



District Disaster Management Plan-2026

Amreli



District Disaster Management Authority
Collector Office–Amreli

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FOREWORD

Disasters, both natural and man-made, are an unfortunate reality that communities across the globe must frequently face. Amreli District, recognized as a multi-hazard zone, is no exception. It remains susceptible to a range of calamities, including droughts, floods, cyclones, earthquakes, and chemical or industrial incidents.

It gives me great satisfaction to present the District Disaster Management Plan–2026 for Amreli District. This plan outlines the vital measures necessary to ensure a coordinated and efficient response during emergencies. Developing a comprehensive disaster management plan requires dedicated efforts, and I am pleased to note that responsibilities have been clearly defined at all levels—from the Taluka to the Nagar Palika.

This plan includes detailed resource inventories, geographic information, and skilled manpower resources. It also encompasses provisions for rescue operations, medical aid, and law enforcement during disaster situations. Schools across the district have been equipped with action plans, and teachers have received appropriate training to ensure swift response in times of need.

Recognizing the importance of industrial safety, a "Mutual-Aid Scheme" has been introduced. This scheme is specifically tailored to aid industries in disaster preparedness and response. The plan has been developed in collaboration with the Home Ministry, Government of India, the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, and the Disaster Risk Management Programme.

I am confident that this document will be a valuable resource for government departments, industrial stakeholders, and community groups. It emphasizes preparedness at both macro and micro levels, enhancing the district's ability to mitigate the effects of disasters. I encourage all stakeholders to use this plan as a guiding document to understand responsibilities, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and to assess hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities.

Together, let us work towards a safer and more resilient Amreli.

Date: 19/05/2026

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'V' followed by a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke.

Vikalp Bhardwaj (IAS)

List Of Abbreviation

APMC	Agricultural Produce Market Committee
AE	Assistant Engineer
AH	Animal Husbandry
ATI	Administrative Training Institute
ATS	Anti Terrorist Squad
ATVT	Apno Taluko Vibrant Taluko
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRC	Block Resource Centre
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDHO	Chief District Health Officer
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CHC	Community Health Center
CRC	Community Resource Centre
CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCMG	District Crisis Management Group
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DDO	District Development Officer
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Centre
DGVCL	Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Limited
DISH	Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health
DM	Disaster Management
DPO	District Project Officer
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSO	District Sports Officer
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
Dy. Eng.	Deputy Engineer
Dy SP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
EMRI	Emergency Management & Research Institute
ESR	Elevated Surface Reservoir
EWS	Early Warning System
Ex. Eng.	Executive Engineer
FCI	Food Corporation of India
FPS	Fair Price Shop
FWP	Food for Work Program
GDCR	General Development Control Regulation
GEB	Gujarat Electricity Board
GIDM	Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management
GLR	Ground Level Reservoir
GMB	Gujarat Maritime Board
GoI	Government of India
GPs	Gram Pranchayats
GSDMA	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
GWSSB	Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board

HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HHs	Households
HPC	High Powered Committee
HQ	Head Quarter
HRVC	Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity
IAY	Indira Aawas Yojana
IMA	Indian Medical Association
ICS	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IDNDR	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
IEC	Information Education Communication
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ISR	Institute for Seismic Research
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Program
LCMG	Local Crisis Management Group
LO	Liaison Officer
MAH	Major Accident Hazard
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
Mm	Mili Meter
MP	Member of Parliament
NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
NCC	National Cadets Corps
NCCF	National Calamity Contingency Fund
NDM	National Disaster Management
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	National Executive Committee
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NGO	Non Government Organization
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Program
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSS	National Service Scheme
NYK	National Yuva Kendra
PCPIR	Petroleum Chemical and Petrochemical Special Investment Region
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Center
PI	Police Inspector
PMGY	Pradhan Mantri Gramodyan Yojna
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
R & R	Recovery & Reconstruction
R&B	Roads & Buildings
RTO	Regional Transport Office

SC	Scheduled Caste
SDM	Sub District Magistrate
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
SDRN	State Disaster Response Network
SE	Superintending Engineer
SEOC	State Emergency Operation Centre
SFO	Sub Focal Officer
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SMC	School Management Committee
SMS	Short Message Service
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRPF	State Reserve Police Force
SRT	Special Response Team
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
ST	Scheduled Tribe
S& R	Search and Rescue
Supt. Eng.	Superintendent Engineer
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
TDMA	Taluka Disaster Management Authority
TDMC	Taluka Disaster Management Committee
TDMP	Taluka Disaster Management Plan
TDO	Taluka Development Officer
TEOC	Taluka Emergency Operation Centre
THO	Taluka Health Officer
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
TSO	Taluka Supply Officer
ULB	Urban Local Body
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VDMP	Village Disaster Management Plan
VIPs	Very Important Persons
VVIPs	Very Very Important Persons
WASMO	Water and Sanitation Management Organization

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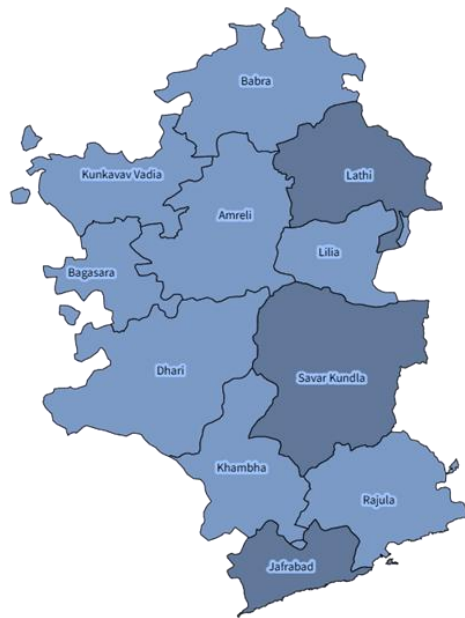
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Chapter-1

➤ Introduction

The Government of Gujarat has envisaged the development of a holistic approach designed to manage disasters on a more proactive basis. The approach involves formulating a comprehensive policy on all phases of disaster management, and addresses the entire gamut of disasters arising from natural and manmade causes.

District Administration is primarily responsible for disasters/crisis management including prevention and mitigation. The existing Circulars of State Relief Manual guides the entire process of administration for relief and recovery in the State. These Circulars mainly address post-disaster events and the scope is limited to some of the natural hazards – floods, droughts & earthquake.

The Amreli District is prone to many natural and man-made disasters. Natural disaster vulnerability of the District is presented in the Vulnerability Atlas of Gujarat prepared by GSDMA (Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority). The Atlas covers hazard vulnerability of the District to flood, wind and earthquakes.

1.1 Aims and Objective:

The aims and objectives of the Plan is to minimize the loss of lives and social, private and community assets because of natural and man made disasters –

1. To assess the risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters.
2. To develop appropriate disaster prevention and mitigation strategies.
3. To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively.
4. To develop and maintain arrangements for accessing resources, equipment, supplies and funding in preparation for disasters that might occur.
5. To ensure that arrangements are in place to mobilize the resources and capability for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery from disasters.
6. To create awareness and preparedness and provide advice and training to the agencies involved in disaster management and to the community.
7. To strengthen the capacities of the community and establish to maintain effective systems for responding to disasters.
8. To carry out restoration and rehabilitation measures soon after the disaster strikes.

1.2 Authority for DDMP: Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act)

At the state level, Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) shall be primarily responsible for promoting an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management including prevention or mitigation of disaster by the state, local authorities, stakeholders and communities. The Authority shall act as the central planning, coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management and post-disaster reconstruction, rehabilitation, evaluation, and assessment. It will also assist the State Government in the formulation of policy relating to emergency relief notwithstanding that the implementation of emergency relief shall be the responsibility of the revenue department and other departments of the Government. It shall also inform the State Government and departments of Government on progress and problems in disaster management. It shall promote general education and awareness on disaster management, emergency planning, and response and matters incidental to the State Government, the Collector, concerned officers of the State Government and the local authorities in the State shall give such assistance and support to the Authority in performing its functions as may be required by the Authority.

At the district level, the District Collector is in charge of disaster management and prepares DDMP and responds to emergency situations.

1.3 Evolution of DDMP in brief :

Gujarat Act No. 20 of 2003 or The Gujarat State Disaster Management (GSDM) Act, 2003 provides for the creation of the DDMP in the district and in fact GSDM Act was a pioneer legislation in the whole country to make such provisions. It has clearly stated the mandatory provision of the DM plan in various clauses and sections. Some of the important sections and provisions are reproduced below.

Clause 15 of Chapter VI of GSDMA Act, 2003

1. The authority shall develop or cause to be developed guidelines for the preparation of disaster management plans and strategies and keep them update and shall assist such departments of Government, local authorities, and person, as may be specified by the authority in preparation of plans and strategies and coordinate them
2. The plan preparing authority while preparing the plan under subsection (1) shall make suitable provisions in the plan after considering the following namely:

- a. The types of disaster that may occur and their possible effects;
 - b. The communities and property at risk;
 - c. Provision for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies;
 - d. Inability to deal with disasters and promote capacity building;
 - e. The integration of strategies for prevention of disaster and mitigation of its effects with development plans, program, and such other activities in the State;
 - f. Provision for assessment of the nature and magnitude of the effects of a disaster;
 - g. Contingency plans including plans for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in the event of a disaster, providing for –
 - h. Allocation of responsibilities to the various stakeholders and coordination in carrying out their responsibilities;
 - i. Procurement of essential goods and providing essential services; Establishment of strategic communication links;
 - j. Dissemination of information; and
 - k. Other matters as may be provided for in the regulations.
 - l. Any other matter required by the Authority.
3. The Authority shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and maintained a master plan for the State/District

1.4 Stakeholders and their responsibilities :

➤ How to use the Plan & District Plan Approach

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

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

For efficient execution of the District Disaster Management Plan, the Plan has been organized as per these four stages of the Disaster Cycle. To systematically incorporate all international, regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery.

1. To achieve a comprehensive, all hazard, all agencies approach by achieving the right balance of prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery;
2. Prepare communities to ensure that they are fully equipped to anticipate and respond to disaster events.
3. To promote a transparent, systematic and consistent approach to disaster risk assessment and management.
4. A multi-stakeholder participatory approach including community participation at all levels
5. Develop a database and information exchange system at regional level.

1.4 Stakeholders and their responsibilities :

At the district level, District Collector is responsible for responding to any disaster situation in consultation with other line departments at district Head Quarters (HQ). The District Collector is responsible to deal with all phases of disaster management within the district. Technical institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Local authority, the private sector, community groups, volunteer agencies, and citizens are the other stakeholders and potential participants in the disaster management exercise.

According to DM Act, 2003 Stakeholders and their responsibilities are:

A. District Collector

During the period, when an area is declared or considered as an affected area the Collector may issue directions to the officers of the departments of the Government and the local authority in the affected area, to provide emergency relief in accordance with the DDMP or other contingency plan.

The District Collector may *make arrangements for release and use of available resources.* The District Collector may also *control and restrict traffic to, from and within the area affected by a disaster.* He or she may *control and restrict the entry into, movement within and departure from any disaster area or part of it.* Other activities which may be ordered by the collector are –

- a. *Removal of the debris*
- b. *Conduct search and rescue operations*
- c. *Make arrangements for the disposal of the unclaimed dead body, by*

appropriate means

- d. Provide alternative shelter*
- e. Provide food, medicines and other essentials*
- f. Require experts and consultants in matters relevant to the disaster to provide relief under his direction and supervision*
- g. To take possession and make use of any property, vehicles, equipment, buildings, and means of communication on such terms and conditions as may be prescribe*
- h. Procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities as and when required*
- i. Construct temporary bridges or other structures*
- j. Demolish unsafe structures which may endanger the public*
- k. Coordinate with non-governmental organizations and ensure that such entities carry out their activities in an equitable manner*
- l. Disseminate information to the public to deal with the disaster*
- m. Direct and compel evacuation, of all or part of the population from any affected area for the purpose of preservation of life and for such evacuation, and for such evacuation use such force as may be necessary*
- n. Authorize any person, to make an entry into any place, to open or cause to be opened, any door, gate or other barrier, if he or she considers such an action is necessary for preservation of life and property, if the owner or occupier is absent, or is present, refuses to open such door, gate or barrier.*

The Collector may exercise the powers contained in subsection (2) of the GSDM Act, 2003 to the extent only that this is necessary for the purpose of :—

- a. Assisting and protecting the community*
- b. Providing relief to the community*
- c. Preventing or combating disruption*
- d. Dealing with the destructive and other effects of the disaster*

The Collector may issue such directions to any person or government agency and take such other steps, as may be necessary to curtail the escalation of the disaster or to alleviate, contain or minimize the effects of the disaster.

The Collector shall also facilitate and coordinate with, local Governing bodies to ensure that pre and post-disaster management activities in the district are carried out. He or she shall assist community training, awareness programmers and the installation of emergency facilities with the support of local administration, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. He or she shall also take appropriate actions to smoothen the response and relief activities to minimize the effect of the disaster. He or she shall recommend the

Commissioner of Relief (COR) and State Government for declaration of disaster.

B. Local Authority

The local authorities shall –

- o. Provide assistance to GSDMA, COR, and Collector in disaster management activities.
- p. Ensure training of its officers and employees and maintenance of resources so as to be readily available for use in the event of a disaster.
- q. Ensure that all construction projects under it conform to the standards and specifications laid down.
- r. Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district. Carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area within its jurisdiction.

C. Private Sector

The private sector should ensure their active participation in the pre-disaster activities in alignment with the overall plan developed by the GSDMA or the Collector. They should also adhere to the relevant building codes and other specifications, as may be stipulated by relevant local authorities.

D. Community Groups and Voluntary Agencies

Local community groups and voluntary agencies including NGOs should actively assist in prevention and mitigation activities under the overall direction and supervision of the GSDMA or the Collector. They should actively participate in all training activities as may be organized and should familiarize themselves with their role in disaster management. Citizen

It is a duty of every citizen to assist the Collector, or such other person entrusted with or engaged in disaster management whenever his aid is demanded generally for the purpose of disaster management.

1.5 How to use DDMp Framework :

The present plan is not intended to provide comprehensive explanations and background information about a disaster or serve as a training manual on how to respond to a disaster or conduct a disaster-related task. The approach taken is that plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) should be limited to the minimum information needed to respond to a specific disaster or undertake a disaster-related task. Steps to address disaster specific requirements can be covered in procedures related to actions. This approach does require that task forces develop disaster specific procedures where

appropriate.

In other words, this plan is intended for use by persons who are technically competent in the tasks or responsibilities set out in each plan. The SOPs are intended to be used by persons who are unfamiliar with disaster management topics but are intended to be task specific and not as replacements for full plans.

Guidelines on the use of the DDMP as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) policy plan are following –

- a. Section 31 of National Disaster Management (NDM) Act 2005 makes it mandatory for every district to prepare a disaster management plan, for the protection of life and property from the effects of hazardous events within the district.
- b. Insignificant emergencies or disasters, District Magistrate or the chairperson of DDMA will have the powers of overall supervision direction and control as may be specified under State Government Rules/State Disaster Management Plan guidelines.
- c. The district Emergency Operation Center (EOC) will be staffed and operated as the situation dictates. When activated, operations will be supported by senior officers from line departments and central government agencies; private sector and volunteer organizations may be used to provide information, data and resources to cope with the situation.
- d. The DDMA may recommend for action under Sec 30 of DM Act.
- e. Facilities that have been identified as vital to the operation of the district government functions have been identified.
- f. The Collector or his designee will coordinate and control resources of the District.
- g. Emergency public information will be disseminated by all available media outlets through the designated media and information officer.
- h. Prior planning and training of personnel are prerequisites to effective emergency operations and must be considered as integral parts of disaster preparations.
- i. Coordination with surrounding districts is essential, when an event occurs, that impacts beyond district boundaries. The procedure should be established and exercised for inter-district collaboration.
- j. Departments, agencies and organizations assigned either primary or supporting responsibilities in this document must develop implementation documents in order to support this plan.
- k. When local resources prove to be inadequate during emergency operations, request for assistance will be made to the State or higher levels of government and other agencies in accordance with set rules and procedures.

- l. District authority will use the normal channel for requesting assistance and/or resources, i.e., through the District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) to the State EOC. If state resources have been exhausted, the state will arrange to provide the needed resources through central assistance.
- m. The DEOC will coordinate with the State EOC, Agencies of the Govt. of India like Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission(CWC) to maintain upto-date information concerning potential flooding, cyclones etc. As appropriate, such information will be provided to the citizens of the affected areas in the district.
- n. Upon receipt of potential problems in these areas, DEOC/designated officials will appropriately issue alert and notify action to be taken by the residents.

Disaster occurrence could result in disruption of government functions and, therefore, all levels of local government and their departments should develop and maintain procedures to ensure continuity of Government action.

1.6 Approval Mechanism of DDMP :

The Line Departments and other Stake Holders of District submits a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment thereto to the Collector for Approval of that Plan.

The Collector shall submit a copy of the district disaster management plan, and of any amendment thereto to the State Disaster Management Authority and the Relief Commissioner for Approval of the Plan.

1.7 Plan review and updation :

The Line Departments and other Stake Holders of District should: regularly review and update the Plan and submit a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment thereto to the Collector. The Same Compiled DDMP document should: regularly update and submits updated copy to Disaster Management Authority and State Relief Commissioner for Review.

Normally, The District Disaster Management Plan of District is updated twice in a year for Review and Updation. It is likely to be prepared in Pre-Monsoon phase in month of May and it is updated in Post Monsoon phase likely to be in month of November every year.

❖ **Disaster Risk Reduction Post-2015**

Post 2015, there has been a significant shift from the approach of Managing Disasters to Managing Risk. The three landmark global agreements viz. – the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-30 (SFDRR), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Paris Agreement (CoP 21) set the stage for future global action on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), sustainable development and climate change.

❖ **Sendai Framework of Actions for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR) was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, Japan in March 2015. The SFDRR is a document that outlines four priorities for action to achieve 7 targets, which in turn would lead to one outcome which is- a substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, health, the economy of persons, businesses, communities and countries. India is a signatory to the Sendai Framework for a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement that recognizes that the State has the primary role in reducing disaster risk, but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders.

❖ **The Four priorities of action are:-**

1. Understanding Disaster Risk
2. Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk
3. Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience
4. Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to 'Build Back Better' in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

❖ **The seven global targets are: -**

- A. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rates in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015
- B. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015
- C. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030
- D. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030
- E. Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020
- F. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030
- G. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030

❖ Sustainable Developmental Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in September 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The 17 SDGs are integrated—that is, they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. To make the 2030 Agenda a reality, broad ownership of the SDGs must translate into a strong commitment by all stakeholders to implement the global goals.

❖ Paris Agreement on Climate Change Action and Disaster Risk Reduction (CoP 21)

The CoP 21 the Paris Climate Conference held in December 2015 led to a new international climate agreement, applicable to all countries, aiming at “holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change”. The Paris Agreement recognized the need for loss and damage associated with the effects of climate change. The agreement identified areas of cooperation central to DRR and called for investments to address the underlying risk drivers associated with rising greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels and to inspire innovation and low-carbon growth.

The State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) has tried to envisage coherence across the states. Efforts for DRR, sustainable development, and the actions in response to climate change. Prime Minister’s 10-Point Agenda towards Disaster Risk Reduction

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, listed a Ten -Point Agenda in his inaugural speech at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016, held in New Delhi in November 2016 (AMCDRR), which has also been incorporated in the SDMP. The ten key elements consist of the following:

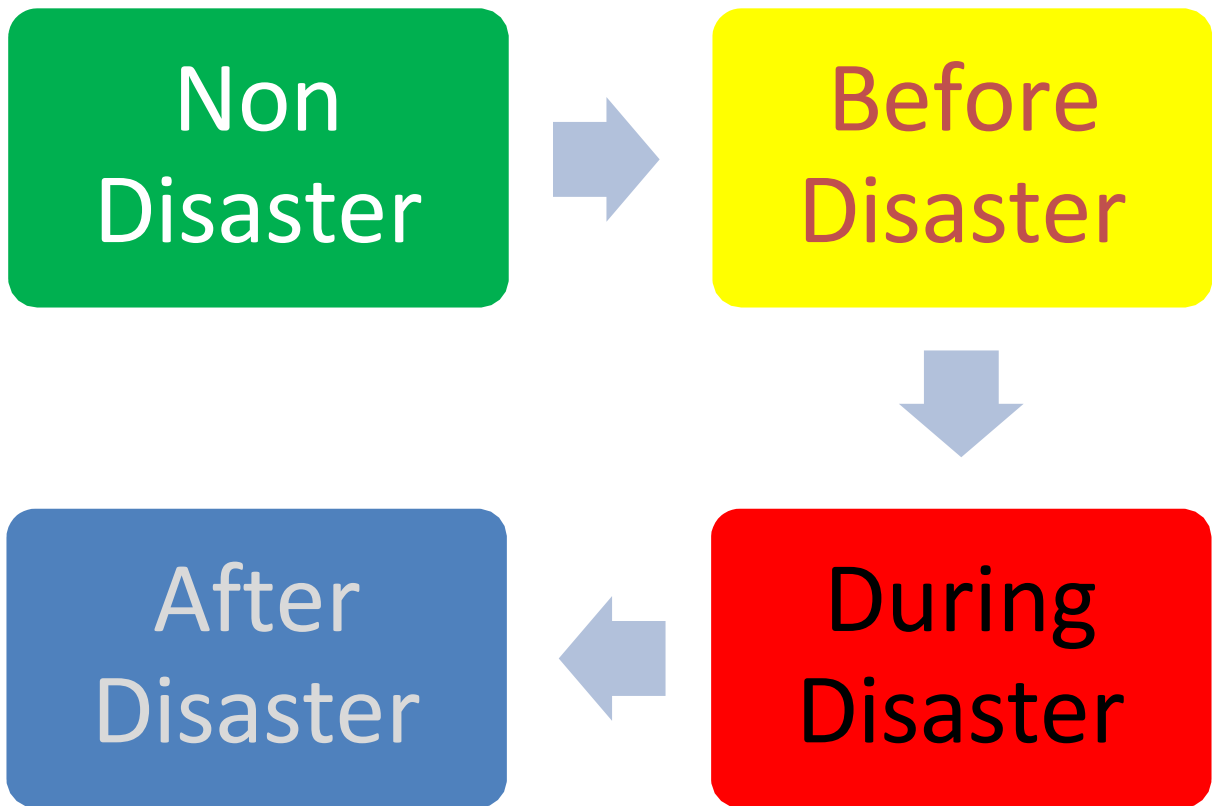
1. All development sectors to imbibe principles of Disaster Risk Management
2. Work towards risk coverage for all-starting from poor households to small and medium enterprises to multi-national corporations to nation states.
3. Encourage greater involvement and leadership of women in disaster risk management.
4. Invest in risk mapping globally related to hazards such as earthquakes based on widely accepted standards and parameters.
5. Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts.
6. Develop a network of universities to work on disaster issues.
7. Utilize the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies.

8. Build on local capacity and initiative. Response agencies need to interact with the communities and make them familiar with the essential drill of disaster response.
9. Ensuring that disaster learning is well documented.

➤ Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters. Evolution of the Plan

District Administration prepares plan using guidelines & ensures that these are constantly reviewed and updated. Junagadh District prepared in advance, designate evacuation areas for use in emergencies and defines plans for providing essential services to those areas, when in use.

While preparing a District Disaster Management Plan for Amreli District, the data collected at various levels were collated and on top of that was added with the Line department data. All this is made available with the in-house developed IT system 'State Disaster Resource Network [SDRN]'. It gives information access to all the officials at Taluka, District and state Secretariat level.



Chapter 2

Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA)

➤ 2.1 TYPES OF HAZARDS THE DISTRICT PRONE TO

Amreli district is highly prone to multi hazards like Cyclone, Earthquake, flood, Accidents. The history of disasters in the district will provide a clear picture of the vulnerability to which the district is prone.

PROBABILITY PERIOD / SEASONALITY OF DISASTERS												
Nameof Disaster	Month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood												
Cyclone												
Drought												
Earthquake												

➤ Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA) – Authority that carried out HRVA:

The threat (risk) and possible impact (vulnerability) which can be actualized from these hazards ranges from minor impacts affecting one village to events impacting larger than the state alone.

