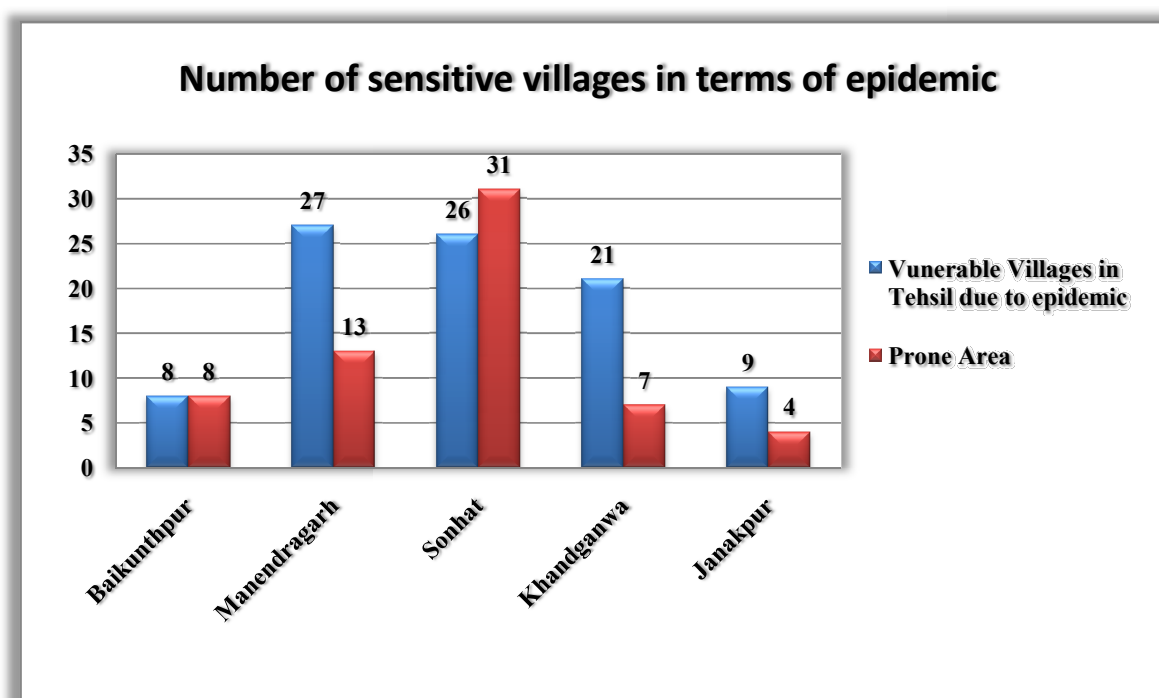
Table 35: Epidemic in the district during the year 2009 to 2018



Graph 3: Information of epidemic

Vulnerable and Affected Areas in Tehsil due to Epidemic				
S.No.	Block/Tehsil Name	Total No. of Village	Vulnerable Villages in Tehsil due to epidemic	Prone Area
1	Baikunthpur	133	8	8
2	Manendragarh	106	27	13
3	Sonhat	191	26	31
4	Khandganwa	134	21	7
5	Janakpur	98	9	4

Table 36: Tehsil level Epidemic prone areas and vulnerable village



Graph 4: No. of vulnerable village to epidemics

2.6.5 EarthQuake –

District Korea comes in the earthquake zone 3, so far the earthquake incident has not happened. But keeping the view of security, structural work such as construction of buildings, construction of bridges, roads etc. will be made to be done under the building protection act.

3. Disaster Management Amendment Act, 2005

3.1 Institutional arrangements –

Disaster management is more effective if it is in institutional framework. For this purpose, it has been directed to constitute a Disaster Management Authority at the district level under DM Act 2005. It will provide guidance on the district level to effectively give immediate response to any disaster situation according to the disaster plan.

Institutional mechanism for disaster management at the district level, as it is included in the National Plan, is given below:

- District disaster management authority
- District Disaster Management Advisory Committee
- Local self government authority
- District Emergency Operation Center

3.2 District Disaster Management Authority –

According to DDMA, planning, coordination and implementation of disaster management, and guidelines set by the National and State Authorities, all the measures are taken for the purpose of disaster management in the district. And it ensures that the guidelines for the prevention of disasters, lack of its impact, preparation and response measures are being followed by the district level and local authorities in all the departments of the government. Number of Chairman and other Members in District Authority.

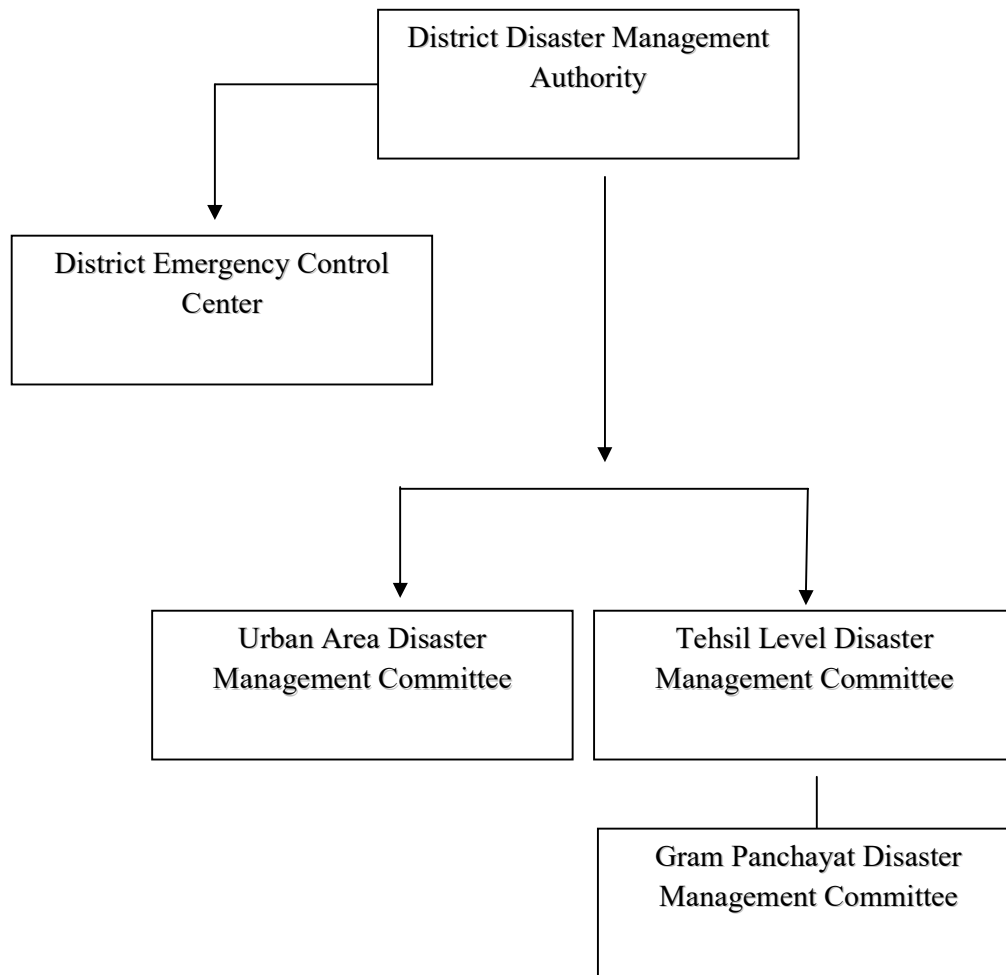
District Disaster Management Authority -

S.No.	Government Rank	Post authority
1	District Collector/District Magistrate (District Disaster Management Authority)	Chairperson
2	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Zilla Panchayat	Member
3	Superintendent of Police	Member
4	Chief Medical & Health Officer	Member

5	Executive Engineer, PWD Department	Member
6	Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department	Member
7	Additional Collector	Member
8	District Compondent, Home Gaurds	Member

Table 37: Structure of DDMA

The District Disaster Management Committee is a foremost planning committee; it plays a major role for volatility and mitigation. At the district level the response is coordinated under the guidance of the District Collector, who works as District Disaster Manager.



Flow Chart 1: District Disaster Management Authority Flow Chart

3.3 District Disaster Management Advisory Committee –

One and more Disaster Management Sahlakar Samiti has been constituted for the District Disaster Management Authority's mission to discharge its functions. The members of this committee are appointed by the chairman of the District Disaster Management Authority, in which the members of the district panchayat, various departments, NGOs etc. are included.

S. No	Designation	Position
1	District Collector	Chairman
2	Superintendent of Police	Vice President
3	Deputy Collector	Member
4	Chief Medical & Health Officer	Member
5	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Zilla Panchayat	Member
6	District Forest Officer	Member
7	District Food Officer	Member
8	District Education Officer	Member
9	Deputy Director, Agriculture	Member
10	R.T.O.	Member
11	District level NGOs Representative	Member

Table 38: District Disaster Management Advisory Committee

3.4 Local self government authority -

For the purpose of this policy, Local Authority Panchayati Raj Institutions (RI), Municipalities, District and State Board; Bandjavadwamad Yavankhakand and Municipal Planning Authorities are included which governs and operates civil services. These bodies will ensure the capacity building of their officers and employees to deal with disasters; will undertake relief rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected areas and the National Disaster Management Authority, State Disaster Management.

3.5 Urban area disaster management committee –

A Disaster Management Committee will be set up at the senior level to conduct disaster management activities in all urban areas of the district office. Proposed infrastructure for the formation of Urban Disaster Management Committee.

S. No	Designation	Position
1	Nagar Palika Chairman	Chairman
2	Chief Executive Officer	Co-Chairman
3	Sub Divisional Magistrate	Member
4	Block Medical Officer	Member
5	EE, PWD	Member
6	EE, Electricity	Member
7	Forest Officer	Member

Table 39: Urban area disaster management committee

3.6 Disaster Management Committee at Tehsil level –

Management committee will be constituted at Tehsil level for smooth operation of disaster management activities in Tehsil.

S. No	Designation	Position
1	Tehsildar	Chair Person
2	T.I Police	Member
3	Chair Person, Panchayat Samiti	Member
4	AE, Irrigation & Public Health	Member
5	AE, Electricity Dept.	Member
6	AE, PWD	Member
7	Medical Officer	Member
8	NGO (non-governmental)	Member

Table 40: Structure of Disaster Management Committee at Tehsil level

3.7 Village level disaster management committee -

The disaster management committee will be constituted at village level for coordination with the District Disaster Management Authority, to tackle the disaster at the village level and the proposed nature is as follows.

S. No	Designation	Position
1	Gram Panchayat Sarpanch	Chair Person
2	Secretary Gram Panchayat	Member
3	ANM (Health Dept.)	Member
4	Teacher (Education Department)	Member
5	Soldiers (Home guard)	Member
6	Kotwar	Member

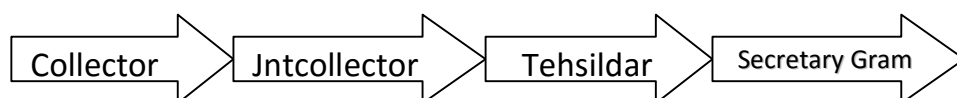
Table 41: Village level disaster management committee

3.8 District Emergency Operations Center –

DEOC is located in the District Collector's office. It is also the center point for information gathering, processing and decision-making to deal with the disaster. Based on the information gathered and processed, most important decisions are taken in this control room in relation to disaster management, it works the whole year and orders various departments to work according to the guidelines during the disaster. Incident Commander takes charge in the District Control Room, who directs emergency operations; Organizational structure for disaster management is given below in the picture

To deal with any disaster, the District Collector will direct the joint collector to the relief work and the joint collector will direct Tahsildar will direct to the Gram Panchayat Patwari Secretary.

Organizational structure for disaster management is given below in the picture



Flow Chart 2: Organizational Structure for Disaster Management

Facilities/Arrangements District Control Room/Center –

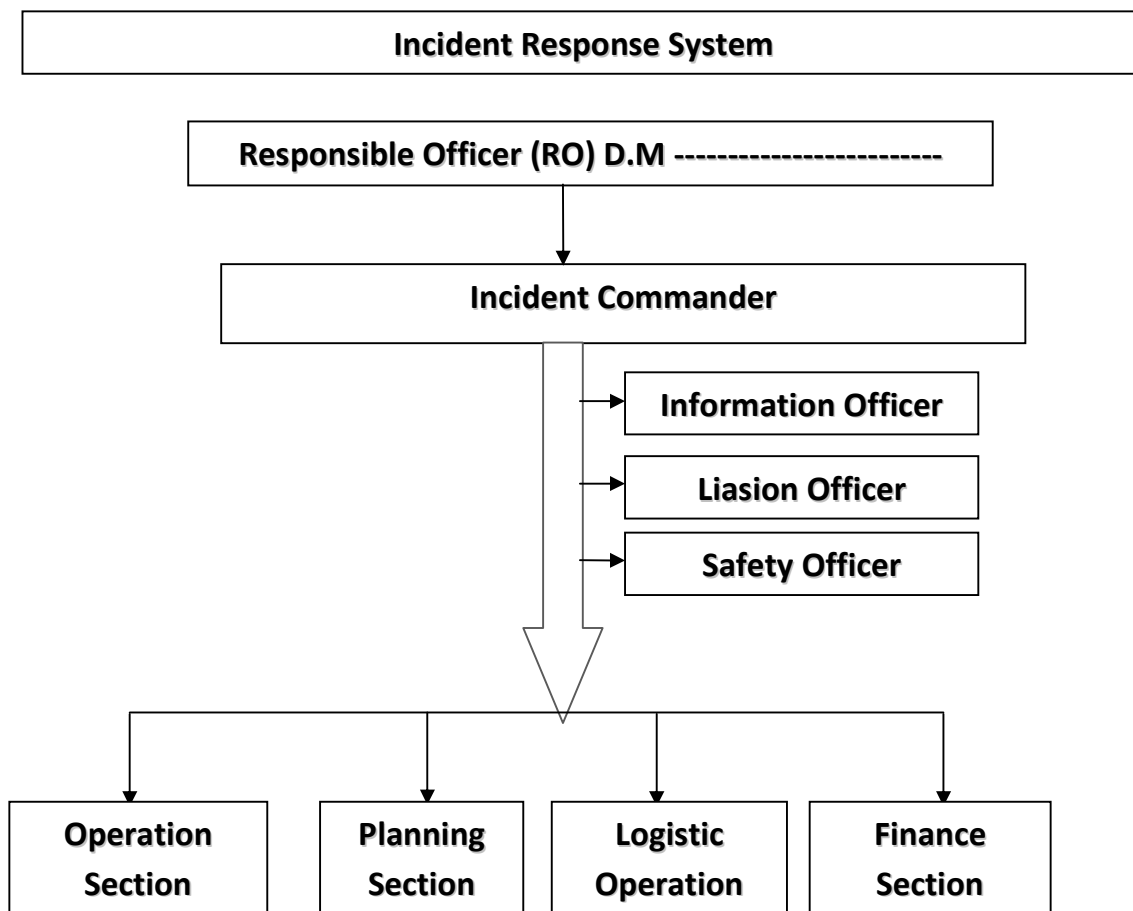
In order to deal with the disaster in the District Control Center and to coordinate the various line departments, the following arrangements will be –

- Hot lines for contact with State Disaster Management Control Center
- Telephone, satellite phone
- Copy of the Disaster Management Plan
- Wireless set
- Conference room
- Walkie tank
- A computer with internet
- Other essentials

3.9 Event (Incident) Response System (IRS) –

IRS organization works through field response response team. District Collector, DDMA, is the highest office bearer and accountant in the event response management. District collector can assign his assignment to any other accountable officer as necessary. If the disaster occurs in more than one district then the collector of that district acts as an incident commander, where the severity of the disaster is highest.

As well as the active response of the event response system, a working operations section plays a role from a planning section and a finance section with immediate effect in their respective officers and employees. The only officer who has the right to appoint the in-charge of these sections is to the incumbent commander. All related liability lies in the sectional charges till the victims reach the logistics support.



Flow image 3: Incident Response System

The following are the common tasks of the Incident Commander:

- Developing mechanisms for uninterrupted communication flow during the Emergency and its integration.
- Provide facility for its protocol and work process of various ESFs (emergency support function) of the district, state and central government.
- To keep the communication system in such a way that all the information that can be received at the time of the disaster can be retained, can be kept in record and the acceptance letter of exchange of information.
- Managing the distribution of relief material available to the ISF in emergency.
- Apart from these above normal tasks, the incident commander has to perform several following specific tasks such as –

- Estimate the situation
- Estimate the risk of human life,
- Determine the immediate objectives (tasks)
- Deciding the availability of adequate resources in the disaster area / ordering for availability,
- Setting an immediate action plan,
- Creating an initial improvised organization,

The main function of the operation section charge –

- Responsibility for managing all types of direct tasks to fulfill the primary objective,
- To make the requirements and request related departments for additional resources,
- Reviewing the list of available resources and recommending for the distribution of resources,
- Reporting all special activities and events to the incident commander.

Main Sections of Planning Section Incharge –

- Collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information in connection with any assistance, information about the updated status.
- Creating a Flexible Plan and controlling all the tasks.
- Inspecting the urgent action plan creation.
- Deliver new tasks to any officer working in the disaster area as necessary.
- Decide the need for a specific resource for the event response.

Chief Functions of Logistics Section Incharge –

- Establishing the necessary information and reporting mechanism for the resource for the planning section.
- Compile and display information about the incident status of the accident.
- Monitoring the preparation and implementation of the event appropriation plan.
- Reviewing these by including traffic, medical, safe areas and communication etc. in the plans.
- Provide information to the media on the updated status and resource availability, setting goals, setting the work area limits, creating the work, creating groups, setting strategies and security guidelines for each department.
- Assign responsibility of the work area to the employees
- Identify the services and needs required for pre-employed and future work for their work.
- To initiate process requests for additional resources and coordinate for it.

The main functions of the Finance Section Incharge –

Finance section is basically for administration and finance management. Incident command post, Aadhaar office area, management of the Aadhaar and camps are under the main functions of the finance section.

The following functions are done under Finance section:

- Keeping in mind the availability and needs of resources, proper management,
- Give IC's accountability for planning for resource utilization and acceptance of resources for contingency.

3.10 District Control Center –

The District Control Center will work in a primary center under the control of the District Collector. The purpose of its formation-

- To monitor
- To coordinate
- Applying Disaster Management's Action

This room is functioning throughout the year and issues instructions to various departments to take action during disaster. The District Disaster Committee is as follows –

District level control room			
S. No.	Disaster Control Room	Officer	Telephone/Mobile
1	State Level	Shri N. R. SAHU, Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department (Disaster Management, Mantralay, raipur)	0771&2223471/9827926662
2	District Level	Shri R. A Kuruvanshi	07836-232330, 9424282735
3	Tehsil Level		
	Baikunthpur	Shri T. R. Dewangan	07836–232186, 9926174177
	Sonhat	Smt. Richa Singh	07836–261150, 8889521806
	Manendragarh	Shri Bharat Kaushik	07771–243018, 9179912851
	Khadganwa	Shri M.I. Iraki	07771–202295, 9424248024
	Bharatpur	Shri M.P. Roy	07835–267234, 9752902667
4	Municipal Corporation	Shri B. L. Surakshit	07771–263214, 9425574172
5	Medical Department	Shri B. L. Paikara	07836–232324, 9644429676
6	District Commandant, Homeguard	Shri Nikolas xalxo	07836–23539, 9424214818
7	Police Control Room, Civil Lines	Smt. Kanti Kerketta	07836–232448, 9479193799

Table 42: District Control Center

Alternative Control Room –

An emergency control center has been established at the district level to deal with any kind of disaster. But emergency Alternate emergency control rooms are also set up in the district, homeguard, police department, for the smooth operation of the disaster with the control center.

Police force and fire services –

The police force and the fire services will take immediate action in the disasters. Police forces are trained to achieve multi-risk rescue capability.

Citizen Protection and Home Guards –

Civil protection and home guards play an effective role in the field of disaster management. They have a huge contribution in community preparation and public awareness. Immediate proper action is taken by them when a disaster arrives.

Information and Warning Agency –

There is an urgent need to establish, upgrade and modernize prediction and early warning systems for all kinds of disasters. Monitoring and monitoring of specific natural disasters
There is an urgent need to establish, upgrade and modernize prediction and early warning systems for all kinds of disasters. Nodal agencies, responsible for monitoring and monitoring specific natural disasters, will identify technological differences and project projects for their upgradation so that they can be completed in a timely manner.

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S. No.	Disaster	Likely Period of Disasters	Districts likely to be affected	Severity Level	Preparedness/ Monitoring Measures	Time Line	Stakeholders
1	Cold Wave	December-January	Surguja, Koriya, Jashpur, Surajpur	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	First Week of November	Central Agencies: IMD, NDMA, NIDM, WHO, MoHRD, MoHFW, MoUD, MoPR, MoRD, MoAFW.
					Issuance of Advisory	Second Week of November	
			Balrampur, Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Sukma, Bijapur, Dantewada, Narayanpur, Kondagaon, Kanker.	Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Second Week of November	State Agencies:
					Social Media Awareness Campaign	Second Week of November	
			Other Districts	Low	Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of December	IMD, SDMA, Health Department, Education Department, Municipal Corporations, Women and Child Development, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal and Husbandry, Labour, Forest and Food department etc.
					Regular Video Conference	Every Fortnight	
Mid Term Review	First Week of January						
2	Heat Wave/ Heat Stroke	April - June	Bilaspur, Baloda Bazar, Raipur, Janjgir-Champa, Durg, Kabirdham and Kanker.	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Second Week of March	Central Agencies: IMD, NDMA, NIDM, , MoHFW, WHO, MoHRD, MoWR, MoUD, MoPR, MoRD, MoL&E, DRM (Railway)
					Issuance of Advisory	Third Week of March	
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Third Week of March	
			Dhamtari, Rajnandgaon, Raigarh, Korba, Sukma and Dantewada.	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Last Week of March	State Agencies
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of April	
			Other Districts	Low	Regular Video Conference	Every Fortnight	SDMA, SDRF, Health Department, PHED, Municipal Corporations, Education, Labour, PR Department, Home, Rural & Urban Development Women and Child Development, Horticulture, Animal and Husbandry
Mid Term Review	Second Week of May						

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3	Forest Fire	April - June	Bijapur, Korba, Surguja, Surajpur, Balrampur and Koriya	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Second Week of March	Central Agencies: MoEF&CC, MHA, NRSC, MoRD, MoRTH
					Issuance of Advisory	Third Week of March	
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Third Week of March	
			Bastar, Jashpur, Gariyaband, Kondagaon and Dhamtari	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Last Week of March	State Agencies: Forest, SDRF, SDMA, PHED, PWD, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal and Husbandry Department
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of April	
					Regular Video Conference	Every Fortnight	
Narayanpur, Kanker, Mungeli and Raigarh	Low	Mid Term Review	Second Week of May				
4	Lightning	June - September	Korba, Raigarh, Mahasamund, Bastar, Koriya, Surajpur, Balrampur, Surguja and Jashpur	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Third Week of April	Central Agencies: IMD, MHA, NDMA, NDRF, NRSC, MoH&FW, MoUD, MoRD, Ministry of Railway, MoRTH, MoP, MI&CT, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
					Issuance of Advisory	First Week of May	
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	First Week of May	
			Gariaband, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Kondagoan, Bijapur, Dantewada and Sukma	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Second Week of May	State Agencies: SDMA, WRD, PHED, PWD, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Electricity
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of June	

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			Other Districts	Low	Regular Video Conference	Every Fortnight	Department, Industrial Deptt., Animal and Husbandry Department and Education.	
					Mid Term Review	Second Week of July		
5	Flood	June-September	Bastar, Bilaspur, Mahasamund, Raipur, Korba, Jashpur, Surguja, Sukma, Dantewada, Kanker, Jangir-Champa and Raigarh	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Third Week of April	Central Agencies: IMD, MHA, NDMA, NDRF, NRSC, MoH&FW, MoUD, MoRD, Ministry of Railway, MoRTH, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Food Processing Industries	
					Issuance of Advisory	First Week of May		
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	First Week of May		
			Surajpur, Kondagoan Gariyaband, Balod, Durg, Baloda-Bazar, Bijapur, Narayanpur, Dhamtari and Rajnandgaon	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Second Week of May		State Agencies: SDMA, SDRF, WRD, PHED, PWD, Home, Health Department, Agriculture, Municipal Corporations, Electricity
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of June		
			Other Districts	Low	Regular Video Conference	Every Fortnight		Department, Department of Education, Women and Child Development, Horticulture, Animal and Husbandry, Food, Forest, Labour deptt, PRD, PR Deptt.
Mid Term Review	Second Week of July							
6	Urban Flood	June - September	Raipur, Dhamtari, Durg, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Bastar and Kanker	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Third Week of April	Central Agencies: IMD, MHA, NDMA, NDRF, NRSC, MoH&FW, MoUD, MoRD, Ministry of Railway, MoRTH, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Ministry of Petroleum	
					Issuance of Advisory	First Week of May		
			Janjgir-Champa, Mungeli and Korba	Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	First Week of May		

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						and Natural Gas, Ministry of Food Processing Industries	
					Social Media Awareness Campaign	Second Week of May State Agencies:	
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of June SDMA, WRD, PHED, PWD, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Electricity Department, Public Relation, Education Department	
			Other Districts	Low	Regular Video Conference	Every Fortnight	
					Mid Term Review	Second Week of July	
7	Landslide/ Mudslide	June- September	Kondagaon, Kanker, Dantewada and Surguja	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Third Week of April	Central Agencies:
					Issuance of Advisory	First Week of May	MoM, NDMA, NIDM, MoRD, NDRF, MoUD, IITs, BRO, MoHRD
			Kabirdham, Jashpur, Bijapur, Narayanpur	Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	First Week of May	
					Social Media Awareness Campaign	Second Week of May	State Agencies:
			Other Districts	Low	Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of June	SDMA, SDRF, Home, PHED, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Electricity Department, Public Relation Department.
					Regular Video Conference	Every Fortnight	
					Mid Term Review	Second Week of July	