The table below summarizes the results of an analysis of hazard, risk and disaster impact in Amreli. This analysis indicates that disaster planning at the Amreli district level should first focus on the functional response to the High winds and Sea surge Coastal Taluka for Rajula & Jafrabad Amreli District. The functional responses to these events have links to the response to floods and dam failure. Typical responses to these disaster events also can apply to fire, industrial accidents, failure of critical infrastructure and building collapse etc..

Risk and Vulnerability Analysis-District Level

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Vulnerability Rating (Probability times Impact)	Specific Locations and populations of concern area
Earthquake (resulting in damage)	2	4	8 (Midimum) Zone 3	Zone- III : Entire District
Wind(cyclone)	4	4	16(High)	Rajula & Jafrabad 23-Village (Most High)
Sea surge (cyclone)	2	3	6 (Low)	70,806 Rajula & Jafrabad Coastal Areas
Flood	3	3	9 (High)	Amreli, Bagasara, S.Kundla, Lilia, Dhari & Khambha, Babra
Industrial Accident	2	2	4 (Low)	Rajula, Jafrabad, Amreli & Babra
Drought	4	3	2 (Midimum)	Entire District
Heat/cold wave	5	2	10(Midimum)	-
Hail storm	1	1	1 (Low)	-
Landslides/Mudflows	1	1	1 (Low)	-
Dam Failure	1	2	2 (Low)	-
Mine fires/collapse	1	1	1 (Low)	-
Road/rail/air accident	5	3	15 (High)	-
Oil spill(marine)	2	1	2 (Low)	-
Boat sinking	2	2	4 (Low)	-
Building collapse	1	2	2 (Low)	AnyWherein District
Human Disease (epidemics)	2	2	4 (Low)	-
Food poisoning	2	2	4 (Low)	-

Animal disease (epidemics)	2	2	4 (Low)	-
Terrorism (consequences)	1	1	1 (Low)	-
Lightninig	3	2	6(Low)	-
Thunderstorme	3	3	9(Low)	-
Critical Infrastructure Failure (e.g.extended Power outage)	3	3	9 (Low)	-
Civil Unrest	2	1	2 (Low)	-

➤ **District's Hazard History, Last Impactand Area Affected :**

Amreli has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Floods, Drought, Cyclones and Earthquake have been recurrent phenomena. Entire District Fall in to Seismic Zone-III .Jafrabad, Rajula2 Costal Talukas are prone to Cyclone, 6 Taluka are Prone to Flood, and Entire District is also susceptible to drought.

➤ **Tool and methodology used for HRVA:**

All events or activities carry some risk and are associated with some level of vulnerability. Risk and vulnerability ranking is the process of assigning scores to the risk and possible impact of hazards to be able to compare the likely vulnerability and make informed management decisions about which hazards are of greatest concern and when planning and preparation efforts should be directed. A risk and vulnerability ranking process has a complished in five steps.

1. Identify the Hazards of Concern: Complete the hazards column for the above mentioned table. Typical hazards have already been identified, but these should be confirmed at this step and additional hazards added as appropriate.
2. Assign the Probability Ratings: Assess the probability-or "livelihood" of each hazard by reaching a consensus on probability and then assign each hazard a "Probability Level," as indicated in above Table.

3. Assign the Impact Ratings: Assess the potential magnitude or impact of each hazard and assign each "Impact Level" in above table. Enter the impact score for each hazard in the table in Step 1.

4. Assign "Vulnerability "Ranking: Multiply probability and impact scores in table in Step 1. The resulting score indicates the vulnerability ranking. Scores above 12 indicate high vulnerability; score between 6 & 12 indicate medium vulnerability and score below 6 indicate low vulnerability.

5. Identify Areas with Highest Vulnerability: Once vulnerability ranks had identified, the locations and populations considered most vulnerable was identified. This aids in knowing where disaster assistance may be most needed, as well as providing a quick indication of where vulnerability reduction efforts could be most productive.

➤ **List of vulnerable Talukas (hazard-wise): details (Past Disasters):**

Sr.	Type of Disaster	Last Impact Mont/ Year	Intensity	Affected Area / Taluka
1	Earth Quack	January-2001	Medium	Amreli, Babra, Dhari, Jafrabad, Khambha. S.Kundla
2	Flood	2015	Medium	Amreli, Dhari, S.Kundla, Bagasara, Dhari
3	Cyclone	May- 2021	Medium	Entire District
4	Drought	1999-2013	Medium	Entire District
5	Fire	2010	Light	Amreli, Dhari , Bagasara, Lathi
6	Heat Wave	May-2010/13	Medium	Entire District
7	Cold Wave	January-2008	Light	Entire District
9	Accident	2009-10-11-12-13	Light	State Highways
10	Food Poisoning	2009-2010-2014	Medium	Rajula, Khambha
11	Boat Sinking	2025	Light	Jafrabad

➤ **List of Resources Taluka**

No.	Name of Taluka Mamlatdar Office	Ring Boya	Article 1 Included in each ECRs			Generatos
			Life Saving Jacket	200ft. Ropes	100 ft. Ropes	
1	MamlatdarOffice–Amreli	40	22	01	01	00
2	MamlatdarOffice–Babra	00	07	00	02	00
3	MamlatdarOffice–Dhari	05	00	00	00	00
4	MamlatdarOffice–Lathi	08	07	00	02	01
5	MamlatdarOffice–Vadiya	17	12	00	03	00
6	MamlatdarOffice–Liliya	11	10	00	02	00
7	MamlatdarOffice–Bagasara	07	4	00	02	00
8	MamlatdarOffice–Khamabha	19	34	00	00	00
9	MamlatdarOffice–Rajula	25	25	00	03	00
10	MamlatdarOffice–SavarKundla	04	04	00	08	00
11	MamlatdarOffice–Jafrabad	17	01	00	02	00

➤ **List of Resources Nagar Palika**

No	Municipalities Name	Name of Equipment			
		Water Bowser	MiniFire Tender	Boat	Bullet
1	Nagar Palika-Amreli	2	1	1	1
2	Nagar Palika– SavarKundla	1	1	--	1
3	Nagar Palika –Rajula	1	0	2	1
4	Nagar Palika–Bagasara	1	1	1	1
5	Nagar Palika–Jafrabad	1	1	--	1
6	Nagar Palika–Lathi	1	1	--	1
7	Nagar Palika-Chalala	-	1	--	--
8	Nagar Palika-Babra	1	1	--	--
9	Nagar Palika-Damnagar	1	1	--	1

All District level officers, Sub-Divisions and Talukas have been provided with Telephone connection, Fax Machine, Computers with peripherals, Vehicle, emergency lights and Generator.

All Police Stations/OutPosts have Telephone connection or VHF Communication facilities.

All Fire stations of the District are equipped with the basic resources for search and rescue operations. State Government has provide Water Browsers, Boat and also provided Emergency Lighting System and Motorcycle Water Mist to Most of Nagarpalikas of District.

➤ **Capacity Analysis:**

In case of Amreli District, considering the potential hazards and existing vulnerabilities, the current capacity of the district is just Medium, in terms of inventory, and the availability of resources (man & material) and utility point of view. The key details of the inventory and resources are in annexure.

Considering the profile of the district it is analyzed that sufficient resources are not available within the district. Material resources, monitory resources and human power are not sufficient to manage any larger calamities

➤ **Outcome & recommendations of hazard, risk, vulnerability and capacity analysis.**

Hazards are defined as “Phenomena that pose a threat to people, structures or economic assets and which may cause a disaster. They could be either man-made or naturally occurring in our environment.” A disaster is the product of a hazard coinciding with a vulnerable situation, which might include communities, cities or villages. Vulnerability is defined as “the extent to which a community, structure, service or geographical area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by the impact of particular hazard, on account of their nature, construction and proximity to a hazardous terrain or disaster prone area.

● **Hazard analysis:**

A detailed analysis of the hazards likely to impact the state will be carried out by the Department of Disaster Management, in consultation with the DMC of the state H.C.M. RIPA and experts from the field. Hazard assessment is concerned with the properties of the hazard itself. The Vulnerability Atlas of Gujarat, developed by BMTPC, Govtof

India, will be used as the baseline for all analyses. The State Disaster Management Authority shall take all appropriate steps to complete a comprehensive hazard assessment of the State.

Primary Hazards:

a) Floods:

River flooding is a regular hazard faced by the State. All the major river systems in the State are vulnerable to flooding, as captured in the Vulnerability Atlas. The urban areas face flooding primarily due to drainage failures and increased run-off loads in hard surfaces. The flood hazard of the State will be assessed comprehensively by way of analysis of flood return periods, topographic mapping and height contouring around river systems together with estimates of capacity of hydrology system and catchment area, analysis of precipitation records to estimate probability of overload and other scientific methods. An analysis of the flood proofing methods currently in place and their lacunae will also be carried out for identification of flood hazard.

b) Earthquakes:

The State is located in Zone –V of seismic vulnerability as captured in the Vulnerability Atlas. While earthquakes cannot be predicted, a detailed mapping of seismic fault systems and seismic source regions, quantification of probability of experiencing various strengths of ground motion at a site in terms of return period for an intensity will be carried out and appropriate regulations put in place to decrease the vulnerability of built environment.

c) Drought:

Low rainfall coupled with erratic behavior of the monsoon in the state make Gujarat the most vulnerable to drought. Of all the natural disasters, drought can have the greatest impact and affect the largest number of people. Drought invariably have a direct and significant impact on food production and the overall economy. Drought, however, differs from other natural hazards. Because of its slow onset, its effects may accumulate over time and may linger for many years. The impact is less obvious than for events such as earthquakes or flood but may be spread over a

larger geographic area. Because of the pervasive effects of drought, assessing their impact and planning assistance becomes more difficult than with other natural hazards.

D) Fire:

Fires may be caused due to earthquakes, explosions, electrical malfunctioning and various other causes. The State shall take up detailed assessment of fire hazards like preparation of inventories/maps of storage locations of toxic/hazardous substances, provision and regular maintenance of firefighting equipment, identification of evacuation routes, fail-safe design and operating procedures, planning inputs, transportation corridors etc.

E) Cyclone:

In meteorology, a cyclone is an area of closed, circular fluid motion rotating in the same direction as the Earth. This is usually characterized by inward spiraling winds that rotate counter clockwise and clockwise of the Earth. Most large-scale cyclonic circulations are centred on areas of low atmospheric pressure. The largest low-pressure systems are cold-core polar cyclones and extra tropical cyclones which lie on the synoptic scale.

At a community level, the GSDMA has proposed to provide temporary cyclone shelter.

There are 11 identified sites to construct Cyclone Shelter on Coastal Belt of Amreli District Jafra Block. These shelters will be, with built-in safety against high wind velocity and heavy rain fall and within easy reach of the people most affected. Educational buildings or places of worship may also be designed as cyclone shelters, for evacuation and temporary occupation.

A number of special programs are in operation for mitigating the impact of natural disasters and local communities have developed their own indigenous coping mechanisms. In the event of an emergency, the mobilization of community action supported by NGOs, add strength to the national disaster management capacity.

F) Thunderstorm And Lightning

Thunderstorm, a violent, short-lived weather disturbance that is almost always associated with lightning, thunder, dense clouds, heavy rain or hail, and strong, gusty winds. Thunderstorm arises when layers of warm, moist air rise in a large, swift updraft to cooler regions of the atmosphere. There the moisture contained in the updraft condenses to form towering cumulonimbus clouds and, eventually, precipitation. Columns of cooled air then sink earthward, striking the ground with strong downdrafts and horizontal winds. At the same time, electrical charges accumulate on cloud particles (water droplets and ice). Lightning discharges occur when the accumulated electric charge becomes sufficiently large. Lightning heats the air it passes through so intensely and quickly that shock waves are produced; these shock waves are heard as claps and rolls of thunder. On occasion, severe thunderstorms are accompanied by swirling vortices of air that become concentrated and powerful enough to form tornadoes.

Chapter3

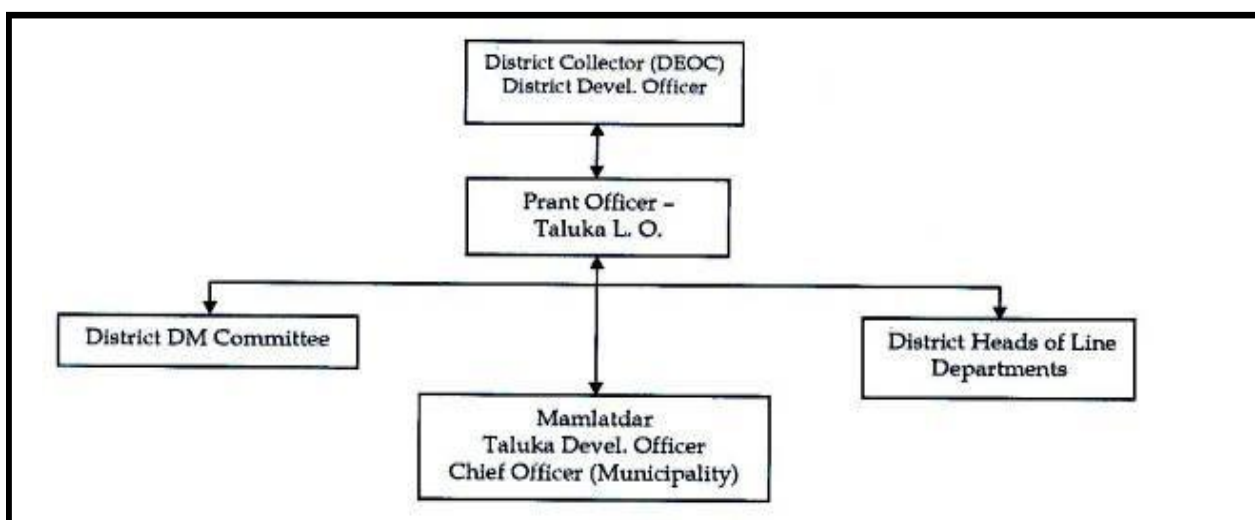
Institutional Arrangements:

Institutional Arrangement / Response

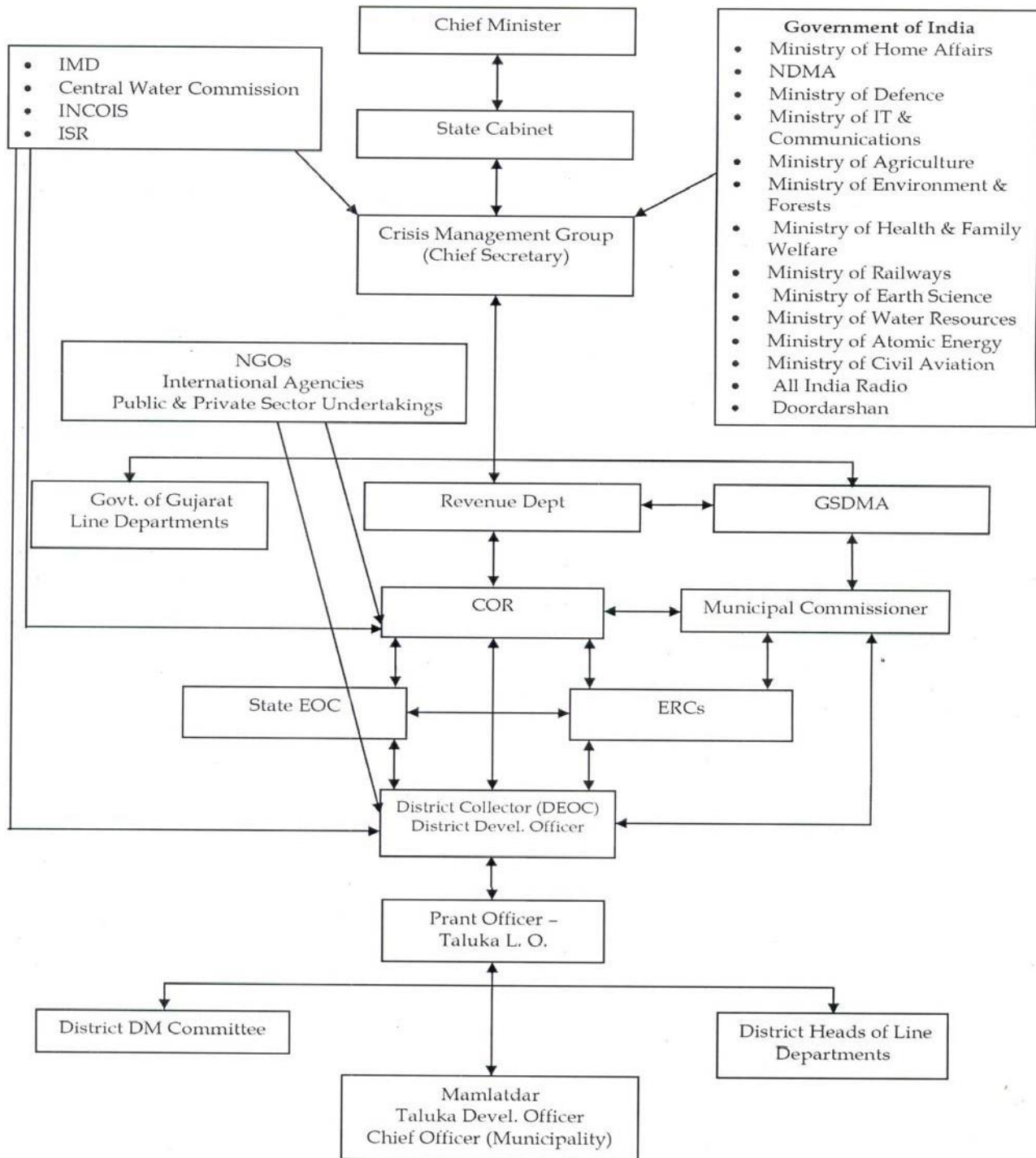
The plan incorporate multi level institutional as well as response planning mechanism at district level. that is.....

The DM structure in the State is as per the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act – 2003. The National Disaster Management Act – 2005 resembles the State Act with only a few provisions which are not a part of the State Act but are there in the Central Act. Those provisions include designating a Vice Chairman to the SDMA, constitution of a State Executive Committee, establishment of a District Disaster Management Authority in each District and creation of a District Disaster Response & Mitigation Funds. The State has existing institutional arrangements in place for addressing the roles / responsibilities envisaged through the above provisions and hence does not find it compelling to implement the provisions afresh.

D.M. Organizational structure in the district.

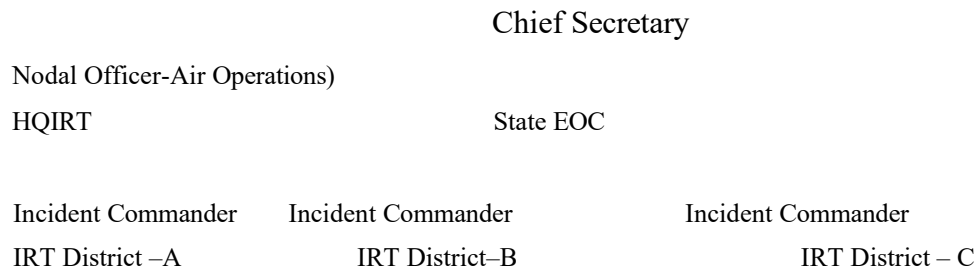


1.10 DM Structure in the State



Incident Response at the State Level

In any disaster response, the initial efforts would always be taken by the District Administration. However, when Districts are overwhelmed in any situation, the support necessarily has to come from the State and National level. While the IRS is mainly relevant at the basic functional level, it is absolutely necessary that the support functionaries from the State and the National level also conform to the principles of IRS in the emergency support duties. This will be greatly beneficial for the proper coordination of the various response efforts at the National and State level with that of the District. It is therefore necessary to clearly understand the structure of the IRS in the context of State response. The hierarchical representation of RO with State EOC, Headquarters IRT and its lower level of IRTs at District levels are shown in Fig.4.



B. DDMC :- District Disaster Management Committee :

The District Collector will be responsible for coordinating all disaster management activities at the district level. There shall be a District Disaster Management Authority headed by Collector. The District Disaster Management Authority shall approve a district disaster management planning and review all measures relating to preparedness and response to various hazards. The District Disaster Management Committee comprises members from Jilla Panchayat, different line departments, NGOs and others to be notified by the Department of Disaster Management from time to time. In times of disasters, Dist. Collector shall constitute a District Relief Committee to oversee management of relief. following member should be club at district level committee.

Sr. No.	Detail
1	Collector
2	DDO
3	SP
4	District supply officer
5	Exe.Engineer - R & BState
6	Exe.Engineer- R&B Panchayat
7	Exe.Engineer - R&B StateIrrigation
8	Superintending Engineer- PGVCL
9	District Homeguard commandant
10	Superintendent Hospital
11	Port Officer - GMB
12	District forest Officer
13	Dy.Director – Information Department
14	Chief fire officer
15	Regional Officer - GPCB
16	District Agriculture Officer
17	SDM
18	Regional Transport officer
19	Divisional Controller-State transport
20	Dy. Controller –Civil Defense
21	District Education Officer
22	District Primary Education officer
23	NGO Member
24	Media Person

C.TDMC:-Taluka Disaster Management Committee:

TDMC Liaison Officer (LO)		
TDO	Mamlatdar	Line Department (State)
AssistantTDO	Dy.Mamlatdar(Revenue)	Irrigation
Extension Officer	Dy. Mamlatdar (Civil Supply)	Road & Building (State & Panchaya)
GramSevak/Talati	Dy.Mamlatdar (MidDayMeal)	Forest
Kelavani Nirikshak	Dy.Mamlatdar (eDhara)	PGVCL
Veterinary Offier	Circle Officers	Taluka Health Officer
Agriculture Officer	Talati (Revenue)	Water Supply
Social Welfare Officer		Transportation
Child Development Project Officer		Police
		Central Govt. Department
		Western Railway
		NHAI
		Port Authrority
		Post & telecommuniication

Block/Taluka level Disaster Management Committees will be constituted and will be headed by Mamlatdar as the case may be Officers from different departments and representatives of local panchayat body will be members of this Committee. The Committee will look into all the aspects of disaster management including mitigation preparedness, response and relief. Following member is club in TDMC.

Sr.No.	Detail
1	Dy. Collector / Dy. D.D.O.
2	Mamlatdar
3	Taluka Development Officer
4	Dy.Executive Engineer-R&B (State)
5	Dy. Executive Engineer-R & B (Panchayat)
6	Dy. Executive Engineer–Irrigation
7	Dy. Executive Engineer–GEB
8	Dy. Executive Engineer–Water Supply
9	Junior Engineer-Telecom
10	Medical Officer (M other PHC)
11	Police Inspector / Police Sub Inspector
12	Taluka Home Guard Commandant
13	Taluka Kelvani Nirikshak
14	Godown Manager – CivilSupply Corporation
15	Depot Manager – S.T.
16	Port Officer
17	Range Forest Officer (HeadQuarter)
❖ <u>Non- Government Members</u>	
18	Present-Taluka Panchayat
19	M.P.
20	M.L.A.
21	Chairman -Social Justice Committee (TalukaPanchayat)
22	Woman Member - Taluka Panchayat
23	NGO Representative

D. CDMC:- City Disaster Management Committee:

In each City / Nagarpalika, there shall be a Disaster Management Committee which will oversee all activities in disaster management. The ULB will also constitute a City Disaster Management Team consisting of officials and non-officials and organize training for them to be able to discharge their duties properly.