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8	Drought	July - October	Bemetara, Raigarh, Mahasamund, Raipur, Baloda Bazar, Jangir-Champa, Korba, Mungeli, Durg, Rajnanadgaon, Narayanpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Dhamtari and Kabirdham	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	First Week of May	Central Agencies: Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, IMD, MNCFC, CRIDA, MoWR,RD & GR, ISRO, SRSACs
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	
			Koriya, Surajpur, Balrampur, Dantewada,	Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)	State Agencies:
					Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	
			Sarguja, Sukma, Bastar	Low	Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of November	SDMA, Relief Commissioner, Agriculture Department, Irrigation Department, PHED, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Electricity Department, Department of Education
					Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	
Mid Term Review	First Week of November						
9	Road Accident	Round the Year	Raigrah, Jangir-Chamapa, Balrampur, Korba, Raipur, Jaspur, Bastar, Kanker, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Mungeli, Kondagaon, Sarguja, Bilashpur, Surajpur,	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies: MoRTH, MoUD, NDMA, NIDM
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)	
			Baloda-Bazar, Mahasamund, Dhamtari, Balod, Sukma, Kawardha	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	State Agencies
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of Every Month	
			Narayanpur, Dantewada, Bijapur, Gariyaband, Bemetara, Koriya	Low	Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	SDMA, Transport Department, PWD, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Electricity Department, Department of Education
Mid Term Review	First Week of Every Month						

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10	Fire Accidents	Round the Year	Bilashpur, Jangir-Champa, Raipur, Durg, Korba, Rajnandgaon, Mungeli	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies: MoEF&CC, NRSC, MoRD, MoRMHA, NDMA, NIDM	
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)		
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)		
				Bastar, Raigrah, Baloda-Bazar, Mahasamund, Dhamtari, Balod, Kanker	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	State Agencies: Fire Services, Relief Commissioner, SDMA, PHED, PWD, Municipal Corporation
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	Frist Week of (Every Month)		
			Low		Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)		
				Sukma, Bijapur, Narayanpure, Dantewada, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Gariyaband, Kondagaon		Mid Term Review	Frist Week of (Every Month)	
11	Earthquake	Round the Year	Raigarh, Bilaspur, Korba, Koriya, Sarguja and Surajpur	Zone III	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies: IMD, MHA, NDMA, NDRF, NRSC, MoH&FW, MoUD, MoRD, Ministry of Railway, MoRTH, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Food Processing Industries	
					Issuance of Advisory	Every Month		
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Regularly (Every Month)		
					Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year		
			Other Districts	Zone II	Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	Frist Week of Every Month	SDMA, SDRF, Home Departmenet PHED, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Electricity Department, Department of Education, PWD	
		Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)					

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					Mid Term Review	Frist Week of Every Month	
12	Snake Bite	Round the Year	Bastar, Surajpur, Rajnandgaon, Balarampur, Sarguja, Jaspur, Raigrah, Bilashpur, Korba, Kanker, Kabirdham, Jaspur, Koriya	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies: NIDM, MoHRD, MoHFW, WHO
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	
			Kondagaon, Sukma, Bijapur, Mungeli, Raipur, Dhamtari, Durg, Mungeli Mahashamund, Gariyaband	Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)	State Agencies:
					Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	
			Narayanpur, Bemetara, Balod	Low	Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of Every Month	SDMA, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Department of Education, Forest, Animal Husbandry, Women and Child Department
					Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	
Mid Term Review	First Week of Every Month						
13	Naxalite Attacks	Round the Year	Sukma, Bijapur, Narayanpure, Dantewada, Jashpur, , Kondagaon, Bastar, Kanker	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies: MHA, Central Armed Forces
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)	
			Rajnandgaon, Dhamtari, Jaspur, Mahashmund,	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	State Agencies:

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			Gariyaband, Balod, Koriya, Sarguja, Balrampur		Review of Preparedness through Video Conferencing	Frist Week of (Every Month)	State Police, Home Department, Department of Education
			Oter District	Low	Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	
					Mid Term Review	Frist Week of (Every Month)	
14	Epidemics	Round the Year	Surajpur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa, Kondagaon, Sukma, Bijapur, Bilashpur, Korba, Durg, Bemetara, Balod, Kabirdham, Baloda - Bazar, Mahashamund, Dhamtari	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies: NDMA, NIDM, MoHRD, MoHFW WHO, MoUD, MoRD
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	
			Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)	State Agencies:	
				Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year		
			Low	Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of Every Month	Balrampur, Kanker, Narayanpur, Dhamtari, Rajnandgaon	
	Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)					
	Mid Term Review	First Week of Every Month					
15	Animal Conflict	Round the Year	Sarguja, Jaspur, Balod , Dhamtari	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies:

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					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	MoEF, MoPR, MoAFW
			Kondagaon, Bastar, Rajnanadgaon, Raipur, Sukma, Bijapur	Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)	
					Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	State Agencies:
			Other Districts	Low	Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of (Every Month)	SDMA, Forest Department, SDRF, Home Department, PHED, Health Department, Municipal Corporations,
					Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	
					Mid Term Review	First Week of Every Month	
16	Crowd Management	Round the Year	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Dantewada, Bastar, Jangir - Champa, Korba, Raigrah, Bilashpur, Mungeli	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies:
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	NIDM, NDMA, NDRF, MoUD, MoRD, MoPR
			Sukma, Bemetara, Narayanpur, Kondagaon, Bijapur, Balod Bazar	Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)	
					Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	State Agencies:
			Other Districts	Low	Review of Preparedness through Video Conferencing	First Week of Every Month	SDMA, Relief Commissioner, SDRF, Home Department, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Department of Education, Department of Transport
					Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	
					Mid Term Review	First Week of (Every Month)	

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17	Chemical (Industrial) Disaster	Round the Year	Raigarh, Raipur, Bilashpur, Janjgir-Champa, Mungeli, Bastar, Dantewada, Durg, Korba, Rajnandgaon	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies: NIDM, NDMA, NDRF, MoEFCC, MoCI, MoSME	
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)		
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)		
				Surguja, Mahasamund, Dhamtari, Kabirdham	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	State Agencies: SDMA, Relief Commissioner, SDRF, State Police, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Department of Education, DoCI
				Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of Every Month			
				Other Districts	Low	Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	
	Mid Term Review	First Week of Every Month						

Table 43: Yearly calendar of disasters

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1. Preparedness Measures

The goal of preparedness programs is to achieve a level of readiness to respond to any emergency situation through programs that strengthen the technical and managerial capacity of governments, organizations, and communities. Preparedness can also take the form of ensuring that strategic reserves of food, equipment, water, medicines and other essentials.

Disaster preparedness activities involve forecasting and taking precautionary measures prior to an imminent threat when advance warnings are possible. During the preparedness phase, governments, organizations, and individuals develop plans to save lives, minimize disaster damage, and enhance disaster response operations. This includes emergency exercises/training, warning systems, emergency communications systems, evacuations plans and training, resource inventories, emergency personnel/contact lists, mutual aid agreements and public information/education.

Preparedness planning improves the response to a disaster in terms of timely and effective rescue and relief operations. Every line department has played an important role in mapping the vulnerability, hazards and capacities of the community and the vulnerable groups and prioritizing Preparedness activities during emergencies. The District Disaster Management Plan of Koriya District is prepared with the help of the communities and different stakeholder's.

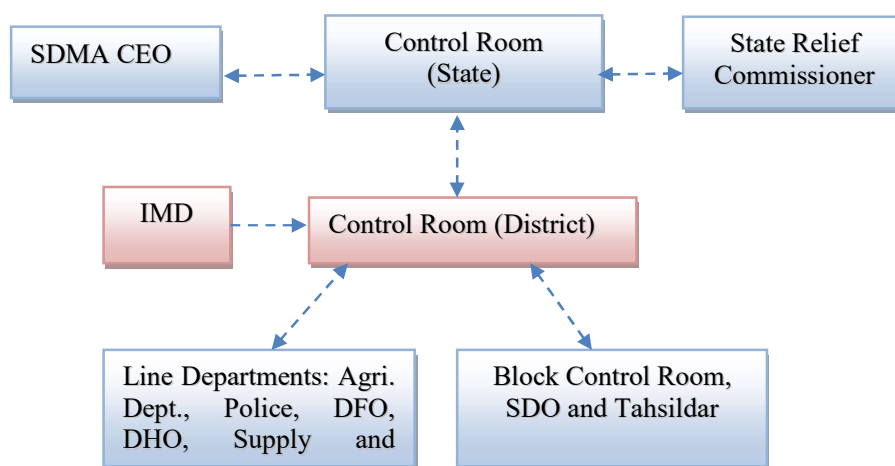
1.1 General Preparedness Measures

1.1.1 Control Rooms Establishment:

➤ Preparedness of Control Room:-

- Preparation of disaster management plans.
- Proper dissemination of vital information about district control.
- Weather tracking and timely warning to minimize the effect of a disasters.
- Avoid or prohibit major development in flood prone area.
- Maintaining contact details of all public institutions, NGOs/Private Sector Organizations, which can be assign the task of community-level preparedness which will be used during emergencies.

- The use of modern technology like GIS and RS in the preparation of plans.
- Keeping records of vulnerable areas, monitoring of rescue and relief operations deciding response and managing the database etc.
- Up gradation and updating of District control room system according to the situation in district, and maintain an inventory of resources.
- Record of Maps with data inputs of climatological, frequency of flood, wind speed and history of past disasters.
- Training of the various functionaries and spread of effective public awareness in schools education and communities to ensure that the plans disseminated to the lowest levels.
- Receive information on a routine and regular basis from the departments on the vulnerability of the various Gram panchayats and Villages to disaster.



Flow Chart 1: Control Room

1.1.2 Plan Updation:-

The DDMP should be updated every six months, by considering the suggestions for improvement of the response document DDMP from various stakeholders, NGOs / Private Sector Organizations, communities.

1.1.3 Communication System:-

In case of Sub-Division the Tehsil or Block, the respective heads, i.e. Sub divisional Officer (SDO), Tahsildar, Block Development Officer (BDO) will function as the Incident Commander (IC) in their respective Incident Response Team (IRTs) and the Operations Section Chief (OSC) will be selected as per nature of the disasters in the district. The district collector ensures that IRTs are formed at District, Sub-Division, Tehsil or Block levels and IRS is also integrated in the District DM Plan as per Section 31 of the DM Act, 2005. This may ensure free emergency numbers of existing Police, Fire and Medical support systems which are linked to the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) for response, command and control.

1.1.4 Training for Disaster Management Team Members:-

To enhance the capacity of disaster management committees, trainings and development of skills is important. DMT consist of a group of members, which includes women and men volunteers. Training should be conducted on regular process for disaster risk reduction and mitigation planning. DMT assigned with a special task to Search and Rescue and First Aid Teams in disaster situation at district level.

1.1.5 Organization of Mock Drills:-

To coordinate with vulnerable areas, responsible authority should take the initiative of conducting mock drills on various types of natural and manmade disasters. This has also helped to inculcating a culture of preparedness and generated awareness. Institutionalizing the DM plan and regular mock drills should also be conducted in schools and colleges.

1.1.6 Community Awareness on Various Disasters:-

Community awareness programs will help the community to be prepared for disasters at all levels right from the household to the district levels to minimize the impact of Disasters. The district management committee cannot reach out immediately to each and every household and village at the time of disaster. The community is the first responder to any disaster and develops some traditional coping mechanisms to reduce their risk and vulnerabilities. Communities living in a common territory comprise of youths, women, men, students,

teachers and various stakeholders. In addition, to areas such as BPL households, villages, wards, slums where people from diverse social and economic background live together. Community based Disaster awareness can make community responsible for their peace, protection and prosperity. The involvement of the community is the key factor in any disaster preparedness and awareness.

1.2 Coordination Mechanism of DDMA in Pre Disaster Situation

The emergency plan for Disaster Management is based on past experiences as well as suggestions and inputs given by the District Magistrate of the district. The strategy has been developed keeping in view the pre and post disaster experiences. The district consists of sub - divisions and senior level officers of the district who will work as zone officers. They are responsible for rescue and relief operations, monitor and evaluate on daily basis situation under District Magistrate.

Preparation	Objectives	Actions Initiated by
Co-ordination of District Level Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Provide relief and response • Precautionary measures for warehouse and food storage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Emergency Operation Center
Mapping of vulnerable points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular mapping of vulnerable spots • Planning and implementation of preventive measures. • Early warning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy collector • CEOs (Janpad Panchayat), • BDOs, Executive engineers
Essential commodities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock of food grains, Kerosene, fuel in Gram Panchayat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEOs (Janpad Panchayat) • BDOs
Selecting Shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arranging safe shelter during period of emergency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional collectors • CEOs (Janpad Panchayat)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDOs through • PRIs and local people
Medicines, Establishment of mobile teams, Identification of epidemic prone areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping a stock of medicines • Delegation of personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCMO • Civil surgeon
Arranging food and fodder for the cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary Assistance surgeon (VAS), (Animal Husbandry)
Organizing Mock drills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generating awareness • Preparedness training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District level officers

Table 1: Coordination Mechanism of DDMA in Pre Disaster Situation

1.3 Coordination Mechanism of DDMA in Immediate Pre Disaster Situation (Immediately after Early Warning Received)

Preparation	Objectives	Actions Initiated by
Collection of Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From IMD/SRC control room/DEOC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEOC
Information dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From DEOC to all C/BDOs/line depts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEOC • Head of line depts. • Sub collectors • BDOs • COs
Immediate setting and functioning of control room, Rescue and evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation • Identified shelters • logistic Supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Defence unit • Police Department armed forces • Fire officers, • Fire Offices • Red-cross team ready with rescue kits which are to be made available to them

District Disaster Management Plan, Koriya (C.G.)

		through the DEOC
Arrangement of kitchen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of immediate feeding to the evacuated people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDOs/CDPOs/NGOs
Sanitation and medicines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of epidemics and infections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive engineer of PHE Department • Civil Surgeon
Ensuring transportation of relief materials to affected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring timely reach of relief materials to the affected people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSO/ SDM/ BSOs/ DTO
Ensuring safety of life and properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing anti-social activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP/DSP/Inspector • SI of the affected block • NGOs
Ensuring availability of safe drinking water and health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking the inception of epidemics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CS/Executive engineers of PHED
Conducting meeting with field level officers for every 24 hours and to review the situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DM • DDC at district level • SDM at sub-divisional level
Collection of information by the core group of the EOC and daily reporting to concerned officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triangular linkage between field, district and state control room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core group of EOC/ Officers of line departments
Estimating number of vehicles-Light/ Medium/ Heavy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring smooth transportation for relief works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTO
Arranging road cleaners/ power saw and other essential equipment's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning the roads • Removing the fallen trees • Clearing the debris etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTO • Executive Engineer • Executive Officer – Nagar Panchayat
Arranging trucks loaded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving to the field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTO

with generators	immediately after the disaster is over	
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Table 2: Coordination Mechanism of DDMA in Immediate Pre Disaster Situation (Immediately after Early Warning Received)

1.4 Coordination Mechanism of DDMA during Disaster (Relief Distribution Mechanism)

Preparation	Objectives	Actions Initiated by
Readiness and Inclination to get ready in action, immediately after the disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To save the trapped and wounded persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All line department and stakeholders
Control room activated 24 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To mitigate the effects of the disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District control room • All line depts., BDOs, CEO's
Distribution of relief as per provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide food and other essential commodities for survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDM • BDOs • CEOs • NGOs

Table: 3 Coordination Mechanism of DDMA during Disaster (Relief Distribution Mechanism)

1.5 Coordination Mechanism of DDMA in Post Disaster Situation

Preparation	Objectives	Actions Initiated by
Distributing relief as per provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision food and other essential commodities for survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDM • BDOs • COs • NGOs
Damage Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting actual loss to the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All line depts. • COs

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDOs • Executive engineers • Sub Collectors
Monitoring and evaluation of relief operations by external agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining consistency of relief administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DM • SDM
Restoring of Roads and Railway networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely and Prompt delivery • Transportation of relief articles • Deployment of rescue teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive engineers of concerned depts. • Military and paramilitary forces • police
Restoring electronic communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring proper coordination linkage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSNL, Technocrats of police signals
Immediate arrangement of free kitchen for the effected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding starvation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub collectors • BDO's • Line depts. • PSUs
Documentation of the entire event-Written, Audio, Video	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For reporting purposes and institutional memory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDM • BDO
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review the relief works and remove the bottlenecks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DM • DDC • ADC

Table 4: Coordination Mechanism of DDMA in Post Disaster Situation

1.6 General Preparedness Checklist

- i. Collector, the chairperson of DDMA shall ensure that preparedness checklist is duly followed by each front line departments and status of the same is discussed in monthly meetings.
- ii. Head of the department of each frontline department shall ensure that the departments are prepared to meet the challenges of any emergency/disaster by duly following the preparedness checklists.
- iii. Nodal officers of each of the frontline departments shall ensure that the district disaster management resource inventory is maintained and updated on quarterly basis and submission of the same to the district revenue officer, by
 - a. Adding any changes in the human resources of their department along with their updated contact numbers, if any.
 - b. Adding to the equipment list, relevant resources for response activities from both the government and private sectors.
- iv. DRO shall ensure that the same has been updated and uploaded on the website of district administration and India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) on quarterly basis with the help of District Information Officer (DIO).
- v. Nodal officers of each of the frontline departments shall also report to head of the department and/or collector about requisition of any relevant resource/equipment, not available with the government and/or private sector, for disaster management activity.
- vi. DDMA shall ensure the establishment of emergency operation centre with the following facilities:
 - a. Adequate space for planning and logistics section chief and staff.
 - b. Enough space for control room with adequate communication equipment including landline telephones, mobile phones, satellite phones, walkie-talkie, ham radio, computer/ laptop with printer facility, email facility, fax machine, television, etc.
 - c. Ensure proper space for meeting, conference, media briefing along with LCD, computer and video conferencing facilities.
 - d. Availability of district disaster management resource inventory and also a note of the neighboring district (Surajpur, Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh, Korba, Bilaspur) disaster management resource inventory of the state and other critical national resources.
 - e. Availability of DDMP.

1.7 Department Wise Preparedness Checklist

Departments	Preparedness Checklist
DDMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly monitoring rain gauge at all tehsils and updating database for distribution and variation in rainfall. • Preparing flood control order by 31st May every year and ensure proper mechanism for early warning at village level through Tehsildars, Sarpanch, Patwaris, etc. • Ensure proper functioning of DEOC along with availability of fully functional resources and rescue equipment. • Preparation of a database of critical and lifesaving infrastructure, safe locations for evacuation and updated list of relief camps in the district annually. • Identify competent persons/experts from various required fields for carrying out damage and need assessment of post disaster scenario. • Keep interacting with the voluntary organizations in the district and prepare proper mechanism for disbursement of compensation to victims or families of deceased.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of agriculture contingency plans and identify vulnerable areas prone to pest infestation, droughts, floods and other hazards • Constitute a crop weather watch group at district level (as per ‘A Model Manual for Drought Management’, GoI) with representatives from concerned departments dealing with agricultural inputs, credit extension, etc. • Imparting training to the farmers to adopt new agriculture practices, alternate cropping practices, proper storage of seeds and use of modern technology. • Ensure availability of adequate stock of seeds, stock for immediate replacement of broken/non-functioning gadgets/equipment and other agro inputs particularly for areas vulnerable to hazards. • Prepare trained and equipped team for assessing damage caused to soil, crop, plantation, drainage, embankment, other water bodies and storage facilities that might impact agricultural activities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist farmers in providing timely information regarding crop insurance, compensation, repair of agro equipment and restoring of agricultural activities at the earliest. • Identify sources of feed and fodder.
Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolating/ separating sick and healthy animals and make arrangements for feeding and watering animals suffering from contagious diseases. Sensitize farmers/ owners for the above problems. • Ensure proper disinfection of space, vehicle and manpower involved in transportation of sick/ infected and dead animals from contagious diseases and activating a fully functional mobile veterinary unit at disposal. • Prepare a database of veterinary hospitals/ clinics and agencies working for animal care, so that it could be used at the emergency situations. • To check the availability of stock of mineral and feed supplements, lifesaving drugs, electrolytes, vaccines, etc., along with filling feed banks before the scarcity period. • Sensitizing farmers about protection of their feed and fodder prior to the onset of monsoon. • Prepare the feed of poultry birds for drought situation and also locate feed and fodder banks in view of submergence situation during the monsoon. • Identify source for procurement of fodder and the safe locations for fodder depot and cattle camps within the district and provide source of water for drinking and growing fodder. • Use of tarpaulin sheets to cover the sheds during heat and cold waves. • Taking special care of productive and lactating animals; also supplement them with additional fodder and other requirements. • Ensure proper administration of de-worming and vaccinations for cattle, sheep and goats, pigs and take other relevant measures for disease management. • Identify space for burial of dead animals and ensure proper disposal of carcass.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize awareness generation programs in schools and colleges for students, teachers, administrative staff and other helpers. These programs should focus on do's and don'ts for various hazards and safe evacuation in

	<p>case of any emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct hygiene promotion activities as per direction issued by the health department on a regular basis. • Preparation of first aid and disaster management kit in each school and college. • Identify such schools and colleges within that area that serves as relief shelters in case of any emergency.
CSEB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a database of critical infrastructure in the district and prepare for providing uninterrupted power supply to them. • Make provisions for continuous power supply to the affected areas and for prompt replacement/recommissioning of affected power supply system. • Providing electrical connections and systems at short notice in affected areas for the purpose of pumping flood water and illumination. • Ensure availability of adequate stock of important equipment like transformers, poles, conductors, cables, insulators, etc. for prompt action whenever required.
Fire Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firefighting equipment, appliances and respiratory equipments are in place and functional. • Ensure the availability of clear and proper sketched maps and marked evacuation routes with glowing sign in all important buildings like schools, hospitals, apartments, amusement areas, malls, theatres and organize for regular evacuation drills as per evacuation plans etc. • Make a database of existing firefighting services and facilities provided with private agencies.
Food & Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a database of godowns and cold storage facilities in the district and safety measures taken against inundation, water logging, fire and other possible hazards. • Prepare for out-movement of food grains to a pre-decided safer location, if required. • Ensure availability of adequate food grains storage in godowns in view of the scarcity or emergency period and also check for adequate stock of gas cylinders, kerosene. • Prepare a database of kerosene depots, petrol pumps, gas agencies, etc.

	<p>and update the same in DDMRI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a database of private retailers, wholesalers of edible food items, providers of catering service and providers of refrigerated vehicles for transportation of perishable food items. • Prepare a database of private providers of tents, tarpaulin sheets, poles, cooking utensils, polythene bags, shrouds and other essential items that could be used for community kitchen and cremation and burial purposes.
Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper functioning of fire rescue equipment and vehicles. • To check that there should be no trespassing in the restricted forest areas. • Prepare an evacuation plan for animals in case of forest fires. • Maintain a database of aara machine holders and carpenters. • Prepare team for catching wild animals to prevent them entering in habituated areas, relief camps, etc.
RTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper functioning of filling station, vehicles and equipment including fire extinguishers, first aid kits, etc. • Prepare mechanical team for prompt repair of equipment and vehicles; check the availability of trained drivers and conductors in first aid and basic life saving techniques. • Identify vehicles for rescue operations and prepare for prompt deployment of vehicles at short notice for various purposes like mass evacuation, transportation of response teams, relief items, victims, etc. • Familiarizing drivers with routes of potential hazardous installations and follow incident traffic plan. • Make a database of private vehicles available with schools, colleges and other private agencies, so that it can be used for evacuation purpose, if required.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a team of paramedics, trained mobile medical teams at emergency sites and keeping materials ready if required for healthcare and hygiene. • Develop dos and don'ts plan for health and hygiene in general and in situations of disaster in particular. • Organize awareness camps with help of CHC/ PHCs and Panchayats for hygiene promotion and public health issues.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare psychological and psychosocial care teams. • Ensure availability of adequate space for storage of medicines; availability of stock of medicines, lifesaving equipment and portable supplies including portable oxygen cylinders, portable X -ray machine, portable ultrasound machines, triage tags, etc. • Prepare a database of doctors registered with Indian Medical Association (IMA), private hospitals and nursing homes with services and facilities available and keep updating it annually. • Prepare a database of available ambulance services from government, private agencies and district Rotary/ Lions Club, if any. • Maintain a database of blood donors in the district and update the same in DDMRI and check the availability of adequate supply of blood units. • Train drivers and attendants of ambulance and mobile medical units in first aid and basic life saving techniques. • Prepare for prompt establishment of temporary hospitals, mobile surgical units, etc. at short notice near the affected area. • Ensure proper and safe mechanism for medical waste disposal. • Prepare for proper disease surveillance system. • Make proper arrangement and mechanism for mass casualty management.
Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper early warning mechanism in place for flood by monitoring water level of surface water bodies. • Inspection of conditions of bunds, siphons, regulators, embankments, inlet and outlets of lakes and reservoirs, etc. • Timely de-silting and dredging of rivers and canals and prompt repair of channels. • Ensure proper functioning of all equipment including dewatering pumps. • Prepare for the arrangements of clean drinking water for affected livestock and poultry.
Nagar Palika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare for sanitation operations in view of post flood situations within jurisdiction of the area. • Cleaning of drains before the monsoon season. • Prepare mechanism for proper solid waste management and disposal of

	<p>waste in shelter and relief camps, feeding centers and affected area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the availability of tractor, trolleys and other required equipments for the same. • Plan to provide building/ guest house at different locations to establish control room, first aid and medical post or shelters during emergency.
<p>Police</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a mechanism for early warning of different hazards through police stations and police posts. • Check the availability of guards at tourist places, annual exhibitions and fairs and festival where there is a possibility of stampede. • Arrange for public address system and siren. • Installation of temporary wireless systems between district and tehsils in case of any damage to existing wireless system with the department. • Train the communication wing of police in setting up control room at short notice at a required site. • Prepare contingency plans in response to riots, stampede, and other law and order emergencies. • Prepare deployment plan of home guards and other volunteers for protection of property of affected community. • Prepare for proper arrangement for custody of recovered belongings and property from dead bodies and affected sites. • Police personal and staff of PCR vans should keep basic first aid box and ensure proper functioning of available equipment. • Train police personnel and staff of PCR vans in first aid and basic life saving techniques. • Protection of dead bodies to avoid their theft and false claims. • Prepare for safety and security of food and other commodities. • Protection against hoarding, black marketing of relief material. • Arrange for safety and security arrangements in the evacuated/affected areas, transit camps, relief camps, hospitals, medical centers, cattle camps and feeding centers. • Keep updated the telephone numbers and database of reserved battalions of police, BDS and Dog Squads in police control room.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare teams trained in search and rescue, first aid, firefighting, etc. • Maintain a database of volunteers and equipment and update the same in DDMRI.
PCB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a database of hazardous chemicals and pollutants in the districts and their probable adverse effects on environment. • Prepare for methods and techniques of decontamination of the same
PHED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the availability and functioning of all available equipments and vehicles. • Prepare for arrangement of safe drinking water supply, water purifying tablets, bleaching powder and chlorination of public water resources, for community in the affected areas and also in relief camps and shelters and maintains a database of suppliers and distributors of packaged drinking water. • Prepare for prompt repair of pipelines supplying potable water, sewerage systems and water works. • Make standby arrangements of generators for running the water pumps. • Ensure installations of tube wells, if needed, before the monsoon to provide underground water to the livestock during flood period. • Ensure availability of adequate number of water tankers, drums, jerry cans or identify their private suppliers to prepare for supply of water, in scarcity period and in emergency. • Ensure availability of water supplies/ filling points for fire tenders, water cannons, hospitals and other necessary lifesaving infrastructure. • Prepare for prompt provision of temporary toilets/ trench latrines in the affected area and relief camps. • Restoration of ponds, lakes in the district in coordination with Irrigation Department.
Public Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material to community for awareness generation. • Prepare for proper public address system ensuring rumor control. • Managing media for release of information to public from time to time, giving emergency contact departments/ personnel/ numbers, without

	<p>creating any chaos among the public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain database of dos and don'ts of all possible hazards in the district.• By giving awareness, information to the public through booklets, pamphlets, radio, television, film shows, newspapers, documentary films, door to door campaign, meetings, etc.
PWD	<p>Prepare for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A data base of availability and functioning of heavy equipment like cranes, JCBs.• Prompt clearance of debris, repairing of damaged roads, culverts, bridges and flyovers.• Construction of new temporary roads for diverting traffic from the affected area, temporary facilities like that of medical post, temporary shelters, etc. at short notice.• Prompt establishment of helipad near the affected site for VVIP visits. <p>Prepare for restoration of government buildings damaged during disaster.</p>

Table 5: Department Wise Preparedness Checklist

2. Prevention and Mitigation Measure

Prevention and mitigation measures play vital role in reducing the risk of the disaster. The type of intervention for prevention and mitigation defines whether the measure is structural or non-structural. The measures carried out in infrastructures and services come under the head of structural mitigation measures whereas measures carried out in informative and policy-making way come under the head of non-structural mitigation measures. There are two mitigation measures, Firstly structural mitigation measures deals with the physical vulnerabilities and Secondly non-structural mitigation measures deals with social vulnerabilities. Development schemes and disaster mitigation measures, both certainly work for lowering the vulnerabilities directly or indirectly. Both are complementary to each other and hence the developmental schemes like MGNREGA, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, and National Rural Health Mission can be used to incorporate various mitigation measures. Merging the mitigation measures with development schemes can result into optimum benefit out of it, following are some attributes, which can be accomplished by doing it.

- Capacity building.
- Short term as well as long term sustainable development planning.
- More enhanced preparedness.
- Disaster risk reduction.

2.1 Hazard wise Structural and Non- structural Mitigation Measures

Structural Mitigation

Structural Mitigation involves retrofitting of a building's structural elements to reduce or eliminate earthquake damage. As stated previously, the structural elements of a building act as a skeleton that supports the rest of the building, and include the foundation, load-bearing walls, beams, columns, floor system, and roof system as well as the connections between these elements. A failure of one or more of these structural elements can lead to a collapse of the entire building. Structural mitigation measures may also be applied to non-building structures, such as bridges, dams, and utility system elements.

Non-Structural Mitigation

Non-Structural Mitigation involves retrofitting a building's non-structural elements. The nonstructural elements of a building are those elements that will not cause a building to collapse if they fail, and include exterior elements, interior elements, building electrical, mechanical and plumbing systems, and contents.

2.1.1 Hazard: Flood

Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood

Probable Mitigation Measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Desalting and deepening of water channel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental program & MGNREGA 	Regularly
Construction of embankments/protection wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Development • Forest department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental program • MGNREGA watershed • Integrated coastal zone management programme 	0 to 5 years
Departmental program & MGNREGA, watershed, Integrated coastal zone management programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental program • MGNREGA 	Regularly
Repair and maintenance of Flood Channels, canals, natural drainage, storm water lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental or special plan 	0-1 years
Construction of Safe Shelters (new construction through different housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Panchayat 		Regularly

schemes.			
Protection wall and bamboo and vegetative cover against river level intrusion and land erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest and Rural development, Agriculture department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department schemes • MGNREGA, 	0-6 months
Desalting of water bodies like river and ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation • Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGA Land Development 	Regularly

Table 6: Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood

Probable Mitigation Measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Safety audit of existing and proposed department	Education department, health department, PWD, Rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana • Other Housing schemes 	Regularly
Promotion of Traditional, local and innovative practices like bamboo, Rafts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDMA • DRDA • Panchayat • Recreational spaces • Self-help groups • Youth groups • Social workers • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building plan for disaster management at all level 	Regularly
Capacity building of volunteers and technicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building plan for disaster management at all level 	Regularly
Awareness generation on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental Scheme 	Regularly

health and safety of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural development 		
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Table 7: Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood

2.1.2 Hazard: Drought

Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought

Probable Mitigation Measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Development of Pasture land in common property, seed farms and trust land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDMA • DRDA • Rural Development • Panchayats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental Scheme • MGNREGA 	0-3 years
Rain Water Harvesting storage tanks at household level and public buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDMA • DRDA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGA 	0-3 years
Structures for water harvesting and recharging like wells, ponds, check dams, farm ponds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD • DDC • Rural development • Irrigation and water resource department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGA • Watershed programs • Departmental schemes 	0-3 years
Development of fodder plots/ banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDMA • Agriculture department. • Animal husbandry department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDMP • Development plan 	Regularly
Repair and maintenance, de silting of water sources, check dams, hand pumps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation • Rural Development • water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGA • Watershed 	0-3 years

Table 8: Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought

Probable Mitigation Measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Listing/ developing shelf of work for drought proofing/ scarcity works including Identification of potential sites of water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Development • DDMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGS 	Regularly
Farmer education to practice drought resistant crops and efficient water use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and horticulture department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental schemes 	Regularly
Set up control mechanism for regulated water use (ponds, small dams, check dams) on the early onset.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panchayats 		Regularly

Table 9: Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought

2.1.3 Hazard: Road Accidents

Structural Mitigation Measures for Road Accidents:

Structural Mitigation Measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/ scheme	Time frame
Construction of Dividers on overcrowded road.	PWD		
Setup and maintenance of the traffic signals in squares	PWD, Police Department		
Construction of bypass road for highways passing through cities	PWD		
Retrofitting and			

maintenance of roads, dividers, road safety symbols and speed breakers			
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Table 10: Structural Mitigation Measures for Road Accidents

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Road Accidents:

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/ scheme	Time frame
Set up of high way safety patrolling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police department 		Every day
Fully trained fire brigade personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Fire brigade office 		Monthly training
Awareness by road safety symbols, and through wall paintings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic control department. • RTO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle insurance 	
Up gradation of facilities in hospitals nearby highway.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private hospitals • Government hospitals • District Health department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health insurance 	

Table 11: Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Road Accidents

2.1.4 Hazard: Epidemics

Structural Mitigation Measures for Epidemics

Structural Mitigation Measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/ scheme	Time frame
Setup of monitoring centres for surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District health department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Development 	Every month

		Plan	
Set up of health centres in the vicinity of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District health department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Development Plan 	Regularly
Up gradation of rural hospitals with facilities like blood bank, surgical facilities and pathology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Development Plan 	Regularly

Table 12: Structural Mitigation Measures for Epidemics

Non- Structural Mitigation for Epidemics

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/ scheme	Time frame
Preparation Contingency plan for response for vulnerable regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District health department • PRIs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District development plan. 	Yearly
Mapping of health centres, inventories of drugs & vaccines, laboratory set up, no. of doctors and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District health department 		Regularly
First aid training, and Public health awareness programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education department • District health department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarwa Shiksha Abhiyan • National Rural Health Mission 	Regularly

Table 13: Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Epidemics

2.1.5 Hazard: Fire

Structural Mitigation Measures for Fire

Structural mitigation measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/scheme	Time frame
Installation of sprinklers, fire extinguisher, sand buckets	District fire department, PWD		Once
Installation of fire/ smoke alarms	District fire department, PWD		Once
Provision of proper and wide fire exit with direction signs	District fire department, PWD		Once
Use of fire-proof materials in construction	PWD		Once

Table 14: Structural Mitigation Measures for Fire

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Fire

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/ scheme	Time frame
Preparation of emergency plan	District fire department	District development plan.	Yearly
Preparation of evacuation plans	District fire department	District development plan	Yearly
Fire safety trainings/education	District fire department, District education department.	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan	Regularly

Table 15: Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Fire

2.1.6 Hazard: Heat Wave

Structural Mitigation Measures for Heat Wave

Structural mitigation measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/scheme	Time frame
Provision of temporary shelters for homeless people	District Administration, District health department		Yearly
Provision of cotton clothes, trampoline sheets, medicine, ORS.	District Administration, DDMA, District health department		Yearly

Table 16: Structural Mitigation Measures for Heat Wave

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Heat Wave

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/scheme	Time frame
Provision of alert mechanism to warn people about heat wave	District administration, DDMA,	National health mission	Yearly (particularly summer)
Programmes to aware people for preventive measures.	District administration, DDMA, District health department	National health mission	Yearly (particularly summer)

Table 17: Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Heat Wave

3. Disaster Risk Reduction Plan

“Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development”.

The Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (DRR) of district comprised of activities and measures that, if performed and supported the district will tend towards reducing the risks of disasters including those associated to climate-induced hazards. The plan prepared is based on consultations conducted with the communities, key line departments and on field assessment performed in vulnerable villages. Thus, it recommends building upon the gaps observed in the process of disaster management in the district. Moreover, this plan also lists the major developmental schemes and programmes, which can be lined up with DRR and disaster recovery with in the district. DRR Planning is a long - term strategy and links disaster management with developments and it requires involvement of multiple stakeholders for its effective planning.

The disaster risk reduction actions in this roadmap will amplify the district in building its Resilient. It is based on five building blocks keeping in mind the two distinct demographic profiles of rural and urban area.

- Resilient Villages
- Resilient Livelihoods
- Resilient Critical infrastructure
- Resilient Basic Services
- Resilient Cities

3.1 Capacity Building

Capacity building serves as an integral component of disaster risk reduction. Lack of adequate capacities amongst all the concerned stakeholders proves to be a major hurdle in successful implementation of disaster mitigation and recovery programmes. Capacity building can be seen as a by-product effective learning and training. Capacity is the combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk or the effects of a disaster.

3.2 Recommendations for Disaster Risk Reduction

- One of the important measures to be undertaken by the DDMA towards DRR is to establish and strengthen District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) and Flood Control Room need to be to its par excellence.
- The District Crisis Management Group (DCMG) is not formally organized at district level. It is recommended that the CMG be created and their members should get regular trainings.
- There is a need to form and document the list of stakeholders for disaster response which is not readily available within the district administration. This is a critical element when it comes to preparedness.
- Therefore, it is strongly recommended that the district administration should prepare and fill all the contact details, which will help as quick reference during emergencies. Regular meetings should be organized with these stakeholders in order to improve the coordination between them.
- All the Disaster response mechanisms and Incident Command System should be placed and awareness about them should be spread. Disaster response equipment need to be monitored and regular stock should be maintained. All the Loss and Damage Assessment and First-hand Information should be regularly documented.
- There is no early warning system placed at panchayat and at district levels. Most of the warnings are given only by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and other central institutes/organizations.
- In this regard, the district administration should revise the mechanism currently adopted for early warning and ensure that every concerned stakeholder is included and communicated in a timely manner as per the block-wise hazards.
- Human resources are less in many departments, schools and Anganwadis, which is hampering the lives of the women and children who are the strength of the communities.
- Department wise trainings about disaster management should be set on monthly basis to ensure skilled workforce. Moreover mock-Drills and Emergency Management Exercise have to be planned and conducted on regular basis.
- Key buildings such as schools, Anganwadi, panchayats, community halls requiring retrofit or repair, were identified need immediate attention.

- Accountable and transparent Panchayati Raj Institutions PRI's and governance are essential for integrating risk issues into a sustainable DRR process.
- Inclusive of all genders and marginalized communities must be there in community consultations, decision making and implementation to move from policies to practices.
- Policies for each disaster such as drought, floods, fire, accidents, epidemics, man animal conflicts need to establish a clear set of principles or operating guidelines to govern the management of disasters and its impacts, as well as the development of a preparedness plan that lays out a strategy to achieve these objectives.
- Proper monitoring of risk assessment and identification of appropriate risk reduction measures should be done on regular basis, which are the core components of any policy and plan.
- Policy mechanisms to ensure that drought and floods risk reduction strategies are carried out and enforced regularly.
- New approach undertaking pro-active initiatives to involve techno-social-cultural-economic-environmental-governance initiatives. The emergence of smart phones and its wide range of users cannot be ignored as a resource which can be used for multiple purposes like imparting training programmes, updates and basic Do's and Don'ts of different disaster events. Social factors including education, awareness and social capital will determine to a large extent the success and failure of these strategies.
- The ideas of economic disparity and the brutality of market forces and logistic and supply chain of products were recorded during post disaster needs planning for its smooth functioning of sustainable livelihood practices.

DRR Initiatives that need attention

Priorities	Programs	Main concerns
Policies/Schemes/Programs	Village level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mukhya Mantri Baans Baadi Yojana • Mahatari Jatan Yojana- Nutrition diet for pregnant women • Mukhya Mantri Amrit Yojana- 	Regular monitoring and evaluation

	<p>Nutrition diet to Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mukhya Mantri Amrit Yojana to eradicating malnutrition in Chhattisgarh• Mukhya Mantri Khadya or Poshan Suraksha Yojana• Mukhya Mantri Bal Sandarbh Yojana healthcare scheme• Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana• Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojana• Dindayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana• Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana• Van Bhumi Adhikar patta• Pradhan Mantri Tirth Yatra Yojana Suchna Kranti Yojana• Mukhya Mantri Paduka yojana• Jananni Suraksha Yojana <p>State level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mahatma Gandhi National Rural• Employment Guarantee Schemes• Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana in Naya Raipur• Pradhan Mantri Ujwala Yojna• Pradhanmantri Krishi Shinchai Yojana• Pradhanmantri Mudra Yojna• Sanjeevni Express• Swatch Bharat mission	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dindayal Upadhay Gram Jyoti Yojana • Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana • Pradhanmantri Suraksha Bima Yojana • Mukhya Mantri Kanya Vivah Yojana • Swaraswati Cycle yojana • Mission Smart City Raipur <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Make in India ➤ Standup India ➤ Digital India ➤ Startup India 	
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Meteorological department • Krishi Vigyan Kendra • Public Health Centers • Government Hospitals • Gram Panchayats • Schools • College • Anganwadi • Fire stations • Collectorate 	Regular evaluation and plannig
Plans, Sop's and Financial Management	Planning for triangular linkage between field, district and state control room	Yearly basis
Infrastructure, materials and equipment	School and Anganwadi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency and first aid kits • Toilets • Grain Storage trunks 	Every six Month

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPG Connections • Water taps • Playgrounds • Fire Extinguisher <p>Gram panchayats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood rescue equipment's • Fire rescue equipment's • Warning alarms <p>Village level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning alarms on dams and rivers • Bridges on rivers, Roads ill fields and rivers • Community halls • Safe shelters • Fencing of forests areas • Warehouse • PHC's • Medicine shops 	
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stocking of the sand bags, alerting people near highly vulnerable pockets. • Stocking of food grains and other essential things in Gram panchayats or ware house. • Village tanks • Emergency facilities 108, 100, 102 Mehtari Express. • Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 	Need to Strengthen
Public Awareness and Education	Wash and Sanitation	Regularly
Risk Assessments	Establish warning systems between	Regularly

	the local to district level with media.	
DRR Programs and Schemes	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Providing relief in case of casualty due to natural calamities under Revenue Book Circular 6(4). As per the revised provisions.	Regularly

Table 18: DRR Initiatives that need attention

Ongoing efforts will be towards capacity building, strengthening the functioning of district level institutions like District Disaster Management Authorities and public awareness campaigns.

3.3 Mainstreaming DRR in Development National Flagship Schemes

S.No.	Name Of Schemes	Eligibility	Benefits	DRR Integration
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes	Any adult who does work physically .	The scheme provides a legal right to employment for adult members of rural households. At least one-third beneficiaries have to be women. Wages must be paid according to the wages specified for agricultural labourers in the state under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, unless the central government notifies a wage rate (this should not be less than Rs.60 per day).	Increasing the wage rate in rural areas and strengthening the rural economy through the creation of infrastructure assets.
2	PradhanMantri Aawas Yojana in Atal nagar	Economical Weaker Section Household	Chhattisgarh Housing Board will construct homes for EWS and LIG categories	Provide affordable housing to Economical Weaker

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			under the PM Awas Yojana in Atal Nagar	Section will allow them to invest in other productive capital
3	PradhaMantri Gram Sadak Yojana	Unconnected Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (census 2001)	Rural road connectivity would promote access to economic and productive employment oppurtunities	Improved road networks would enhance the capacity of rural communities
4	PradhanMantri Ujwala Yojna	BPL households	Replacing the unclean cooking fuels mostly used in the rural India with the clean and more efficient LPG (Liquified Petroleum Gas)	Clean fuel will help BPL families ensure healthy and smoke free environment within house. It will minimise the burden of women to fetch wooden fuel.
5	Pradhanmantri Krishi Shinchai Yojana	Farmers	Expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies (more crops per drop), and introduce sustainable water conservation practices.	Improved irrigation facility lead to increase in the productivity of farmer. Drought prone areas become resilient to water scarcity.
6	Dindayal Upadhay Gram	Rural Population	Rural electrification: Providing round the clock	Separation of agriculture and non-

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	Jyoti Yojana		power to rural households and adequate power to agricultural consumers.	agriculture feeders would facilitate judicious rostering of supply to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas.
7	Pradhanmantri Mudra Yojna	Person who want initiate Micro enterprise	It would develop micro enterprise sector in the country by extending various support including financia; support in the form of refinance.	Employment generation and increase in economic activity.
8	Swacch Bharat mission	All people	Elimination of Open defecation and Eradication of Manual Scavenging.	Improve Sanitation will limit the diseases caused due to open defecation.
9	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	All people	It will insure access to various financial services like availability of basic savings bank acoount, access to need based credit, remittances facility, insurance amd pension to the excluded sections i.e. weaker sections and low income groups.	Financial inclusion of the marginalised people
10	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	Farmers	Scheme provides insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of	It would stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming.

			natural calamities, pests and diseases.	
11	Make in India	Companies, Labour Force	Encourage national, as well as multinational companies to manufacture their products in India	Build Economic Capital.
12	Digital India	All people	E-governance initiative, major projects such as railway computerization, land record computerization, etc which focused mainly on the development of information systems.	Spread awareness related to agriculture, climatic conditions and early warnings.

Table 19: Mainstreaming DRR in Development National Flagship Schemes

3.4 Mainstreaming DRR in Development State level Flagship Schemes

S.No.	Name Of Schemes	Eligibility	Benefits	DRR Integration
1	Mukhya Mantri Baans baadi Yojana	Villagers from the poor family	Poor people will be given high quality bamboo plants to grow it in free of cost. It can be grown in the backyard of the house with required small space. Fulfil the economic needs of the poor and future demand of Bamboo.	Will help to fulfil the economic need of the poor and the marginalize during the time of emergency situations.
2	Mahatari Jatan Yojana-Nutrition diet for pregnant women	Pregnant women at Aganwadi centers	Provide nutritious diet and ready to eat food to pregnant women.	Provide nutrition and protein to weaker section unable to afford

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				nutritional food, during disasters.
3	Mukhya Mantri Amrit Yojana- Nutrition diet to children	Children at Aganwadi centers	The scheme is to provide nutritious diet to children at Aganwadi centers.	Provide nutrition and protein to the childrens for the families who are unable to afford supplementary food, especially rural areas farmers in economic losses due to floods and droughts.
4	Mukhya Mantri Amrit Yojana to eradicate malnutrition in Chhattisgarh	Children aged between 6 to 9 years once every week	Special drive of eradicating malnutrition, nutritious milk will be distributed.	Reduce mortality rate and children at high risk.
5	Mukhya Mantri Khadya or Poshan Suraksha Yojana	All ration card holders	Ration will be distributed to existing beneficiaries holding ration cards after taking affidavit given by nodal officer.	Ensure weaker sections that lack purchasing power to buy enough food to quench their hunger are able to purchase atleast rice and wheat through ration shops at cheap prices. Meet the requirement of sustainable development goal of zero hunger.
6	Mukhya Mantri	Children	Provide health check-up	Increasing life

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	Bal Sandarbh Yojana- Healthcare scheme		and medical counselling facility to children suffering from severe malnutrition and other crisis.	expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality.
7	Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojana	EWS and LPG applicants	Provide a financial assistance to the eligible EWS and LIG applicants, housing schemes under EWS and LIG homes will be constructed.	Provide save shelters to people who cannot afford to build houses. Helps people to build resilience.
8	Dindayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana	Rural areas	To provide continuous power supply to rural India.	Help farmers in irrigation facilities.
9	Suchna Kranti Yojana	Youth	Provide free smart phones to the youth in the state. The state government has announced the scheme to promote digitization in the state for making the youth digitally literate.	Help to spread awareness related to agricultural, rainfall and early warning.
10	Sanjeevani Express	People of Chhattisgarh	108 Sanjeevani Express Ambulance service	Ambulance service is one of the integral components of health care to pregnant women, children during emergencies. The transport component is known to contribute

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				to accelerate the achievement of various Millennium Development goals, including reducing maternal and infant mortalities.
11	Mukhya Mantri Kanya Vivah Yojana	Daughters	To relieve poor families from expenses of organizing marriage ceremonies, to encourage mass marriage, to curb social evil of dowry system, and to refrain from unnecessary expenses on marriage ceremonies.	The scheme reduces stress of poor farmers who fall in debt or take loans for their daughters marriages, and unable to pay due to failure of crops or less productivity or drought.
12	Saraswati Cycle Yojana	Girls of IX standard	To ensure the cent percent enrolment of girls (BPL, SC and ST) who have passed class VIII and to ensure their retention up to the class XII. To improve the girl's enrolment, attendance and retention upto class XII, continuation of education till 12 th standard. To ensure that the girl's students continue their education beyond the level of primary.	Girls are the agents of change their priorities and needs have been taken into account. In rural areas girls are forced into household work, fetch water or look after their siblings and was unaware of the sanitation and hygiene conditions. By providing cycles it motivates them to continue education

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				and become self dependent.
13	Mission Smart City	Civilians	To provide the civilians with high quality modern and efficient Municipal services, sustainable development and sound environmental management.	Infrastructural development and better construction enhance resilient structure which incorporates indigenous knowledge and modern techniques.
14	Suchita Yojana	Government Schools	To encourage girls about their personal and menstrual hygiene. Helping pupils in overcoming hesitation, they face while buying sanitary napkins from the markets.	Helps to maintain sanitation and hygiene and prevent girls from diseases.

Table 20: Mainstreaming DRR in Development State level Flagship Schemes

4. Climate Change Actions

Climate change has increased the intensity and frequency of disaster events around the world resulting in massive destruction with regard to loss of human lives, livelihoods, infrastructure, environment etc thereby disrupting the social, economic and cultural setup. Risks related to change of climate have become a major concern regarding the sustainability of livelihood options, infrastructure, ecosystem services and the local economy especially for the South Asian nations. An increase has been witnessed in the magnitude and frequency of precipitation related hazards such as floods, droughts, landslides, typhoons, cyclones and so on.

India has also been a witness to natural and climate induced devastations. The unique geo-climatic, socio-economic conditions and developmental indicators make the nation even more vulnerable to a kaleidoscope of hazardous events such as droughts, floods, cyclones, landslides, forest fires and so on. Events such as the Chennai floods, Thane Cyclone, Uttarakhand cloud burst, Assam floods etc- have resulted in emerging of serious concerns regarding disaster response, preparedness and mitigation at various levels. About Chhattisgarh, a study was done by the Human Development Institute, New Delhi, in which several drought-hit districts have been identified. This includes Bastar, Bilaspur, Janjgir-Champa, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Durg, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Kabirdham, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Korea, Raipur, Rajnandgaon and Sarguja etc.