Sr. No.	Department
1	Dy.Collector/SDM/Dy.DDO
2	Chief Officer
3	Chief fire officer
4	Mamlatdar
5	Town planning Head
6	Dy. Exe. Engineer-R&Bstate
7	Dy. Exe. Engineer-state-Irrigation
8	Dy. Exe. Engineer- PGVCL
9	Dy.Exe. Engineer - GWSSB
10	Junior Engineer Telecom
11	Medical Officer-C.H.C.
12	Medical Officer Municipality Health Centre
13	Head Transport committee
14	PI/PSI
15	Taluka Homeguard Commandant
16	Education Officer Municipality Education committee
17	Project Coordinator - UCD
18	Port officer
19	Range forest officer - Extension
NonGovernmentalMember	
20	President Municipality
21	Member of Parliament
22	Member of Legislative assembly

23	Chairman - Standing Committee ecommittee
24	Chairman-Water Supply committee
25	Chairman City planning committee
26	Chairman Construction Committee
27	Women Member of Municipality
28	Scheduled caste Member of municipality
29	Local N.G.O.
30	Other – Decide By CDMC

E. VDMC: -Village Disaster Management committee

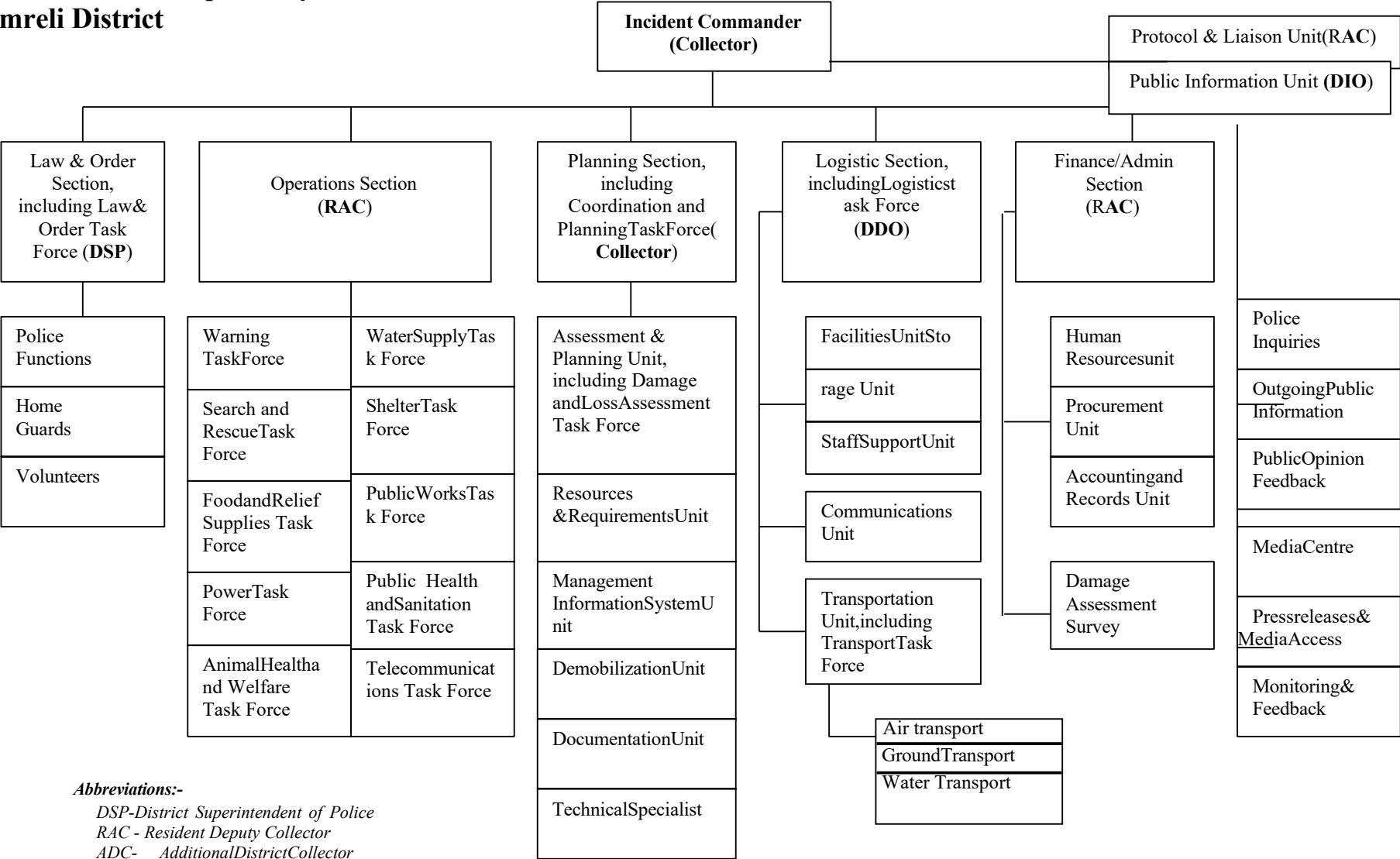
Each village shall have a Disaster Management Committee consisting of officials and nonofficials. The Committee will be constituted to oversee by the gram sabha. The Committee will be responsible for awareness generation, warning dissemination, community preparedness plan, adoption of safe housing practices and organizing and cooperating relief in post disastersituations. The member is...

Sr. No.	Detail
1	Sarpanch-Chair Person
2	Talati cum Mantri
3	Primary Principal
4	Health Worker
5	Anganwadi Worker
6	President Seva Co operative
7	President Milk cooperative
8	Community Representative
9	Community Representative
10	Community Representative
11	Fair price shop holder

F. District Crisis Management Groups : Member Details: Amreli District

Sr No	Member Details
1	District Collector & Magistrate (Chairman)
2	Executive Engineer (Member)
3	Dy.Information Officer (Member)
4	District Homeguard Officer (Member)
5	District Police Officer (Member)
6	Regional Officer (Member)
7	Factory Manager (Member)
8	Regional Transport Officer (Member)
9	Chairman of Local Crisis Group (Member) Dy. Collector
10	Civil Surgeon (Member)
11	District Health Officer (Member)
12	Additional Magistrate & Additional Collector (Member)
13	Asst. Director, Industrial Safety & Health (Member Secretary)
14	Fire Officer Member) Amreli
15	Dy. Chief Controller of Explosive (Member)
16	President, Bharatiya Majoor Sangh, (Member)
17	Chief Officer (Member) Nagarpalika, Amreli
18	District Agriculture Officer (Member)
19	Member SHV Energy North West (I) Pvt.Ltd. Amreli
20	Manager(Member) Shell Gas (LPG) (I) Pvt.Ltd. Pipavav Amreli
21	Dy. General Manager(Member) Gujarat CementWorksLtd.Koyava, Amreli
22	District Development Officer(Member)
24	Port Safety Manager, Pipavav,Rajula (Member)
25	Subdivisional Magistrate(Member) Deputy Collector, Amreli

IRS : Incident Response System in Amreli District



Abbreviations:-
 DSP-District Superintendent of Police
 RAC - Resident Deputy Collector
 ADC- Additional District Collector
 DDO-District Development Officer
 DIO - District Information Officer

➤ **EOC Setup and Facilities available with the Location:**

- Equipments allotted by GSDMA Gandhinagar for the District EOCs under the Gol-UNDP DRM Programme :

No.	List of Equipment for Emergency Operation Center	Quantity
1	Handset Held Walkie Talkie (No. Two)	2
2	AO-170LSD-Dell Optiplex 170E Small Desktop PCs	1
3	Diesel Generating Set with accessories	1
4	Satellite Phone	1
5	Computer	2
6	U.P.S.	2
7	Projector	1
8	Portable Light	3

- EERR kit allotted by GSDMA Gandhinagar for the District EOCs for up-scaling Aapdamitra DRM Programme :

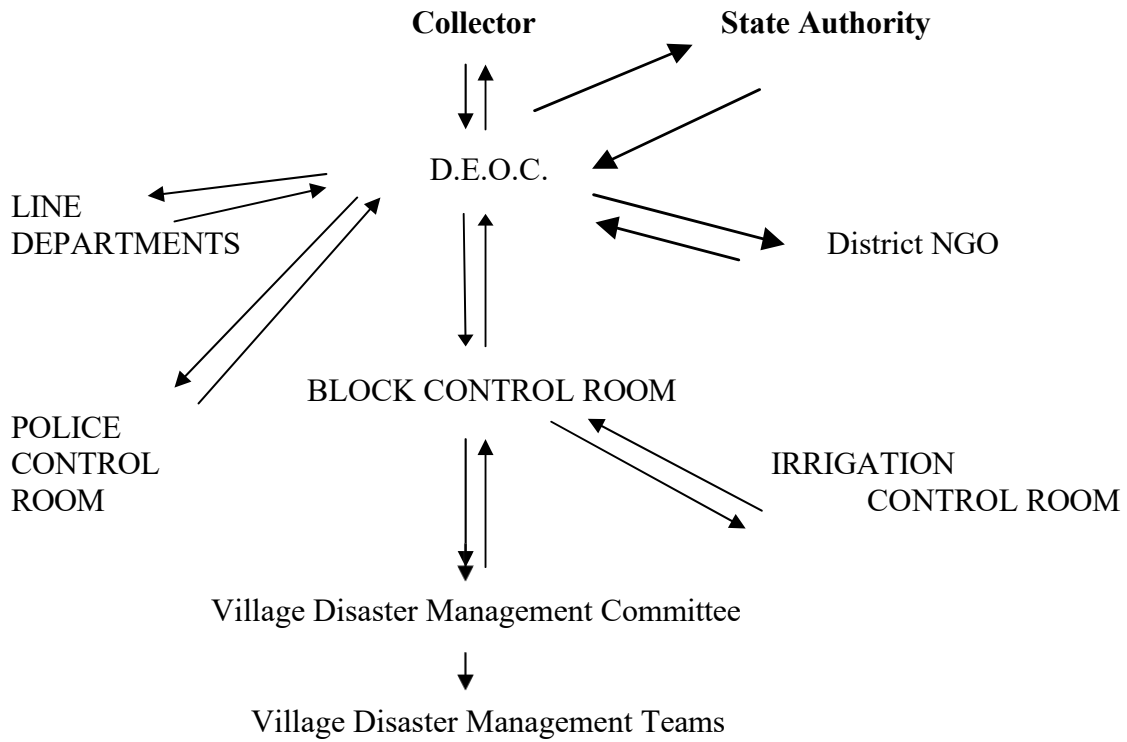
Sl. No.	Items	Quantity
1	Personal Floatation Device (Life Jacket made of polyurethane foam)	6
2	Torch or emergency light (Solar enabled)	12
3	Safety gloves (Canvas/leather)	12 pairs
4	30 mtrs 10/11 mm BOB Nylon rope	6
5	Lifebuoys	12
6	Oars & Rowlocks	3 pairs
7	Paddles	18
8	Anchors	4
9	Galvanized metal bucket or bailer	4
10	Outboard Motor Minimum 30 HP	2
11	DCP Fire Extinguisher	4
12	Emergency Spot light with minimum 12 hours run time	3
13	Tool kit (Colt cutter, wire cutter, Pliers, Screw driver set)	3
14	Axe/hatchet 3kg	3
15	Fibreglass Backboard Stretcher	6

16	Radio Walkie sets 5 watt	6
17	Blankets	12
18	Park pickets	12
19	First Aid Kit	6
20	Twin PrognedGraphel/ Cat Hooks	6
21	Throw Bag	6
22	GUM Boots	12 pairs
23	Safety Goggles	6
24	Safety Helmet (Water rafting)	6
25	GPS sets	4
26	Navigation lights	4
27	Maps, Charts and compass	As required
28	Chain Saw machine	4
29	Camping tent (water resistant) + Mosquito Net	4+4
30	Inflatable Rescue Boat	1

➤ District Disaster Information Management System

Any disaster related information flow happens in both the directions, from nodal authorities to concerned stakeholders, and from the stakeholders to the nodal authorities/ departments as well, stage wise. And for each stage, there should be a designated nodal officer, and also should be dedicated control room, to be used exclusively for the disaster related information dissemination purpose. Control room is a nodal centre in terms of disaster Management which performs the function of collecting and transmitting information to the appropriate places and people. Therefore Control room has to be equipped with the latest telecom communication facilities. All the important information of the district administration in case of emergency is also available in the control rooms. The control room is connected to all the line departments, collectorate, NGOs, police control room, and block control room which is connected to village task force and irrigationcontrolroom. Collector controls all the information flow through control room

In the district and with the state authority. The enclosed schematic diagram is self explanatory, and it addresses the linkages of the flow at district and sub district level.



➤ **Forecasting and warning agencies:**

On the receipt of warning of alert from any such agency which is competent to issue such a warning, or on the basis of reports from Divisional Commissioner/District Collector of the occurrence of a disaster, all community preparedness measures including counter-disaster measures will be put into operation. The Chief Secretary/ Relief Commissioner will assume the role of the Chief of Operations for Disaster Management.

It is assumed that the district administration would be one of the key organizations for issuing warnings and alert. Additionally, the following agencies competent for issuing warning or alert are given below.

<u>Disaster</u>	<u>Agencies</u>
Earthquakes	IMD
Floods	IMD and Irrigation Department.
Cyclones	IMD
Epidemics	Public Health Department
Road Accidents	Police
Industrial and Chemical Accidents	Industry, Police,
Fire	Fire Brigade, Police, Collector
Rail Accident	Railways, Police, Collector
Air Accident	Police, Collector, Airlines
Ammunition Depot-Fire	Army, Police, Collector.

➤ **The occurrence of the disaster will be communicated to:**

Governor, Chief Minister, Home Minister, Relief Minister and non-officials namely MPs and MLAs from the affected district. Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary, Disaster Management & Relief Department, Secretary, Disaster Management & Relief Department, Cabinet Secretary, Secretary, Home and Defense, Government of India. Secretary, Agriculture, and Joint Secretary, NDM, Ministry of Agriculture, GOI Local Area Commander of the Army.

➤ **The Occurrence of the Disaster would essentially bring in to force the following:**

The Emergency Operations Centre will be put on full alert and expanded to include Branch arrangements, with responsibilities for specific tasks, depending on the nature of disaster and extent of its impact. The number of branches to be activated will be decided by the Chief of Operations.

All Branch Officers and Nodal Officers will work under the overall supervision and administrative control of the Chief of Operations. All the decision taken in the EOC have to be approved by the Chief of Operations.

- ❖ Immediate access to the disaster site.
- ❖ Telephonic and VSAT, wireless communication and hotline contact with the Divisional Commissioner, and Collector/s of the affected district/s will be activated.

The EOC in its expanded form will continue to operate as long as the need for emergency relief and operations continue and the long-term plans for rehabilitation are finalized for managing long-term rehabilitation programmes, such as construction of houses, restoration of infrastructure etc. the responsibilities will be that of respective line departments. This will enable EOC to attend to the disaster situation, if the need be.

Chapter 4

Prevention and Mitigation Measures

➤ Preventive measure (for all disasters)

Preventive actions have to be taken before a disaster to reduce the likelihood of a disaster (risk reduction) or the level of damage (vulnerability reduction) expected from a possible disaster. Vulnerability reduction is given priority over a risk reduction. The district can avail itself of four mechanisms (singularly or together) to reduce risk and vulnerability;

- Long term planning for mitigation, preparedness and prevention investments in the district,
- Enforcement of regulations, particularly building and safety codes and land use plans,
- Review and evaluation of development plans and activities to identify ways to reduce risks and vulnerability, and,
- Capacity building, including warning, the provision of relief and recovery assistance and community-level identification of risk and vulnerability.

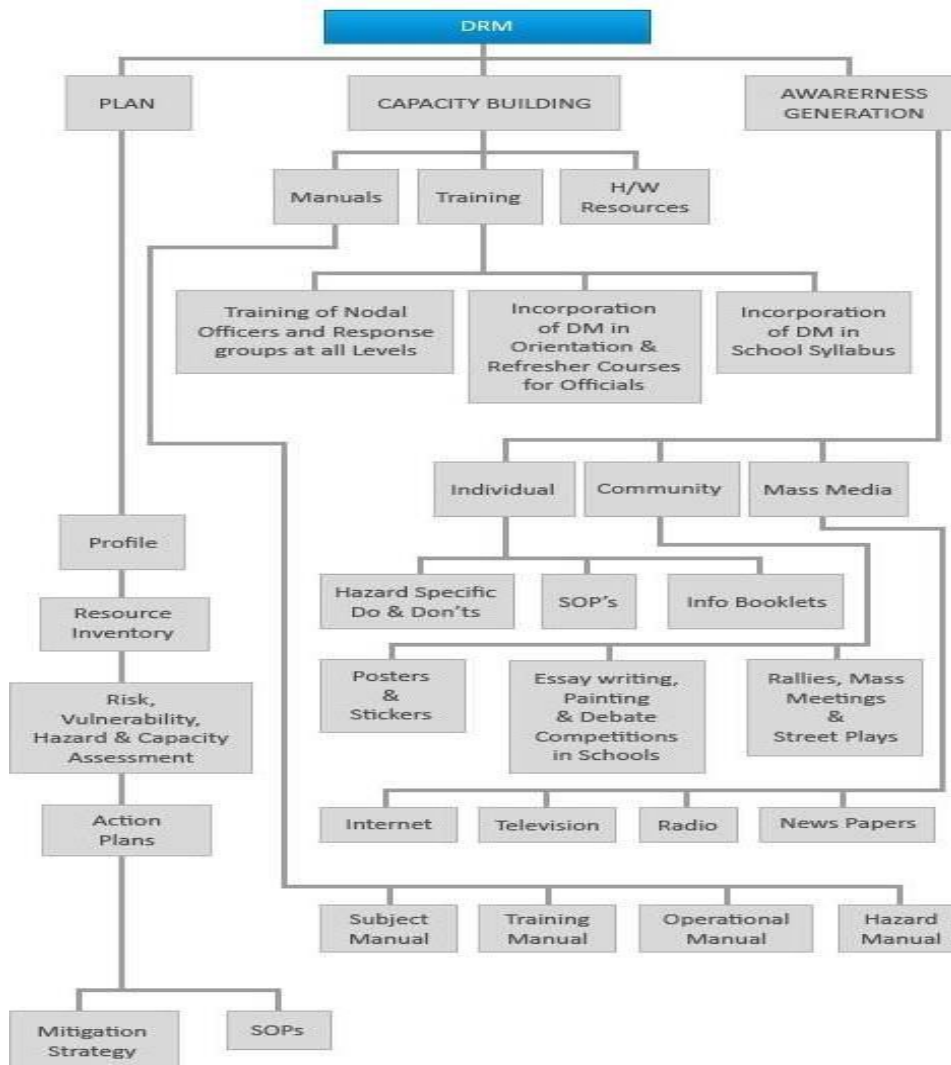
The Collector, assisted by the District Development Officer, is responsible for developing plans and activities to effect mitigation, preparedness and prevention using the mechanism noted above. Based on the in terim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the Amreli District will focus on the following areas for mitigation, preparedness and prevention;

- Resilience of lifeline systems (water, power and communications)
- Reduction in disaster impact on health care facilities, schools and roads
- Vulnerability reduction in flood-prone areas
- Vulnerability reduction to high winds
- Improvement to off-site Preparedness near Industrial sites.

➤ **Special projects proposed for preventing the disasters.**

• **DRM**

Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM) has taken strong roots at various levels of administration in Gujarat. The Department of Revenue & Disaster Management is the nodal Department in Government of Gujarat that handles the subject with GSDMA. Disaster Management Committees are formed at various levels and are assigned the task of implementing the programme. Representation for these committees are drawn from elected representatives, officials of line departments, professional bodies, Civil Defense, NGO and CBO representatives and local opinion leaders. Major Activities are being carried out under DRM program are Plan Development at Various Levels, Emergency Resources Database maintain through SDRN / IDRN, Capacity Building through Trainings & Resource Mobilization, Disaster Awareness through Orientations, Campaigning, Media Management and IEC distribution. Coordinate District Administration for all Disaster Management Activities with expertise knowledge, logistics and fund allocation.



- **NCRMP :**

Gujarat being prone to cyclones, It is the top most priority of the State Government to reduce the effect of cyclone and minimize the loss to property and lives in the coastal regions of the State through creation of suitable infrastructure. Gujarat has therefore been included in the NCRMP initiated by the National Disaster Management Authority and funded by the World Bank.

In Amreli District total 11 villages GSDMA Identified for Cyclone Shelter

Two important components i.e. construction of Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS) and construction and repair of missing roads will be implemented as part of NCRMP. The process of preparing the Detailed Project Proposals has been initiated by GSDMA through the concerned line department and the same will be submitted to NDMA before the project is operational.

- **School Safety Programme:**

Gujarat School Safety Initiative (GSSI) – I & II. The pilot programs were designed for promoting a culture of disaster safety in schools and reduce risk through structural and non-structural measures in the schools.

Gujarat School Safety Initiative – I

One hundred and fifty schools were selected from the cities of Ahmadabad (100), Jamnagar (15) and Vadodara (35) cities on basis of the school's disaster vulnerability, number of students and willingness to implement the suggested measures. The following activities were conducted in each of the project schools:

- » School management was first approached and a presentation was made about why and how the concerned school can work on school safety
- » A School Safety Committee was formed with the help of school administration
- » A three day programme on orientation of the school disaster management committee on school disaster management planning
- » Orientation about basic disaster awareness to coordinators and members of the school task forces
- » Detail training of the task force members on task force skills such as activities to be done for search and rescue, first aid, etc
- » Imparting lesson on emergency response in each classroom
- » Conducting mock drill and holding a debriefing meeting to evaluate the mock drill

Gujarat School Safety Initiative –I is completed in all the 152 schools, covering training of 1,00,000 students (primary and secondary standards) and 1,500 teachers in the basics of disaster management. School based DM plans were prepared for all the 152 schools. Earthquake drills were conducted in 80 schools attended by around 40,000 students and 640 teachers. As part of the long-term sustainability of the program, an assessment of non-structural mitigation measures was completed and school safety clubs have been opened in all the project schools. A short play on disaster awareness was also organized in 68 schools.

Gujarat School Safety Initiative–II

This initiative was designed for creation of cadre of master trainers and a pool of trained teachers at district level in disaster risk reduction across all the 25 districts of the State. It was designed for creating a pool of 100 Master Trainers (4 from each district). These master trainers would provide training to 625 teachers (25 from each district). Twenty five model schools were elected & School DMP plans were prepared involving the trained teachers. It was planned that trainings will be conducted for 1,000 teachers and 7,500 students in model schools.

In order to achieve the objectives, rollout workshop was held for sensitization of education department officials, district level administrators (District Education Officers & District Primary Education Officers), teachers and students. Eighty six master trainers were trained in 4 regional workshops, 593 teachers were trained throughout the State in 3 day workshops. Twenty five model schools were selected where 25,543 students and 861 teachers have been trained. One model school developed for each district. Methodology for School Safety program has been developed and tested, including templates for developing School Disaster Management Plan. Training and awareness material has been developed. Also, draft text books for class VII, VIII, IX were prepared incorporating the basics of Disaster Management.

Over and above the softer issues highlighted above, GSDMA has provided all the existing Government schools in Gujarat with ISI marked portable Water-CO₂ type of Fire Extinguisher (31746 Government schools covered of which 31336 are primary and 410 are secondary and higher secondary schools). For the necessary guidance / instruction for use of fire extinguishers, GSDMA has prepared an 18 minute short education film in Gujarati on fire safety for schools. This was shown to all government primary schools through the satellite network.

Hazard – Wise Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures- This section would describe the strategies and interventions that the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and other stakeholders will implement in order to reduce disaster risks. This may include both structural and non-structural kind of strategies. There should be strategy for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities under the Non structural measures.

- Mitigation measure (for all disasters)

i) Town and Country Planning Acts and their related provisions:

The Department of Disaster Management, being a member of all regulatory bodies will coordinate with the Town & Country Planning Board and constitute a committee of experts to evaluate the provisions of the State Town & Country Planning Act in place. The Committee will consist of experts from the fields of disaster management, town and country planning and legal experts and will be chaired by the State Relief Commissioner.

Zoning Regulations and their related provisions:

The State Urban Development Department, in consultation with the Department of Disaster Management will constitute a committee of experts with members from the Institute of Town Planners, State Pollution Control Board, Chairpersons of major Development Authorities/Notified Area Authorities, eminent faculty from planning, architecture and civil engineering departments of engineering colleges, eminent resource persons and such other experts nominated from time to time to study the existing zoning regulations and suggest necessary amendments to incorporate components for vulnerability reduction. The State Chief Town Planner will be the Convener of the Committee.

➤ Development Control regulations:

The same committee of experts constituted to evaluate the zoning regulations will also evaluate the development control regulations and suggest measures to incorporate the disaster management concerns into them.

➤ **Government – sponsored programmes and schemes:**

The State Planning Department will prepare a report on the government sponsored programmes and schemes running in the State and how far each programme/scheme addresses the issue of disaster management and submit to the government. The Disaster Management Group which is constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with Secretaries of the Departments of Disaster Management, Urban Development, Rural Development, Health, Home, Finance, Science & Technology, Transport, and Agriculture to evaluate and suggest disaster mitigation measures to be incorporated.

➤ **Building Bye – laws and their implementation:**

Proper conceptualization, risk evaluation, proper designing, construction and maintenance of houses and building are all disaster reduction measures. Compliance to building guidelines and codes covering all aspects of disasters needs to be addressed by building codes and bye-laws and these need to be uniform as far as possible. The situation warrants high degree of coordination between the organizations involved in the formulation of the building codes. The State Urban Development Department/Urban Local Bodies will put in place appropriate techno legal regime and take steps to enhance the capacity of Urban Local Bodies to enforce the compliance of techno-legal regimes. The Urban Local Bodies will ensure stringent implementation of BIS codes and disaster resistant construction practices. Disaster resistant codes and standards will be made a part of the building bye laws and regulations and enforced by the ULBs. The Department of Urban Development will identify a competent authority to certify the disaster resistant components in public buildings.

➤ **Capacity Building for Mitigation:**

Recognizing the importance of human resource development and capacity building for effective disaster mitigation, the State will take appropriate steps to develop training curriculum for officials in all sectors at all levels. The SPIPA in collaboration with the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management and training institutes in related sectors like health etc will develop the required modules and capsules for conducting training at all levels. Efforts will be made by the state government to effectively train engineers, architects, masons etc on disaster mitigation and also create a pool of master trainers for training of the DMC's and DMTs in the state. The District Level Training Institutes, DEOC, BRCs, CHCs etc. will be utilized for training of district, taluka and village level officials in disaster management.

➤ **Awareness generation on disaster mitigation:**

Creating awareness among the community through disaster education, training and information dissemination and thus empowering them to cope with hazards are all mitigation strategies. The Disaster Management Cell will develop a Mass Media Campaign for taking up large-scale awareness generation bringing out specific do's and don'ts through audio, video and print media as well as publicity through pamphlets, posters, bus back panels at all levels. The District Project Officer will ensure that all these publicity materials are prominently displayed at buildings like PHCs, Community Centres, Schools and such other common places where villagers normally congregate for community activities.

➤ **Role of local self-governments in mitigation:**

Local self-government institutions like PRIs and ULBs will be the focal points for mitigation at the village and city levels. Members of the PRIs and ULBs will be involved in all preparedness and mitigation measures. Members of the PRIs and ULBs will coordinate the functioning of the DMCs and the DMTs in DM plan preparation, preparation and maintenance of resource inventory, conducting mock drills etc. During disasters also, they will coordinate with the district and taluka administration for evacuation, response, relief distribution etc.

➤ **Hazard-Wise Non-Structural Mitigation Measures:**

Structural : Structural Mitigation Measures

- a. Retrofitting of Buildings: In Amreli region maximum buildings are non-engineered or kuchcha, having lower seismic resistant capacity. There are mainly four major types of constructions:

Category A:	Adobe, fieldstone Masonry Buildings
Category B:	Brick Construction Masonry Buildings
Category C:	R. C. C. Construction
Category X:	Traditional & Conventional Construction

The buildings of Category A are very weak and may get damaged due to a lower intensity earthquake. There is a need for detailed assessment of buildings, which are vulnerable and may cause losses to life. Assessment of these buildings will help to evolve a strategy for their retrofitting.

After assessment of vulnerability of buildings the priority for structural mitigation has to be defined. Generally public buildings are given first priority because they are lesser in number

and at the time of disaster people can take shelter in these public buildings. Some examples of important buildings are hospitals, clinics, communication buildings, fire and police stations, water supply, cinema halls, meeting halls, schools and cultural buildings such as museums, monuments and temples. The second priority goes to other type of buildings like housing, hostels, offices, warehouses and factories.

b. Construction control: The best protection against earthquake is a strong built environment. The quality of buildings, measured by their seismic resistance is of fundamental importance. Minimum design and construction standards for earthquake and flood resistant structures legislated nationally, are an important step in establishing future minimum levels of protection for important structures. India now has building codes and regulations for seismic and flood resistant design. These codes are in constant review by the experts. The below mentioned building codes are generally practiced in India:

- **IS:1893,1984-** Criteria for earthquake resistance design of structures
- **IS: 13828, 1993** - Guidelines for improving low strength earthquake resistant masonry buildings
- **IS:13920,1993-**Ductile detailing of reinforced concrete structures subjected to seismic forces- code of practice
- **IS:13827,1993-**Guide lines for improving earthquake resistance of earthen buildings
- **IS:13935,1993-**Guidelines for repairing & seismic strengthening of buildings

NON STRUCTURAL :

Land use planning: Damage to a building depends primarily upon the soil conditions and topology of the area. Amreli district comes under moderate risk zone in terms of earthquake (Zone 3) and flood disaster. But a part of it is also recommended by DMI to be included under zone 4 of earthquake as it lies on a cross fault Junagadh region.

Training and awareness programmes: Mitigation also include training of people for making the houses safe from earthquakes and floods. Training modules have to be prepared for different target groups viz. engineers and masons about safe building practices and general 'do's and don'ts' for general public.

Mitigation strategies

The mitigation strategy for Amreli district involves the following elements:

- Further growth of human settlements in the low lying areas should be checked through land-use planning. Such areas are vulnerable not only from flood hazards but are also vulnerable to earthquake liquefaction, which may increase the damage manifold. The department of Town and Country Planning will take care of seismic hazards while preparing the development plans for the district;
- Appropriate building codes will be made applicable for new engineered & non engineered constructions, and should be strictly enforced by local body. The Municipal Corporation of local area will ensure the construction as per Indian Standard Building Codes;
- Infrastructure department will do the retrofitting of public buildings under their maintenance charge. Generally PWD, Rural Engineering Services and Housing Board maintain the public buildings. The expenditure for such retrofitting will be taken care under maintenance head.
- Community awareness will be raised regarding seismic resistant building construction techniques and seismic retrofitting of existing buildings. Housing Board will be the nodal agency to provide training through workshops and demonstrations. PWD and RES will support MPHB in these efforts;
- Community awareness will be raised regarding 'do's and don'ts' in the event of an earthquake with the involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions and CBOs. Revenue department will be the nodal agency for this activity.
- **Development schemes :**

NREGS: The MGNREGA achieves twin objectives of rural development and employment. The MGNREGA stipulates that works must be targeted towards a set of specific rural development activities such as: water conservation and harvesting, afforestation, rural connectivity, flood control and protection such as construction and repair of embankments, etc. Digging of new tanks/ponds, percolation tanks and construction of small check dams are also given importance. The employers are given work such as land leveling, tree plantation, etc. It has a very broad spectrum which can be used for the benefit of the population that are vulnerable and are likely to be affected.

1. Construction of Tube wells can be done.

2. Building of Roads for places which are not connected too ther parts of the district.
3. Leveling of lowlying areas during flood to a higher level to prevent those areas.
4. Construction of check dams and embankments and drainage systems to prevent flooding ofthose areas.

IAY: This scheme can be used for the rehabilitation of the affected villages by making constructions for the affected population.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan:

This scheme can be used for creating awareness about mitigation and preparedness about accidents that are in control of man, in collaboration with educational institutions to the peopleso that they can make use of it when required.

NRHM:

This scheme can be used to facilitate for voluntary first aid during disaster and training the local population to deal with minor injuriesso that they do not have to wait for professional help to help any individual.Training of nurses can be carried out as a preparatory plan.

Mukhyamantri Avasyojana:

The scheme can facilitate the rehabilitation programs among the affected villages or the ones that are likely to be affected and liein the vulnerable zone. They can comeup with collaboration with the construction norms.

Jal-Abhishekh Abhiyan:

The aim of the scheme is to provide safe drinking water so it can be used to provide for clean drinking water during response and relief period .It can work in collaboration with sanitation systems during relief period and help in avoiding any kind of future epidemics in the affected region.

Samagra Swachta Abhiyan:

This scheme can also be used for providing sanitation in the relief camps to the affected population. Since relief campsare the places where lot of diseases and epidemics maybreak out, proper defecation and sanitation should be ensured by this scheme.

Madhyanah Bhojan Karyakram:

The scheme can provide for food supply during emergency situations in the affected areas or even in the relief camps.

JNNURM Localization and Project Uday Institutionalization with replication**➤ Training & Capacity Building**

The capacity of a community to withstand disasters is a function of-

- Awareness of the risks associated with disasters
- Understanding of appropriate responses to disasters
- Possessing the capacity to respond (training, research, availability of resources, skilled cadres)
- Setting up emergency response mechanism that mobilize and deploy these trained resources in a quick, efficient and systematic manner.

The above can be achieved with the help of MPSDMA and the relevant government Departments. They can ensure that personnel in specialized areas (medical care, relief, etc) are adequately trained and available for deployment in emergency situations. The basic concepts relating to disaster management and the role of the community therein shall be included in the curriculum of schools. All this shall have a special thrust on empowering women towards long term disaster mitigation. It should enhance the existing capacity to limit damage by improving surveillance and early warning system. MPSDMA should stimulate the active involvement of the community, local groups, women and disabled people in disaster management programs with a view to facilitating the capacity of the community to deal with disasters. Promote and support research, development and the use of local knowledge in measures that are aimed at supporting risk reduction and relate to disaster management activities.

C1.1.3 Community Initiatives

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

Aim of CBDRM is to reduce vulnerabilities, and increase capacities of households and communities to withstand damaging effects of any disaster. It enhances people's participation and empowers the min achieving sustainable development and sharing its benefits. With the

Help of outsiders they can address issues of situational analysis, planning and implementation of risk reduction and preparedness measures. Through a thorough assessment of communities' hazard exposure and analysis of specifics of the vulnerabilities as well as capacities, CBDRM forms the basis for activities, project and programs required to reduce disaster risk. Since they are one of the primary actors and should be actively involved in the preparation of plan.

C1.1.4 Risk Management Funding

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

Insurance schemes are important source of funds for restoration of private business enterprises. The Collector will coordinate with Insurance Companies to speed up settlement of insurance claims. It will help in restoration of private business enterprises. He will also coordinate with commercial banks for ensuring smooth flow of financial assistance from commercial banks for restoration of private business enterprises.

Agriculture department shall provide seeds and the required finance as loans through local banks for the resumption of agriculture activities. The district administration shall elicit the support funding of agencies like Care, CRS etc. for the resumption of agriculture and livelihood activities.

Revenue / Book Circulars contain standing instructions of the Government for distribution of ex-gratia payments to poor families, who suffer from disasters to initiate their recovery process. This assistance will be provided very promptly to the poor families by the functionaries of the Revenue Department.

Short term funding: RBC again.

Longterm: Fire equipments should be purchased as required and as per new technology. For eg: multistoried buildings (masks aren't available), equipments for fire extinguishing in slum areas where fire brigade cannot enter.

Eco friendly water shed interventions to deal with drought situations, checkdams for mitigating soil erosion should be established.

Planting trees on banks of rivers to prevent soil erosion and act as shelter belts.

Chapter-5

Preparedness Measures :

preparedness measures go hand in hand for vulnerability reduction and rapid professional response to disasters. Experience has shown that destruction from natural hazards can be minimized by the presence of a well functioning warning system, combined with preparedness on the part of the vulnerable community. A community that is prepared to face disasters, receives and understands warnings of impending hazards and has taken precautionary and mitigation measures will be able to cope better and resume their normal life sooner.

The State will make concerted efforts to put in place a mechanism focused towards preparedness at all levels, for all disasters that the State is vulnerable to. The effort will be to reduce loss of lives, livelihood and property to the extent possible in the event of a disaster.

a) State Level:

At the state level, Search & Rescue teams will be constituted from the State Police and will be provided with state-of-the-art equipment for immediate response. The State Home Department will designate the units for conversion into Specialist Response Teams (SRTs). The State will also designate training centres for training the SRTs and nominate key personnel within the Police Training Colleges and Fire Training Institutes as trainers and train them at the national level. These trainers will then impart training to the SRTs.

b) District Level:

Subsequently, Specialized Response Teams at the district level will be designated from the district level Police and Fire Service personnel and equipped for immediate response in any disaster within the district. In the event of a request from an adjoining district the set teams will be authorized to operate under the direction of the Collector of that district.

c) On-site teams:

Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) at the village level will operate as Incident Management Teams and will be trained to perform immediate rescue and first-aid operations in a disaster situation. A systematic approach should be evolved to ensure proper coordination between the SRTs and DMTs.

d) Emergency Operations Centre (EOC):

In a disaster situation, variable factors of intensity, affected population and severity of damage need to be quickly assessed based on which government agencies can allocate and deploy relief. Therefore, in the event of failure of the normal management mechanism, an Emergency Operations Centre becomes a nodal point for overall coordination and control of relief work. The EOC at the State and District will be activated immediately on the event of a disaster or a disaster warning. The primary function of these EOC is to facilitate the smooth inflow and outflow of relief and other disaster response related activities. These EOC act as bridges between the centre, state and district. The EOC have to be equipped with state of the art communication technology and GIS enabled systems for quick and effective decision making. The structure in which EOC are housed must also be disaster resistant. The EOC Incharge who has had substantial expertise in the area of disaster management and is familiar with the area of disaster should head the EOC. Since the EOC functions and activities require quick and spot decisions, the EOC equipment as well as manpower is required to be periodically evaluated and tested. Therefore the core nucleus of the EOC will remain functional throughout the year.

E) Emergency Management Contact Directory:

An Emergency Management Contact Directory will be prepared and maintained, Containing contact numbers of all the nodal officials in disaster management along with those of prominent NGOs. The Collector will supervise and coordinate the preparation and regular updating of this directory at the district level and send a copy to the State Department of Disaster Management.

f) Mock drills:

The district police department, Home guards, Civil Defence personnel, Fire Service officials, SRTs, QRTs, DMCs and DMTs will under go periodic mockdrills for different disasters, coordinated by the District Collector at the district level and by the Relief Commissioner at the State level. It is mandatory to have mock-drills at least twice in a year for fire and earthquake.

g) Role of local – self governments in disaster preparedness:

The Chairpersons of the PRIs and ULBs will ensure necessary measures for warning dissemination, community awareness generation, evacuation drills and capacity building of their functionaries to be involved in disaster management.

h) GSDMA DRM activities

Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM) has taken strong roots at various Levels of administration in Gujarat. The Department of Revenue & Disaster Management is the nodal Department in Government of Gujarat that handles the subject with GSDMA. Disaster Management Committees are formed at various levels and are assigned the task of implementing the programme. Representation for these committees are drawn from elected representatives, officials of line departments, professional bodies, Civil Defence, NGO and CBO representatives and local opinion leaders. Major Activities are being carried out under DRM programme Plan Development at Various Levels, Emergency Resources Database maintain through SDRN / IDRN, Capacity Building through Trainings & Resource Mobilization, Disaster Awareness through Orientations, Campaigning, Media Management and IEC distribution. Coordinate District Administration for all Disaster Management Activities with expertise knowledge, logistics and fund allocation.

i) Awareness Generation:-

As a part of Preparedness Awareness generation among community will be continuous process. From District to Taluka, Village level awareness programme must be conducted. With the help of Print Media, Electronic media, folk media authority can create awareness among community.

- Community Warning System

j) Indian Disaster Resource Network [State data base]:

A web-enabled centralized database for the IDRN is operational. The network will enable quick access to resources to minimize response time in emergencies. The system gives the location of specific equipments/specialist resources as well as the controlling authority for that resource so that it can be mobilized for response in the shortest possible time. The database will be made available at the district, state and national levels and will be used for all emergencies and day-to-day operations. However, the District Collector will take proactive steps to verify and update the dataset regularly. The Department of Disaster Management will update the database on a quarterly basis. All District Collectors will provide the updated information to the Department of Disaster Management regularly.

k) Search & rescue

It is the duty of the DDMA to provide specialized life saving assistance to district and local authorities. In the event of a major disaster or emergency its operational activities include locating, extricating and providing on site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures. In the event of any disaster the Home Guards along with the support of the Police dept. form teams to locate injured and dead and try to rescue the on es in need. There are other bodies too that help these departments in this work, like the PWD, Health dept, Fire dept and also the people that voluntarily form teams to help the ones in need. Proper training for search and rescue process needs to be undertaken so as to minimize the time taken in rescuing someone. Also proper methodology and resources are needed to carry out a search & rescue mission.

The tactics used in the search & rescue process vary accordingly with the type of disaster that we are dealing with. In case of flood, boat and trained swimmers are a must while in case of an earthquake sniffer dogs and cutting tools with trained manpower is a binding requirement. The house hold register that is maintained by the warden should be maintained for every village as it proves to be of great help in case of a disaster like an earthquake. Because in case of the a forementioned disaster people get trapped in the debris of buildings and houses and it becomes difficult to estimate how many people are present in the debris. But if a household register is maintained then the task becomes quite easy and effective to find out almost correctly that how many people would be present in any building/house at any given time. Thus there sources can be justifiably distributed and more lives can be saved. This kind of process is highly recommended in this particular district which lies in moderate earthquake prone region.

For flood it is recommended that the boats that are used should be light weight and the motor should be of 'luma' type, so that it becomes easy for the rescue team to lift the boat and carry it to the spot.

Search & rescueTeam

S.No. designation of trained S & R Team member

The Search & Rescue team is formed as and when required and the members & equipments are taken according to the nature of the disaster (and also on their availability).

- PoliceOfficers (2ormore)
- Homeguards (2ormore)
- Swimmers(Incaseofflood)
- A construction engineer (FromP.W.D.)
- Driver (ForEveryvehicle)
- Any person with the pri or experience of the disaster (From HomeGuard/Police Dept.)
- A doct or ornurseorat least a person having first aid training
- A Class IV Officer (Health Dept.)

L) Early Warning:

The early warning systems for different disasters should be in place so that the concerned administrative machinery and the communities can initiate appropriate actins to minimize lossof life and property. These should give an indication of the level of magnitude of themobilization required by the responders. The goal of any warning system is to maximize the number of people who take appropriate and timely action for the safety of life and property. All warning systems start with the detection of the event and with their timely evacuation. Warning systems should encompass three equally importantelements viz detection andwarning, dissemination of warning down to the community level and the subsequent quick response.

The State acknowledges the crucial importance of quick dissemination of early warning of impending disasters and every possible measure will be taken to utilize the lead-time provided for preparedness measures. As soon as the warning of an impending calamity is received, the EOCs at the State, District and Block levels will be on a state of alert. The Incident Commander will take charge of the EOC and oversee the dissemination of warningtothe

community. The District Collector will inform the District Disaster Management Committees who will alert the block and Village level DMCs and DMTs to disseminate the warning to the community. On the basis of assessment of the severity of the disaster, the State Relief Commissioner (Incident Commander) shall issue appropriate instructions on actions to be taken including evacuation to the District Collector, who will then supervise evacuation. In situations of emergency, the District Collector will use his own discretion on the preparedness measures for facing the impending disaster.

At the village level, members of the VDMCs and DMTs or village level will coordinate the evacuation procedures to the pre-designated relief centers, taking special care of the vulnerable groups of women, children, old people etc. according to the plans laid down earlier.

i) Evacuation:

Temporary Shelter:

- ❖ For temporary shifting of affected persons, temporary shelter are used during the effect of Cyclone.
- ❖ In city area, Amreli District decided ward wise primary schools, Secondary/Higher secondary schools, Community hall, Colleges etc. as temporary shelter for Cyclone affected persons and incorporated the same with their DM Plan which are used at the time of Cyclone. Sasnadhikari is the focal person for temporary shelter for corporation area.
- ❖ Primary/secondary/Higher secondary schools, Colleges, Community hall etc. of taluka and villages are used as temporary shelter and the focal officer for the same is DEO and DPEO.

Evacuation is a risk management strategy, which may be used as a means of mitigating the effects of an emergency or disaster on a community. It involves the movement of people to a safer location. However, to be effective, it must be correctly planned and executed. The process of evacuation is usually considered to include the return of the affected community.

Shelter provides for the temporary respite to evacuees. It may be limited in facilities, but must provide protection from the elements as well as accommodate the basic personal needs, which arise at an individual level in an emergency.

The plan must allocate responsibility for management of each of the elements of shelter. Considering the wide range of services, agencies and issues to be managed, it becomes essential for 'shelter' to be managed within a structure, which facilitates the coordination of agencies and services and support of emergency workers. The following factors may need consideration:

- Identification of appropriate shelter are as based on safety, availability of facilities, capacity and number of victims.
- Approaches to the shelter location in light of disruption due to hazard impact and traffic blockades.
- Temporary accommodation
- Provision of essential facilities like drinking water, food, clothing, communication, medical, electrical and feeding arrangements, etc.
- Security
- Financial and immediate assistance
- First-aid and counseling

Types of evacuation

For the purpose of planning, all evacuations may be considered to be one of two generic types:

- (a) Immediate evacuation, which allows little or no warning and limited preparation time as in the case of earthquakes and air accident.
- (b) Pre-warned evacuation resulting from an event that provides adequate warning and does not unduly limit preparation time as in the case of flood and cyclones.

Principles of Evacuation Planning

- Establishment of a management structure for organization, implementation, coordination and monitoring of the plan.
- Determination of legal or other authority to evacuate.
- Clear definition of rules and responsibilities.
- Development of appropriate and flexible plans.
- Effective warning and information system.
- Promoting awareness and encouraging self-evacuation.
- Assurance of movement capability.
- Building confidence measures and seeking cooperation of the affected community.
- Availability of space for establishment of relief camps having requisite capacity and facilities.

- Priority in evacuation to be accorded to special need groups like women, old and sick, handicapped and children.
- For effective evacuation, organization and running of relief centers, cooperation and involvement of all agencies viz. Community, volunteers, NGOs, NCC / NSS, Home guards and civil defense, district and village bodies be ensured.
- Security arrangement and protection of lives and property.
- Preparation and updating of resource inventories.
- Appropriate welfare measures throughout all stages
- Test exercise of prepared plans and recording of lessons learnt
- Documentation.

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Stages of Evacuation

There are five stages of evacuation as under:

- Decision of authorities to evacuate victims
- Issue of warning and awareness
- Ensuring smooth movement of victims to designated relief camps
- Ensuring provision of all requisite site facilities like security, safe-housing, feeding, drinking-water, sanitation, medical and allied facilities
- Safe return of personnel on return of normalcy

Decision to Evacuate

Vulnerability analysis may indicate that for certain hazards and under certain conditions, sheltering in place could well be the best protection. Available lead-time may influence the decision to evacuate the public before the impact of emergency (e.g. floods) and reducing the risk to lives and property. Decision would also be dependent on factors like ready availability of suitable accommodation, climatic condition, and severity of likely hazard and time of the day.

The Collector would be the authoritative body to issue directions for evacuation. The OIC of DEC would convey directions to Desk Officers of concerned agencies, which are responsible to execute evacuation.

Basic consideration for Evacuation

The DCG will define area to be evacuated as also the probable duration of evacuation on the basis of meteorological observations and intimations by the concerned forecasting agencies. It should also identify number of people for evacuation, destination of evacuees, lead-time available, welfare requirements of evacuees as also identify resources to meet the needs of

victims, viz. manpower, transport, supplies equipments, communications and security of the evacuated area.

The evacuating agency should set priorities for evacuation in terms of areas likely to be affected and methodology to execute evacuation:

- Delivery of warning
- Transport arrangement
- Control and timing of movement
- Fulfill welfare needs including medical treatment
- Registration of evacuees

All agencies involved in evacuation operation like Homeguards, Police, PWD, PHED, etc. will coordinate in field. They will remain in touch with the Desk officials in the DECR for issuing warning, information and advise the public.

Evacuation Warning

An evacuation warning must be structured to provide timely and effective information. Factors, which may influence the quality and effectiveness of warning, include time, distance, visual evidence, threat characteristic and sense of urgency e.g. the more immediate the threat, the greater the resilience of people to accept and appropriately react to the warning.

The warning should be clear and target specific. The warning statement issued to the community should be conveyed in a simple language. The statement should mention:

- The issuing authority, date and time of issue
- An accurate description of likely hazard and what is expected
- Possible impact on population, are at or been damaged or affected due to earthquake
- Need to activate evacuation plan
- Do's and Don'ts to ensure appropriate response
- Advise the people about further warnings to be issued, if any

- **On the basis of assessment of the severity of the disaster, the State Relief Commissioner (Incident Commander) shall issue appropriate instructions on actions to be taken including evacuation to the District Collector, who will then supervise evacuation. At the village level, members of the VDMCs and DMTs or village level will coordinate the evacuation procedures to the pre-designated relief centers, taking special care of the vulnerable groups of women, children, old people etc. All Taluka Level Evacuation Plan Prepared by DEOC..**

➤ **Damage & Loss Assessment**

Immediately after the disaster there is an urgent need of damage assessment in terms of loss of life, injury and loss of property. The objectives of damage assessment are to mobilize resources for better rescue and relief, to have detailed information of damage extent and severity of disaster and to develop strategies for reconstruction and restoration facilities.