Sector Specific Activities for Climate Change

Sector	Invention Type	Activities
Agriculture	Improved practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing and deploying resources for adoption of multi-cropping as a practice.• Developing cold storage facilities at the district level for safe storage perishable horticulture, forest and food products.• Crop diversification to cope with increasing climatic variability.• Introduction of sprinkler and drip irrigation systems and better drainage network.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and strengthening of flood walls or embankments along the rivers.
	Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping the potential for growth of agro and forest based industries in each district. • Proper implementation of insurance based measures for transfer of risks incurred from loss of harvest, from farmer to government.
	Conservation of water and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of steps for minimizing losses incurred through water and soil such as agro-forestry, integrated watershed management, water harvesting through check dams, renovation of existing ponds as agriculture is primarily rain-fed. • Renovation of traditional water management systems.
	Forecasting and early warning systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of early warning systems and weather services through advanced agro-systems.
	Integrated nutrient and pest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and education on integrated nutrition and management of pests along with promotion and integration of conservation agriculture. • Applying fertilizers based on soil quality, thereby increasing the efficiency of fertilizers and decrease in pollution of ground water and soil.
Disaster Management	Research and Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based disaster risk management activities, establishing search and rescue teams in every village. • Integration of indigenous techniques with better scientific management. • Encouragement of traditional practices and indigenous knowledge for mitigating risks.
	Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mock drills and first aid training in schools and colleges. • Training village authorities in hazard and vulnerability mapping activities in coordination with community members or representatives.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparedness of emergency response plans and safety evacuation plans in various public buildings.
	Vulnerability and Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of vulnerable structures in urban as well as rural areas. • Relocation and resettlement of most vulnerable groups and structures to safer and better locations.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the variations in various climatic parameters through establishment of automated weather stations and satellite signals. • Monitoring training of concerned authorities according to their requirements and for enhancement of their potentials for mitigating future disaster risks; alongwith periodic evaluation and valuable feedbacks. • Preparing regular audit reports of various departments highlighting their progress and drawbacks with regard to disaster risk reduction and mitigation. • Establishing close coordination and sharing of information regarding plans of various line departments.
Water resources and Sanitation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular review and feedback sessions of the functional hydrological stations, automated weather and rain gauge stations. • Developing curriculums of educational institutions, especially in rural areas for mass awareness regarding relevance of water conservation and proper sanitation measures. • Developing and deploying capacity building initiatives for professionals of various departments as well as among various Panchayats and municipal wards, so that they can pass it on to other people in their areas. • Promoting the disadvantages of open defecation and significance of various initiatives such as ‘Gramin Seat’ through intensive social communication, street plays, banners and so on.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving drainage networks and periodic evaluation of drinking water sources present in village. • Regular testing and treatment of water sources in rural and urban areas for preventing eutrophication and loss of aquatic flora and fauna.
Forests and Biodiversity	Conservation of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and documentation on amount of remaining green cover and its exposure to various anthropogenic risks. • Preventing diversion of forest lands for non-forest purposes. • Preventing the spread of invasive species and encouraging growth of indigenous species of flora. • Conservation of existing ground water sources and promotion of sustainable livelihoods through institutional development initiatives such as Joint Forest Management (JFM), SHG's and so on. • Wetland conservation.
	Intervention in forest and non-forest areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear demarcation of areas accessible to people, especially to communities dependent on forest for meeting their daily requirements.
	Awareness and Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies on traditional and religious beliefs of tribals that tally with conservation of biodiversity. • Awareness on ecosystem services, eco-friendly and green technologies for maintaining equilibrium between development and conservation of biodiversity.
	Fire Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting appropriate measures for preventing spread of forest fires, especially during the dry season.
Urban Development	Management of solid waste and waste water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive and sustainable approach for managing solid waste and waste water from households, taking into consideration the availability of dumping sites and their proximity to human habitation.
	Adoption of renewable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing strategic plans for improving energy

		<p>efficiency of households, including plans for bringing in the use of alternative and renewable sources of energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging innovation and competitiveness in renewable energy sources for mitigating and adapting to climate change.
	Improving resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing community based disaster risk management and advance earning systems for improving the adaptive capacity of habitats and households to climate change. • Establishing a committee for looking after the conservation of urban water bodies, green and open spaces and treatment of waste water. • Maintenance of peri urban spaces especially in busy locations in urban areas. • Promotion and adoption of energy efficient codes for urban housing projects and various other programmes.
Transport	Transport infrastructure, planning and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and ensuring the availability and use of cleaner energy sources for fuel. • Car pooling can be used as an alternative. • Ensuring pollution certificates for all the vehicles and confirming that the emitted pollution levels are within the permitted amount.
Energy	Conservation and improvement in energy efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the use of solar powered lights, heaters, pumps and other such renewable sourced energy products. • Introducing smart grid metering systems in households and public buildings.
Industries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular check on pollutants released by industries in air as well as water bodies. • Promoting use of pollution control mechanisms and filters. • Building awareness regarding adoption of GHG mitigation measures, energy audits, benefits of fuel switching and so on.

<p>Human Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of a Climate Change Cell in the health department as well as various sub-cells within the district level. • Developing emergency response plans and conducting mock drills in PHC's and CHC's. • Spreading awareness on adoption of Sphere Standards while conducting emergency response during and after disasters. • Training and sensitization programmes with proper feedbacks for department personnel as well as community members. • Development, training and deployment of disaster management teams in every PHC and CHC for responding to impact of extreme climatic variations.
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Table 21: Sector Specific Activities for Climate Change

Initiatives for Mitigating Climate Change

<p>Initiatives to mitigate disasters (intensified by climate change)</p>	<p>Initiatives to mitigate climate change</p>
<p>Development and deployment of strategies and action plans for reducing vulnerability to disasters.</p>	<p>Promotion of renewable energy sources including an increase in the share and utilization of alternative fuels.</p>
<p>Improvement coordination among various line departments and agencies for improving management of risks and response to disasters.</p>	<p>Promoting energy efficient technology, especially in buildings, transportation, industrial set ups and household appliances.</p>
<p>Upgrading and retrofitting of important infrastructural set-ups in hazardous areas according to recommended building codes.</p>	<p>Total implementation of Green India Mission and other such initiatives.</p>
<p>Improving access to information regarding specific hazard and vulnerabilities as well as communication campaigns through</p>	<p>Reduction in the amount of emissions especially from the transport and industrial sector.</p>

infotainment, especially in high risk zones	
Periodic HRVC activities in close coordination with community members or representatives for making disaster friendly plans, including those induced by anthropogenic factors.	Reduction in emissions from solid waste and waste water from households

Table 22: Initiatives for Mitigating Climate Change

5. Capacity Building and Training Measures

5.1 Capacity Building

As per the DM Act (2005), capacity-building includes:

1. Identification of existing resources and resources to be acquired or created;
2. Acquiring or creating resources identified under sub-clause (i)
3. Organization and training of personnel and coordination of such trainings for effective management of disasters.

The primary purpose of capacity-building in disaster management is to reduce risk and thus make communities safer. This can be done by increasing resilience and enhancing coping capacities. Effective capacity-building requires the active participation of all those who are tasked with it. It must, therefore, include maintaining a comprehensive and up-to-date district disaster management resource inventory, awareness generation, education and systematized training.

The district collector should ensure the following activities of the entire district, and the various heads of departments should ensure capacity-building of their respective departments. Furthermore, the nodal officers should, in coordination with the HODs, procure relevant equipments for disaster management activities.

5.2 Institutional Capacity Building

Institutional capacity-building will be structured upon a level-system that will be designed to bring officials and professionals from multiple fields and skill-sets at the district level. The DDMA will utilize the abilities and expertise of representatives from following areas, structured in the form of levels on the basis of priority.

Chhattisgarh Academy of Administration (CGAA) holds responsibility at the State level for conducting training programs on Disaster Management in all the districts of Chhattisgarh. The trainings take place for three to five days and involve district officials from various departments, as per the specificities of the training being conducted. It is incumbent upon these officials to attend the trainings for which they have been nominated. The officials in charge of updating the DDMP are also responsible for keeping track of all trainings

conducted and at the time of updating the plan, they shall include the names and contact details of all officials from district who have attended any disaster management related training in the past six- months. This will ensure the availability of trained human resources capable of dealing with disasters at the district level.

The various stakeholders to be trained are NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), social workers, youth organizations, National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), school teachers and school children. Training is the most important, essential and central activity of all capacity development.

Training is the most important, essential and central activity of all capacity development programmes. Trained personnel respond much better to different disasters in time and appreciate the need for preventive measures. Systems, measures and initiatives would be taken to ensure intensive training for building up of human resources, especially to improve disaster awareness, safety and enhance capabilities of disaster managers at various levels.

5.3 India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)

IDRN is a web based information system, which is a list of devices, efficient human resources and critical supply management for emergency response. The primary focus is to make decision makers able to find answers to the availability of the necessary tools and human resources to deal with any emergencies. This database will enable them to assess the level of preparation for specific vulnerabilities.

Each user of all the districts of the state has been given a unique username and password through which they can update data entry and data in IDRN for available resources in their district.

The IDRN network has the functionality to generate several question choices on the basis of important supplies, with specific tools, skilled human resources and their location along with the contact details.

5.4 Department wise Roles and Responsibilities of HODs

Departments	Roles and Responsibilities of HODs
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation and training of weather watch group for the purpose of monitoring crops in the district. • Keeping in place disaster management protocols for the hazards of drought, flood, hailstorm, etc. • Formation of rapid damage assessment teams for assessing the condition of soil, fields, irrigation systems and any other damage to crops in post-disaster situations.
Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the formation of rapid damage assessment teams capable of examining and assessing damage caused to livestock, feed and fodder, and other things within the domain of animal husbandry.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation and training of damage and needs assessment teams within the department. • Provision of trainings in first aid and basic survival skills for teachers and students in the district. • To check whether education and awareness programs are in the curriculum. • Capacity-building at the institutional level should be enhanced by carrying out various activities under the School Safety Programme (SSP).
CSEB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the timely purchase of electric equipments necessary for maintaining a state of adequate preparedness and for speedy and efficient disaster response, through the appropriate channels of the district administration.
Fire Services	<p>Conducting :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire-safety trainings for all district officials. • Safety audits of various government and civilian buildings in order to check whether they are compliant with fire-safety norms. • Regular mock-drills should for fire-fighting and evacuation procedures. • Training programs on disaster management by CDM, CGAA from time to time.
Civil Defense & Home Guards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of trainings for volunteers in Search and Rescue (SAR), first aid, traffic management, dead body management, evacuation, shelter and camp management, mass care and crowd management.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange for the purchase of Search and rescue (SAR) equipments through appropriate channels of the district administration.
Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the formation and training of teams within the department for catching wild/escaped animals which pose a threat to human safety.
RTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of training to drivers, conductors and staff in first aid and basic life saving techniques. • Adequate stocking/replenishing of first aid kits and maintenance of fire extinguishers in all vehicles and depots in the district.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation and training of damage and need assessment teams within the department. • Provision of trainings for Quick Response Medical teams (QRMTs) of paramedics, mobile medical teams, psychological first aid teams and psycho-social care teams. • Arrange for timely procurement/ purchase of portable equipments for field and hospital diagnosis, triage, etc. • Provision of trainings for health attendants and ambulance staff in first aid and life- saving techniques. • Provision of training to members of local communities in health and hygiene practices. • Enhancing capacity building at the institutional level by carrying out various activities related to Capacity Building and Training measures.
Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of trainings to all human resources with regard to early-warning for flood. • Arrange for timely purchase of early warning and communication equipments through appropriate channels of the district administration.
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of trained police personnel within the district in disaster management. • Conduct trainings for the police personnel to deal with various situations, an important aspect of capacity-building in the district. • Preparing for prevention of human trafficking and other activities in the aftermath of disasters.

Table 23: Department wise Roles and Responsibilities of HODs

5.5 Community Based Disaster Management

Community Based Disaster Management would ensure community members take appropriate action for disaster risk management thereby ensuring a “culture of prevention” and creation of safer communities. The concept of risk reduction through community based disaster management will help in:

- Institutionalization of community based disaster risk management in policy, planning and implementation.
- Intensive work with the community for information dissemination and awareness generation.

This would enable community groups and other stakeholders including the government to identify potential risks and vulnerabilities, assess capacities, and plan for preparedness, prevention, and mitigation to overcome the ill effects of disasters through a coordinated effort.

Work	Responsibility	Department
Community Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of weak community and the most vulnerable groups in danger. • Broadcast information about vulnerability and exposure to the community. • Promote local level disaster risk management plan through participation approach. Provide advice and guidelines wherever necessary for community disaster prevention, mitigation and preparation through local resources and participation approach. • Provide necessary resources and support for disaster risk reduction at the community level. • Review the preparation at the community level; take appropriate action to increase the capacity of the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Collector • Revenue Dept • Weather Dept • Finance Dept • Nagar Nigam Commissioner • Rural and Urban Development Dept • Panchayati Raj

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote community education, awareness and training.• Make sure to safeguard the community to predict the coming calamity and to spread the warnings timely.• Broadcast instant information at the community level in any disaster situation.	
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Table 24: Community Based Disaster Management

Volume - 3

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1. Response and Relief Measures

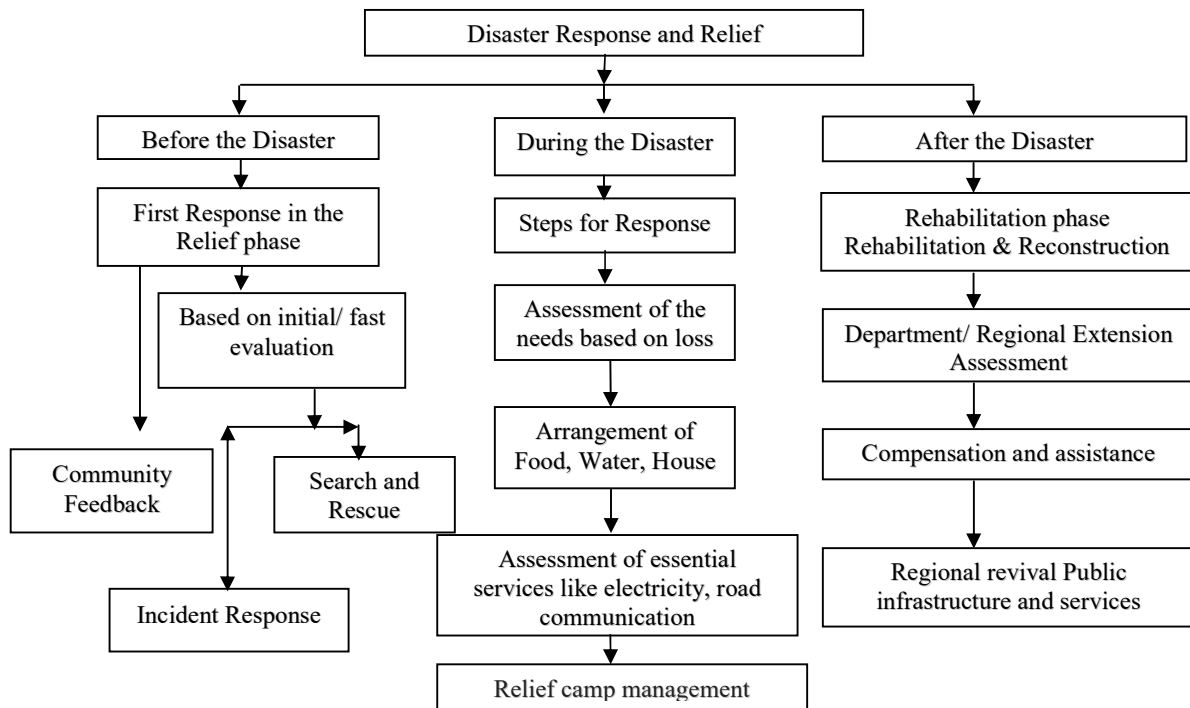
All disasters, incidental events and crisis events are extremely dynamic through which physical, mental and emotional disorders can also arise. Relief and response are the measures that are used immediately after the disaster. Their purpose is to protect the lives of the people before the disaster and the post-disaster situation, to remove their troubles, to safeguard the property and to deal with the disaster losses. Relief and response measures are generally implemented in extreme conditions. These campaigns require a large number of human resources, equipments and other resources, so it is difficult to succeed in these campaigns without adequate planning, management, training and feedback team. The extent and effectiveness of action in response to disaster can be reduced to the extent of loss and risk.

1.1 Stages of Response and Relief

Before Disaster	Warnings, Necessary Preparedness
During Disaster	First Response- Relief
After Disaster	Relief-Rectification

Table 1: Stages of Response and Relief

It involves essential work before, during, and after the disaster. Therefore it is categorized in three steps. Diagrammatic representation of relief and response are as follows-



Flowchart 1: Diagrammatic representation of Relief and Response

1.2 Pre-Disaster Relief and Response

Disasters can be divided into two parts based on early warnings and prediction -

The first type of disaster are those whose early warnings and prediction are possible.

The second type of disasters which happens accidentally, whose prediction or early warning is not possible. The pre-disaster relief and response activities are implemented for both of the above disasters. The measures taken before the occurrence of a disaster is known as disaster preparedness. The following elements are included in the pre-disaster relief and response –

- Early Warning System
- Collection of disaster related data
- Shelter Identification
- Availability of disaster related equipment at one place
- Mockdrill
- Correcting the Communication system
- High alert should be notified to the Concern Department
- High alert should be notified to the First Response Unit
- Evacuate the houses from the High Risk zone
- Accumulation of food, water, medicine etc

Flood and Drought are the major natural disaster of the Koriya district whose early warning and forecasting are possible. Fire, Road and Industrial Accident are that disaster whose early warning is not possible. It is necessary to strengthen the warning system in the district for the forecasting and warning of different types of disasters. It is proposed to amend the communication/ early warning system by the district administration. This system will work in the following steps-

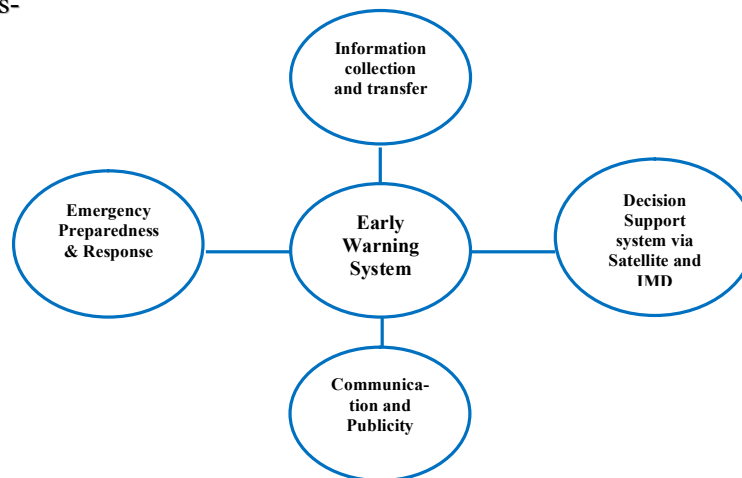
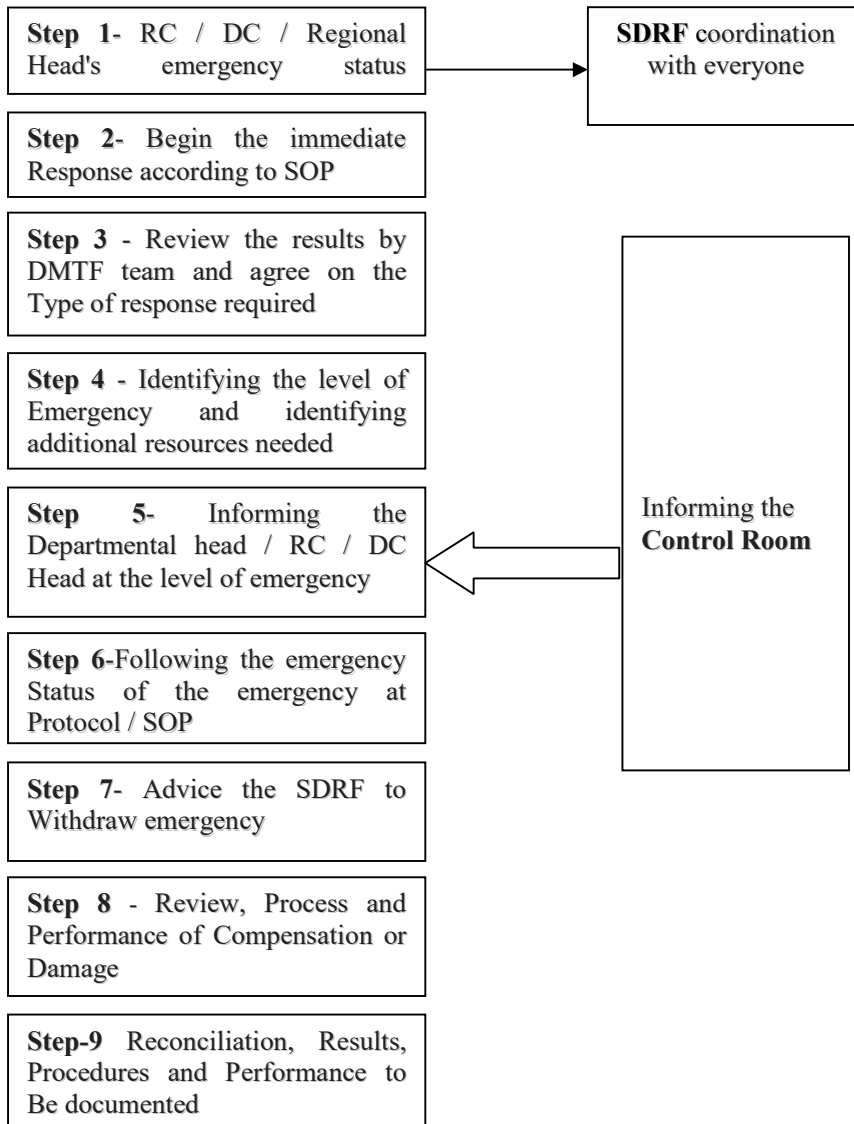


Figure 1: The Proposed Disaster Pre-Warning System of the District



Flowchart 2: Flowchart of Events for Major Emergency Response

The following institutions work at the State and National level for pre warning related to disasters –

- 1. State Disaster Management Authority**
- 2. IMD**
- 3. State Economic and Statical Department**
- 4. Remote Sensing Department and Geographical Information System**

1.3 During Disaster Relief and Response

In the event of disaster, people are mostly affected by its adverse effect. During this phase, relief and response is required. Quick and efficient action taken in response to the disaster will result in lesser damage to the human lives and property. During disaster, the district administration will follow the steps given below for relief and response

1. Formation of First Response Group
2. Activation of State government and District administration
3. Search and Rescue Team
4. Immediate reinstatement of necessary services
5. Transportation of the victims in the Shelter and Hospital
6. Maintaining peace
7. Acquisition of cranes, bulldozers and other resources as needed
8. Establishment of temporary relief camps
9. Supply of relief material
10. Assessment of damage after disaster
11. Immediate relief to the disaster victims

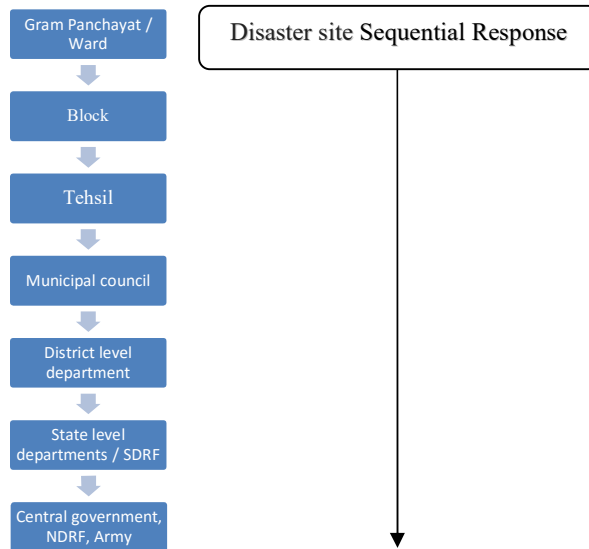
1.4 Execution of Phase II of Relief and Response in the context of Koriya District

First Response Group

After sudden disaster, it takes about 12 to 24 hours to get help, so local public / community work as a first-responder. In Koriya district, it is necessary for the people living in and around the surrounding areas to work as the first responder at the time of disaster. For this, their Training and Capacity Building are necessary.

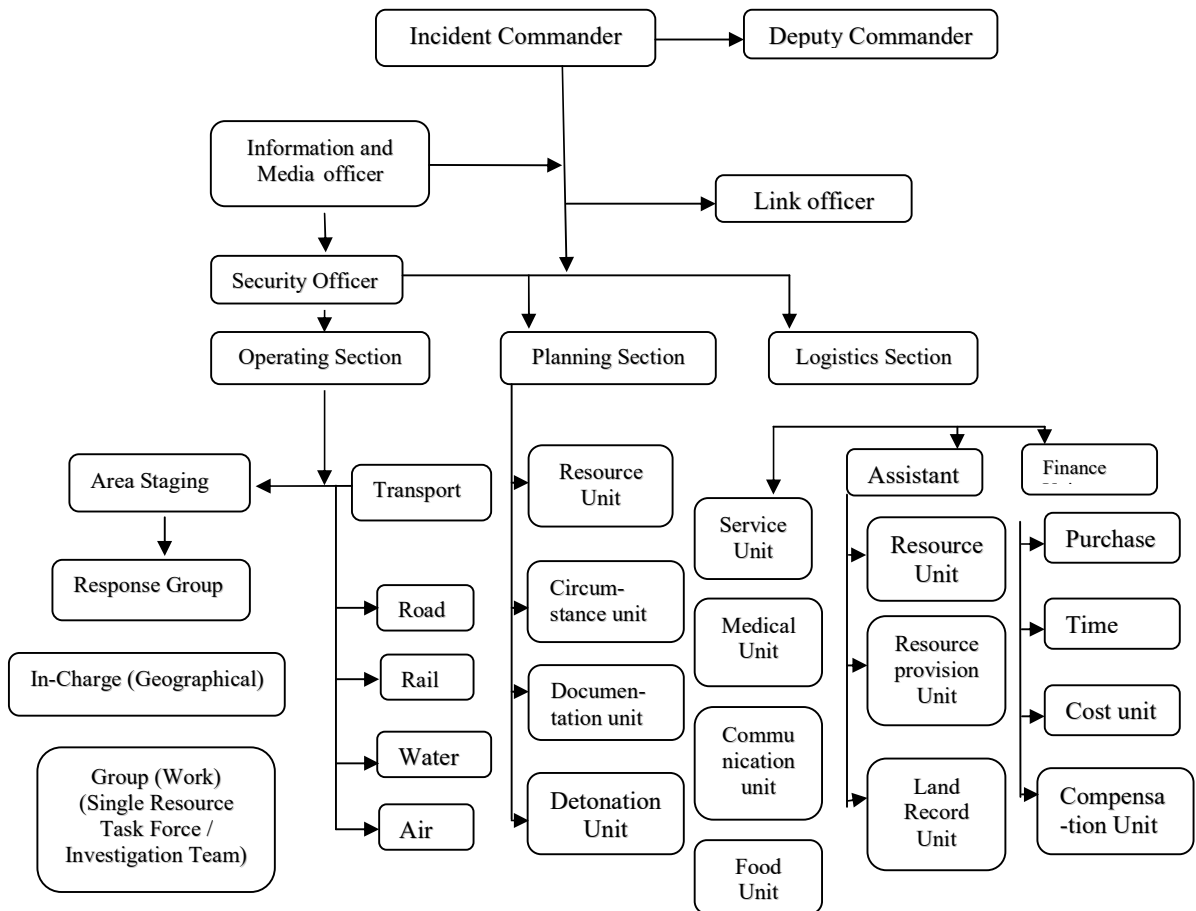
1.5 Activation of State government/ District administration

After First Responder Group it is the responsibility of Gram Panchayat, Block, Tehsil and Municipality / Council to respond towards disaster. If required help from State or Central can also be taken. The different steps of administrative response system are as follows-



Flowchart 3: Stepwise Of Administrative Response System

In order to provide quick response to the disaster, the district will need an emergency Response Team (Quick Workforce) and an Incident Response System, which can immediately control the situation by getting itself operational at the time of the disaster. The framework of the district Koriya Incident Response Team will be as follows :



Flowchart 4: Incident Response Team framework

Thus, the district's Incident Response Team framework will have four main sections. What is the procedure to activate the incident response team framework and what is to be done are the responsibility of the Command staff. The district collector (DM) will be the chief. This framework will be the spine of disaster relief and response. The head office of the incident response team will be the district office, which will work with the coordination of the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC). During the disaster, various steps and components of IRTF will be activated in a phased manner which are as follows –

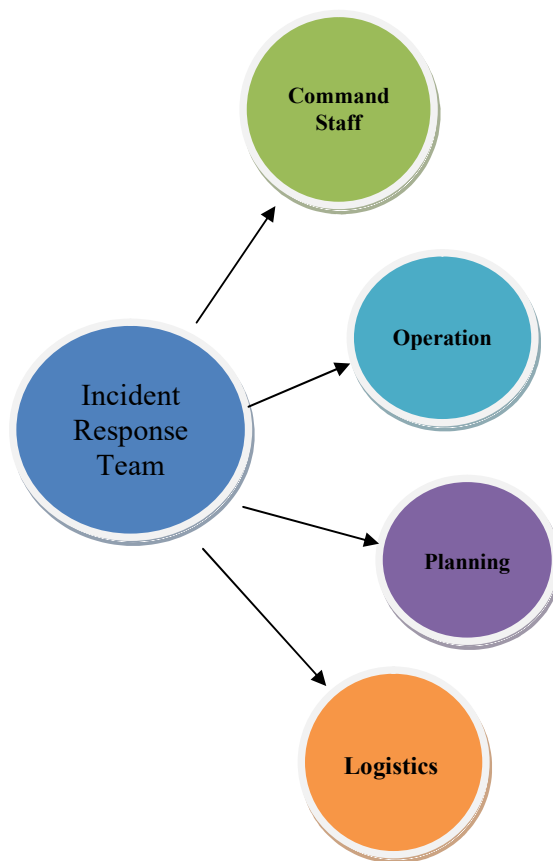


Figure 2: Incident Response Team framework (IRTF)

L - 0	This is the normal level of disaster of preparedness.
L - 1	This will be the level of disaster that can be managed at the district level.
L - 2	This will be the level of disaster that can be managed only with state-level cooperation.
L - 3	This will be the level of disaster in which the central government and the national and international cooperation will be required.

Table 2: Steps of IRTF

1.6 Post Disaster Relief and Response

It is a quick response situation against disaster. In this situation, the intensity and risk of disaster are almost diminished, but the work of relief and response continues. In this state the priorities of relief and response are changed. The main function of this stage is rehabilitation and resettlement. The post disaster relief and response phase in Koriya district are as follows-

- Assessment of detailed loss will be done by the district administration on the losses due to disaster by the local level secretary, Patwari, Kotwar, Sarpanch. This will help to assess the financial need for the rehabilitation of the affected people and the restoration of the infrastructure. Along with the losses, reasons and deficiencies in disaster management will also be kept by the department of disaster management for the betterment in the future.
- Rehabilitation of affected people.
- The major problem is rehabilitation after the disaster. People living in relief camps want to return to their homes, for this, the following measures can be taken by the district administration-
 - To provided adequate finanacial assistant from the state government to the affected people.
 - Allocation of land and financial assistance will be done as per the requirement of the affected people.
 - The district administration and the state government will ensure the basic needs like electricity, drinking water, education, medicine.

1.7 Reconstruction

Reconstruction process at the district level will be done in such a way that it replaces adverse conditions and results in a better construction which would be a lengthy process. A dedicated work group will be constituted for this purpose. The work will be monitored at the higher level, giving high priority by the PWD.

- **Regeneration of livelihood**

The major problem by the disaster affected families will be of livelihood. For this, the following efforts have been suggested -

1. Rehabilitation of the structures of shops, commercial buildings etc, so that the employment of affected people can be resumed.
2. Those who have lost livelihood resources will be provided alternative employment or financial assistance will be given to start their own employment.
3. New livelihood resources will be developed as per local requirement. In this sequence, special attention will be taken of women and weaker sections.

- **Fund Allocation and Audit**

After spending the money in disaster relief and reimbursement received from central government, state government, district administration, donors, industrial establishments and people's co-operation, its audit will be proposed, so that the money received cannot be misused.

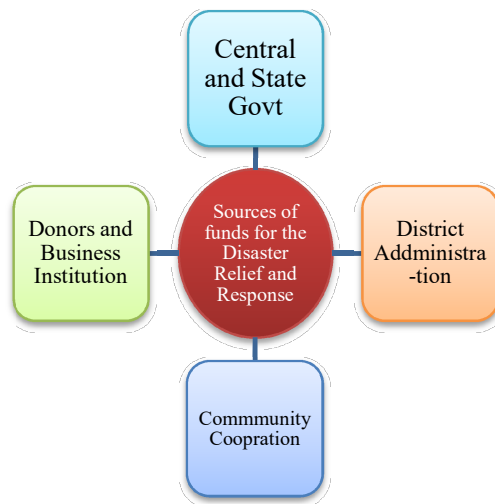


Figure 3: Sources of funds for the Disaster Relief and Response

2. Measures for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

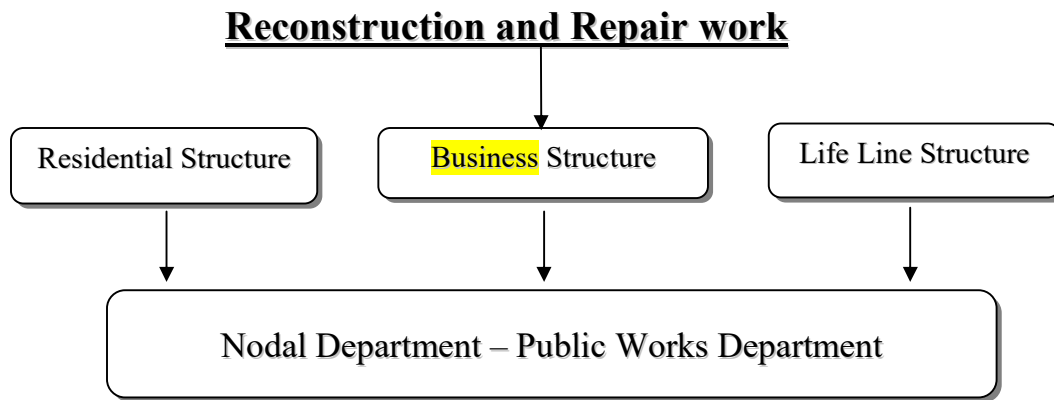
2.1 Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

Reconstruction refers to the full restoration of all services, local infrastructure, replacement of damaged physical structures, the revitalization of economy and restoration of social and cultural life. Reconstruction must be fully integrated into long-term development plans, taking into account future disaster risks and possibilities to reduce such risks by incorporating appropriate measures.

Rehabilitation refers to the actions taken in the aftermath of a disaster to enable basic services to resume functioning, assist victim's self-help efforts to repair physical damage and community facilities, revive economic activities and provide support for the psychological and social well-being of the survivors. It focuses on enabling the affected population to resume more or less normal patterns of life. Following sectors will require rehabilitation and reconstruction inputs-

- Buildings and houses in villages prone to flooding.
- Infrastructure like roads, bridges etc.
- Economic assets (including commercial and agricultural activities etc.)
- Healthcare facilities
- All other lifeline buildings

It is natural to have damage to residential buildings and administrative and other buildings at the time of disaster. Therefore, after the disaster, reconstruction and repair work is required. This work has three parts-



Flow Chart 5: Reconstruction and Repair Work

2.2 Recovery Activities

2.2.1 Short Term Recovery

Short term recovery phase starts during the first hours and days after an emergency event. The principal objectives are to restore the necessary structural and non-structural facilities. The short-term recovery with urgent measures to be undertaken includes the following –

- Communication networks
- Rehabilitation
- Drinking water supply
- Health care facilities
- Food and Clothes
- Debris removal and disposal of corpse and carcass
- Mass care/sheltering and housing
- Roads and bridges
- Electricity supply
- Drainage and sewage
- Reconstruction and recovery of lifeline buildings

2.2.2 Long Term Recovery

Long term recovery efforts must focus on redeveloping and restoring the socio-economic viability of the disaster areas. The reconstruction phase requires a substantial commitment of time and resources by government and non-governmental organizations. The activities involved would most often be the result of a catastrophic event that has caused substantial, long term damage over a very large area. However, there has been no history of catastrophic events in Koriya . In case of any future catastrophic disaster, the following efforts shall be made-

- Long term reconstruction of public infrastructures and social services damaged by the disaster.
- Re-establishment of adequate housing to replace that which has been destroyed.
- Restoration of jobs which were lost.
- Restoration of the economic base of the disaster areas.

In the district disaster management plan, the following programs will be included in quick or short term programs-

- Reinstatement of most essential services
- Reconstruction of infrastructure
- Rebuilding
- Subsidies
- Rehabilitation of affected people

In the long term rehabilitation scheme of the district, the following objectives are to be obtained in the long run-

- Reforming the lives of affected people.
- Availability of mental therapist, counselling in the affected areas, so that people can forget the bad experiences.
- Continuous efforts to improve the quality of life of the people.
- Long term efforts like life insurance for providing economic protection to the people.
- Problem Solution Camp in Affected Areas on Fixed Terminal
- Establishment of parks, cinema houses, malls etc. in affected areas, so that people can spend their time in recreation.

2.2.3 Assessment of Loss and Policy Determination

District collector will be in charge of assessing the damage from the disaster who will instruct for the formation of a local level committee. This committee will submit the report to the District Collector after detailed assessment. The District Collector will determine the level of disaster and accordingly decide at what level rehabilitation program is needed.

- **Policy formulation**

There will be three major steps for the Resettlement, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation policy-

1. Restoration
2. Construction
3. Settlement

- **Restoration**

This will be the first phase required, due to the disaster, the urgent needs will be restored. At the time of disaster, services like electricity, communication, drinking water, sewerage, medical, education etc. are the most likely to be effected. Therefore, in the policy making, effective proposals will be made for the restoration of these essential services.

- **Construction**

During the disaster the infrastructure is completely destroyed. In the disaster like earthquake, flood, fire, tsunami etc. residential buildings, administrative buildings, railway stations, bus stands, commercial buildings, roads, tracks etc. are damaged, so the second stage of the policy making will be rebuilt, which includes reconstruction of damaged and destroyed infrastructure.

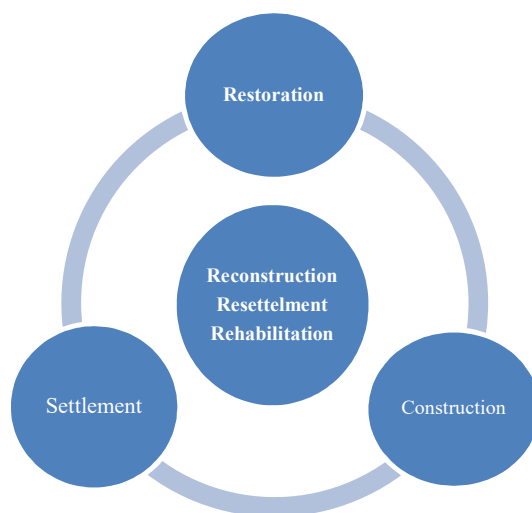


Figure 4: Key points of Policy Making

- **Settlement**

Settlement and rehabilitation is essential for homeless and physically-mentally effected people from the disaster.

2.2.4 Reorganization (Rectification)

District Collector will assess the losses and provide necessary and appropriate directions to the in-charge departments and the responsible person. Different departments will function in the nodal department for the purpose of reconstruction and reorganization.

S. No.	Item	Nodal Department
1	Transformers, Electric poles etc.	CSEB
2	Water supply, Drainage and Sewage	DWS, Municipalities
3	Roads, buildings, bridges etc.	PWD, CPWD
4	Transportation	RTO
5	Health and hygiene	Health
6	Animal care	Animal Husbandry
7	Removal of fallen trees	Forest, PWD
8	Removal of debris, corpse and carcass	Municipalities, SDRF, PWD
9	Communication	BSNL, Mobile service provider
10	Hospitals, Schools	PWD

Table 3: Nodal Departments/ Officer for Reconstruction and Reorganization

Required services are included under the reorganization or reconstruction which can be divided into two parts-

- **Basic Services &** Basic services include water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, sewerage etc. These services should be made available as soon as possible. This work is possible with the help of related departments and special agencies and NGOs. To ensure water supply in Koriya district, water supply from water tankers and construction of temporary tanks etc. will be done along with the cleanliness. Temporary toilets, walk-in toilets and bathrooms will be provided in the affected areas for sanitation and sewerage, so that the problem of sanitation and sewerage can be solved at those places. After the disaster, the assistance of city councils and private agencies will be taken for JCBs and tractors etc. to remove debris.

- **Essential Services &** Restoration of lifelines services like electricity, communication, transport etc. are very important because the relief and response depends on these facilities. Normally, the social system depends on how fast the basic essential services are restored, because of its failure; the situation of chaos, riot, and migrations arises. On the order of district collector, the power distribution corporation, the department of telecommunication and the department of transportation will become nodal department for the establishment of electricity, communication and transport, respectively who will work in coordination with other related departments.

The reconstruction of residential structure includes design, planning and reconstruction of all the damaged houses of urban and rural areas. The public works department will be the nodal department for this work in the district. Two measures can be taken for this –

1. Provide financial support to the people for housing.
2. Determining the appropriate location, providing house to the needy people.

Financial support will be given to partially damaged residential or commercial structures for reconstruction. Reconstruction of fully destroyed residential and commercial structures are necessary. After the selection of appropriate construction site, large number of building materials are also required. Assistance of experienced engineers will be taken in this district. On this basis temporary and permanent houses will be built for the affected people. Participation process can be adopted in the design of houses, etc. to ensure the acceptance of reconstruction of building.

3. Financial resources for the District Disaster Management Plan

3.1 Availability of financial resources from Center and State

Policy and Funding procedures are included in plan to assist disaster victims. The Finance commission appointed by the Government of India reviews in every 5 years. On the recommendation of finance commission, a state-owned Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been set up in each state, the structure of the calamity fund is determined by the finance commission, 75 percent contribution is contributed by the central government and 25 percent is contributed by the state government. Relief assistance is provided to victims of natural disaster from CRF. If disaster occurred on a large scale for which additional funds are required, then fund is given in the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) which is established by the Central Government. This is approved by a high level committee. Institutional arrangements for funding for relief and response related programs in the country have been made, which are very strong and effective, though there is a need to reconsider the list of disaster and demand. And this work should be done according to the geographical location of the state.

According to the 13th Finance Commission recommendation's and National Disaster Management Act (2005), the name of Calamity Relief Fund has been named State Disaster Resource Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Resource Fund (NDRF) in 2010-11, and the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)) has also been arranged. The main agency, which assesses the loss, is the district administration and in this work, employees of various departments such as Revenue, Home, Medical, Animal husbandry, Forest, Water supply (PHE), Public works (PWD), Health, Women and child welfare etc. are also involved.

3.1.1 Fund for capacity Building

The Central Government has made a provision of giving 4 crore (financial year 2010-11 to 2014-15) for 5 years (up to 5 years) for capacity building of the administrative system in disaster management. This fund will be spent through programs and radio, printing, electronic media on Public awareness training and IEC material production and dissemination as mentioned in Chapter 6.

3.2 Other fundings by state

In addition to the above provisions, the state has also set up a fund called Chhattisgarh Relief Fund, for which initially there is a provision of Rs. 6 Crores and in the upcoming years 25 lakh rupees will be added annually in this fund. This fund will be used for rescue and relief of the victims by accidents.

3.2.1 External funding systems

So far, there is a provision to raise fund for some projects from United Nation agencies as external sources.

3.2.2 Financial provisions

Budgetary funds are provided to the disaster affected people by center and state government for providing assistance.

3.2.3 Disaster relief fund

The assistance amount under the Disaster Relief Fund is given by the central government since 21.12.2010 for providing assistance during the natural calamities notified under the recommendations of the commission. Wherein 75% is of center and 25% is of state, the center has issued detailed guidelines for the use of Disaster Relief Fund.

3.3 National Calamity Contingency fund

If the disaster goes beyond the capacity of state government/ disaster relief fund then the center funds the same via National Disaster Contingency Fund. For this, a detailed advertisement is sent by the state to the central government which is further assessed by a central team. On the basis of the report of the central team, the amount of National Calamity Contingency Fund is approved by the central government.

3.4 State Disaster Relief Fund

To recommend the 13th Finance Commission and to follow the Disaster Management Act State Disaster Relief Fund has been created in the State. In the State Disaster Relief Fund, 75% is of the center and 25 % contribution is from the state. This fund will be utilized as per the prescribed criteria during the calamities for immediate help etc.

3.5 Chhattisgarh relief fund

Chhattisgarh Relief Fund has been set up to provide relief / expenditure to such natural calamities in which State Disaster Relief Fund cannot be used. It has a budget provision of 25 lakhs per annum. Apart from this, the amount can also be collected through public cooperation. A state level committee has been constituted for its operation / management at the state level.

3.6 Other provisions of the finance system

For prevention, preparedness, rehabilitation and reconstruction under disaster management in the state, the finance will be arranged department wise under the planned scheme. For the preparedness, the state government will make provision for disaster management in the departmental budget every year.

Apart from this, financial resources such as risk insurance under disaster management will also be encouraged and schemes such as Crop Insurance Scheme, Self Help Group will be developed. In the industrial and commercial units, the responsibility of disaster prevention and disaster damages will be the responsibility of the concerned unit.

3.7 District Financial Resources

Although financial assistance is required on a very large scale during disaster, which is generally not possible at the district level. However, for immediate help, its arrangement is necessary at the district level.

3.8 Other Financial Resources at District Level

Other financial resources at district level are given below from where financial assistance can be taken during of disaster –

Professional Resources	The prestigious Commercial Institutes of the district, showrooms, hotels etc.
Industrial Institute	Rice mill etc,
NGO	Various Social Service Indtitutes and Donors
Public Cooperation	Various Social Workers
Government Employee	Donation of one day salary

Table 4: Other Financial Resources at District Level

4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Updation of District Disaster Management Plan

4.1 Evaluation of DDMP

Evaluating the effectiveness of plans involves a combination of training events, exercises, post disaster questionnaire etc. to determine whether the goals, objectives, decisions, actions and timing outlined in the plan will result in an effective response. Indicative guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of the plan are given below -

- Regularly reviewing the implementation of the plan.
- Checking the efficiency of the plan after any major disaster/emergency in the district to identify the things that did and didn't work and further making amendments to the plan accordingly.
- Keeping Indian Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) updated and connected with the plan.
- Updating coordinates of responsible personnel and their roles/responsibility half- yearly/ annually or whenever a change happens. Names and contact details of the officers/officials who are the nodal officers or the in-charge of resources to be updated on regular basis.
- Plan should be circulated to all stakeholder departments, agencies and organizations so that they know their role and responsibilities and also prepare their own plans.
- Regular drills /exercises should be conducted to test the efficacy of the plan and checking the level of preparedness of various departments and other stakeholders. It would ensure that all parties understand their roles and responsibilities clearly and understand the population size and needs of vulnerable groups.
- Regular training and orientation of the officers/officials responsible to implement the plan should be done so that it becomes useful document to the district administration.
- Army, NDRF, SDRF and other agencies should be integrated into the plan and exercise regularly.
- DDMA should hold regular interaction and meetings with the army or any other central government agencies for strengthening coordination during disasters.

4.2 Authority for Maintaining and Reviewing DDMP

The task for updating of DDMP lies with the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). The plan will be updated annually. The following officers of the authority are responsible for maintaining and reviewing the DDMP.

S.No	Details of Officers	Designation	Office	Mobile
1	Collector	Chairman	07836-232721	9424244616
2	Elected Representative of Local Authority	Co - Chairman	--	9425255174
3	CEO, Zila Panchayat	Member	07836-232885	9425213089
4	Superintendent of Police	Member	07836-232223	9479193700
5	CMHO	Member	07836-232324	9644429676
6	EE, Water Resource Department	Member	07836-232251	9424155313

Table 5: Format for DDMP Review Panel

4.3 Post Disaster Evaluation Mechanism

As a part of post disaster evaluation mechanism, a meeting of the DDMA will be held within 2 weeks of disaster in the district where the team leaders/ nodal officers of each participating department/ agency shall remain present. Schedule for updation of DDMP will be in the month of April/ May on the basis of information/data received from various agencies.

4.4 Disaster Evaluation Mechanism

The implementation of the DDMP depends on how the system mentioned in the plan is being used at the ground level. There will be different levels of evaluation and updation of DDMP.

A district disaster management authority will be constituted first at the district level presided by the District Collector. This Authority will include the Disaster Management Authority in charge, Chief Executive Officer, District Panchayat, Superintendent of Police, Chief Medical and Health Officer, Executive Engineer of Electricity Department, Executive Engineer Public

Works Department and Subject Specialist. It will be a 8-10 member team and it will be the right of the district collector to determine the number.

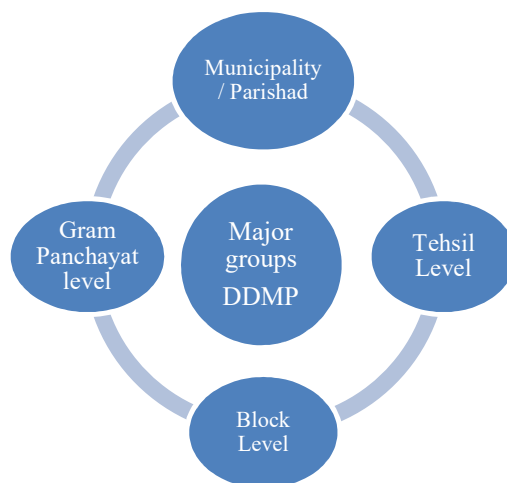


Figure 5: Tactical system of monitoring and updating of DDMP

Such a District Disaster Management Authority, committee should also be formed at the level of Municipality, Tehsil, block level and Gram Panchayat. Each committee of each level will work according to the instructions given in ddmp. The Committee of each level will prepare annual report of the necessities in their respective areas of disasters, their impact, available financial resources and relief and response.

This report will be presented to the District Committee at the end of the year or on the necessity. According to which District Disaster Management Authority Committee make the necessary updates in DDMP.

4.5 Media Management

Media management is one of the core issues related to disaster management. Usually, in case of disaster, media correspondents reach the site even before the outside disaster management agencies and they assess the situation. The report they release on air is contradicting and creates panic. In order to control the situation certain arrangements shall be made by the district. As a disaster is noticed the Incident Commander shall do the following measures to control the media –

- Along with information dissemination to the vertical and horizontal agencies, press people shall be called and given preliminary data based on assessment. This shall reduce the spread of rumors.
- Only the state owned electronic, print media should be taken to the site.
- In every one hour or so, the Incident commander shall give press release in order to control false information to the outside world.
- No media shall be allowed to air or print pictures of dead bodies with worst condition.

In a disaster situation, only PR office in district level will communicate with the media and provide brief, no other parallel agency or ESF or voluntary agency involved in the disaster management shall give any sort of press briefings.

4.6 Conducting Mock Drills at District Level

The district level mock drill shall be conducted every year before the disaster phase in the disaster prone areas. The concerned departments shall take part in the mock drill to show their preparedness in evacuation, search & rescue, health & first-aid, drinking facilities and relief camps set-up. Evaluation of performance is to be made by the DEOC, the responsible organizing committee.

4.6.1 Following are the responsible institution for MockDrill -

- Those institutions that are related to the disaster, whose MockDrill is being done. Municipal councils and fire brigade for the Mock Drill of Fire Accident.
- The administration of that area is being proposed for Mock-Drill. Like the Mock-Drill in Koriya district, the Home Guard (Nagar Sena) will be a local administrative organization.

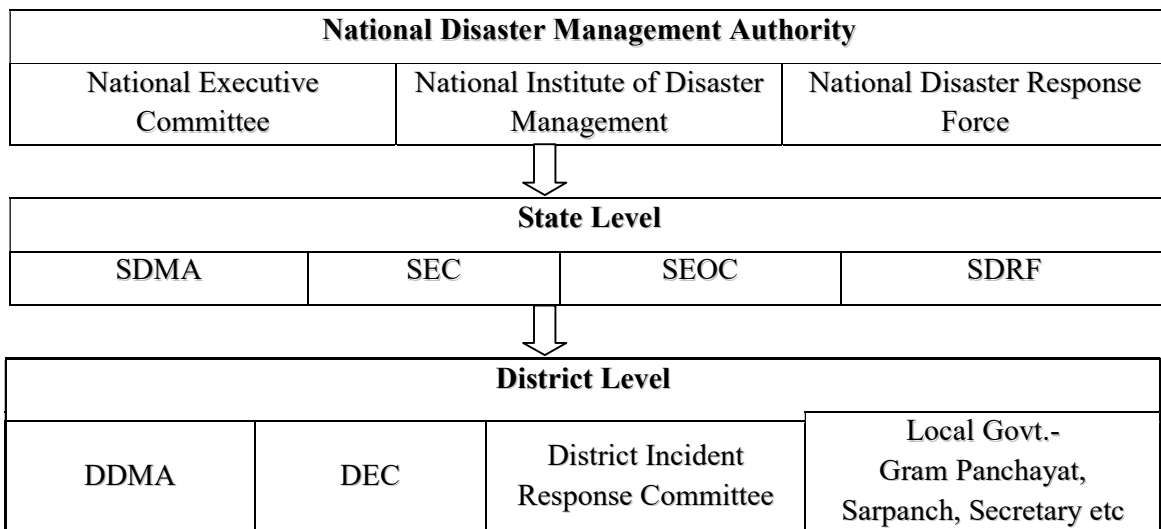
Thus, making the disaster special and local administration a responsible institution would make MockDrill more effective, where as financial resources will be obtained from the District administration and the State Disaster Management Fund.

5. Coordination Mechanism for Implementation of DDMP

After the implementation of the Disaster Management Act 2005, institutional infrastructure has developed at national, state and district level for disaster management. All these organizations are responsible for working for disaster management with mutual coordination. Better coordination between all departments will serve as a strong base for achieving effective management and mitigation objectives of disasters. All government departments and other participants needs active participation in coordination at the state and district level. In case of any disaster, emergency response is first of all. Local people also help in this. Many other agencies and organizations are also involved in this work.