- Damage is assessed with regard to building stock, standing crops, agricultural area, livestock lost, forest cover decimated, vital installations etc. In damage assessment of building stock, generally three types of flags are used; green, yellow and red. The green colour is given to the buildings that are safe and require 2-3 days to return to their original function. Yellow flags depict the considerable damage to the buildings and considered to be unsafe for living, as they require proper structural repairs and careful investigation. The red flag is assigned to buildings that are partially or completely collapsed. Immediately after a disaster event, damage assessment will be conducted in 2 phases viz. Rapid Damage Assessment and Detailed Damage Assessment.

Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA):

Rapid Damage Assessment shall emphasize on a rapid appraisal of the situation and extent of damage to provide resources for effective relief and rescue. Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA) will be conducted at the local level, where the disaster has occurred. The RDA team will be headed by the local Incident Commander and will comprise of the Talti, CMO of the Sub-Division Hospital, Junior Engineer PWD, and some prominent local persons may be involved at the discretion of the local Incident Commander. The RDA team will report to the District Collector its assessment of the damage. The RDA will be conducted according to a proforma/format developed by the State Disaster Management Authority.

Detailed Damage Assessment (DDA):

Detailed Damage Assessment will be done at the district level during the recovery stage involving killed personnel. The aim of this assessment is to estimate economical and financial aspects of damage, the detailed building damage, agricultural damage, and property damage and also to propose retro fitting or strengthening. The DDA team will be headed by the District Collector and will comprise of the District Relief Officer, Executive Engineer PWD, Chief Medical Officer of the affected district, members of prominent NGOs working in the district and any other expert at the discretion of the District Collector. The DDA team will also have two external observers from the State Disaster Management Authority and DMC.

Cell of the State ATI respectively. The team will assess the damage on the basis of the format developed in advance by the State Disaster Management Authority in consultation with the DMC Cell of the State ATI and eminent experts in the field.

The other issues of disaster response including relief (entitlement, disbursement and monitoring), recovery and rehabilitation are comprehensively addressed in the New Relief Manuals (Drought, Flood & Earthquake) issued by the Disaster Management & Relief Department. All functions pertaining to relief will be performed according to the provisions of these Relief Manuals.

Training, need analysis :

Task	Activity	Responsibility
Training	1. Training to civil defence personal in various aspect of disaster management 2. Training to home Guards personal in various aspect of disaster management including search and rescue	Home Dept. District Home Guards Commandant Dy. Controller Civil Defence
3. Training to NCC and NSS personal in various aspect of disaster management		Education Dep. NCC Collector Office
4. Training to educational and training institutions personal in various aspect of disaster management		DDMC
5. Training to civil society, CBOs and corporate entities in various aspect of disaster management		DDMC
6. Training to fire and emergency service personal in various aspect of disaster management		Fire Dept DDMC
7. Training to police and traffic personal in various aspect of disaster management		DDMC Police Dept.
8. Training to media in various aspect of disaster management		DDMC Information Dept.

9.Training to govt. officials in various aspect of disaster management	DDMC
10. Training to engineers, architects, structural engineers,builders and masons in various aspect of disaster management	DDMC

Awareness

Task	Activity	Responsibility
Information education And communication	1. Advertisement, hording, booklets,leaflets,banners,shake-table,demonstration,folkdancing and music, jokes, street play, exhibition, TV Spot, radio spot, audio-visual and documentary, school campaign, -PlanningandDesign-Execution and Dissemination	InformationDept. Education Dept. All line dept. Dist. CollectorsMunicipalCom missionersOther Dist. Authorities

➤ **Activation of Incident Response System in the District & Identification of quick response teams**

Command : this function establishes the framework within which a single leader or committee can manage the overall disaster response effort.A singleIncident Commander is responsible for the successful management of the response during operational period in an area. If the incidentgrows in size and extends throughout many jurisdictions, multipleincidentcommanders can be useful with an area command authority may be established to coordinate among the incidents. Incident Commander requires the following Command Staffs to support him, which are as followings,

- Public Information Officer–the single media point of contact
- SafetyOfficer–Responsible for identifying safety issues and fixing them,he has the authority to halt an operation if needed.
- Liaison Officer–Point of contact for agency to agency issues.

1. **Operations:** this section carries out the response activities described in the IAP along with coordinating and managing the activities taken the responding agencies and officials that are directed at reducing the immediate hazard, protecting lives and properties. This section manages the tactical field work and assigns most of the resources used to respond to the incident. Within operations, separate sections are established to perform different functions, such as emergency services, law enforcement, public works...etc.
2. **Planning:** this section supports the disaster management effort by collecting, evaluating, disseminating, and uses information about the development of the emergency and status of all available resources. This section creates the action plan, often called "Incident Action Plan" (IAP), which shall guide emergency operations/response by objectives. Followings are the six primary activities performed by the planning section, including,
 - Collecting, evaluating, and displaying incident intelligence and information
 - Preparing and documenting IAPs
 - Conducting long-range and contingency planning
 - Developing plans for demobilization
 - Maintaining incident documentation
 - Tracking resources documentation
3. **Logistics:** the process of response includes personnel, equipments, vehicles, facilities...etc, all of which will depend upon the acquisition, transport, and distribute on of resources, the provision of food and water, and proper medical attention. The Logistic section is responsible for the mentioned process.
4. **Finance And Administration:** this section is responsible for tracking all costs associated with the response and beginning the process for reimbursement. The finance and administration section becomes very important when the national government provides emergency funds in place that guarantee local and regional response agencies that their activities, supply use, and expenditures will be covered.

A traditional command structure exists in the administrative hierarchy which manages disasters in India. It has been planned to strengthen and professionalise the same by drawing up on the principles of the ICS with suitable modifications. The ICS is essentially a management system to organise various emergency functions in a standardised manner while responding to any disaster. It will provide for specialist incident management teams with an incident commander and officers trained in different aspects of incident management, such as logistics, operations, planning, safety, media management, etc. It also aims to stop it in place

such teams in each district by imparting training in different facets of incident management to district level functionaries. The emphasis will be on the use of technologies and contemporary systems of planning and execution with connectivity to the joint operations room at all levels. The local authorities do not have the capacity to play an efficient role at local level to support the DEOC's requirements for field information and coordination. The DEOC will therefore need to send its own field teams and through them establish an Incident Command System. The system will comprise:

- Field command
- Field information collection
- Interagency coordination at field level
- Management of field operations, planning, logistics, finance and administration

Rapid Assessment Teams and Quick Response Teams described below will be fielded by the DDMA through the DEOC as part of the Incident Command System.

➤ **Seasonal preparedness:-**

recognizing and responding effectively to emergencies. The goal is Whether personal or institutional, all collections are subject to risks that can seriously affect the lifetime and value of a collection. For many museums, galleries, and private collectors, an essential aspect in Collection Management is maintaining a loss prevention plan for seasonal disasters.

Hazards from these storms come in many forms including high winds, tornadoes, storm surges and flooding. Natural disasters make all of us acutely aware of our vulnerabilities to disaster. Fortunately, catastrophes of a large magnitude are rare, but disaster can strike in many ways. Large or small, natural or man-made, emergencies put collections in danger. Hazards can often be mitigated or avoided altogether by a comprehensive, emergency-preparedness plan. Such plans provide a means for to hope fully prevent damage or, at least, to limit the extent of the damage.

Identifying Risks:

A prudent first step is to list geographic and climatic hazards and other risks that could jeopardize the building and collections. These might include geographical susceptibility to hurricanes, tornadoes, flash flooding, earthquakes, or forest fires, and even the possibility of unusual hazards such as volcanic eruptions. Consider man-made disasters such as power outages, sprinkler discharges, fuel or water supply failures, chemical spills, arson, bomb threats, or other such problems. Take note of the environmental risks that surround you.

Chemical industries, shipping routes for hazardous materials, and adjacent construction projects all expose you to damage. Any event that is a real possibility should be covered under your Emergency Preparedness Plan.

It is also important to determine the vulnerability of the objects within the collections. What types of materials are included? Are they easily damaged? Are they particularly susceptible to certain types of damage such as moisture, fire, breakage, and the like? How and where are collections stored? Are they protected by boxes or other enclosures? Is shelving anchored to structural elements of the building? Is it stable? Are any artifacts stored directly on the floor where they could be damaged by leaks or flooding? All items should be raised at least four inches from the floor on waterproof shelves or pallets.

Are materials stored under or near water sources? Analyze our security and house keeping procedures. Do they expose collections to the dangers of theft, vandalism, or insect infestation? Consider vulnerabilities. Are your collections insured? Is there a complete and accurate inventory? Is a duplicate of the inventory located at another site? Although there may be a wide range of disaster scenarios, the most common are water, fire, physical or chemical damage, or some combination of these. The specific procedures of a disaster plan focus on the prevention and mitigation of these types of damage.

Decreasing Risks;

Once your hazards are specified, the disaster planner should devise a program with concrete goals, identifiable sources, and a schedule of activities for eliminating as many risks as possible. While water damage is the most common form of disaster for collections, everyone needs a good fire-protection system. Wherever possible, collections should also be protected by a fire suppression system. Preservation professionals now recommend wet-pipe sprinklers for most collections.

In addition, water misting suppression systems have become available within the last several years; these can provide fire suppression using much less water than conventional sprinkler systems. Before choosing a fire-protection system, be sure to contact a preservation professional or a fire-protection consultant for information about the latest developments in fire protection and for advice appropriate to your collections and situation. An inventory will provide a basic list of holdings, and will be essential for insurance purposes. Improved collection storage, such as boxing and raising materials above the floor level, will reduce or eliminate damage when emergencies occur.

Comprehensive security and housekeeping procedures will ward off emergencies such as theft, vandalism, and insect infestation. They will also ensure that fire exits are kept clear and fire hazards eliminated.

➤ Identifying Resources

An important step in writing your plan is to identify sources of assistance in a disaster. Research these services thoroughly--it is an essential part of the planning process. These can range from police, fire, and ambulance services to maintenance workers, insurance adjusters, and utility companies. If possible, invite local service providers to visit in order to become familiar with your site plan and collections in advance of an emergency. For example, you may want to provide the fire department with a list of high-priority areas to be protected from water if fire-fighting efforts permit. Other valuable sources of assistance are local, state, or federal government agencies.

**NGO-SDRN-UPDationProses*

➤ Community Warning system-Early Warning System(EWS)

It is often observed that communities living in remote and isolated locations do not receive timely and reliable warnings of impending disasters. Hence, it is necessary to have robust and effective early warning systems, which can play crucial role in saving lives and limiting the extent of damage to assets and services. Outreach and reliability of warnings are key factors for planning and implementing response measures. Post disaster advisories like information on rescue, relief and other services are important to ensure law, order, and safety of citizens.

Early Warning Action Plan

Type of Action	Flood	Cyclone	Chemical and industrial accidents	Tsunami
Existing EWS	Irrigation department/dam authority/ IMD ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar/TDO ↓ Villages	IMD ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar/TDO ↓ Villages	Industrial Association/industries ↓ DCG ↓ LCG ↓ Mamlatdar	IMD ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar/TDO ↓ Villages
Responsible Agency for warning dissemination	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO
Trained personnel and operators available (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	No (Team to be formed and trained)	No (Team to be formed and trained)
Villages covered	All risk prone villages			

Villages / habitation not covered or difficult to access	Communities in remote locations (fisher folk, salt pan workers, maldharis etc)
Measures required to improve time lines and out reach (For example, voice enabled SMS)	Contact of communities in remote locations (fisher folk,salt pan workers, Maldharisetc)

During and Post Disaster Advisory Action Plan

Type of Hazard	Flood	Cyclone	Earthquake	Drought	Chemical and industrial accidents	Tsunami
Responsible Agency	DDMC, Mamlatdar office & TDO					
Villages covered	All risk prone villages					
Villages / habitation not covered or difficult to access	Communities in remote locations (fisher folk,salt pan workers,Maldharisetc)					
Measures required for Out reach	Contact of communities in remote locations (fisher folk, salt pan workers, Maldharis etc)					

➤ Procurement:-

Providing logistical support to government and agencies for procurement of relief goods, transportation etc, and monitoring illegal price escalations, stocking etc. during crisis.

➤ SDRN/IDRN data updation:-

State disaster Resource network and India Disaster Resource Network is a crucial database for response any disaster. SDRN, a decision support tool, is laying reducing the existing IT Wide Area Network (WAN) of the State - GSWAN. SDRN uses the map-based Geospatial Information Systems developed by the Gujarat based organization Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Informatics (BISAG). Currently, the SDRN network is being integrated with the GIS based Decision Support System using Java, MS-Access, Visual Studio 2005 with Database SQL Server 2005. The GIS Visualizer does not require any GIS software. The GIS visualizer contains multi layered options depicting roads-highways, taluka, district boundaries, rivers, ports, airways, etc.

Protocol and arrangement for VIP Visit:

It is important to immediately inform VIPs and VVIPs on impending disasters and current situation during and after disasters. Appeals by VIPs can help in controlling rumors and chaos during the disaster. Visits by VIPs can lift the morale of those affected by the disaster as well as those who are involved in the response. Care should be taken that VIP visits do not

Interrupt rescue and life saving work. Security of VIPs will be additional responsibility of local police and Special Forces. It would be desirable to restrict media coverage of such visits, in which case the police will liaise with the government press officer to keep their number to minimum.

➤ **Media Management / Information dissemination**

1.Preparedness	
External	• Broadcast programs to raise people's awareness of disaster prevention measures • Develop news sources in emergency situation • Liaison with community leaders• • Publicize station frequency• • Broadcast public planning meetings • Outreach to the elderly, women, children, mentally and physically disabled people, as well as other marginalized and other vulnerable groups • Encourage stockpiling of (hand-powered) radio receivers • Compile local knowledge on signs of impending disaster and share it with community
Internal	• Backup important documents and files (including audio content) and store in a safe location • If possible, place set of minimum broadcast equipments such as a microphone, tape/CD player, transmitter and antennae in a safe location • Plan radio program to raise people's awareness of disaster prevention • First aid training for station personnel • Technical preparedness (generator, APS, securing, transmitter) • Guidelines for managing staff and volunteers • Arrange emergency drills in the station • Develop a contact list and post in station • Map community (ethnicity, religion, race, culture, vulnerability) • Prepare pre-recorded Emergency Response • Announcements and scripts and post in the studio
2.Mitigation	
	• Develop net works with local Disaster Management and Response (DMR) NGOs, local government and key stake holders: hold regular meeting with them • Arrange emergency drills in the community • Training of on-air personnel-what and how to broadcast
3. Response	
External-on air	• Broadcast pre-prepared announcements • Broadcast emergency public meetings • Broadcast emergency evacuation announcements • All announcements broadcast in a reassuring and calm manner

- Dispel myths and rumors and provide timely and accurate updates
- Broadcast updates on damage situation
- Produce programs in which victims can express themselves
- Establish contact with the meteorological office and
- Broadcast weather information

Internal-behind the scenes

- Ensure safety of all station personnel
- Call station briefing meeting
- Notify CR network of status
- Monitor all official announcements and activities of
- National government, local government and aid
- agencies (NGOs)
- Enact station evacuation plan if needed
- Log all communications for reference
- Stay calm
- Divide information work so that all voices of the community can be heard and not just male leaders.

4. Relief

- Establish Information Support Centre for information sharing and logistic distribution

5. Rehabilitation

External-Networking and Support

- Broadcast pre-prepared announcements Broadcast programs to heal victim's psychology trauma.
- Interview trauma counsellors, monks, Imams and priests
- Broadcast recovery announcements
 - Cooperate with DMR NGOs, local government and key stakeholders
 - Broadcast recovery public meetings
 - Provide call in or talk-back programs for people to people interactions
 - Broadcast positive entertainment programming

Internal-Evaluation and Review

- Decentralize and copy important documents Call meeting of all personnel to debrief
- Monitor all official announcements and activities of national
- government, local government and aid agencies (NGOs)
- Evaluate response and update guidelines
- Check physical infrastructure and repair damage
- Log all communications for reference
- Update preparedness and response manuals as required

➤ **Documentation**

- Documentation of all response/relief and recovery measures should be done with documentation of disasters and to make it available in easy accessible format
- Undertake research studies and application of outcomes in disaster management practices
- Documenting field data, experience and indigenous technological knowledge from local community
- Development of plan by using available resources like SDRN, IDRN, etc.
- Assimilate all reports and transaction of information during the disaster for easy documentation

Telephone Numbers for Disaster Information

1.	State Control Room	079-1070
2.	District Control Room	District STD Code+1077

Chapter - 6

Capacity Building and Training Measures

❖ Approach

The approach to capacity building and training measures in disaster management encompasses a comprehensive and systematic strategy aimed at enhancing the preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities of individuals, organizations, and communities. This approach typically involves the following key elements:

- i. Needs assessment:** Conducting thorough needs assessments to identify gaps, vulnerabilities, and areas for improvement in disaster management capacity. This involves analyzing the specific risks and hazards faced by the community, as well as evaluating existing resources, infrastructure, and response mechanisms.
- ii. Stakeholder engagement:** Engaging a wide range of stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, community groups, academia, and the private sector, in the capacity-building process. Collaborative partnerships enable the sharing of resources, expertise, and best practices, as well as foster coordination and cooperation among different actors.
- iii. Training and education:** Developing and delivering targeted training programs, workshops, and educational initiatives to build knowledge, skills, and competencies related to disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. Training may cover topics such as emergency planning, risk assessment, first aid, search and rescue techniques, and crisis communication.
- iv. Simulation exercises:** Conducting realistic simulation exercises, drills, and tabletop exercises to simulate emergency scenarios and test response plans, procedures, and coordination mechanisms. These exercises provide opportunities for practical hands-on learning, as well as identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement in disaster response capabilities.
- v. Capacity development initiatives:** Implementing capacity development initiatives aimed at strengthening institutional capacity, improving infrastructure, and enhancing coordination mechanisms for disaster management. This may include investments in technology, equipment, logistics, and communication systems, as well as the establishment of emergency response teams and specialized units.
- vi. Knowledge sharing and learning:** Promoting a culture of continuous learning and knowledge sharing within the disaster management community. This involves documenting lessons learned, best practices, and case studies from past disasters, as well as disseminating this information through workshops, seminars, conferences, and online platforms.
- vii. Monitoring and evaluation:** Regularly monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of capacity-building and training measures in achieving desired outcomes and objectives. This involves collecting feedback, conducting assessments, and adjusting strategies as needed to improve performance and enhance resilience over time.

By adopting a holistic approach to capacity building and training measures in disaster management, communities can strengthen their ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters, ultimately saving lives and reducing the impact of emergencies on livelihoods and infrastructure.

Primary focus of disaster management capacity building in the State should be on strengthening and enhancing the capabilities of Disaster Management Institutions, including the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority

(GSDMA) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs). Customized training modules, tailored to meet the specific needs of each state and district, should be developed and implemented in collaboration with national bodies such as the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Adequate attention must also be given to addressing capacity building requirements across all levels of the institutional hierarchy and within society as a whole.

Furthermore, training and capacity building programs should be seamlessly integrated with monitoring and evaluation systems to facilitate ongoing assessment and refinement. This ensures that programs remain responsive to evolving needs and are continuously improved for enhanced effectiveness.

Capability Building is skill development. Skill development is either in relation to self or other than the self. For example, swimming is a skill in relation to the self, whereas, the skill to operate a fire extinguisher is a skill in relation to the fire extinguisher.

Capability Building: At the Community Level:

Community-level capacity building primarily relies on self-directed initiatives, such as acquiring skills in swimming, securely thatching roofs, safely extricating injured individuals from debris, and rescuing drowning victims. These self-orientated efforts empower community members to take proactive measures for disaster preparedness and response, enhancing overall resilience and safety within the community.

Capability Building: At the Ground Level Institutions:

Capacity building at the grassroots level institutions necessitates a dual focus on personal skill development and the utilization of straightforward technological tools. This includes training individuals in the operation of motorized boats, debris removal techniques, fire extinguisher handling, first aid administration, snake/dog bite treatment, driving two- wheelers and four- wheelers, setting up tents, operating communication equipment, and conducting repair and maintenance tasks. These institutions serve as the primary interface with the first responders - the communities.

- ❖ Village level Citizen Committees
- ❖ Village and Mandal
- ❖ Local CBO, & NGOs
- ❖ Urban Local Bodies

For this category of institutions, the capacity development programme and activities have to deal with:

- ❖ Comprehensive understanding of hazard wise disaster caused
- ❖ Hazard wise impact of disaster on people, livestock, property structures, agriculture, infrastructure etc.
- ❖ Segment of impact wise operation to provide help and support with rescue, relief and shelter.
- ❖ Keeping people alert and prepared on a periodic basis for the eventualities, that is, organizing drills and rehearsals.

The programme and activities have to be in training and skill development mode coupled with practical and demonstrative exercises supported by IEC materials. As these institutions are also slated to play important roles in disaster mitigation and disaster preparedness exercises, their capacity has also to be built in:

- i. Disaster wise mitigation measures and their repair and maintenance
- ii. Disaster wise preparedness measures and their applications within the institutions as well as at the community level.

Institutional Capacity Building

The District Administration, with support from the DDMA, is tasked with developing its own district-level Disaster Management Plan, focusing on mitigation, preparedness, and implementation strategies. This involves

establishing upward linkages to the State and downward linkages to the communities. Key responsibilities for district officers include:

- i. Organizing and supporting the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), defining its roles and responsibilities, and facilitating the creation of the District Disaster Management Plan. This entails engaging local bodies in plan preparation and implementation, in coordination with state and village authorities.
- ii. Establishing and operating Emergency Operation Centers at both district and panchayat levels, defining their functioning modalities and roles during various response phases (L0, L1, L2), in collaboration with state and village authorities.
- iii. Ensuring the maintenance of equipment, materials, and managing stores and manpower effectively. Structured training programs are essential to orient officers to these responsibilities, considering that disaster management remains a focal point for relief efforts involving states and villages.

Capacity development is the outcome of a series of inputs aimed at enhancing understanding of issues and prompting appropriate action in specific situations. This response is not rigid but dynamic, guided by intelligence and adaptable to changing circumstances. In the realm of

disaster management, this modulation is essential for district-level institutions, government departments, agencies, stakeholders beyond state entities, and local communities.

Capacity Building: Other Stakeholders

Stakeholders in disaster management other than the state, from ground level upward, are the communities, PRIs, the local bodies, CBOs, & NGOs, the block level functionaries, the District administration, the corporate bodies. Of these the PRIs are the constitutional bodies and have well defined roles to play in disaster management.

Communities serve as both victims and first responders during disasters, making community preparedness a crucial measure of a state's disaster readiness. However, before focusing on community preparedness, the state and its institutions must ensure their own readiness. This includes establishing and operationalizing Gram Panchayat bhawans, District Disaster Management Authorities, District-level Emergency Operation Centers, and District Disaster Management Plans. Additionally, the State Disaster Management Authority, State Disaster Response Force, and State-level Emergency Operation Centers should be prepared to support community empowerment efforts.

❖ Capacity Building Plan

Developing a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DDMP) without concurrently building capacity or raising awareness among stakeholders poses significant risks to the efficacy and sustainability of the plan. Stakeholders and communities play pivotal roles in ensuring the success and longevity of disaster management initiatives. Capacity building is essential as it enhances the skills, competencies, and capabilities of both government and non-government officials, as well as communities, empowering them to effectively respond to and recover from disasters. Moreover, it aids in the prevention of hazardous events from escalating into full-blown disasters.

During disaster management planning assessments, it is crucial to acknowledge and incorporate indigenous traditions, methods, and materials utilized for local disaster management practices. Local residents often serve as the primary emergency responders, especially in remote areas, and their involvement is paramount for achieving successful outcomes. By respecting and integrating local knowledge and practices, disaster management plans can effectively leverage community resources and resilience for more comprehensive and effective responses.