Emergency services are always in active state, so that they can immediately respond and the administration can alert other services. Different emergency services are compulsory but to deal better with disasters, Some other useful services also support. All institutions are different; their authority is different; the hierarchy is different. To improve the rescue operations, it is necessary to work with all the departments and agencies in better coordination. It is also important to understand the abilities, limitations and obligations of each other.

At the time of disaster in Koriya district, required efforts will be made between all departments and agencies to better coordination. by the district, Coordination will be maintained at the center level and at the state level which is important. The coordinated implementation of DDMP from center to local level is as follows –



Flow Chart 6: Coordinated mechanism for implementing DDMP

5.1 Coordination with the Center and the State

5.1.1 National Disaster Management Authority

National Disaster Management Authority constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. NDMA is responsible for managing policies, schemes and guidelines for disaster management, effective action and coordination in implementation at the time of the disaster.

5.1.2 National Executive Committee

The “National Executive Committee”, constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary, assists the National Disaster Management Authority in discharging its duties and also ensures compliance with the direction issued by the Central Government.

5.1.3 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

The ' National Executive committee ', constituted in the Chair of the Union home Secretary, helps to discharge its duty to the National Disaster Management Authority and also assure compliance with guidelines issued by the central government.

5.1.4 National Disaster Management Force (NDRF)

National Disaster Response Force has been set up to conduct search and rescue operations in a challenging disaster situation. It will be available for the states when called in the event of disaster. It will be available to states if needed in case of disaster.

5.2 State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)

State Disaster Management Authority is constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Minister for disaster management in the state. . It is the top body for determining disaster management policies and schemes in the state. Its work is to approve state disaster planning, coordinate implementation for state disaster planning, provision for prevention, mitigation, preparation measures and monitoring disaster related development plans of different departments of the state.

5.2.1 State Executive Committee (SEC)

State Executive Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to assist in the work of State Disaster Management Authority. This committee will work to coordinate and monitor the implementation of national and state policy and plans.

5.3 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted under the chairmanship of District Collector for disaster management in each district. This system will make plans for disaster management at the district level and will ensure that the guidelines issued by the National Disaster Management Authority, State Disaster Management Authority and the State Executive Committee for prevention, mitigation, preparation and response to all the departments at the district level and Follow by the authorities.

5.4 State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)

On the basis of Center, a state disaster response force has also been formed in the state. Members of this force will be provided special training for disaster management. It will be equipped with modern equipment to deal with the disaster. Under this, special teams will be formed for flood, earthquake, chemical and molecular disasters. Women members will also be included in this special care for women and children. It will be expanded as per requirement.

5.5 Disaster Management Center

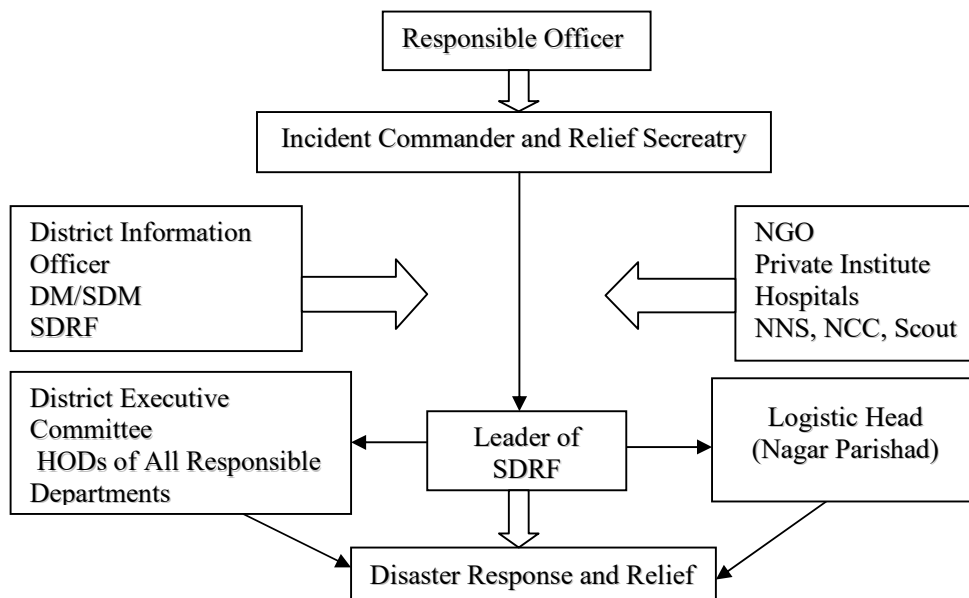
For the purpose of promoting the capacity of all the stakeholders for disaster management in the state, the Disaster Management Training Center is working in Chhattisgarh administration academy, Nimora, Raipur. This organization organizes training programs for disaster management, preparing promotional material for disaster management, working for knowledge management and research for disaster management. In future, a separate independent existence of the Disaster Management Center will be developed. Apart from this, Police Training School is located in Raipur, which is working for capacity building.

5.6 Nodal Department

Based on the nature of the disasters by the state government, their nodal departments have been set up. It will be amended from time to time with the approval of the State Disaster Management Authority. It is a duty of these nodal departments to make necessary plans for prevention, mitigation and preparation of the disaster related disaster.

5.7 Coordination at District Level

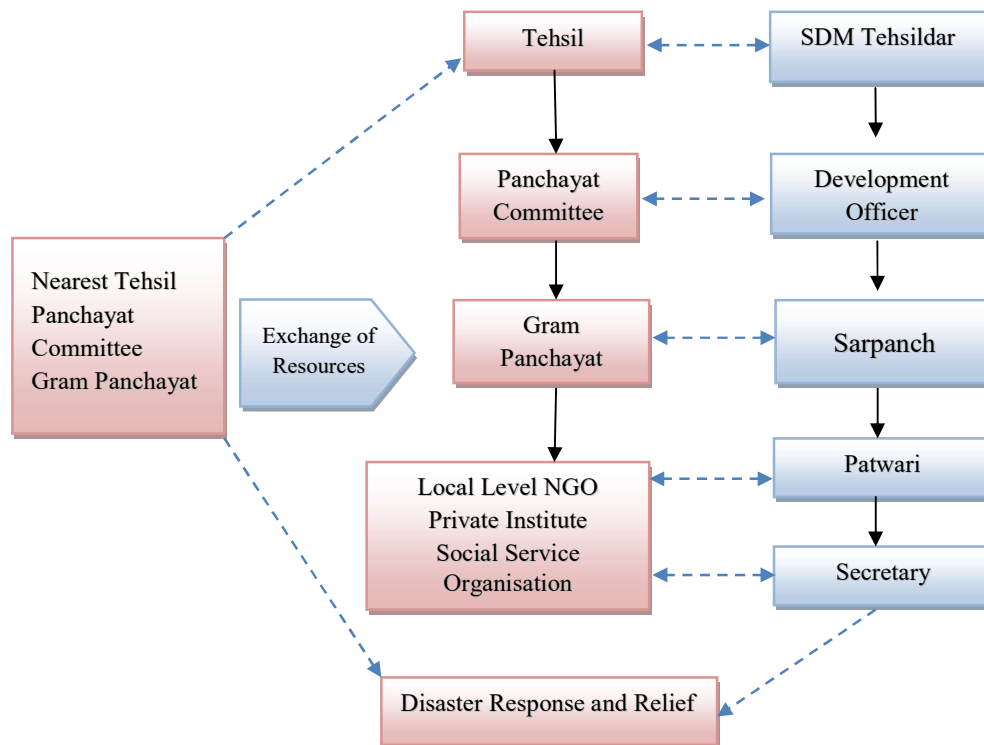
First Responders are local administrators and people at the time of the disaster. After that, the district has to take responsibility. DDMP in the district is at the highest level. After this the District's responsible officer will be the District Collector. After this, the Chief Secretary of the District Disaster Management Authority will act as Commander. With this, the District Information Officer, SDM or Tehsildar (of related place) will work. One officer of the SDRF will be for coordination. After this the team will be divided into three parts. (1) Head of all responsible departments (2) Leader of SDRF (3) Logistics Head. This integrated structure will be as follows –



Flow Chart 7: Horizontal and vertical coordinated mechanism at the district level

5.8 Coordination at Local Level

At the time of any disaster, local administration and local people are primary response factors. They have to bear the first effect of disaster and they also have to do the counter attack. Therefore local administration Tahsil Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat is a major response factor. In this view, local administration will be strengthened in Koriya district and by providing training and necessary equipment, they will be empowered to counter attack in the disaster potential village. For this, the Gram Panchayat will be formed at the village level, a Quick Disaster Response Team. It will include Sarpanch, Patwari, Secretary, Kotwar, Mitanin, medical officer and social worker of the village. Similarly, nearby Tehsil, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat can also be as useful as the first response. At the local level, Patwari, Secretary, Sarpanch Secretary, Kotwar are the basis of the entire system, which works during the disaster. At the time of disaster, local people / employees can give correct information about the remote location information, communication of information, assessment of the level of disaster, surveillance of disaster damage.



Flow Chart 8: Horizontal and vertical coordinated mechanisms at the local level

5.9 Coordination with Private Institutions and Social Service Organizations

Various NGOs, Self Help Groups and Social Services are such factors that work effectively as well as in the time of disaster. This is an institution which has been working in this area for a long time. Similarly, the private school private hospital also becomes an integral part of the coordinated system at the time of disaster. All private and government schools and private hospitals in the Koriya district can be encouraged to provide shelter and necessary medical facilities

5.10 Coordination with Neighbour Districts

Every district, in the context of disaster management, is not equipped from all resources and capable. There is a need for external assistance at every moment during the disaster. Koriya district is a critical district in terms of disaster situation. For example, Tahsil Manendragarh, Chirmiri of the district such areas where in case of disaster, the assistance from the neighboring district, Tehsil can be reached immediately, rather than district headquarter.

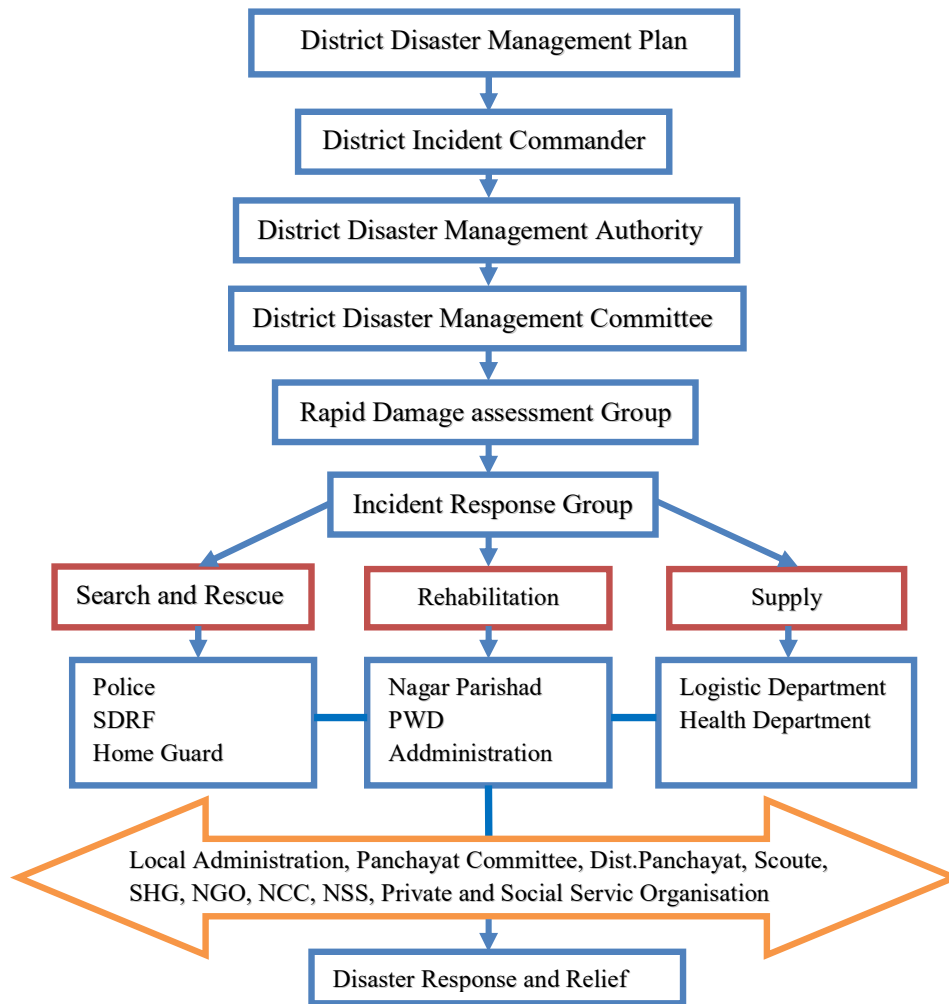
Example: In the event of the disaster occurring in Tahsil Manendragarh, Chirmiri, relief will be arrived at Koriya district headquarters as well as From Bilaspur, Korba district headquarters From will arrive immediately. For this, list of available resources in adjacent districts and tehsils in such remote areas will be kept at Koriya District headquarter. So that help can be taken when needed. Here a list of districts and states is being given which are near and immediate assistance can be taken at the time of the disaster.

Area	Neighbouring Districts
Baikunthpur	Surajpur District
Sonhat	Surajpur District
Khadganwa	Bilaspur, Korba District
Bharatpur	Shahdol, Anuppur District (M.P.)
Manendragarh	Bilaspur District
Chirmiri (New Declared)	Korba district

Table 6: Nearest district and state as per Tehsil for assistance

5.11 Coordination with SDMP

SDMP will be the ideal level and standard for all districts. All districts will improve their implementation mechanisms and coordination mechanisms according to SDMP.



Flow Chart 9 : District Disaster Management Plan

6. Standard Operating Procedures and Checklist

This chapter includes –

1. SOP for Flood, Drought and Stampede
2. Emergency evacuation plan for Fire accidents, Natural Disasters

6.1 Standard Operating Procedure

As per the risk analysis, it is identified that flood is the major natural disaster. Drought is also a hazard of concern in Koriya, however, its being a slow occurring process and does not require immediate aid compared to flood. The district is prone to other general disasters like road accidents, forest fires, epidemics, etc. Since huge gathering occurs at the fairs organize in the district, there are chances of mismanagement, as a result natural calamities like stampede, fire accidents can occur during the festival. SOPs are proposed for Fire accidents and Natural Disasters to ensure safety and increase in disaster risk reduction.

i. Precautionary Measures for Fire Accidents

To increase the level of safety in hospitals, colleges, government offices, commercial buildings etc., installation of smoke alarms or automatic fire detection /alarm systems will be proposed as an early warning of fire to the occupants. To prevent fire mishaps and to manage the emergency situation during fire following activities and precautions are proposed.

- Emergency evacuation plans or building evacuation plans are important for all residential buildings, and the same will be prepared as per Fire & Safety rules.
- Regular mock drills will be carried out to create awareness on procedures to be followed in times of evacuation.
- It will be advised to keep fire extinguishers, medical kits and masks to prevent smoke inhalation especially for those with respiratory disorders.

ii. Precautionary Measures for Natural Disaster

The following steps should be adopted by any individual during the times of disaster –

- During an earthquake, remember to crouch under some heavy furniture or stand under the doorframe for cover.

- In case of a fire in the building, leave the building by the stairs. Do not use a lift
- If the house is flooded, then climb up to the roof.
- Do not use the telephone, except to call for help, so as to leave telephone lines free for the organization of response.
- Listen to the messages broadcast by radio and the various media so as to keep updated with the latest information.
- Carry out the official instructions given over the radio or by loudspeaker.
- Keep a family emergency kit ready. In all the different types of emergency, it is better to be prepared than to get ready, to get information so as to get organized, to wait rather than act too hastily.
- During floods turn off electricity to reduce the risk of electrocution.
- As soon as flood begins, take vulnerable people (old, children, sick, etc.) to upper floor.
- Beware of water contamination, wait until the water is declared safe before drinking or boil the water before drinking.
- Clean and disinfect the room that is flooded.
- During storms and hurricanes do not go out in a car or a boat once the storm has been announced.
- If you go out in the storm, then take asylum in the shelter as soon as possible (never below the tree), if there is no shelter, lie down directly in a pit or a gap.
- Avoid doors, windows, and electrical conductors in storm or storm, unplug the electrical appliances and television aircrafts. Do not use any electrical equipment or telephone.

6.2 Preparedness for Flood

6.2.1 Precautions

- All the tube wells, sanitary wells should be checked before the onset of monsoon and out of order hand pumps have to be repaired.
- Disinfection of all wells and other sources of drinking have to be made and preventive and control measures should be adopted for the areas affected by diarrhoea.
- Search and rescue teams to be kept in standby for any emergency rescue operations.
- Emergency coordination team to monitor the situation.

- Ensure that drainage channels / nallas are de-silted and bunds are periodically maintained.
- The Tehsildars and BDOs will take necessary steps to conduct meeting at their level and form relief parties involving field staff/ PRI/ NGO/ local volunteers.
- Present hourly report to the District Collector during the disaster.

6.2.2 Emergency Response Resources

A. Specialist Resources

- Search and rescue teams (divers/swimmers, emergency medical)
- Specialized equipment- like boats, life jackets, helicopters, etc.

B. Manpower

- Support Personnel

C. Medical Support

- Ambulances (complete with emergency medication)
- Doctors
- Nurses
- Stretcher Bearers
- Oral Rehydration Sachets (ORS)

D. Law & Order Agencies

- Police
- SDRF/ NDRF
- Army/ Air Force (if needed)

E. Other Essentials

- Water storage tanks
- Chlorine tablets
- Temporary shelters with sanitation facilities
- Temporary common kitchen or food packets

The incident action plan for any flood like situation is given below-

Task/ Function /Activity	Department/Responsible Officer
Raise alarm /Mass messaging/ Community syren system	District Emergency Operation Center
Look out for regular updates from Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and Central Water Commission (CWC) for forecast and follow up action.	DEOC
Alert all IRT to start working on their role	Incident Commander
Assess situation, make evacuation plan and move community to safer zones	Incident Response Team
Activate special resources Search and rescue (divers / swimmers, boats, life jackets, searchlights, nylon ropes) Specialized equipment (helicopters, sandbags, crowbars, spades, portable motor pumps)	IC
Establish unified command (for liaison with responding agencies)	IRT
Close / cordon flooded roads and areas from entry	IRT
Assess situation hour to hour in close contact with IMD/CWC and other agencies	IRT
Conduct damage assessment	DDMA
Only after thorough check-up and formal clearance, community can be permitted to return to their habitation	IRT

Table 7: Action plan to deal with flood situation

6.3 Preparedness for Drought

6.3.1 Precautions

- Preparation of Agriculture Contingency Plans for districts and sub-districts levels, especially in vulnerable districts.
- Identification of drought prone areas preferably at the sub district level.
- Prepositioning of inputs like drought resilient variety seeds at strategic locations.
- Repair and maintenance of water bodies/ tanks/ wells etc. to help critical irrigation during dry spells.
- Develop protocols for various departments to initiate contingency measures with clear allocations of responsibilities.
- Creating awareness among the farmers on management practices like intercropping, mulching, weed control, etc.
- Encouraging farmers to have crop insurance.
- Intensification of water conservation measures like rainwater harvesting and watershed management in the villages.

6.3.2 Information Utilization for Drought Management

- Using frontier technologies like remote sensing and GIS for providing information.
- Database to be created and updated regularly on weather, crop condition, market information etc.
- Getting information regularly from National Informatics Centre (NIC), village resources centers established by ISRO, ICAR, State agricultural universities, etc.

6.4 Preparedness Measures for Stampede

- The first step is to regulate traffic in areas surrounding the pandals and shelter grounds.
- Route maps for the reaching the prime locations and exit routes to be put up at strategic points.
- Barricading at the entrance to ensure the movement of people in a queue to control a burgeoning crowd.

- CCTV cameras and police presence to reduce risk of snatching and other petty crimes.
- Professional swimmers as a part of rescue team are deployed around certain depth of water to prevent children and elders from drowning.
- An ambulance and health care professionals on stand-by.
- Unplanned and unauthorized electrical wirings, LPG cylinders at food stalls to be checked during the event.
- Prepare a list of nearby hospitals and clinics.

6.5 General SOPs for all other Disaster

i. Fire

Call the fire rescue department:

During fire in building/apartment, leave the premises by nearest available exit. Call fire department and do not assume anyone else has called the fire department. Never use lift for leaving the premises or apartment during emergency. If your cloth catches fire, do not get panic or run, stop, drop and roll.

Cover your nose and mouth with a wet clean cloth: .

Stay calm cover your nose and mouth with a wet, clean cloth to prevent smoke inhalation injury and choking. Never jump off or attempt to climb down the side of a tall building as it will mean certain death.

Do not run:

During a fire, smoke containing poisonous gases such as carbon monoxide (CO) tends to rise up. When you run in a smoke filled room, you tend to inhale the smoke faster. CO dulls the senses and prevents clear thinking, leading to panic. To prevent being asphyxiated, dip tissues or cloth in water and cover your nose with it.

ii. Natural Disaster

Disaster occur without notice. Most of the disasters are natural such as earthquake, flood, hurricane, sandstorm, landslide, tsunami and volcanos. We have no way of stopping

them, but we can learn to deal with the difficult situation that arise due to them. During disasters like flood, fire, earth quake, landslide, rescue begins at home. Even before external help arrives, people affected by the disaster help each other.

The government and many voluntary organization send teams of worker trained in rescue operations to disaster-affected areas. These teams join hands with the local community helpers such as doctors, nurses, social workers and policemen.

Temporary shelters are built for displaced people. Doctor and nurse provide medical aid. They treat the wounded and work to control epidemics. Social workers collect food and cloth from all over the country for the disaster-affected people. The police maintain law and order. Media –person help in spreading news about the victims and their conditions. They also post advertisements that urge people to donate for victims.

In extreme conditions, the Army and Air force organize rescue operation. They clear roads, send medical teams and help to move people to safer place. The air force drops food, water and clothes in the affected areas. Organization like UN helps in providing aid during massive disasters.

6.6 Assistance from the Central / State Government

S.No	Function	Departments	Standard Relief Level and Rehabilitation
1	Vacate (residential and commercial building)	Police, Nagar Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Empty risk full buildings, immediately.• Transportation of persons and essential items at safe places.• Provision of temporary safe accommodation for displaced people.
2	Search and Rescue	Police, NGOs, Scout, NSS,NCC, SDRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Save the people trapped in the crisis and escort them to a safer place• Protecting the Endangered Animals• Search for missing persons
3	Security of affected area	Police, Home gaurd, SDRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Security to avoid untoward at the affected site so that the crowd can be kept away from the disaster site.

District Disaster Management, Koriya (C.G.)

4	Traffic control	Traffic Police NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not allow vehicles to come near the affected area. • Arrangements for fast transport of vehicles engaged in relief work. • Arrangement of vehicles when needed.
5	Law and order	Police, SDRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arrangement to stop the stampede at the time of the disaster. • Stop rumors • Prevent riots and looting. • Protection of life and property to affected
6	Decay of dead bodies	Police, Health Department, Nagar Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate displacement of dead bodies to avoid epidemic and pollution. • The arrangement for the funeral of dead bodies
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of post mortem of dead bodies in case of chemical or biological or epidemic. • Inform to relatives of the deceased.
7	Debris disposal	Police, Nagar Parishad, SDRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of debris for the re-installation of urgent services. • Put in the proper place of debris. • Careful deletion of debris, which does not damage valuable items and dead bodies.

Table 8: Assistance from the Central / State Government

6.7 Human Relief and Assistance

Under the relief and rehabilitation, there are various types of humanitarian needs, which is essential for normal human life. The following criteria will be available to provide the necessary facilities -

S. No.	Essential human facilities	Standard level work
1	Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of milk, bread, milk powder etc.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food packets from donors, collecting from home, logistics department.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of fruits etc.
2	Drinking Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Drinking Water Tanker by the Nagar parishad.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean drinking water by the Public Health Department
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanliness of existing water sources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore drinking water supply immediately
3	Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential medicines by government hospital- Distribute medicine of fever, diarrhea etc
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring adequate stock in medical
4	Cloth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of blankets and textiles by District Administration and donors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of old textiles by NGOs,NSS, NCC and distributions in needy.
6	Temporary Shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of temporary accommodation (school, college, government building)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarpaulin distribution for rain protection
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Tents
7	Helpline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of control room at the site.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of helpline number immediately on the control room of the site.

8	VIP Touring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inspection arrangements for Leaders, administrative officials, ministers of the government.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transportation and control of the crowd.
9	Support from Private Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Private school as temporary accommodation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of resources of private hospitals
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Taking help of JCB, tractor trolley, dumper etc. from private builders.

Table 9: Human relief and assistance

A SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) has been set up for the implementation of Disaster Management Action Plan in the district. Disaster and disaster levels will be defined through the District Disaster Management Plan.

According to the level of disaster and the requirement, obtaining external assistance will be considered. There will be special arrangements for sending information from the disaster site to the district headquarters.

Management of communication media, support, resource and various standard levels of relief has been mentioned in DDMP.