Building institutional capacity is crucial for effective disaster management. However, involving the local community in the planning process and solutions is equally essential, as it ensures that disaster mitigation measures are more likely to be implemented and sustained over time. The capacity building plan should be tailored to address the diverse needs of stakeholders, aligning with their specific functional responsibilities.

1. Institutional Capacity Building:

- Training for officials and policy makers involved in disaster management.
- Skill development programs for professionals such as engineers, architects, masons, doctors, nurses, teachers, and other relevant stakeholders.
- Specialized training sessions for state police, fire services, and the State Disaster Response Force to enhance their disaster response capabilities.

2. Community capacity building and Community Based Disaster Management Community capacity building and Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) are integral components of effective disaster resilience strategies that empower local communities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. Community capacity building involves enhancing the knowledge, skills, resources, and social networks within a community to effectively address disaster risks and vulnerabilities. This may include:

1. Education and Training: Providing community members with training on disaster preparedness, response techniques, and first aid skills. This empowers individuals to take proactive measures to protect themselves, their families, and their neighbors during emergencies.

2. Community Organization: Facilitating the establishment of community-based organizations, such as disaster response teams, neighborhood watch groups, or community emergency committees. These organizations play a vital role in coordinating response efforts, disseminating information, and mobilizing resources during disasters.

3. Infrastructure Development: Supporting the development of resilient infrastructure and basic services, such as early warning systems, evacuation routes, emergency shelters, and safe water and sanitation facilities. This helps communities mitigate the impact of disasters and enhances their ability to recover quickly.

4. Risk Assessment and Planning: Conducting participatory risk assessments to identify local hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities. Based on these assessments, communities can develop customized disaster risk reduction plans that prioritize local needs and resources.

Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) emphasizes the active involvement of communities in all stages of disaster management, from preparedness to recovery. Key principles of CBDM include:

1. Local Ownership and Leadership: Empowering communities to lead and manage their own disaster preparedness and response efforts. Local knowledge and expertise are valued and incorporated into decision-making processes.

2. Participatory Approach: Engaging community members in decision-making, planning, and implementation of disaster risk reduction activities. This fosters a sense of ownership, responsibility, and resilience within the community.

3. Coordination and Collaboration: Facilitating collaboration and partnerships among community members, local authorities, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders. This promotes effective coordination of resources and efforts, maximizing the impact of disaster management initiatives.

4. Communication and Information Sharing: Establishing effective communication channels and mechanisms for sharing information, early warnings, and updates with community members. Transparent and timely communication builds trust, reduces uncertainty, and enables swift action during emergencies.

By investing in community capacity building and adopting a CBDM approach, communities can strengthen their resilience, reduce vulnerabilities, and enhance their ability to withstand and recover from disasters. This grassroots approach empowers communities to become active agents of change in building a safer and more resilient future.

Institutional capacity building is essential for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of disaster management efforts at various levels. Here's how capacity building can be approached for different stakeholders:

Officials / Policy Makers:

Training programs should be designed to familiarize officials and policy makers with disaster management principles, frameworks, and best practices. This includes understanding the legal and regulatory frameworks, roles and responsibilities, and decision-making processes in disaster management. Workshops, seminars, and specialized courses can help officials develop the knowledge and skills necessary to formulate effective policies, allocate resources, and coordinate response efforts during emergencies.

Engineers, Architects, Masons, Doctors, Nurses, Teachers, and other Professionals: Capacity building initiatives for professionals should focus on integrating disaster risk reduction principles into their respective fields of expertise. For engineers, architects, and masons, training may include techniques for designing and constructing disaster-resilient infrastructure and buildings. Healthcare professionals can receive training on disaster medicine, triage, and emergency response protocols. Teachers and educators can be trained to incorporate disaster preparedness and risk reduction education into school curricula. Tailored training programs and workshops can equip professionals with the specialized knowledge and skills needed to contribute effectively to disaster management efforts.

Police, Fire Services, State Disaster Response Forces (SDRF):

Training programs for emergency responders should emphasize practical skills, teamwork, and coordination in disaster response scenarios. Police and fire services personnel can receive training on search and rescue techniques, crowd management, and incident command systems. SDRF members can undergo specialized training in disaster response operations, including swift water rescue, urban search and rescue, and medical triage. Practical exercises, simulations, and field training can help emergency responders develop the confidence and competence needed to handle complex emergency situations.

Community Capacity Building:

Community capacity building initiatives should aim to empower individuals and communities to become active participants in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. This includes providing training on first aid, basic firefighting, search and rescue techniques, and evacuation procedures to community members. Community-based organizations and volunteers can receive training on leadership, communication, and coordination to effectively mobilize resources and support response efforts at the local level. Community drills, awareness campaigns, and participatory risk assessments can also help build resilience and foster a culture of preparedness within communities.

Training of Trainers (ToT):

ToT programs are essential for cascading knowledge and skills throughout the disaster management workforce. Experienced trainers can be identified and trained to deliver specialized training programs to a wider audience. ToT programs should focus on instructional techniques, adult learning principles, and content mastery to ensure that trainers are equipped to deliver high-quality and impactful training sessions. By building a cadre of competent trainers, capacity building efforts can be scaled up and sustained over time.

Civil Defence/Volunteers:

Training programs for civil defense volunteers should cover a range of topics, including emergency response procedures, disaster communication, and community engagement. Volunteers can receive

training on their specific roles and responsibilities within the civil defense framework, such as shelter management, first aid administration, or logistics support. Hands-on training exercises, drills, and simulations can help volunteers develop practical skills and confidence in their ability to support emergency response efforts.

Overall, institutional and community capacity building initiatives are essential for strengthening disaster management capabilities and building resilience at all levels of society. By investing in training and skill development for key stakeholders, governments, organizations, and communities can enhance their preparedness and response capacity, ultimately reducing the impact of disasters and saving lives.

6.2. Disaster Management Education

Disaster management education is vital for preparing future generations to understand and respond to emergencies effectively. Here's how it can be integrated into schools and colleges:

Schools:

Disaster management education can be incorporated into school curricula at various levels. At the primary level, basic concepts of safety, emergency preparedness, and response can be introduced through age-appropriate activities, stories, and games. As students progress to higher grades, they can learn about different types of disasters, their causes, and how to stay safe during emergencies. Schools can also conduct regular drills and exercises to familiarize students with evacuation procedures and emergency protocols. Additionally, schools can partner with local emergency services and community organizations to provide hands-on learning opportunities and engage students in community-based disaster preparedness initiatives.

Colleges (Medical, Engineering, etc.):

In colleges, disaster management education can be integrated into relevant academic programs to equip students with specialized knowledge and skills related to their field of study. For example, medical colleges can offer courses on disaster medicine, trauma care, and public health emergency preparedness. Engineering colleges can incorporate modules on structural engineering, retrofitting techniques, and disaster-resistant design principles into their civil engineering programs. Similarly, colleges of architecture can integrate disaster-resilient design concepts and sustainable building practices into their curriculum. Additionally, interdisciplinary approaches can be encouraged, where students from different disciplines collaborate on projects and research related to disaster risk reduction and management. Colleges can also provide opportunities for students to gain practical experience through internships, fieldwork, and participation in disaster response exercises and simulations.

Overall, integrating disaster management education into schools and colleges helps raise awareness, build resilience, and foster a culture of preparedness among students. By equipping future professionals with the knowledge and skills needed to respond effectively to disasters, educational institutions play a crucial role in building safer and more resilient communities.

❖ Skill up gradation and follow up training programmes

Skill upgrading and follow-up training programs are essential components of continuous improvement in disaster management. These initiatives aim to enhance the knowledge, skills, and abilities of disaster

management professionals and stakeholders over time. Here's how skill upgrading and follow-up training programs can be structured:

1. Identifying Training Needs: Conduct assessments and evaluations to identify gaps in knowledge and skills among disaster management personnel. This could include surveys, interviews, performance evaluations, and feedback from stakeholders.

2. Designing Tailored Training Programs: Develop training programs that address specific needs and areas for improvement identified during the assessment phase. Training programs may cover a wide range of topics, including disaster preparedness, response techniques, risk assessment, communication strategies, leadership skills, and coordination mechanisms.

3. Hands-on Training and Simulation Exercises: Provide opportunities for practical, hands-on learning through simulation exercises, tabletop drills, and field training. These exercises simulate real-life emergency scenarios and allow participants to apply their knowledge and skills in a controlled environment. Feedback and debriefing sessions should follow each exercise to identify lessons learned and areas for improvement.

4. Follow-Up and Refresher Training: Offer follow-up and refresher training sessions to reinforce learning and update participants on new developments in disaster management. These sessions may be conducted periodically to ensure that participants remain up-to-date with the latest protocols, technologies, and best practices.

5. Integration of Technology: Incorporate technology-enabled learning methods, such as e-learning platforms, webinars, and virtual reality simulations, to enhance accessibility and flexibility in training delivery. Technology can also be used to facilitate remote learning and collaboration among participants across different locations.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation: Monitor the effectiveness of training programs through participant feedback, performance assessments, and evaluation surveys. Use this feedback to refine training content, methods, and delivery approaches to better meet the needs of participants.

7. Certification and Recognition: Provide participants with certification or recognition upon successful completion of training programs. This serves as an incentive for continued learning and professional development, as well as a way to demonstrate competency and expertise in disaster management. By implementing skill upgrading and follow-up training programs, disaster management agencies can ensure that their personnel remain well-equipped, competent, and prepared to effectively respond to disasters and protect their communities.

Training in Disaster Management

Sr. No.	State Level / District Level	Name of the Course	Participants
1.	District & State	Orientation course for first responders to disasters	Home Guards, Civil Defence volunteers, Forest Protection Force, Police
2.	State	Joint staff course in Disaster Response for middle-level officers	District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Superintendents of Police, Additional Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police

3.	State	Basic training for Para-medics and medical personnel of NDRF battalions and states	Medical officers and para-medics nominated by various state governments
4.	State	Search & Rescue and Safe Evacuation	Civil Defence volunteers, SDRF, Forest Protection Force, Fire & Emergency Services, Home Guards, NSS, NYKS, NCC
5.	State	Training of Trainers on Incident Response System (IRS)	4 key and resourceful officers
6.	State	Training on Incident Response System	Selected personnel of Response Staff and General Staff of IRS to train people identified for various roles in pre-disaster period
7.	State	Training of Trainers (TOT) on Earthquake Resistant Technology for Masons	Masons
8.	District	Hospital Preparedness & Mass Casualty Management including Hospital Management Plan	Doctors and Hospital Administrators
9.	District	Mass casualty management	Paramedics / Response Force (Police, Fire & Emergency Services, Civil Defence)
10.	District	Role of PRIs / ULBs in Disaster Management	PRIs and ULBs
11.	District	Training of teachers on School safety including School DM Plans and conduct of mock drills	Teachers
12.	District	Training for Village Defence Party's	Village volunteers

13.	State	TOT - Earthquake Resistant Technology for Engineers	Engineers, Trainers from technical institutes, colleges, etc.
14.	State	TOT - Rapid Visual Screening for Masonry Buildings	Junior Engineers
15.	State	TOT - Role of PRIs / ULBs in Disaster Management	PRIs and ULBs
16.	State	State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN)	SDO (Civil), Revenue Circle Officers
17.	State	Application of GIS Mapping of Utilities	ADC, DPOs, Line Departments
18.	State	Damage and Needs Assessment	ADC or DPO, District Disaster Management Authority; CMO, Health Department; District Food & Civil Supply Officer, Project Director, DRDA; Exec. Engineer or Assistant Exec. Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Exec. Engineer, Public Works – Building & Roads, Town Committee and S.P. or A.S.P. or D.S.P.
19.	District	Shelter and Camp Management	District Food & Civil Supplies Officer; ADC or DPO, District Disaster Management Authority
20.	District	Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue and Medical First Response	Civil Defence volunteers, Forest Protection Force, Fire & Emergency Services, Home Guards, SDRF
21.	District	Public Health in Emergencies (Safe drinking water and sanitation, Alternative water resources identification during emergency conditions, Supply management).	Public Health Engineering

Chapter 7

Response and Relief Measures

Response measures are those which are taken instantly prior to, and following, a disaster aimed at limiting injuries, loss of life and damage to property and the environment and rescuing those who are affected or likely to be affected by the disaster. Response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent that a disastrous event is imminent and lasts until the disaster is declared to be over. Since the response is conducted during periods of high stress in a highly time-constrained environment and with limited information and resources (in the majority of the cases), it is by far, the most complex of four functions of disaster management. The response includes not only those activities that directly address the immediate needs, such as search and rescue, first aid and shelters but also includes systems developed to coordinate and support such efforts. For an effective response, all the stakeholders need to have a clear perception/vision about hazards, its consequences, and actions that need to be taken in the event of it.

The Revenue Department of the State is the Nodal Department for controlling, monitoring and directing measures for organizing rescue, relief, and rehabilitation. All other concerned line departments should extend full cooperation in all matters pertaining to the response management of the disaster whenever it occurs. All department should adhere the guidelines provide by NDMA to take necessary precaution due to Corona outbreak, while responding to the disaster.

The District EOC, ERCs and other control rooms at the District level should be activated with full strength and begun active for search and rescue according to disaster.

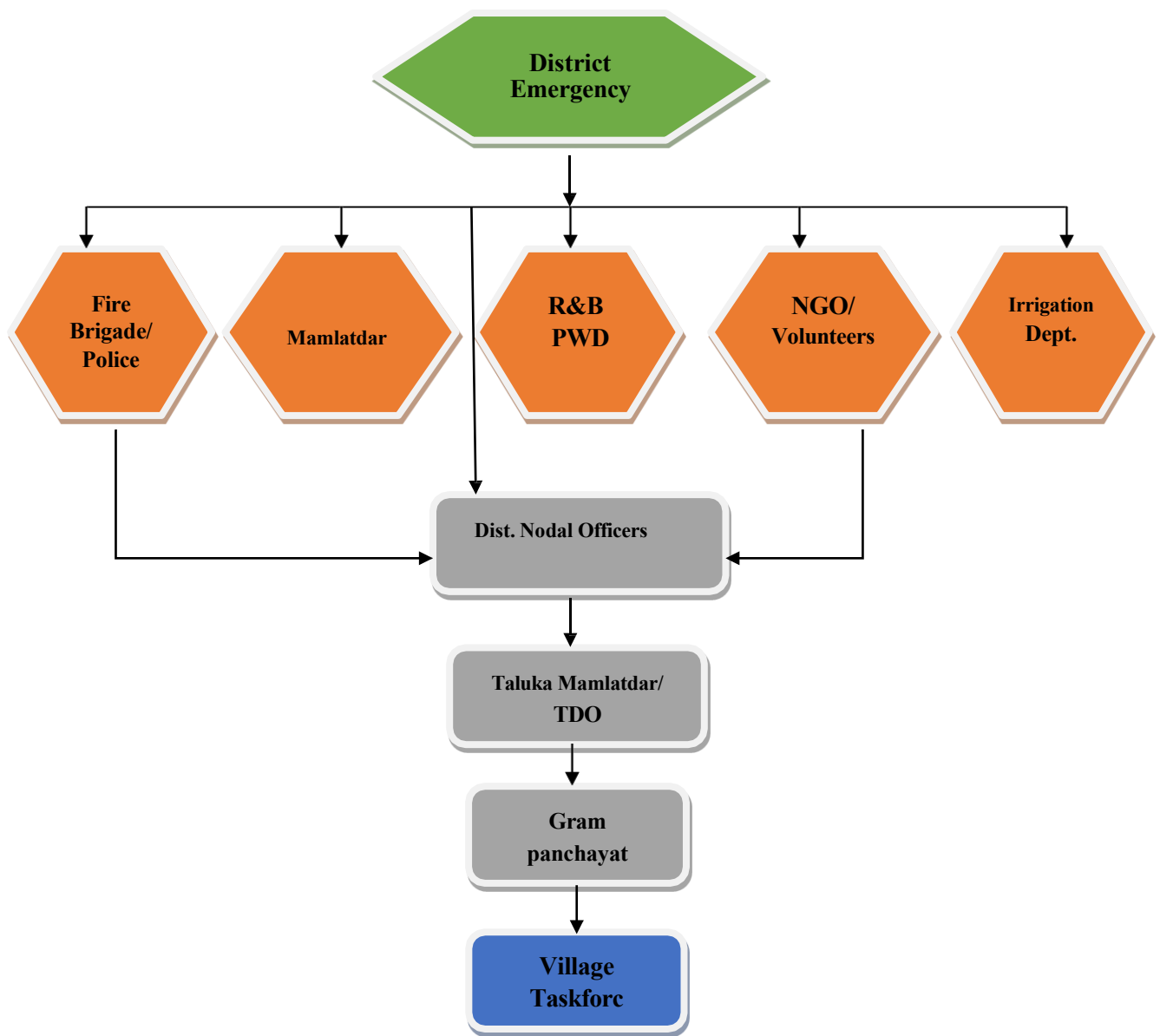
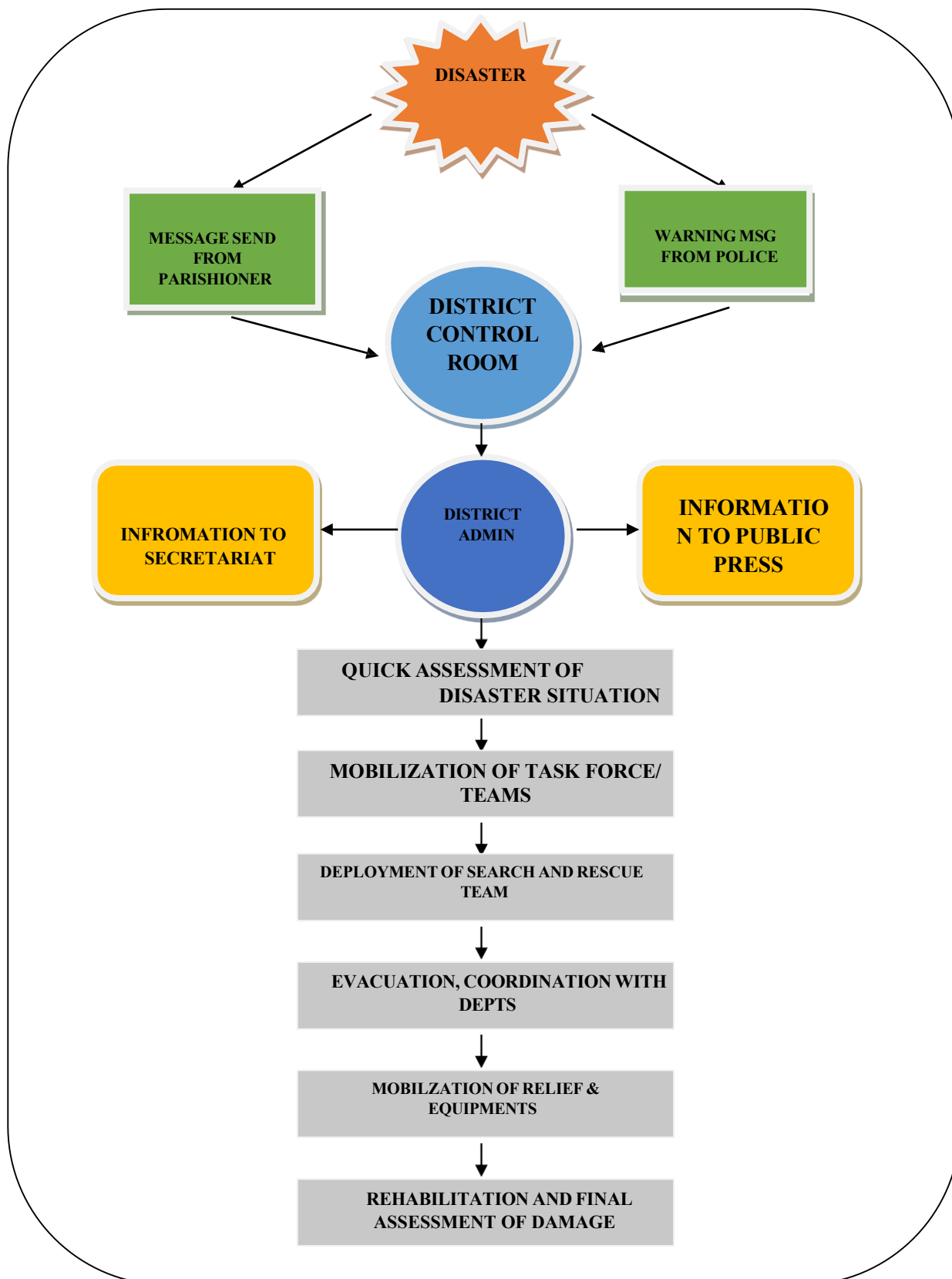


Figure 6: Search, Rescue and Evacuation Process:



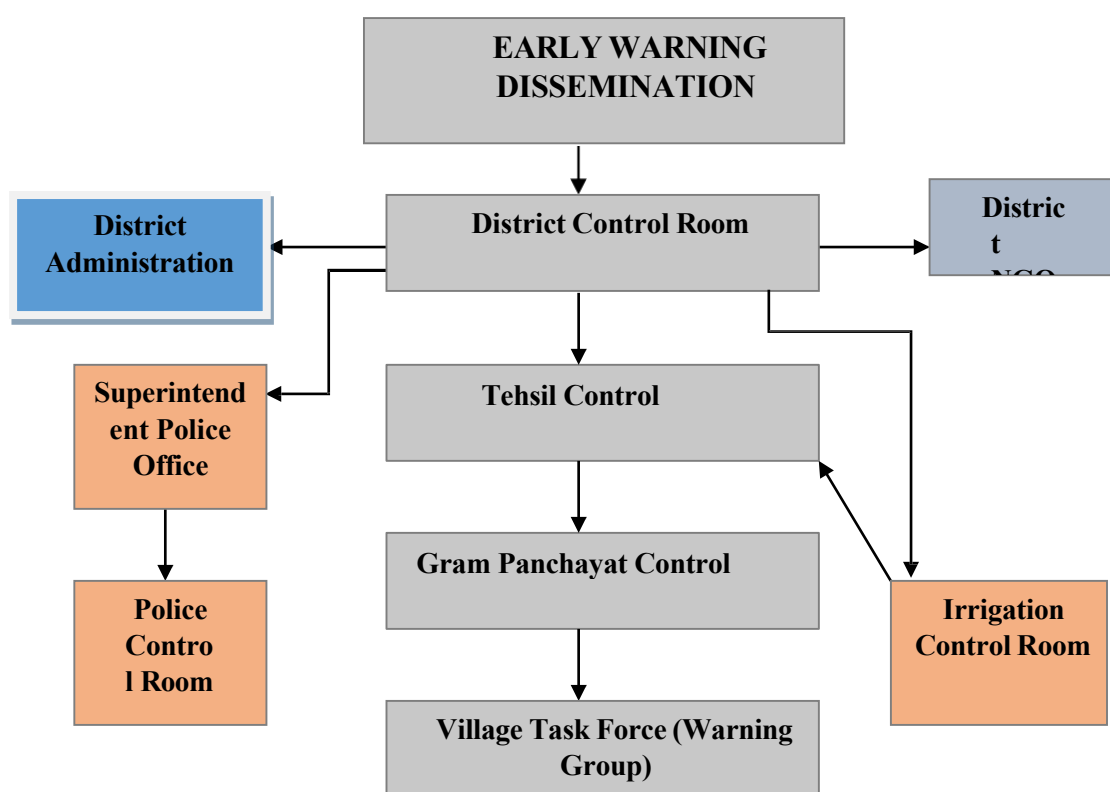


Figure 9: Flow Chart of Response Mechanism after Early Warning

Table 38: Responsible Agencies to concerned department

Sr. No.	Disaster	Agencies
1	Earthquakes	IMD/ISR
2	Floods	Meteorological Department, Irrigation
3	Tsunamis	IMD/ISR/INCOIS
4	Cyclones	IMD
5	Epidemics	Public Health Department
6	Road Accidents	Police
7	Industrial and Chemical Accidents	DISH, Police, Collector
8	Drought	Agriculture, Scarcity department
9	Fire	Fire Brigade, Police, Collector
10	Rail Accident	Railways, Police, Collector
11	Air Accident	Police, Collector, Airlines
12	Ammunition Depot-Fire	Army, Police, Collector.