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अनुबंध

जिला – कोरिया (छ०ग०)

क्रमांक	विषय - सूची	पृष्ठ संख्या
1	अनुबंध 1 संपर्क विवरण	1-14
2	अनुबंध 2 उपकरणों कि सूची	15-17
3	अनुबंध 3 संसाधन	18-20

अनुबंध 1 – संपर्क विवरण

1. संपर्क विवरण

National Disaster Management Authority राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA)	एन.डी.एम.ए., भवन
	ए-1, सफदरजंग एन्क्लेव
	नई दिल्ली - 110029
	दूरभाष +91-11-26701700
Government of India भारत सरकार	नियंत्रण कक्ष +91-11-26701728
	हेल्पलाइन नंबर 011-1078
	फैक्स +91-11-26701729

एनडीएमए नियंत्रण कक्ष				
नाम	कार्यालय	फैक्स	मोबाइल	ईमेल आई डी
नियंत्रण कक्ष	011-26701728	011-26701729	9868891801	controlroom@ndma.gov.in
	011-1078		9868101885	ndmacontrolroom@gmail.com

एनडीआरएफ मुख्यालय				
मुख्यालय एनडीआरएफ, अन्त्योदय भवन, बी-2 विंग 9th फ्लोर				
सीजीओ काम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110033				
नियंत्रण कक्ष की जानकारी				
नंबर - 011-24363260, फैक्स न. - 011-24363261				
EMAIL ID: hq.ndrf@nic.in				
एक्सचेंज/रिसेप्शन विवरण				
क्र. - 011-24369279, फैक्स - 011-24363261				
एनडीआरएफ यूनिट				
श्री जैकब किसपोट्टा, कमांडेंट				
3री एनडीआरएफ बटा.				
पो - मुंडाली, कटक - ओड़िसा, पिन - 754013				
नाम	कार्यालय	फैक्स	यूनिट कंट्रोलरूम न.	ईमेल आई डी
ओड़िसा जोन	0671-2879710	0671-2879711	0671-2879711 09437581614	ori03-ndrf@nic.in

राज्य बाढ़ नियंत्रण कक्ष		श्री एन. आर. साहू, उप सचिव, पुराना भू - अभिलेख कार्यालय गाँधी चौक, रायपुर		
राज्य बाढ़ नियंत्रण कक्ष				
नाम	कार्यालय	फैक्स	ईमेल आई डी	
नियंत्रण कक्ष	0771-2223471	0771-2223472	cgrelief@gmail.com	

जिला स्तर नियंत्रण कक्ष -

क्रं.	आपदा नियंत्रण कक्ष	अधिकारी	पदनाम	दूरभाष / मोबाइल
1	राज्य स्तर	श्री एन. आर. साहू, उप सचिव, राजस्व विभाग (आपदा प्रबंधन मंत्रालय रायपुर)		0771-2223471
2	जिला स्तर	श्री आ0ए0 कुरुवंशी	अपर कलेक्टर	07836-232330 / 9424282735
3	तहसील स्तर	श्री टी0आर0 देवांगन	तहसीलदार (बैकुण्ठपुर)	07836-232186 / 9926174177
	तहसील स्तर	श्रीमती रीचा सिंह	तहसीलदार (सोनहत)	07836-261150 / 8889521806
	तहसील स्तर	श्री भरत कौशिक	तहसीलदार (मनेन्द्रगढ़)	07771-243018 / 9179912851
	तहसील स्तर	श्री एम0आई0 इराकी	तहसीलदार (खड़गवा)	07771-202295 / 9424248024
	तहसील स्तर	श्री एस0पी0 राय	तहसीलदार (भरतपुर)	07835-267234 / 9752902667
4	नगर निगम	श्री बी0एल0 सुरक्षित	आयुक्त	07771-263214 / 9425574172
5	चिकित्सा विभाग	श्री एस0एस0 पैकरा	मुख्य चिकित्सा एव स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी	07836-232324 / 9644429676
6	जिला सेनानी, नगर सेना	श्री निकोलस खलखो	जिला सेनानी नगर सेना	07836-23539 / 9424214818
7	पुलिस नियंत्रण कक्ष, सिविल लाइन	श्रीमती कांती केरकेट्टा	महिला आरक्षक	07836-232448 / 9479193799

प्रशासकीय अधिकारियों के दूरभाष नंबरों की सूची
जिला – कोरिया (छ0ग0)
विभाग का नाम – राजस्व विभाग

जिला कार्यालय प्रमुखों के दूरभाष, जिला-कोरिया वर्ष 2018

क.	पदनाम	अधिकारी का-नाम	मोबाईल नम्बर	दूरभाष कार्यालय
1	2	3	4	5
1	कलेक्टर, जिला-कोरिया	श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार दुग्गा	94242-44616	07836-232721
2	अपर कलेक्टर मनेन्द्रगढ़	श्री आर.ए. कुरुवंशी	94242-82735	07836-232330
3	उप जिला निर्वाचन अधि.	श्री जगन्नाथ वर्मा	9425585327	07836-232888
4	डिप्टी कलेक्टर	श्री श्यामसुंदर दुबे	9425546003	
5	एस0डी0एम0 बैकुण्ठपुर	श्री पी.व्ही.खेस	9424186003 9977875252	07836-232786
6	एस0 डी0 एम0 सोनहत	सुश्री सुमन राज	99818-24053	
7	एस0 डी0 एम0 खड़गवां	श्री दशरथ सिंह राजपूत	88271-50100	
8	एस0 डी0 एम0 मनेन्द्रगढ़	श्री प्रदीप कुमार साहू	82238-75475	
9	एस0 डी0 एम0 भरतपुर	श्री अंजोर साय पैकरा	9977922052	
10	डिप्टी कलेक्टर (परि.)	श्री कौशल तेन्दुलकर	89593-93222	
11	तहसीलदार बैकुण्ठपुर	श्री टीकाराम देवांगन	99261-74177	
12	तहसीलदार सोनहत	श्रीमती रिचा सिंह	88895-21806	
13	तहसीलदार खड़गवां	श्री शनि पैकरा	78986-49601	
14	तहसीलदार मनेन्द्रगढ़	श्री भरत कौशिक	91799-12851	
15	तहसीलदार भरतपुर	श्री मनमोहन प्रताप सिंह	99261-31044	
16	तहसीलदार चिरमिरी	श्री शनि पैकरा	78986-49601	
17	नायब तहसीलदार	सुश्री अंकिता पटेल,	80851-05156	
18	मु0का0पा0अधि0 कोरिया	श्रीमती तुलिका प्रजापति	94252-13089	07836-232885
19	उप संचालक पंचायत	श्री मण्डावी	8770957844	
20	मु0का0पा0अधि0 ज.पं. बैकुण्ठपुर	श्री अपूर्व टोप्यो	94060-45758	
21	मु0का0पा0अधि0 ज.पं. सोनहत	श्री संजय राय	79871-14909	
22	मु0का0पा0अधि0 ज.पं. खड़गवां	श्री एम.एल. वर्मा	90090-85986	
23	मु0का0पा0अधि0 ज.पं. मनेन्द्रगढ़	श्री अनिल निगम	81200-90892	
24	मु0का0पा0अधि0 ज.पं. भरतपुर	श्री भूपेन्द्र सोनवानी	91655-98266	
25	उप संचालक समाज कल्याण	श्री सी एल जायसवाल	94242-59560	07836-232436
26	वनमंडलाधिकारी बैकुण्ठपुर	श्री एमोतेमसू आओ	75870-15400	07836-232227
27	वनमंडलाधिकारी मनेन्द्रगढ़	श्री आर.एस. नायक	75870-15500	07771-241349
28	संचालक, गुरुघासीदास राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	श्री एफ. टोप्यो	75870-15900	07836-296160

जिले के विभागवार दूरभाष की जानकारी –

29	पुलिस अधीक्षक	श्री विवेक शुक्ला	94791-93700	07836-232223
30	जिला सेनानी नगर सेना	श्री निकोलस खलखो	94242-14818	07836-232539
31	अधीक्षक जेल	श्री आर0के0 सिंह केशर	80854-31707	07836-232229
32	जिला खेल अधिकारी	श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह	99261-56850	
33	कार्यपालन अभियंता, ग्रामीण यांत्रिकी सेवा	श्री जितेन्द्र कुमार देवांगन	99934-07320	07836-232255
34	कार्यपालन अभियंता, प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना	श्री नवीन महेता	98264-64368	07836-232895
35	कार्यपालन अभियंता जल संसाधन विभाग	श्री व्ही.एस. साहू	94241-55313	07836-232251
36	कार्यपालन अभियंता लोक निर्माण विभाग	श्री आर.सी. मेश्राम	99777-34399	07771-243047
37	कार्यपालन अभियंता, गृह निर्माण मंडल	श्री आर.के.साहू	94242-09013	
38	अनु0अधि0 (विद्युत यांत्रिकी) लोक निर्माण विभाग	अंजली खटकर राधिका रवि	88716-13573 99264-51216	
39	कार्यपालन अभियंता लोक स्वास्थ्य यांत्रिकी	श्री विजय मिंज	90090-54336	07836-232272
40	क्रेडा अधिकारी, क्रेडा विभाग	श्री रामायण उपाध्याय श्री बैजनाथ विश्वकर्मा	8370008653 9009221818	07836-233023
41	कार्यपालन अभियंता, विद्युत मंडल	श्री राकेश ठाकुर	94252-39615	07771-241392
42	अनुविभागीय अधिकारी दूरसंचार विभाग	श्री व्ही0 के0 चौरसिया	94252-01415	07836-241000
43	सहायक आयुक्त आदिवासी विकास विभाग	श्री सी एल जायसवाल	94242-59560	07836-232859
44	जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी, शिक्षा विभाग	श्री राकेश पाण्डेय	91110-88056	07836-232241
45	जिला मिशन समन्वयक, सर्व शिक्षा अभियान	श्री अशोक सिन्हा	73543-77237	
46	परियोजना प्रशासक, एकीकृत आदिवासी वि0परि0	श्री सी एल जायसवाल	94242-59560	07836-232859
47	जिला परियोजना अधिकारी, जिला लोक शिक्षा समिति	श्री उमेश जायसवाल	94242-56888	
48	जिला कार्यक्रम अधिकारी, महिला एवं बाल विकास	श्री चन्द्रवेश सिंसोदिया	94076-84308	07836-232569

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, कोरिया (छ0ग0)

49	जिला खाद्य अधिकारी,	श्री यूएस0 खरसन	94061-24739	07836-234005
50	जिला विपणन अधिकारी	श्री अमित चंद्राकर	7898699365	07836-232570
51	जिला प्रबंधक, नागरिक आपूर्ति निगम	श्री डी.पी. तिवारी	94255-62121	07836-232628
52	सहा. खनिज अधिकारी	श्री बजरंग पैकरा	90989-73959	
53	जन संपर्क अधिकारी	श्री एस.आर. लहरे	94252-09177	07836-232847
54	जिला सूचना एवं विज्ञान अधिकारी	श्री सुखदेव पटेल	70895-38787	07836-232281
55	कोषालय अधिकारी	श्री मनोज तिवारी	94255-95908 90391-25908	07836-232432
56	कार्यपालन अधिकारी, अंत्यावसायी	श्री कमलेश देवांगन	96855-49200	07836-234018
57	प्रबंधक, खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड	श्री जी0एल0 भगत	94241-31043	
58	आबकारी अधिकारी	श्री देवलाल वैद्य	75877-92119	07836-232541
59	सांख्यिकी अधिकारी	श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार सिंह	97546-58788	07836-234450
60	सहा. श्रमपदाधिकारी	सुश्री पायल	90744-32930	07836-232165
61	महाप्रबंधक, उद्योग विभाग	श्री एम.बड़ा	98267-65733	07771-242725
62	जिला रोजगार अधिकारी	श्री एस.के. भावें	94064-62563	07771-243484
63	उप संचालक, उद्यान विभाग	श्री अजय कुशवाहा	94252-51692	07836-233639
64	मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधि.	डॉ0 एस.एस. पैकरा	96444-29676	07836-232324
65	सिविल सर्जन बैकुण्ठपुर	डॉ एस0के0 गुप्ता	94242-54068	07836-232993
66	मुख्य न0पा0 अधि. बैकुण्ठपुर	श्री राकेश शर्मा	90098-07374	
67	आयुक्त, नगर निगम चिरमिरी	श्री खजांची कुम्हार	97534-37043	07771-263214
68	मुख्य न0पा0 अधि. चरचा	श्री ज्ञानपुज	99079-93015	07836-266908
69	मुख्य न0पा0 अधि. मनेन्द्रगढ़	श्री अरुण ध्रुव	97555-88486	07771-241221
70	मुख्य न0पा0 अधि. खोंगापानी	मुक्ता सिंह चौहान	88892-55016	07771-268939
71	मुख्य न0पा0 अधि. नई लेदरी	श्रीमती अंजना	91758-72961 7587872961	07771-247202
72	मुख्य न0पा0 अधि. झगराखांड	श्री व्ही0 पी0 यादव	96444-68844	07771-247213
73	उप संचालक, कृषि विभाग	श्री देवेन्द्र कुमार रामटेके	95751-42602	07836-232214
74	उप संचालक, पशु चिकित्सा विभाग	श्री आर.एस. बघेल	94242-58003	07836-232469

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, कोरिया (छ0ग0)

75	जिला आयुर्वेद अधिकारी	डॉ. एच.डी. गोयल	95896-72221	07836-232163
76	सहायक संचालक, रेशम विभाग	श्री आर0एस0 सोलंकी	98273-58997	07836-233103
77	वाणिज्यिक कर अधिकारी	श्री सी0 खलखो	94255-13213	07771-243554
78	जिला परिवहन अधिकारी, परिवहन विभाग	श्री प्रताप सिंह ध्रुव	98938-97003	
79	सहायक संचालक, मत्स्य विभाग	श्री एस0 पी0 चौरसिया	99816-37025	07836-232538
80	सहायक संचालक, जिला कौशल विकास प्राधिकरण	श्री उमेश जायसवाल	99816-37025 87702-29985	
81	उप संचालक, लोक अभियोजन	शिवानी पाण्डेय	8516977310	07836-232670
82	नोडल अधिकारी, सहकारी	श्री पाण्डेय	76972-52571	
83	एल0डी0एम0	श्री ललित नायक	75090-62697 87708-68668	07836-232442
84	सहायक संचालक, नगर निवेश	श्री के. एस.कंवर	99071-34459	
85	डाईट	श्री अरुण वर्मा	99770-46009	
86	प्राचार्य, पी0जी0 कॉलेज	श्री अखिलेश गुप्ता	94255-80963	
87	महाप्रबंधक, एस.ई.सी.एल., बैकुण्ठपुर	श्री बबन सिंह	94255-33201	
88	महाप्रबंधक, एस.ई.सी.एल., चिरमिरी	श्री यू. के. सामल	94255-33301	
89	महाप्रबंधक, एस.ई.सी.एल., हसदेव	श्री के. उदेनिया	62637-58315 94255-33501	

जिला कोरिया के आर0आई/पटवारी की दूरभाष सूची –

राजस्व निरीक्षकों के मोबाईल नं. की सूची जिला कोरिया छ0ग0				
क्रं.	कर्मचारी का नाम	पदनाम	मो0 नं0	रा0नि0मं0
1	श्रीकांत पाण्डेय	राजस्व निरीक्षक	9425584526	केल्हारी
2	श्री केश्वर राम कुजूर	राजस्व निरीक्षक	9754925184	खड़गवां
3	श्री राममिलन शर्मा	राजस्व निरीक्षक	9424008481 8878779907	नियमित एव नजूल बैकुण्ठपुर
4	श्री सुरेश कुमार भगत	राजस्व निरीक्षक	8435068533	वर्क लोड रा0नि0 जिला कार्या. भू-अभि.
5	श्री विजय बहादुर सिंह	राजस्व निरीक्षक	9406023667	जिला कार्या. भू-अभि.
6	श्री भगवानदास कुशवाहा	राजस्व निरीक्षक	9424257893	सरडी
7	श्री कमलेश्वर पैकरा	राजस्व निरीक्षक	8959384477 9406280576	सोनहत
8	श्री महेन्द्रसाय	राजस्व निरीक्षक	9993854516	पोड़ी बचरा
9	श्री राधाचरण व्यास	राजस्व निरीक्षक	9926741839	कोटाडोल
10	श्री सदाशिव मिश्रा	राजस्व निरीक्षक	9575774890	पटना
11	श्री रामाश्रय साकेत	राजस्व निरीक्षक	8966978407	भरतपुर
12	श्री खेलन प्रसाद सूर्यवंशी	राजस्व निरीक्षक	9098600094	रा0नि0 नजूल नियमित चिरमिरी तह0 खड़गवां
13	श्री कपूरलाल कुरे	राजस्व निरीक्षक	9165719743	रा0नि0 नियमित बड़गांव तह. बैकुण्ठपुर
14	श्री कुलदीप सिंह	राजस्व निरीक्षक	7974848760	रा0नि0 नियमित सोनहत तह. सोनहत
15	श्री अंजोरी लाल त्रिलोकी	राजस्व निरीक्षक	8349371295	रा0नि0 नियमित कुंवारपुर तह. भरतपुर
16	श्री जागेश्वर कुमार सिंहानी	राजस्व निरीक्षक	9926554724	रा0नि0 नियमित नागपुर तह. मनेन्द्रगढ़
17	श्री तोषराम पटेल	राजस्व निरीक्षक	9993727261	रा0नि0 नियमित मनेन्द्रगढ़ तह. मनेन्द्रगढ़
18	श्री देवेन्द्र कुमार भगत	राजस्व निरीक्षक	7879794301	रा0नि0 बैकुण्ठपुर का सहायक
19	श्री बेनी बहादुर सिंह	राजस्व निरीक्षक		मनेन्द्रगढ़ (संविदा)

पटवारियों की मोबाईल नं. सूची जिला कोरिया छ0ग0			
S.NO.	NAME OF TAHSIL	PATWARI'S NAME	CONTACT NO.
1	KHADGAWAN	MUKESH PRATAP SINGH	8349028106
2	KHADGAWAN	RAM SINGH	8965041136
3	KHADGAWAN	ANJALI	964401239
4	KHADGAWAN	VANDANA	9165260414
5	KHADGAWAN	PREMA ROSE KHAKHA	9165259676
6	KHADGAWAN	KAMLESHWAR PRASAD PAIKRA	8959384477
7	KHADGAWAN	SHAKUNTALA SINGH	9753011224
8	KHADGAWAN	ANJANA	9713770315
9	KHADGAWAN	JYOTI PRAKASH DUBEY	9826939853
10	KHADGAWAN	BALMIK MISHRA	9977069811
11	KHADGAWAN	SHALIND KUMAR YADAV	9826785734
12	KHADGAWAN	MANGAL PRASAD RAJWADE	
13	KHADGAWAN	BALBHADRA RAM	9926157017
14	KHADGAWAN	VIJAY KUMAR TIWARI	9424253943
15	BAIKUNTHPUR	SANJAY GUPTA	8435534423
16	BAIKUNTHPUR	HANS LAL NAYAK	9859199796
17	BAIKUNTHPUR	AMRESH PANDEY	9009400833
18	BAIKUNTHPUR	MAHENDRA SINGH	9993854516
19	BAIKUNTHPUR	SITARAM BANJARA	9424150961
20	BAIKUNTHPUR	CHHAY KUMAR PAIKRA	9926130704
21	BAIKUNTHPUR	ASHOK KUMAR KASYAP	9926169165
22	BAIKUNTHPUR	RAMDEO RAM	9407744223
23	BAIKUNTHPUR	SEWAK RAM MARAVI	9174904363
24	BAIKUNTHPUR	BECHAN RAM JAISWAL	
25	BAIKUNTHPUR	RADHA CHARAN VYAS	9926741839
26	BAIKUNTHPUR	DEEPSHIKHA SAI	9691436327
27	BAIKUNTHPUR	SUSHMA SAHU	7581830831
28	BAIKUNTHPUR	SALOME	9926168588
29	BAIKUNTHPUR	VANDANA KUJUR	8103476378
30	BAIKUNTHPUR	M.D. FARID KHAN	
31	BAIKUNTHPUR	SANGEETA	7049707086
32	BAIKUNTHPUR	AJAY KUMAR SHARMA	9407065662
33	BAIKUNTHPUR	MANOJ KUMAR SINGH	9406339000
34	BAIKUNTHPUR	CHANDRIKA PRASAD PAIKRA	8120803067
35	BAIKUNTHPUR	VINAYAK PRASAD MISHRA	9425542285
36	BAIKUNTHPUR	PREETAM BECK	8224806525
37	BAIKUNTHPUR	RAMCHANDRA GAUD	
38	BAIKUNTHPUR	CHHATRA SAY NAGDEO	9406314255
39	MANENDRAGARH	SANDEEP SINGH	9644014600
40	MANENDRAGARH	RAMESHRAM	7879611572
41	MANENDRAGARH	SADASHIV MISHRA	9575774890

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, कोरिया (छोगा)

42	MANENDRAGARH	RANJITA LAKRA	8103914878
43	MANENDRAGARH	BEER SAI	7746807108
44	MANENDRAGARH	SURAJPRASAD KISPOTTA	9669147856
45	MANENDRAGARH	HEERA LAL PURI	7049340902
46	MANENDRAGARH	SHIVMOHANRAM DHUSIYA	9826188543
47	MANENDRAGARH	RAM PRATAP SINGH	9907766887
48	MANENDRAGARH	SURENDRA PAL SINGH	9669387202
49	MANENDRAGARH	SUNAINA SINGH	9755459405
50	MANENDRAGARH	JAINENDAR KUMAR LAHRE	7415773345
51	MANENDRAGARH	BHANUMATI	8103778139
52	MANENDRAGARH	NAGENDRA NARAYEN SINGH	9165778552
53	MANENDRAGARH	SONU PRASAD TOMAR	8959752505
54	BHARATPUR	UMESH KUMAR SHRIVASTAVA	9826120092
55	BHARATPUR	RAJKISHOR PRASAD	9669512899
56	BHARATPUR	SAJJAN SINGH	9425595632
57	BHARATPUR	LIVANS TOPPO	9165784787
58	BHARATPUR	GULAB SINGH	9926515194
59	BHARATPUR	ANUP KUMAR KHAKHA	9977031113
60	BHARATPUR	ASHISH KUMAR SINGH	8965849514
61	BHARATPUR	KAVILAL KUJUR	9009150210
62	BHARATPUR	GRIJESH KUMAR	8959711336
63	BHARATPUR	BASANT SINGH MARABI	9617707596
64	BHARATPUR	DEVENDRA SINGH	9697569562
65	BHARATPUR	DEEPAK XALXO	8109866162
66	BHARATPUR	BABU NARAYAN SINGH	9617971409
67	SONHAT	JEEVESH KUMAR MISHRA	9893226857
68	SONHAT	PRAKASH NARAYAN DUBEY	9617933495
69	SONHAT	SANJAY SURYAVANSHI	9993868874
70	SONHAT	RAMESH KUMAR BHAGAT	8224890891
71	SONHAT	SHIV KUMAR SINGH	9424258947
72	SONHAT	RAJU	7879075110
73	SONHAT	MENKA KIRAR	9424261692
74	SONHAT	SHATRUGHANRAM	9406280576
75	SONHAT	YOGESH KUMAR GUPTA	9754455393
76	SONHAT	BRIJESH KUMAR SAHU	9098597730, 8959711336

शिक्षा विभाग –

जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी – श्री राकेश पाण्डेय

दूसभाष नम्बर – 9111088056 / 07836–232241

कार्यालय जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी बैकुण्ठपुर जिला-कोरिया (छ0ग0)						
विकासखण्ड शिक्षा अधिकारियों की जानकारी						
क्र0	जिला	विकासखण्ड का नाम	विकासखण्ड शिक्षा अधिकारी का नाम	मोबाईल न0	मूलपद	कब से पदस्थ है
1	कोरिया	मनेन्द्रगढ	श्री ए0के0नाग	7415484117	प्राचार्य	01-10-2017
2	कोरिया	खड़गवा	सुश्री बी0बड़ा	8817259835	वि.ख.शि.अधि.	24-05-2016
3	कोरिया	सोनहत	श्री शोभनाथ सिंह	9893285574	व्याख्याता	00/07/2016
4	कोरिया	भरतपुर	श्री विनीत सिंह	7094594579	वि.ख.शि.अधि.	01-06-2012
5	कोरिया	बैकुण्ठपुर	श्री बंसत कुमार दुबे	9340544027	वि.ख.शि.अधि.	01-09-2017

जिला कोरिया के शासकीय हाई स्कूल एवं हायर सेकेन्ड्री स्कूलों की सूची				
स0क्र0	संस्था का नाम	प्राचार्य का नाम	विकासखण्ड	प्राचार्य का फोन या मोबा0 नम्बर
1	शास0उ0मा0वि0 कुडेली	श्री एम0एल0 साहू	बैकुण्ठपुर	7697766150
2	शास0क0 हाई स्कूल बुड़ार	श्रीमती बनसरीया	बैकुण्ठपुर	9993335365
3	शास0उ0मा0 रनई	श्रीमती सुक्रीन्ता पन्ना	बैकुण्ठपुर	975367210
4	शास0 हाई स्कूल चिलका	श्री देवराज	बैकुण्ठपुर	7692884198
5	शास0 हाई स्कूल सलका	श्रीमती शशी बाला खलखो	बैकुण्ठपुर	9407683793
6	शास0बा0उ0मा0 पटना	देवकरण सिंह	बैकुण्ठपुर	9753524813
7	शास0 हाई स्कूल भखार	राशिद अहमद	बैकुण्ठपुर	9424260415
8	शास0 हाई स्कूल झरनापारा	हरिहर सिंह	बैकुण्ठपुर	8120703860
9	शास0 हाई स्कूल बरदिया	मो0 अबरार	बैकुण्ठपुर	9575959208
10	शास0क0 हाई स्कूल चरचा	श्री पी0के0 निगम	बैकुण्ठपुर	9407720441
11	शास0उ0मा0 चित्ताझोर पौड़ी	श्री राजमहल	बैकुण्ठपुर	7697330407
12	शास0 हाई स्कूल नगर	श्री एस0 एम0 तिर्की	बैकुण्ठपुर	9407797881
13	शास0 हाई स्कूल सरडी	श्रीमती हितकारणी सिंह	बैकुण्ठपुर	
14	शास0 हाई स्कूल कटकोना		बैकुण्ठपुर	
15	शास0उ0मा0 खरवत	श्री आर0पी0 पैकरा	बैकुण्ठपुर	9406133074
16	शास0उ0मा0 सोरंगा	श्री श्रवण कुमार सिंह	बैकुण्ठपुर	9407725856
17	शास0उ0मा0 सारा	श्रीमती उषा यादव	बैकुण्ठपुर	9754131065
18	शास0 बा0उ0मा0 चरचा कालरी	श्री एल0 के0 सिंह	बैकुण्ठपुर	9098699700
19	शास0उ0मा0 कोरिया कालरी	श्री एन0 के0 एक्का	बैकुण्ठपुर	9406219901

20	शास0उ0मा0 विशुनपुर	श्री जे0 एल0 रात्रे	बैकुण्ठपुर	9981636722
21	शास0क0उ0मा0 पटना	श्रीमती डी0एक्का	बैकुण्ठपुर	9424253098
22	शास0उ0मा0 जमगहना	श्री आर0 के0 उपाध्याय	बैकुण्ठपुर	8889294480
23	शास0उ0मा0 मनसुख	श्री केशव साहू	बैकुण्ठपुर	9926168722
24	शास0उ0मा0 तरगवां	एम0एल0 सिंह	बैकुण्ठपुर	8602775060
25	शास0उ0मा0 महलपारा	श्री रमेश चन्द्र गुप्ता	बैकुण्ठपुर	7697577011
26	शास0आदर्श मॉडलउ0मा0 बैकुण्ठपुर	श्री बुद्धीमान तिर्की	बैकुण्ठपुर	8878587650 / 7247494563
27	शास0क0उ0मा0 बैकुण्ठपुर	श्री ए.एल.गुप्ता	बैकुण्ठपुर	6260459811
28	शास0बा0रामा0उ0मा0 बैकुण्ठपुर	श्रीमती कृपा कल्याणी टोप्पो	बैकुण्ठपुर	9425584561
29	शास0 हाई स्कूल छिंदिया	रामायणन प्रसाद शर्मा	बैकुण्ठपुर	9009361299
30	शास0 हाई स्कूल डुमरिया	श्री आर0 के0 सिंह	बैकुण्ठपुर	9753386404
31	शास0 हाई स्कूल मुरमा	कु0 ज्योती सिना कुजूर	बैकुण्ठपुर	9685589730
32	शास0 हाई स्कूल जामपानी	श्रमती मनोरमा कुजूर	बैकुण्ठपुर	9926130685
33	शास0 हाई स्कूल आनी कोसमपारा	श्रीमती सीमा सिंह	बैकुण्ठपुर	9713385172
34	शास0 हाई स्कूल अंगा	श्री चित्रभान सिंह	बैकुण्ठपुर	9575563220
35	शास0 हाई स्कूल आंजोखुर्द	श्री विजय कुमार सोनी	बैकुण्ठपुर	8878218321
36	शास0 हाई स्कूल टेंगनी	श्री सुभाष साहु	बैकुण्ठपुर	9977374546
37	शास0क0उ0मा0विद्या0मनेन्द्रगढ़ (आजाक)	एच0आर0 कंवर	मनेन्द्रगढ़	9406036220
38	शास0हाई स्कूल कोथारी	श्री कांत लांजेवार	मनेन्द्रगढ़	7587191336
39	शास0हाई स्कूल पसौरी	श्री जयाराम भगत	मनेन्द्रगढ़	7722927842
40	शास0बा0उ0मा0विद्या0 मनेन्द्रगढ़	श्री संजीव कुमार	मनेन्द्रगढ़	9827893027
41	शास0उ0मा0विद्या0 नागपुर	श्री राजाराम सिंह	मनेन्द्रगढ़	8120979761
42	शास0हाई स्कूल कछौड़	श्री सी0पी0 द्वीवेदी	मनेन्द्रगढ़	9009860362
43	शास0उ0मा0विद्या0 केलहारी	श्री प्रदीप कुजूर	मनेन्द्रगढ़	9977177569
44	शास0उ0मा0विद्या0 बेलबहरा	श्री जी0के0 कुरचानिया	मनेन्द्रगढ़	8349398114
45	शास0क0उ0मा0विद्या0मनेन्द्रगढ़	श्री शचीन्द्र सिंह	मनेन्द्रगढ़	9425586268
46	शास0हाई स्कूल लालपुर	सदीप्ता शर्मा	मनेन्द्रगढ़	9407638881
47	शास0उ0मा0विद्या0खोंगापानी	श्री लक्ष्मी सिंह	मनेन्द्रगढ़	9039307198
48	शास0हाई स्कूल बंजी	श्री किशन लाल मेहर	मनेन्द्रगढ़	9179917230
49	शास0हाई स्कूल घुटरा	श्री नारायण प्रसाद कंवंट	मनेन्द्रगढ़	9753152094
50	शास0हाई स्कूल पाराडोल	श्री सुन्दर सिंह	मनेन्द्रगढ़	8817897836
51	शास0हाई स्कूल चरवाही	कु0 असुन्ता गलोरिया	मनेन्द्रगढ़	7389412632
52	शास0हाई स्कूल पिपरिया	श्री एल0 टोप्पो	मनेन्द्रगढ़	7587244263
53	शास0 हाई स्कूल डिहुली	लिली लकडा	मनेन्द्रगढ़	9617440910

54	शास0उ0मा0वि बिहारपुर	श्री धमेन्द्र कुमार साहू	मनेन्द्रगढ़	8120707781
55	शास0 हाई स्कूल बुंदेली	श्री अयूब लाल	मनेन्द्रगढ़	8120035085
56	शास0 हाई स्कूल बरबसपुर	श्री योगेश्वरी	मनेन्द्रगढ़	8305655382
57	शास0 हाई स्कूल नई लेदरी	श्री कालीराम श्रीवास्तव	मनेन्द्रगढ़	7697037855
58	शास0 हाई स्कूल भलौर	श्री रामसकल पटेल	मनेन्द्रगढ़	8109882620
59	शास0 हाई स्कूल बड़काबहरा	श्री मनबोध	मनेन्द्रगढ़	8103625301
60	शास0 हाई स्कूल घाघरा	श्री महेश दत्त पाठक	मनेन्द्रगढ़	9755398982
61	शास0 हाई स्कूल चनवारीडांड	कु0 काजल पाण्डेय	मनेन्द्रगढ़	8819067565
62	शास0 हाई स्कूल महाई		मनेन्द्रगढ़	
63	शास0 हाई स्कूल बरकेला	श्रीमती विजय लकडा	मनेन्द्रगढ़	9926532939
64	शास0 हाई स्कूल झगराखंड	श्री शिवशंकर मिश्रा	मनेन्द्रगढ़	9425583222
65	शास0 हाई स्कूल चनवारीडांड		मनेन्द्रगढ़	
66	शास0 हाई स्कूल डोमनहिल	श्री के0 एस0 तिवारी	खड़गवां	8435600288
67	शास0हाई स्कूल उधनापुर	श्री मनधाता सिंह	खड़गवां	9425583758
68	शास0हाई स्कूल देवाडांड	श्री ए0के0 नाग	खड़गवां	7415484117
69	शास0हाई स्कूल बरदर	श्री सरोध सिंह	खड़गवां	9977822056
70	शास0बा0उ0मा0विद्या0 चिरमिरी	श्री बलविन्दर सिंह	खड़गवां	9406347093
71	शास0क0उ0मा0विद्या0 गोदरीपारा	श्री भगवत सिंह	खड़गवां	9926656809
72	शास0उ0मा0विद्या0 खड़गवां	श्री आर0आर. भास्कर	खड़गवां	999304706
73	शास0क0उ0मा0विद्या0 चिरमिरी	श्री व्हीपी.मिश्रा	खड़गवां	967894121
74	शास0उ0मा0विद्या0 पोंड़ी बचरा	ड्रॉ डी.के. उपाध्याय	खड़गवां	9425583812
75	शास0उ0मा0विद्या0 चिरमी	श्री सुशील जायसवाल	खड़गवां	9424258630
76	शास0उ0मा0विद्या0सोंस	श्री हंस लाल भानू	खड़गवां	8349778732 / 9907993418
77	शास0उ0मा0विद्या0हल्दीबाड़ी	श्री एस0 के बघेल	खड़गवां	9424260092
78	शास0हाई स्कूल गणेशपुर	सावित्री प्रधान	खड़गवां	9754045989
79	शास0हाई स्कूल बरतुंगा	टी0बी0 सिंह	खड़गवां	7587244892
80	शास0हाई स्कूल तामडांड	कपूर सिंह	खड़गवां	9826427988
81	शास0हाई स्कूल बंजारीडांड	सरिता चौहान	खड़गवां	9479026221
82	शास0हाई स्कूल बोडेमुड़ा	श्री लक्ष्मी शर्मा	खड़गवां	7771032891
83	शास0हाई स्कूल कटकोना	श्री जितेन्द्र कुमार साहू	खड़गवां	9977065101
84	शास0हाई स्कूल फुनगा	अनिल कुमार	खड़गवां	9977153454
85	शास0हाई स्कूल दुबछोला	विजेन्द्र सिंह	खड़गवां	9977065122
86	शास0 हाई स्कूल मेरो	श्री सुनील कुमार विन्ध्यराज	खड़गवां	9713817620
87	शास0 हाई स्कूल सकरिया	श्री सर्वजीत सिंह	खड़गवां	7241121244
88	शास0 हाई स्कूल गढ़तर	श्री धनेश्वर सिंह	खड़गवां	8959461008
89	शास0 हाई स्कूल दुग्गी	श्रीमती पंकज सिंह	खड़गवां	9753587018
90	शास0 हाई स्कूल ठगगांव	श्री नान्हु सिंह कौशिक	खड़गवां	9753050436
91	शास0 हाई स्कूल पैनारी	श्री रामप्रकाश साहू	खड़गवां	9617468754
92	शास0 हाई स्कूल सावला	श्री मेवालाल सिंह	खड़गवां	9826157225

93	शास0 हाई स्कूल आमाडांड	श्री रमेश कुमार हलवाई	खड़गवां	9826887053
94	शास0 हाई स्कूल गेजी	श्री दुर्गावती	खड़गवां	9754376299
95	शास0 हाई स्कूल भरदा	श्री मधुसूदन साहू	खड़गवां	9926842358
96	शास0 हाई स्कूल तोलगा	श्री एस0के0त्रिपाठी	खड़गवां	9977248754
97	शास0 हाई स्कूल रतनपुर	श्री एस0के0बंजारे	खड़गवां	9691866389
98	शास0 उ0मा0वि बैमा	श्री अमृत लाल सिंह	खड़गवां	9826889648
99	शास0उ0मा0वि अमका	श्री बी0 आर0 नागेश	खड़गवां	9406251863
100	शास0उ0मा0वि कोड़ा	मनोहर सिंह लकडा	खड़गवां	9111789837
101	शास0उ0मा0वि जरौंधा			
102	शास0 उ0मा0वि जिलीबांध	श्री आर0बी0 सिंह	खड़गवां	9009884278
103	शास0 हाई स्कूल सलवा		खड़गवां	
104	शा0 एकलव्य माडल स्कूल पोड़ीडीह		खड़गवां	
105	शास0 हाई स्कूल अकलासरई	श्री सुखलाल राजवाडे	सोनहत	9926114569
106	शास0उ0मा0वि0 सोनहत	श्री आर0 के गुप्ता	सोनहत	9424259585
107	शास0 हाई स्कूल रजौली	श्री बी0जी0 यादव	सोनहत	8889099668
108	शास0 हाई स्कूल क0 सोनहत		सोनहत	9424259585
109	शास0 हाई स्कूल घुघरा	श्री अजय कुमार ठाकूर	सोनहत	9826899362
110	शास0उ0मा0वि0 कटगोड़ी	श्री बीरेन्द्र तिवारी	सोनहत	8959982588
111	शास0 हाई स्कूल रामगढ़	श्री संतोष साहू	सोनहत	9479035582
112	शास0 हाई स्कूल सुन्दरपुर	श्री अनिल बंजारे	सोनहत	8602402401
113	शास0 हाई स्कूल सिंघोर	लाला सिंह	सोनहत	9406446076
114	शास0 हाई स्कूल कुशहा	राज कुमार राजवाडे	सोनहत	7389794858
115	शास0 हाई स्कूल पुसला	विक्रम पटेल	सोनहत	9977909873
116	शास0 हाई स्कूल केशगवां	श्री नारायण दुबे	सोनहत	9617904725
117	शास0 हाई स्कूल बंशीपुर	महीलाल कुरै	सोनहत	7587832936
118	शास0उ0मा0वि0 देवगढ़	श्री एनएल. साकेस	भरतपुर	9617913050
119	शास0क0 हाई स्कूल कमर्जी	आर0 एल0 रत्नाकर	भरतपुर	9617330454
120	शास0उ0मा0वि0 कजिया	रामचरित्र	भरतपुर	7049418828
121	शास0उ0मा0वि0 मांड़ीसरई	श्री मोतीलाल	भरतपुर	9617123748
122	शास0उ0मा0वि0 भरतपुर	श्री यू0के0 द्विवेदी	भरतपुर	9893766108
123	शास0उ0मा0वि0 कुंवारपुर	श्री राजेश कुमार द्विवेदी	भरतपुर	9669368806
124	शास0उ0मा0वि0 कोटाडोल	श्री जी0 आर0 किसपोंटटा	भरतपुर	8462812974
125	शास0क0 हाई स्कूल जनकपुर	दिलिप कुमार बखरे	भरतपुर	9407706750 / 8120969667
126	शास0 हाई स्कूल बहरासी	कृष्णा तिवारी	भरतपुर	7241159945
127	शास0 हाई स्कूल खमरौध	मोहनलाल साहु	भरतपुर	7697179690
128	शास0 हाई स्कूल तिलौली	श्री शिवभान प्रसाद	भरतपुर	9575789095
129	शास0 हाई स्कूल बड़गांवकला	गोपाल राठौर	भरतपुर	9479247996
130	शास0 हाई स्कूल बड़गावखुर्द	गुलाब सिंह	भरतपुर	
131	शास0 हाई स्कूल चांटी	श्री हरिश सिंह	भरतपुर	9424369352
132	शास0 हाई स्कूल भुमका	शंकर सिंह मार्को	भरतपुर	9617123825
133	शास0 हाई स्कूल रौंक	श्री दिलीप कुमार सिंह	भरतपुर	9753219524

134	शास0 हाई स्कूल सेमरिया	अयोलिना बेक	भरतपुर	9435724432
135	शास0 हाई स्कूल उमरवाह	द्वारिका प्रसाद	भरतपुर	9617291771
136	शास0 हाई स्कूल मुलुकनार	ज्ञानलता खर्रे	भरतपुर	9152278871 / 8224944989
137	शास0 हाई स्कूल रामगढ़	सतर सिंह	भरतपुर	7693930647
138	शास0 हाई स्कूल मलकडोल	श्री संजय भगत	भरतपुर	7898379389
139	शास0 हाई स्कूल घघरा	रश्मि जायसवाल	भरतपुर	7354176096
140	शास0 हाई स्कूल देवसील	श्री संतदास बंजारे	भरतपुर	9977344072
141	शास0 उ0मा0वि डोम्हरा	श्री आर0 के0 सिंह	भरतपुर	9669267576

अनुबंध 2 – उपकरणों की सूची

नगर सेना कार्यालय कोरिया की जानकारी –

श्री निकोलस खलखो, जिला कमाण्डेंट,
जिला – कोरिया (छ0ग0)

दूरभाष नम्बर – 8085431707 / 07836–232229

कार्यालय जिला सेनानी नगर सेना कोरिया छ0ग0 बाढ़ बचाव प्रशिक्षित तैराकों की सूची वर्ष 2018

क्र.	जिले का नाम	नाम	सै. क्र.	पद	मो.नं.	रिमार्क
1	कोरिया	सोमारू राम	71	NK	7697737324	
2	— " —	सुखदेव सिंह	55	NK	9407735020	
3	— " —	छोटेलाल	248	SK	9926751850	
4	— " —	केतकरण	274	SK	9009891603	
5	— " —	शिवप्रसाद	270	SK	9340175260	
6	— " —	उदय शंकर	199	SK	9926729126	
7	— " —	राजेश कुमार	259	SK	7999267159	
8	— " —	वास्तव कुमार	18	SK	9826428454	
9	— " —	राकेश कुमार	311	SK	8959804441	
10	— " —	शिवशंकर	185	SK	9009858640	
11	— " —	दिनेश्वर	331	SK	9669523723	
12	— " —	अर्जुन सिंह	402	SK	9644525510	
13	— " —	राकेश कुमार	207	SK	9669870399	
14	— " —	दिलीप कुमार	394	SK	9826738097	

कार्यालय जिला सेनानी नगर सेना कोरिया (छ0ग0)

बाढ़ बचाव संबंधी उपलब्ध सामग्री की जानकारी वर्ष 2018

क्र0	जिले का नाम	संभावित प्रभावित क्षेत्र	तेराफ संख्या	मोटर बोट फाइबर रैन फोसंड प्लास्टिक विथ ओ.बी.एम.	रबर मोटर बोट विथ ओ.बी.एम	लाईफ जैकेट	लाईफ बॉय	सर्च लाईट	द्यूब	ड्रम	बल्ली	बांस	मनीला रोप 100X 1.5	नायलोन रोप 100X 1.5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	कोरिया	मनेन्द्रगढ़	14	1	1	32	22	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
	योग-		14	1	1	32	22	-	4	-	-	-	-	-

—02—

क्र0	जिले का नाम	नायलोन रोप 100X2	तारपोलिन शीट	रबर के दस्ताने	कटर प्लायर	मेगाफोन	एक्टेशन लेंडर	स्टेचर	नायिल रस्सी	टार्च	चप्पू बड़ा	वायरलेस मेनपैक	वायरलेस रटेंटिक	मनीला रोप 100X2
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	कोरिया	07 नग	1	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	7
	योग-	07 नग	1	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	7

—03—

क्र0	जिले का नाम	मनीला रोप 100X3	पेट्रोमेक्स विथ	गमबूट	बाल्टी	नायलोन रोप 16 MM	एंकर	पेडल	नायलोन रोप 200X5	फुल्ली	वाटर प्रुफ टेंट 14X14 सिंगल सप्लाई	वाटर प्रुफ टेंट 14X14 डबल सप्लाई	वाटर प्रुफ सूट	जरीकेन 35 ली.
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	कोरिया	-	-	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	योग-	-	-	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

—4—

क्र0	जिले का नाम	फावड़ा	गती	बेलचा	जनरेटर 05 किग्रा.	तगाड़ी	वोट हुक	वायलर्स	दूरबीन	चप्पू छोटा	टोपी पिनस	रॉ लाक विथ चैन	साइड सिक	जाली	तिकोनी पट्टी	फस्टेड पोच	रेनकोट	पोर्ट.इंफलेटेबल इमरजेसी लाईट	चैन सॉ
1	2	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	कोरिया	16	10	5	—	20	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	591	2	4
	योग—	16	10	5	—	20	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	591	2	4

क्र0	जिले का नाम	कुल्हाड़ी	हेण्ड हेल्ड गैस डिटेक्टर	मैग्नेटिक किट	फास्टेड बाक्स	पीआरटी टूल्स	फूल बाडी हॉर्नस	बीएएमएस ए ऐसर एक्सप्रेस सेट	कैनवास हेण्ड ग्लोब	डिस्ट्रेस सिग्नल यूनिट	गैस बॉक्स	रॉ लाक विथ चैन	हेड लाईट	हेण्ड टूल किट मेट्रिक	एरानिट हेण्ड ग्लोब	पोर्टेबल फायर पंप फ्लोटिंग	बोल्ड कटर	ओ.बी.एम. स्टैण्ड
1	2	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
	कोरिया	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	योग—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

अनुबंध 3 – संसाधन

आर. आर. टी./काम्बेट दल का विवरण –

आर. आर. टी. दल –

जिला स्तरीय काम्बेट दलों की जानाकरी								
क्रं.	जिले का नाम	काम्बेट दल प्रभारी का नाम	पदनाम	दूरभाष / मो. नं.	सदस्यों के नाम	पदनाम	दूरभाष क्रं.	ई-मेल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	कोरिया	डा0 ए.के. करन	जिला नोडल अधिकारी, महामारी नियंत्रण	9926130724	डॉ. राजेन्द्र बंसरीया	चिकित्सा अधिकारी, आथ्रोपि डिक्स जिला चिकित्सालय	9425212167	cmhokorea@gmail.com
					डॉ. एस.के. गुप्ता	चिकित्सा अधिकारी, मेडिसिन जिला चिकित्सालय	9424254068	
					डॉ. डी.के. चिकनजुरी	चिकित्सा अधिकारी, पैथोलॉजि जिला चिकित्सालय	9425256793	
					डॉ0 राघवेंद्र शर्मा	पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी,	9617138175	
					श्री प्रशांत तिवारी	खाद्य एवं सुरक्षा अधिकारी		
					श्री आर.के. शर्मा	डिप्टी एम.ई.आई. ओ.	9926156902	
					डॉ0 भावना महलवार	जिला कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक (एन0एच0एम0)	9907347676	
					श्री के0पी0मिश्रा	फर्मासिस्ट	9926168951	
					कु0 अनिता एक्का	लैब टेक्नीशियन	8817232771	
					श्री एन0पी0गौतम	ड्रेसर	9977047801	

विकासखण्ड काम्बेट दल की जानकारी –

विकासखंड स्तरीय काम्बेट दलों की जानकारी								
क्रं.	विकास खंड का नाम	काम्बेट दल प्रभारी का नाम	पदनाम	दुरभाष / मोबाईल नं.	ईमेल	सदस्यों के नाम	पदनाम	दुरभाष / मोबाईल नं.
1	भरतपुर	डॉ. कृपा शंकर पैकरा	चिकित्स I अधि.	858702646	bpmuc nakpur1 mail.com	श्री धनसाय लकडा	ट्रेसर	
				8		कु0प्रियका गुप्ता	फार्मासिस्ट	
				930363740		श्री ललित पतवार	भृत्य	
		श्री पी.एन. त्रिपाठी	सा. चिकित्स I अधि.			श्री आर.ए.शर्मा	कम्पाउंडर	9165722673
						श्री. राम प्रताप बैगा	स्टाफ नर्स	
						श्री मनमोहन	वार्ड ब्याय	
2	खडगंवा	डॉ. एस. कुजुर	खण्ड चिकित्स I अधिकार I	992616912	bpmuk hadgaw an@gm ail.com	डॉ. साकेत साहु	चिकित्सा अधिकारी	9582249260
						डॉ. ज्ञानेन्द्र कुशवाहा	आयुष चिकित्सा अधिकारी	9669440413
						श्री अलिम असारी	ए0एम0ओ0	9827881733
						एस.एन बनर्जी	विकास खण्ड साधन एवं विस्तार अधिकारी	9926190316
						ललिता सिंह	स्टाफ नर्स	9669872828
						विजय बहादुर	लैब टेक्निशियन	8251004234
						हसन खान	वाहन चालक	8120398839
						धरमजीत	वार्ड ब्याय	7697634004
3	बैकुण्ठपुर	डॉ ए0के0 शर्मा	खण्ड चिकित्स I अधिकार I	900905125	bada.ko r.bkpur @gmail .com	डियूटीरत् ए.एम.ओ.	AMO	
						श्रीमति अनुराधा कुशवाहा	SN	9977665457
						श्री विकर्तन जी	Pharmasist	7828251784
						श्री अमृतलाल दुन्दे	MPS	9669870118
						श्री जगदीश सोनवानी	MPS	9424265143
						श्रीमति एम.जेड मिंज	LHV	7587151588
						श्री मनमोहन साहू	BEE	8889165015
						श्री दिलीप राजवाडे	WB	8518948870
4	सोनहत	डॉ0 शारदा प्रसाद साहू	चिकित्स I अधिकार I	982693050	bpmus onhat@ gmail.c om	श्री अमृत गुप्ता	ए0एम0ओ0	9406430466
						श्री रत्नेश शुक्ला	एम0टी0एस0	8120801004
						श्री सियोन टोप्पो	फार्मासिस्ट	9977065128
						कु0 सुलोचनी पैकरा	स्टाफ नर्स	8959179868
						श्री शिवकुमार अगरिया	वार्ड बॉय	77479213290
						श्री विजय बहादुर	स्वीपर	9340033690
						श्री सुरेन्द्र पटवा	वाहन चालक	9752970767
5	मनेन्द्रगढ़	डॉ. महेश सिंह	MO	7879288	bpmum dgr@g mail.co m	श्री रियाज अंसारी	असि.एम.ओ.	9329392154
						श्री आर.के.तिवारी	सेक्टर सूपरवाइजर (पु.)	9300789724
						श्रीमति आशा कुशवाहा	सेक्शन महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	8959043724
						श्री रामकुमार राम	सेक्शन पुरुष स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	9753736357
						श्री आर.एस.ओझा	फार्मासिस्ट	9329718838

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, कोरिया (छ0ग0)

	कु० रतिमा नागवंशी	Ass. MO	7747856 276	श्री दिनेश गुप्ता	सेक्टर सूपरवाइजर (पु.)	7828465312
				बृजेश कुमार श्रीवास	असि.एम.ओ.	9575422136
				श्रीमती सरला लाल	सेक्शन महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	9977108320
				श्री मनमोहन कुरे	सेक्शन पुरुष स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	9754807733
				श्री बृजबिहारी	फार्मासिस्ट	9300342605
	डॉ. आर. केशर्मा	AMO	9753051 056	श्री प्रकाश जाधव	असि.एम.ओ.	9826209258
				श्री डी.पी.सिंह	सेक्टर सूपरवाइजर (पु.)	9753190583
				श्री राजकुमार सिंह	फार्मासिस्ट	7898640151
				श्रीमती सत्यवती तिकी	सेक्शन महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	9479242936
				श्रीमती सुमित्रा बाई	स्टाफ नर्स	8462040685
				श्री बृजेश यादव	सेक्शन पुरुष स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	9753915805
				श्रीमति गेंदावती	वार्ड आया	9713956194
	राहुल मिश्रा	Ass. MO	9770859 683	श्री बी.डी.दुबे	सेक्टर सूपरवाइजर (पु.)	9926181545
				श्रीमती अनिता राय	सेक्शन महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	8435708902
				श्रीमती एम.जी.लकड़ा	सेक्टर सूपरवाइजर (म.)	8234922488
				श्रीमती सुषमा जयसवाल	स्टाफ नर्स	9926954264
				श्री एस.के.दुबे	फार्मासिस्ट	9926314116
				श्री एम.सी.करपात्री	सेक्टर सूपरवाइजर (पु.)	9669956864
	श्री अवनीश पाण्डेय	Ass. MO	8818847 788	श्री महिमा बुनकर	सेक्शन महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	7509635775
				श्री शैलेन्द्र मिश्रा	सेक्शन पुरुष स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	9827747557
मो० इरफान शाह				फार्मासिस्ट	7771864623	
श्रीमती पुष्पा सोनवानी				वार्ड आया	9617083004	
श्रीमती मंजुलता जयसवाल				असि.एम.ओ.	9981070315	
कामिनी रौतिया खान	Ass. MO	7805834 525	श्री विरेन्द्र करपात्री	सेक्टर सूपरवाइजर (पु.)	9754359634	
			सुषमा खाखा	सेक्शन महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	9303838714	
			श्री उमाशंकर सिंह	सेक्शन पुरुष स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	9407706638	
			श्री प्यारेलाल	वार्ड व्याय	9669350945	
			कु० ज्योति	फार्मासिस्ट	8871097380	