1. Cyclone/flood forecasting is generally the responsibility of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD). IMD is the nodal agency for providing cyclone-warning services. IMD's INSAT satellite-based Cyclone Warning Dissemination System (CWDS) is one of the best warning system currently in use in India to communicate cyclone warnings from IMD to

community and important officials in areas likely to be affected directly and quickly. There are 19 CWDS stations in Gujarat. Location of CWDS in Gujarat State are shown below:

Table 39: Location of Cyclone Warning Dissemination System (CWDS) in Gujarat State

No.	Stations	Address
1.	Ahmedabad	Director, Met. Center, Ahmedabad (Monitoring Station)
2.	Gandhinagar	Director of Relief, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar (State Head Quarter)
3.	Surat	Collector Office Surat, Dist. Surat
4.	Bharuch	Collector office Bharuch, Dist. Bharuch
5.	Bhavnagar	Collector office Bhavnagar, Dist. Bhavnagar
6.	Mahuva	Mamlatdar office Mahuva, Dist. Bhavnagar
7.	Veraval	Mamlatdar office Veraval, Dist. Junagadh
8.	Porbander	Collector office Porbander, Dist. Porbander
9.	Dwarka	Mamlatdar office, Dwarka, Dist. Jamnagar
10.	Mandvi	Mamlatdar office, Mandvi Dist. Kutch
11.	Okha	Police Station, Okha, Dist. Jamnagar
12.	Jamnagar	Civil Defence office, Jamnagar, Dist. Jamnagar
13.	Mangrol	Mamlatdar office, Mangrol, Dist. Junagadh
14.	Diu (Union Territory)	Police Station, Diu.
15.	Jafrabad	Mamlatdar office, Jafrabad, Dist. Amreli
16.	Khambhat	Mamlatdar office, Khambhat, Dist. Anand
17.	Baroda	Collector office Vadodara, Dist. Vadodara
18.	Valsad	Collector office, Valsad, Dist. Valsad
19.	Gandhidham	Civil Defence office, Gandhidham, Dist. Kutch
20.	Daman (Union Territory)	Port Office Daman
21.	Silvassa (Union Territory)	Mamlatdar office, Silvassa
22.	Kandla Port	Dist. Kutch

2. After getting information from IMD, warning dissemination is a responsibility of State Government/Commissioner of Relief (COR). The COR under the Revenue Department is responsible for disseminating cyclone warnings to the public and Line Departments.

3. On receiving an initial warning, the office of the COR disseminates the warning to all Line Departments, the District administration, and DG Police. Warning messages are transmitted through wireless to all districts and Talukas. District Collectors are provided with satellite phones and a Ham radio to maintain effective communication, even if terrestrial and cell-phone communication fails.

4. The state EOC and control rooms of the other line departments at the State level as well as district level also get the warnings. The control rooms are activated on receiving the warnings.

7.2 District CMG meeting:

At the District level, the District Crisis Management Group (DCMG) is an apex body to deal with major chemical accidents, disaster and to provide expert guidance for handling them. DCG has a strength of 34 members which includes District Collector, SDM and Dy. Collector, DDO, Dy. Director – Industrial Safety and Health, DSP, PI, Fire Superintendent of the City Corporations or important Municipalities, Chief District Health Officer, Civil Surgeon, SE, Chief Officer, Dy. Chief Controller of Explosives, Commandant – SRPF, Group-I, Dy. Director – Information to name a few. At Taluka level, Local Crisis Management Group (LCMG) is formed for coordination of activities and executing the operations. DCGs as well as LCMG. The meeting will meet periodically twice in a year.

7.3 Activation of EOC:

Emergency Operation Center (EOC) is a physical location and normally includes the space, facilities, and protection necessary for communication, collaboration, coordination and emergency information management.

The EOC is a nodal point for the overall coordination and control of relief work. In the case of a Level 1 Disaster the Local Control room will be activated, in the case of a Level 2 disaster, DEOC will be activated along with the SEOC.

7.4 Resource Mobilization:

Any disaster happens in the district so resources are very important for response disaster. Resource mobilization is one of most important and crucial activity. As mentioned above about IDRN and SDRN portal has information regarding which kind of resource are available and location of the resource. IDRN and SDRN should be used for resource mobilization. DDMC, TDMC, CDMC and VDMC should be updated regularly.

7.5 Media Management:

The role of media (both print and electronic) in informing the people and the authorities during emergencies becomes critical, especially the ways in which media can play a vital role in public awareness and preparedness through educating the public about disasters, warning of hazards, gathering and transmitting information about affected areas, alerting government officials, helping relief organizations and the public towards specific needs, and even in

facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response. During any emergency, people seek up-to-date, reliable and detailed information.

The State Government has established an effective system of collaborating with the media during emergencies. At the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC), a special media cell has been created which is made operational during emergencies. Both print and electronic media is regularly briefed at predetermined time intervals about the events as they occur and the prevailing situation on the ground. A similar setup is also active at the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC).

Media can play a crucial role during response time. Media management to ensure precise communication of the impact of disaster and relief measures being taken and generate goodwill among community and other stakeholders;

7.6 Emergency Response Functions:

Responsible person for assuring specific operations according to objectives and plans to address the immediate impacts of the incident. Taskforces under the operation section will deal with specific functional tasks, such as search and rescue and the provision of water or shelter. The composition and size of these taskforces depend on the nature of the incident. The task force should adhere the guidelines provided by NDMA & GSDMA for evacuation & relief work due to the corona outbreak.

The District administration of Amreli has identified 16 expected task forces for key response operation functions that are described below. Additional taskforces can be added under the operations section as needed by the circumstances of a disaster. Each Taskforce is led by one organization and supported by other organizations.

Table 40: Emergency Operation Taskforce Functions

Sr. No.	Emergency Operation Taskforce	Functions
1	Coordination and Planning	Coordinate early warning, Response and Recovery Operations
2	Administration and Protocol	Support Disaster Operations by efficiently completing the paper work and other Administrative tasks needed to ensure effective and timely relief assistance
3	Warning	Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters
4	Law and Order	Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident.
5	Search and Rescue	Provide human and material resources needed to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts.

	(including Evacuation)	
6	Public Works	Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to re-establish normally operating infrastructure.
7	Water	Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate.
8	Food and Relief Supplies	Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities.
9	Power	Provide the resources to reestablish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities.
10	Public Health and Sanitation	Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems.
11	Animal Health and Welfare	Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster
12	Shelter	Provide materials and supplies to ensure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations
13	Logistics	Provide Air, water and Land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other task forces and competent authorities.
14	Survey (Damage Assessment)	Collect and analyzed data on the impact of the disaster, develop estimates of resource needs and relief plans and compile reports on the disaster as required for District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate.
15	Telecommunications	Coordinate and assure operation of all communication systems (e.g; Radio, TV, Telephones, Wireless) required supporting early warning or post disaster operations.
16	Media(Public Information)	Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster.

The specific response roles and responsibilities of the taskforces indicated above is that these roles and responsibilities will be executed and coordinated through the ICS/GS system. For example, in flood, search and rescue would come under the Operations section, Transport would come under the Logistics Section and Public Information under the Public Information Unit.

Each Department and Government agency involved in Disaster Management and Mitigation will

- a. Designate a Nodal officer for emergency response and will act as the contact person for that department/agency.
- b. Ensure establishment of fail-safe two-way communication with the state, district and other emergency control rooms and within the organization.

- c. Emphasis on communication systems used regularly during LO with more focus on the use of VHF's with automatic repeaters, mobile phones with publicized numbers, VHF radio sets etc. It should be remembered that SAT phones fail during prolonged emergencies and electric failure if the phones cannot be re-charged.
- d. Work under the overall supervision of the IC/District Collectors during emergencies.

7.7 Response responsibility of Each Concerned Department:

7.7.1 Agriculture:

1. Response Activities:

- a. Management of control activities following crop damage, pest infestation and crop disease to minimize losses
- b. Collection, laboratory testing, and analysis of viruses to ensure their control and eradication
- c. Pre-positioning of seeds and other agro inputs in strategic points so that stocks are readily available to replace damage caused by natural calamities.
- d. Rapid assessment of damage to soil, crop, plantation, irrigation systems, drainage, embankment, other water bodies and storage facilities and the requirements to salvage, replant, or to compensate and report the same for ensuring early supply of seeds and other agro inputs necessary for re-initiating agricultural activities where crops have been damaged.
- e. Establishment of public information centers with appropriate and modern means of communication, to assist farmers in providing information regarding insurance, compensation, repair of agro equipment and restarting of agricultural activities at the earliest.

7.7.2 Health Department:

1. Response activities:

- a. Stock piling of life-saving drugs, detoxicants, anesthesia, Halogen tablets in vulnerable areas.
- b. Strengthening of drug supply system with powers for local purchase during disaster Level-0.
- c. Situational assessment and reviewing the response mechanisms in known vulnerable pockets.
- d. Ensure adequate availability of personnel in disaster site.
- e. Review and update precautionary measures and procedures.

2. Sanitation:

- a. Dispensing with post-mortem activities during Level-1, Level-2 and Level-3 of disaster when the relatives and/or the competent authority are satisfied with cause of death.
- b. Disinfection of water bodies and drinking water sources.
- c. Immunization against infectious diseases.
- d. Ensure continuous flow of information.

3. Recovery Activities:

- a. Continuation of disease surveillance and monitoring.
- b. Continuation of treatment, monitoring and other epidemic control activities till the situation is brought under control and the epidemic eradicated.
- c. Trauma counseling.
- d. Treatment and socio-medical rehabilitation of injured or disabled persons.
- e. Immunization and nutritional surveillance.
- f. Long term plans to progressively reduce various factors that contribute to high-level of vulnerability to diseases of population affected by disasters.

7.7.3 Epidemics:

Response Activities:

- a. Control of animal diseases, treatment of injured animals, Protection of lost cattle.
- b. Supply of medicines and fodder to affected areas.
- c. Ensure adequate availability of personnel and mobile team.
- d. Disposal of carcasses ensuring proper sanitation to avoid an outbreak of epidemics.
- e. Establishment of public information center with a means of communication, to assist in providing an organized source of information.
- f. Mobilizing community participation for carcass disposal.

7.7.4 Water Supplies and Sanitation (GWSSB):

Response Activities:

- a. Disinfection and continuous monitoring of water bodies.
- b. Ensuring provision of water to hospitals and other vital installations.
- c. Provision to acquire tankers and establish other temporary means of distributing water on the emergency basis.
- d. Arrangement and distribution of emergency tool kits for equipment required for dismantling and assembling tube wells, etc.
- e. Carrying out emergency repairs of damaged water supply systems.
- f. Disinfection of hand pumps to be done by the communities through prior awareness

activities and supply of inputs.

- g. Monitoring flood situation.
- h. Dissemination of flood warning.
- i. Ensure accurate dissemination of warning messages to Gram Panchayat and Taluka Panchayat with details of flow.
- j. Monitoring and protection of irrigation infrastructures.
- k. Inspection of bunds of dams, irrigation channels, bridges, culverts, control gates and overflow channels.
- l. Inspection and repair of pumps, generator, motor equipment, station buildings.
- m. Community mobilization in breach closure.

7.7.5 Police:

1. Response Plan:

- a. Security arrangements for relief materials in transit and in camps etc.
- b. Senior police officers to be deployed in control rooms at State and district levels during Disaster Level- 3.
- c. Deploy personnel to guard vulnerable embankments and at other risk points.
- d. Arrangement for the safety in potential hazardous area.
- e. Coordinate search, rescue and evacuation operations in coordination with the administration.
- f. Emergency traffic management.
- g. Maintenance of law and order in the affected areas.
- h. Assist administration in taking necessary action against hoarders, black marketers etc.

7.7.6 Civil Defense:

1. Response Activities:

- a. Act as a Support agency for the provision of first aid, search and rescue services to other emergency service agencies and the public.
- b. Act as a support agency for movement of relief.
- c. Triage of casualties and provision of first aid and treatment.
- d. Work in coordination with medical assistance team.
- e. Help the Police for traffic management and law and order.

7.7.7 Fire Services:

1. Response Activities:

- a. Rescue of persons trapped in a burning, collapsed or damaged buildings, damaged vehicles, including motor vehicles, trains, and aircraft, industries, boilers, trenches and

tunnels.

- b. Control of fires and minimizing damages due to explosions.
- c. Control of dangerous or hazardous situations such as oil, gas and hazardous materials spill.
- d. Protection of property and the environment from fire damage.
- e. Support to other agencies in the response to emergencies.
- f. The investigation into the causes of fire and assist in damage assessment.

7.7.8 Civil Supplies:

1. Response Activities:

- a. Management of procurement of relief materials.
- b. Management of material movement.
- c. Inventory management.

7.7.9 Public Works/Rural Development Departments:

1. Response Activities:

- a. Clearing of roads and establish connectivity. Restore roads, bridges and where necessary make alternate arrangements to open the roads to traffic at the earliest.
- b. Mobilization of community assistance for clearing blocked roads.
- c. Facilitate movement of heavy vehicles carrying equipment and materials.
- d. Identification and notification of alternative routes to strategic locations.
- e. Filling of ditches, disposal of debris, and cutting of uprooted trees along the road.
- f. The arrangement of the emergency toolkit for every section at the divisional levels for activities like clearance (power saws), debris clearance (fork lifter) and other tools for repair and maintenance of all disaster response equipment.

7.7.10 Energy: PGVCL:

1. Response Activities:

- a. Disconnect electricity after receipt of the warning.
- b. Attend sites of electrical accidents and assist in undertaking damage assessment.
- c. Standby arrangements to ensure temporary electricity supply.
- d. Prior planning and necessary arrangements for tapping private power plants like those belonging to ICCL, NALCO, RSP during emergencies to ensure uninterrupted power supply to the secretariat, SRC, GSDMA, Police Headquarters, All India Radio, Doordarshan, hospitals, medical colleges, Collector Control Rooms and other vital emergency response agencies.
- e. Inspection and repair of high tension lines/substations/transformers/poles etc.
- f. Ensure the public and other agencies are safe guarded from any hazards, which may

have occurred because of damage to electricity distribution systems.

- g. Restore electricity to the affected area as quickly as possible.
- h. Replace/restore of damaged poles/salvaging of conductors and insulators.

7.7.11 Fisheries:

1. Response Activities:

- a. Ensure warning dissemination to fishing communities living in vulnerable pockets.
- b. Responsible for mobilizing boats during emergencies and for payment of wages to boatmen hired during emergencies.
- c. Support in mobilization and additional deployment of boats during emergencies.
- d. Assess the losses of fisheries and aquaculture assets and the needs of person and communities affected by the emergency.

7.7.12 Transport Department:

Recovery Activities:

- a. Provision of personal support services e.g. counseling.
- b. Repair/restoration of infrastructure e.g. roads, bridges, public amenities.
- c. Supporting the Gram Panchayats in the development of storage and in playing a key role and in the coordination of management and distribution of relief and rehabilitation materials.
- d. The Gram Panchayat members to be trained to act as an effective interface between the community, NGOs, and other developmental organizations.
- e. Provide training so that the elected representatives can act as effective supportive agencies for reconstruction and recovery activities.

7.7.13 Panchayati Raj Institutions:

1. Response Activities:

- a. Train ups the Gram Panchayat members and support for timely and appropriate delivery of warning to the community.
- b. Clearance of blocked drains and roads, including tree removal in the villages.
- c. Construct alternative temporary roads to restore communication to the villages.
- d. PRIs to be a part of the damage survey and relief distribution teams to ensure popular participation.
- e. Operation emergency relief centers and emergency shelter.
- f. Sanitation, drinking water and medical aid arrangements.
- g. IEC activities for greater awareness regarding the role of trees and forests for protection during emergencies and also to minimize environmental impact which results in owing to deforestation like climate change, soil erosion, etc.
- h. Increasing involvement of the community, NGOs, and CBOs in plantation, protection and

other forest protection, rejuvenation and restoration activities.

- i. Plan for reducing the incidence, and minimize the impact of a forest fire.

7.7.14 Forest Department:

1. Response Activities:

- a. Assist in road clearance.
- b. Provision of tree cutting equipment.
- c. Units for tree cutting and disposal to be put under the control of GSDMA, ERC and Collector during Level 1 disaster event.
- d. Provision of building materials such as timber, bamboos etc. for construction of shelters.

7.7.15 Information and Public Relations Department:

1. Response Activities:

- a. Setting up of a control room to provide authentic information to public regarding impending
- b. emergencies.
- c. Daily press briefings at fixed times at district level to provide official version.
- d. Media report and feedback to field officials on a daily basis from disaster Level-1 onwards.
- e. Keep the public informed about the latest emergency situation (area affected, lives lost, etc.).
- f. Keep the public informed about various post-disaster assistances and recovery programmers.

7.7.16 Revenue Department:

- a. Coordination with Govt. of Gujarat, Secretariat and Officers of Govt. of India.
- b. Overall control and supervision.
- c. Damage assessment, finalization of reports and declaration of Level 1/Level 2 disasters.
- d. Mobilization of finance.

7.7.17 Home Department:

- a. Requisition, deployment and providing necessary logistic support to the armed forces.
- b. Provide maps for air dropping, etc.

7.7.18 Gujarat Disaster Rapid Action Force:

1. Response:

- a. To be trained and equipped as an elite force within the Police Department and have the capacity to immediately respond to any emergency.
- b. Unit to be equipped with life-saving, search and rescue equipment, medical supplies, security arrangements, communication facilities and emergency rations and be self-sufficient.
- c. Trained in latest techniques of search, rescue and communication in collaboration with international agencies.

7.8 Reporting:

7.8.1 Media and Information Management

Task force Leader: District Information Officer

Note: As per the above format the Media taskforce of the district will prepare its taskforce action plan.

➤ Activation of the Plan:

The District Disaster Response structure is activated on warning or occurrence of a disaster. Task Forces are activated on a specific request of the District Collector or according to pre-determined SOPs, as appropriate for the nature of the hazard or disaster. Activation can be:

- In anticipation of a District level disaster, or
- Occur in response to a specific event or problem in the district.

On activation, coordination of warning and response efforts will operate from the District Control Room and Information Centre (DCIC).

To activate a task force, the Collector or designated Incident Commander will issue an activation order. This order will indicate:

- a. The nature of needs to be addressed.
- b. The type of assistance to be provided.
- c. The time limit within which assistance is needed.
- d. The district or other contracts for the provision of the assistance.
- e. Other Task Forces with which coordination should take place.
- f. Financial resources available for task force operations.

Special powers are conferred on Incident Controller during disasters. The Principle organization leading each task force is responsible for alerting the appropriate authority when the use of these special powers is required to accomplish warning, relief or recovery objectives given to a task force.

7.8.2 End of Emergency:

The end of emergency shall be declared through an ALL CLEAR siren/message. The Incident Controller in consultation with the ICS GROUP leaders shall declare the same once the situation is totally controlled and normalcy is restored.

7.9 Humanitarian Relief and Assistance:

Response defines provision for assistance/intervention during and after an emergency. Response plan includes clear Incident Command System (ICS) operated through emergency operation centers (EOCs) with effective 3C (Command, Control and Communication) mechanism. ICS covers early warning, search and rescue, humanitarian assistance, medical response, relief, temporary shelter, water and sanitation, law and order, animal care, public grievance, recovery and rehabilitation.

Specific Task Forces should be formed for Food distribution, drinking water management, medicine, and health related facility, clothes distribution and other essential needs.

Helpline: Establish Information/reception centers and setting up telephone helpline numbers for public utility. True information must be released by media to the concerned person and in case of rescue activity public can call on help line number. In that point of view help line must be activated at DEOC (toll free no. 1077).

7.10 The arrangement of VIP Visit:

It is important that immediately inform to VIPs and VVIPs on impending disasters and current situation during and after disasters. Appeals by VIPs can help in controlling rumors and chaos during the disaster. Visits by VIPs can lift the morale of those people who are affected by the disaster as well as those who are involved in the response. Care should be taken that VIP visits do not interrupt rescue and life-saving work. Security of VIPs will be an additional responsibility of local police and Special Forces. It would be desirable to restrict media coverage of such visits, in which case the police will liaise with the government press officer to keep their number to a minimum.

Responsibility Matrix should be evolved for each response measures with period and responsibility matrix for major stakeholders should be given in Annexure

7.11 Taskforce action plans:

7.11.1 Coordination and Planning:

Coordinate early warning, response and recovery operations.

Table 41: Responsibility matrix for response functions

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish a disaster management structure to the village level. (DDMC)	Links to State level and establishment of ICS structure	On-going
Develop disaster plans at all levels down to the village level. (DDMC)		On-going
Hold regular meetings on disaster management including government, NGOs, and private sectors. (DDMC)		Quarterly
Continual training, including public awareness. (DDMA and Media Task Force)	Involvement of GSDMA	On-going
Check warning, communications and other systems (DDMC), including the use of drills		On-going
Warning		
Hold Crisis Management Committee (Collector)	Communications between Districts and with State Control Room	On receipt of the warning.
Mobilize task forces at all levels (District, Taluka, village depending on disaster) (CMC, Telecommunications, Media Task Forces)	Communications systems and procedures	As decided by CMC.
Disseminate Information (CMC, Media Task Force)		As decided.
Mobilize resources to be positioned near vulnerable points depending on the type of disaster.	Telecommunications systems, plans	As decided.
Establish alternate communications system (Telecommunications Task Force)		As decided.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Disaster		

Start Search, Rescue and Evacuation activities. (CMC)	SAR Task Force operational	Immediately
Begin Collecting Information on the extent of damage and areas affected. (CMC)	Assessment teams have communications and transport	Started in 4 hours
Start plan development and provide instructions on where Task Forces should go and what they should do. (CMC, Collector)	Information on damage and areas affected	Started in 4 hours
Mobilize outside resources (CMC)	Information on damage and needs	Started in 5 hours
Provide Public Information (CMC, Media Task Force)		should be started in 6 hours
12 Hours		
Begin regular reporting on actions taken and status by Task Forces. (Task Forces)	Operating communications system	Started at 12 hours
Reassess damage information, resources, needs and problem areas/activities. (CMC)		Started at 12 hours
Begin rotation of staff (CMC)		Start at 12 hours
Establish regular liaison with State Control Room.	Working communications systems	Start at 12 hours
Shift the focus of efforts to relief. (CMC)		Open
Restore key infrastructure (CMC through Public Works and other Task Forces)		Before 48 hours
48 Hours		
Continue review and reassessment of operations (CMC)	Information on operations	
Conduct broad damage assessment (CMC and Damage Assessment Task Force)		
Establish Temporary Rehabilitation Plan (CMC)		
Begin demobilization based on the situation. (CMC)		
Focus on creating a sense of normalcy. (CMC)		Before 72 hours
72 Hours		
Start Rehabilitation activities. (CMC)	Plan	
Conduct a detailed survey of damage and needs. (CMC and Damage Assessment Task Force)		
Begin regular reporting on operations	Information on operations	As early as possible
Restore all public and private sector services (CMC)		As early as possible
Lessons Learned meeting. (CMC and others)		After 2 weeks
Final Report/Case Study (CMC)		After activities completed

7.11.2 Warning:

Collection and Dissemination of Warnings of Potential Disasters

Table 42: Task Force Leader: Resident Additional Collector

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Verify communication and warning systems are functioning – drills		Every 15 days
Have warning messages prepared in advance.		
Warning		
Receive and dispatch warnings. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Telecommunications Task Force	As received.
Verify warnings received and understood. (Task Force)		Within 1-2 hours of dispatch.
Independently confirm warnings if possible (Task Force)		As time allows.

7.11.3 Law and Order:

Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident.

Table 43: Task Force Leader: District Superintendent of Police

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Evaluate expected disaster needs versus normal resources. (Task Force)		Completed in 8 days.
Estimate personnel and resources needed for disasters. (Task Force)	Based on standard for number of security personnel per population depending on severity of disaster	Completed in one week

Planning and coordination with Revenue Dept. (Task Force)		
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Conduct drills, including public awareness raising. (Task Force)	Includes participation of Media Task Force	Every 45 days
Warning		
Verify communications system. (Wireless Inspector)		1-2 hours of warning
Alert police and other Task Force members (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning
Implement duty distribution SOP for personnel and other resources. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning
Develop a preliminary estimate of requirements to support other Task Forces. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning
Disaster		
Get orders on deploying personnel from Control Room. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system	Immediately
Determine status of staff and facilities. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system	1-2 hours of disaster
Deploy additional staff. (Superintendent of Police)	Transport available	2-3 hours of disaster
Monitor resources. (Superintendent of Police)		1 hour of disaster
Establish VVIP unit. (Superintendent of Police)		Immediately
Request additional resources, if needed. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system	4 hours of disaster
12 Hours		
Institute regular reporting. (Task Force)	Operating communications systems	At start of period
Begin staff rotation. (Task Force)		At start of period
Address crowd control problems. (Task Force)		As needed
Implement anti-looting/Anti-theft SOP. (Task Force)		As needed

Establish rumor control. (Task Force)	Involves Collector, Media Task Force, NGOs, and local eminent persons	As needed
Provide information to the public, e.g., road status. (Task Force)	Involves Control Room, Media Task	As needed.

	Force, and Deputy Magistrate.	
48 Hours		
Implement a Force Management Plan (increase, reduction, redeployment, of forces). (Superintendent of Police)		From start of period
Plan for return to normal (Superintendent of Police, Task Force, Control Room)		From 72 hours after the disaster
Conduct Lessons Learned Session (Task Force with input from other parties)		1 week after the disaster
Final Report		2 weeks after the disaster

7.11.4 Search and Rescue (including evacuation):

Provide human and material resources to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts.

Table 44: Task Force Leader: Deputy Commander (Civil Defense)/ Chief Fire Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Risk assessment and vulnerability mapping (Task Force)		Before warning
Develop an inventory of personnel and material resources. (Task Force)		Before warning
Training (Task Force)	Input from GSDMA and NDMA	Before warning
Establish public education program. (Task Force)	Media Task Force	Ongoing
Establish adequate communications system. (Task Force)	Additional equipment required.	
Drills. (Task Force).		Before warning

Establish transport arrangements for likely SAR operations. (Task Force)	With Logistics Task Force	Before warning
Develop Rescue SOP. (Task Force)		Before warning
Warning		
Mobilize Task Force and SAR teams. (Task Force)		On warning
Verify equipment is ready. (Task Force)		On team activation
Confirm transport is ready. (Task Force)	Logistics Task Force.	On warning

Undertake precautionary evacuation. (Task Force)	Logistics and Shelter Task Forces	As directed.
Re-deploy teams and resources, if safe. (Task Force)	Logistics Task Force	Based on conditions
Start public awareness patrols. (Task Force)	Media, Law and Order and Logistics Task Forces.	As required
Disaster		
Assure the safety of staff.		Immediately
Restore own communications. (Task Force)		Immediately
Dispatch rescue/evacuation teams based on assessments. (Task Force)	Input from Control Room.	Immediately
Call for additional resources if needed. (Task Force)	Communications systems in operation	3-4 hours of disaster
Provide reports on operations. (Task Force)		Starting at 3-4 hours
Begin handling of deceased per SOP. (Task Force)	Various Revenue officers and Police involved.	Starting at 3-4 hours
12 Hours		
Begin staff rotation system. (Task Force)		Starter at 12 hours
Begin specialized rescue (may begin earlier). (Task Force)	May require outside resources, coordination with Logistics Task Force	Started at 12 hours
Begin debris removal in cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	Focus on critical infrastructure. Liaison with Control Room	Start at 12 hours
Secure additional resources (e.g., fuel, personnel) for continued operations. (Task Force).		Start at 12 hours.

48 Hours		
Demolish/Stabilize damaged buildings in cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	Logistics Task Force, workers, equipment.	Starting at 48 hours.
Demobilization, reconditioning, repair and replace equipment and other resources. (Task Force)		Based on nature of the disaster.
Remain on standby for additional operations, particularly related to the safety of recovery work. (Task Force).		As needed.
72 Hours		
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed.

7.11.5 Public Works:

Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to re-establish normally operating infrastructure.

Table 45: Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a disaster		
Inventory of personnel, equipment, and status of infrastructure. (Taskforce)	Link to UNDP project data based development.	One week before the warning.
Identify critical infrastructure. (Task Force)	Need to define about, what is critical infrastructure.	Before warning.
Identify alternate transport routes and publish the map. (Task Force)		Before warning.
Plan for prioritized post-disaster inspection of infrastructure. (Task Force)		
Establish and maintain a resources and staffing plan. (Task Force)		
Plan to provide sanitation and other facilities for shelters. (Task Force)		
Warning		
Establish Control Room. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning

Mobilize Task Force and personnel.	Requires communications	No later than 6 hours from warning
Liaise with District Control Room. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning
Verify status and availability of equipment and re-deploy if appropriate and safe. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force and Control Room.	24 hours from warning
Review plans. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning
Disaster		
Begin damage assessment and inspections. (Task Force)	Coordination with Damage Assessment Task Force.	Within 12 hours of disaster
Develop operations plan and communicate to Control Room.		Within 12 hours of disaster
Mobilize and dispatch teams based on priorities. Teams will (1) repair, (2) replace, (3) Build temporary structures, (e.g., rest facilities, shelters).	Coordination with Logistics, Water, Power Task Forces and Control Room.	Within 12 hours of disaster
Collaborate with other Task Forces.		Continuous
12 Hours		
Begin staff rotation system and manpower planning. (Task Force)		Start at 12 hours
Mobilize additional resources based on expected duration of operations. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force, Contractors. May need additional funding.	Started at 12 hours
Assure safety. (Task Force)		Start at 12 hours
Establish security arrangements. (Task Force)	Law and Order Task Force.	Start at 12 hours.
Provide public information on roads, access, and infrastructure. (Media Task Force)	Coordination with Control Room	Start at 12 hours.
48 Hours		
Start detailed survey. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Damage Assessment Task Force	Starting at 48 hours.
Begin reporting on operations (Task Force)		Starting at 3 days
Reconditioning, repair and replace equipment and other resources. (Task Force)		Based on nature of disaster
Plan and start demobilization. (Task Force)		Starting at 3 days

72 Hours		
Develop long-term restoration plan and start activities. (Task Force)		From 72 hours
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed

7.11.6 Water Supply:

Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate.

Table 46: Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, Gujarat Water Supply Board

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a disaster		
Establish water availability, capacities, reliabilities and portability. (Task Force)	Standard of 20 liters of drinking water per person per day.	3 months before the warning.
Plan for alternate water delivery and storage. (Task Force)	May need tankers, tanks, generator set.	3 months before the warning.
Secure new and additional equipment. (Task Force)	Requires funding.	
Secure extra stocks of chemicals, expendable supplies, and equipment. (Task Force)	May require additional funding.	3 months before the warning.
Open Water Control Room in Monsoon. (Task Force)		Done.
Warning		
Establish staff rotation and shift system. (Task Force)		No later than 24 hours from the warning
Provide public awareness on the use of water. (Task Force)	Media Task Force.	No later than 24 hours from the warning
Provide instructions to government and private sectors on the protection of water supplies. (Task Force)		No later than 24 hours from the warning
Mobilize Task Force members		24 hours from the warning.

Mobilize additional personnel and vehicles. (Logistics Task Force)	May be difficult to locate additional personnel locally. Recourse to outside or contractor sources may be required.	24 hours from the warning.
Coordinate activities with Power and other Task Forces.	Involves District Control Room.	24 hours from the warning.

Verify water source status and protection. (Task Force).		No later than 24 hours from the warning.
Disaster		
Plan and prioritize supply of water to users. (Task Force)	Requires information on needs, damage, and demand.	Completed by 24 hours into disaster.
Assess status and damage to water systems. (Task Force)	Coordination with Damage Assessment Task Force.	Completed by 24 hours into disaster.
Mobilize water tankers. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force and Control Room.	Started by 24 hours into disaster.
Repair/restore water systems, based on the plan. (Task Force)	Coordination with Power and Logistics Task Forces.	Started by 24 hours into disaster.
Assure supply point/distribution security. (Law and Order Task Force)		Started as soon as distributions begin.
Coordinate distribution of water and storage and provision of information on safe water use. (Task Force).	Coordination with Media Task Force and Control Room	Started by 24 hours into disaster.
12 Hours		
Establish temporary water systems. (Task Force)		Up to 72 hours from disaster.
Move toward permanent water supply system. (Task Force)		After 72 hours.
Complete long-term recovery plan and needs. (Task Force)		After 72 hours.
Begin reporting and documentation. (Task Force)		From 48 hours.
Begin demobilization. (Task Force)	Coordinated with Control Room.	From 48 hours.

Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed

7.11.7 Food and Relief Supplies:

Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities.

Table 47: Task Force Leader: District Supply Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a disaster		
Establish procedures and standards. (Task Force)	Need standards.	On-going.
Maintain two months stock of essential supplies. (Task Force)		Done
Develop transportation plan. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Logistics Task Force.	Completed in 8 days
Develop a list of NGOs. (Task Force)		Done
Plan staffing for disaster. (Task Force)		Done
Identify locations, which can be isolated and increase stock as needed. (Task Force)		On-going.
Identify food preparation locations. (Task Force)		Done
Warning		
Pass on warning. (Task Force)		Within 12 hours of receipt of the warning.
Alert NGOs to prepare food. (Task Force)	Contact with NGOs.	Within 12 hours of receipt of the warning.
Verify stock levels and make distribution plan. (Task Force)	Possible cooperation with Logistics Task Force.	Within 48 hours of receipt of the warning.
Alert transport contractors to prepare for transport. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Logistics Task Force.	Within 5 hours of receipt of the warning.

Mobilize staff. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of receipt of the warning.
Disaster		
Receive and respond to instructions from Control Room. (Task Force)		As received.
Monitor conditions of stocks and facilities. (Task Force)	Need for communications.	
Develop distribution plan. (Task Force)	Need information on needs and locations.	As requested by Control Room.
Order food packets and provide supplies as needed. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force.	Per distribution plan.
Establish relief supplies receptions centers. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Logistics Task Force.	As required.
12 Hours		
Start distribution operations. (Task Force)	In coordination with Logistics and Shelter Task Forces.	At beginning of period.
Formalize reporting, communications, and monitoring. (Task Force)		Completed by 48 hours.
Start staff rotation system. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Begin mobilizing and managing additional supplies.	Coordination with Logistics and, Control Room.	Underway in 48 hours.
Establish security for all sites. (Law and Order Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Begin public announcement of distribution plan and standards. (Media Task Force)		Underway in 48 hours.
48 Hours		
Shift to normal operations. (Task Force)		Within 1 week.
Reconcile receipts and distribution records. (Task Force)		Within 30 days.
Continue providing relief to special areas/populations. (Task Force)		For 15 days from the disaster
72 Hours		
Restore Public Distribution System. (Task Force)		From 1 week after the disaster.
Lessons Learned meeting.		Within 14 days

7.11.8 Power:

Provide resources to re-establish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities

Table 48: Task Force Leader: Superintending Engineer, Gujarat Electricity Board

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a disaster and warning phases		
Develop an inventory of current status of power system and resources. (Gujarat Electricity Board – GEB)		
Establish minimum stock levels and procure necessary additional stocks. (GEB)		
Conduct monthly meetings. (GEB)		On-going
Develop contact lists. (GEB)		
Conduct an informal hazard and risk assessment. (GEB)		Completed.
Develop disaster plan. (GEB)		
Disaster		
Assess impact according to SOP. (GEB)	Coordinate with Control Room and Damage Assessment Task Force.	
Prioritize response actions. (GEB)	Need to establish priorities.	
Collect more information. (GEB)		
Mobilize additional resources. (GEB)	Coordination with Control Room and other Task Forces.	
Check for unforeseen contingencies.		
12 Hours		
Revise plans based on feedback and assessments. (GEB)		Continuous
Monitor status of actions. (GEB)		Continuous
Begin staff rotation plan. (GEB)		At beginning of period.
Disseminate public information. (Media Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Secure support for staff (food, lodging) from NGOs. (GEB)		
Assure security as needed. (Law and Order Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	

Establish constant communications on needs, requirements and resources with Control Room and GEB/HQ.		
48 Hours		
Look for improvements in efforts. (GEB)		
Reinforce central coordination. (GEB)		
Conduct regular coordination meetings with other actors. (GEB)		
Begin formal documentation of efforts. (GEB)		
72 Hours		
Review shift plan for safety. (GEB)		
Plan for situation turn to normal, including additional security if needed. (GEB)	Involvement of Law and Order Task Force.	

7.11.9 Public Health and Sanitation:

(Including first aid and all medical care)

Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems

Table 49: Task Force Leader: Chief District Health Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a disaster		
Develop an inventory of personnel, resources, and facilities. (Task Force)		1 week.
Training. (Task Force)	Coordination with GSDMA	6 months.
Establish Control Room.		Completed.
Prepare for specific diseases by season (e.g., monsoon)		Completed.
Establish Epidemiological Reporting System (ERS). (Task Force)		Completed.
Identify disease vulnerable areas. (CDHO)		Completed.
Improve public awareness. (Media Task Force)		
Warning		
Send out a warning to health facilities. (Task Force)		As received.
Mobilize health teams to possible disaster areas. (Task Force)	In coordination with Control Room.	As needed.
Activate Task Force for the whole district. (CDHO)		On warning.
Disaster		

Begin first aid efforts. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of disaster.
Establish status of health care system. (Task Force)	Requires communications.	Within 6 hours of disaster.
Begin referral of injured to upper-level facilities. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of disaster.
Implement SOP for management of deceased. (Task Force)	Involves cooperation with Law and Order and SAR Task Force.	Within 1 hour of disaster.
Coordinate efforts with Control Room and other Task Forces.		Within 2-3 hours of disaster.
12 Hours		
Begin to call in outside resources. (Task Force)	Involves Telecommunications and Logistics Task Forces and Control Room.	Within 3 hours.
Establish temporary medical facilities where needed. (Task Force)	Coordination with Public Works, Power, Water, and Law and Order Task Forces.	Within 24 hours.
Expand surveillance of health status. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours.
Establish shift system for staff. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Visit and review health status in shelters. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours.
Develop health care system recovery plan. (Task Force)	In coordination with Control Room.	2-3 hours.
48 Hours		
Establish formal health care system reporting. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Start solid waste and vector control management SOP. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Start waste water management SOP. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Focus health status surveillance on children 0 to 5 years.		Implements in one week.
Establish public awareness and IEC efforts. (Task Force and Media Task Force)		At beginning of period.
72 Hours		
Develop demobilization plan.		By the beginning of period.
Lessons Learned meeting.		Within 14 days of disaster.
Final Report		Within 14 days of disaster.

7.11.10 Animal Health and Welfare:

Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster

Table 50: Task Force Leader: Deputy Director, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a disaster		
Update animal list. List of staff and training for disposal of the carcass. (Task Force)		Done.
Stock medical supplies and vaccines. (Task Force)		Done
Warning		
Alert staff (by phone). (Task Force)		As warnings received.
Distribute supplies to vulnerable areas. (Task Force)		During warning period.
Contact Control Room. (Task Force)		As required.
Disaster		
Remove and destroy carcasses. (Task Force)	Need fuel and logistics.	As soon as possible.
Treat injured animals. (Task Force)		As soon as possible.
Issue certification of death. (Task Force)	For insurance purposes.	Within 48 hours.
Call in staff from other districts as needed. (Task Force)		As needed.
Assist local authorities in a survey of damage and reconciliation of records.		As required.
48 Hours and beyond		
Assist local authorities in providing fodder as needed.		As required.
Collect feedback. (Task Force)		
Final Report. (Task Force)		In 15 days.

7.11.11 Shelter:

Provide materials and supplies to assure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations.

Table 51: Task Force Leader: District Primary Education Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a disaster		
Develop shelter operating procedures. (Task Force)		
Develop an inventory of shelters (location and capacity). (Task Force)	SDRN updating, project inventory.	On going
Provide information to other Task Forces on the location of shelters. (Task Force)	Logistics, Water, Power, SAR, Food/Relief Supplies Task Forces and Control Room	
Training for shelter managers. (Task Force)	Need training module.	
Warning		
Mobilize shelter managers. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Review shelter locations for operating status. (Task Force)	Communications needed.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Open shelters as instructed.	Coordination with Control Room.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Mobilize additional resources for shelters and camps. (Task Force)	Cooperation with Logistics, Food and Relief Supplies, Water and Power Task Forces.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Provide public announcements on locations and status of shelters. (Media Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Disaster		
Beginning logging-in of occupants. (Shelter managers).		Immediately.
Report on status of shelters. (Task Force)	To Control Room.	As needed.
Plan for prioritization of shelter use. (Task Force)	Coordination with evacuation operations and Control Room.	Immediately.
Coordinate with other Task Forces on water, power, food, health, security. (Task Forces)		Immediately.
Provide support and assistance to occupants. (Task Force)	Liaise with Animal Task Force on the management of animal and with Health Task Force on health care.	
12 Hours		
Continue operations. (Task Force)		Continuously

Monitor shelter status and movement of people. (Task Force)		Continuously
Mobilize additional resources. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Logistics Task Force.	Continuously
48 Hours and beyond		
Begin Demobilization as appropriate. (Task Force)		
Begin reconditioning/repairs to shelters. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	As needed.
Lessons Learned session. (Task Force)	Involvement of other Task Forces and evacuees.	14 days after completion of operations.
Final Report. (Task Force)		1 month after completion of activities.

7.11.12 Logistics:

Provide air, water and land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other Task Forces and competent authorities.

Table 52: Task Force Leader: District Development Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a disaster		
Conduct resource inventory (air/land/water transport and storage; inside and outside the district.). (Task Force)		1 month.
Establish deployment requirements, procedures and alternate options. (Task Force)		1 month.
Conduct drills. (Task Force)		1 month.
Coordinate with other Task Forces.	Work through Control Room.	As needed.
Warning		
Alert and mobilize Task Force members. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of receiving a warning.
Mobilize transport and other resources for action on short notice depending on disaster expected. (Task Force)	Coordination with Control Room	Within 2-3 hours of warning.

Liaise with Control Room and SAR, Shelter and Food/Relief Supplies Task Forces.		Within 1 hour of receiving a warning.
Review plan and determine if outside resources are needed. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of receiving a warning.
Plan for logistics based depending on nature of the disaster. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Food and Relief Supplies Task Force.	As needed.
Disaster		
Take action based on an instruction from Control Room. (Task Force)		Within 2 hours of receiving a warning.
Continually review requirements and resources. (Task Force)		Continuous.
Develop operations plan. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Food and Relief Supplies Task Force.	Within 2 hours of receiving a warning.
Strengthen liaison with Control Room and key Task Forces. (Task Force)		Within 2 hours of receiving a warning.
Verify quality of service. (Task Force)	Requires set a standard of service and information on operations.	Daily.
12 Hours		
Respond to increased demand for logistics. (Task Force)		Continuous.
Begin rotation of staff. (Task Force)		At the start of the period.
Establish logistics bases as needed. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Food and Relief Supplies Task Force.	Continuous.
Review plans and communicate with other Task Forces. (Task Force)		Continuous.
Begin regular reporting and documentation. (Task Force)		At the start of the period.
48 Hours		
Reassess needs and requirements. (Task Force)		Continuous.
Begin demobilization as appropriate. (Task Force)		
72 Hours		
Lessons Learned meeting.	Include Shelter, Food and Relief Supplies in	Within 14 days of the disaster.

	the meeting.	
Final Report		Within 14 days of the disaster.

7.11.13 Damage Assessment and Survey:

Collect and analyze data on the impact of the disaster, develop estimates of resource needs and relief plans, and compile reports on the disaster as required for District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate.

Table 53: Task Force Leader: Resident Additional Collector

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a disaster		
Establish assessment procedures and forms. (Task Force)	Collaboration with GSDMA and COR.	
Compile baseline data. (Task Force)	Collaboration with GSDMA project.	
Establish assessment groups and teams. (Task Force)		
Develop an assessment coordination plan. (Coordination and Planning Task Force)		
Develop a communications plan. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Telecommunication s Task Force	
Warning		
Mobilize Task Force. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Review Plan. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Consider pre-disaster impact assessment. (Task Force)	Based on expected nature of the disaster.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Active village-level assessment teams. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Disaster		
Consider the safety of assessment teams. (Task Force)		Immediately.

Start planning for assessment. (Task Force)		As initial impact information is available.
Begin initial assessment procedures. (Task Force)		When conditions allow.
Communicate assessment plans to Control Room. (Task Force)		Once initial plan is developed.
12 Hours		
Publicly disseminate assessment plans and reports. (Media Task Force)		As available.
Initiate continual updating of assessment information. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Coordination and Planning Task Force.	
Initiate continual updating of assessment plans. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Coordination and Planning Task Force.	
Coordinate with other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Begin staff rotation and secure more staff as needed.		At beginning of period.
48 Hours		
Prepare detailed damage, losses, needs assessment and long term recovery plans. (Task Force)	Coordinate with other Task Forces.	3-5 days after the disaster.
Coordination of requirements, plans and activities.	Working through Control Room and Coordination and Planning Task Force.	Continuous.
72 Hours		
Lessons Learned meeting.	Include Shelter, Food and Relief Supplies in the meeting.	Within 14 days of the disaster.

7.11.14 Telecommunications:

Coordinate and assure operation of all communications systems (e.g., radio, TV, phones, wireless) required to support early warning or post-disaster operations.

Table 54: Task Force Leader: Resident Additional Collector

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
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Before a disaster		
Develop telecommunications inventory and SOPs. (Task Force)	Telecommunications training.	
Coordinate with other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Identify sites of vulnerable system components (e.g., switches). (Task Force)		
Ensure redundancy in communications systems. (Task Force)	May require close liaison with private sector providers.	
Training in communication skills and methods. (Task Force)		
Warning		
Verify communication systems are working. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours of warning.
Mobilize Task Force.		Within 24 hours of warning.
Repair down systems and establish alternate communications systems. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	Within 24 hours of warning.
Mobilize resources. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours of warning.
Facilitate telecom demands of other Task Force members. (Task Force)		
Disaster		
Check the status of communications systems. (Task Force)		In 2-3 hours.
Identify damage to systems. (Task Force)		First information available in 2-3 hours.
Contact Control Room and other Task Forces on telecom needs. (Task Force)		In 2-3 hours.
Start repairs. (Task Force)		In 2 hours.
12 Hours		
Mobilize outside resources (may start earlier). (Task Force)		Continuous.
Complete plans for repairs and re-establishment of systems. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	Continuous.
Liaise with Control Room and other Task Forces.		
Start shift system for staff. (Task Force)		At beginning of

		period.
48 Hours and beyond		
Continue to assist other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Continue repair work. (Task Force)		
Begin demobilization. (Task Force)		
Lessons Learned meeting.	Include Shelter, Food and Relief Supplies	Within 14 days of the disaster.
Final Report. (Task Force)	Involve other Task Forces.	Within of operations.

Chapter 8

Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Measures

Recovery is defined as decisions and actions taken after a disaster with a view to “restoring or improving life and assets of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk. Recovery and reconstruction (R&R) or comprehensive rehabilitation is the last step in cycle of disaster management. In addition, this is the phase of new cycle, where the opportunity to reconstruction and rehabilitation should be utilised for building a better and more safe and resilient society.

➤ General Policy Guidelines:

A plan of recovery will help better coordination between various development agencies. Damage Assessment and Needs Assessment shall be the basis of recovery planning. Various Sectors for recovery process may be -

- Essential Services- Power, Water, Communication, Transport, Sanitation, Health
- Infrastructural: Housing, Public Building and Roads
- Livelihood: Employment , Agriculture, Cottage Industry, Shops and Establishments

Basic services such as power, water supply, sanitation, wastewater disposal etc. should be restored in shortest possible time. Alternate arrangement of water supply, temporary sanitation facilities can be sought with help of special agencies. Special arrangements for provision of essential services should be ensured. It can include creating temporary infrastructure for storage and distribution of water supply, running tankers, power supply and sanitation facilities.

The approach to re-construction and recovery is guided by the National Disaster Management Policy 2009 of which salient clauses / sections are stated in the following para.

Section 9.1.1 of the NPDM states that - the approach to the reconstruction process has to be comprehensive so as to convert adversity into opportunity. Incorporating disaster resilient features to 'build back better' will be the guiding principle. The appropriate choice of technology and project impact assessment needs to be carried out to establish that the projects contemplated do not create any side effects on the physical, socio-cultural or economic environment of the communities in the affected areas or in their neighborhood. Systems for providing psycho-social support and trauma counseling need to be developed for implementation during reconstruction and recovery phase.

Section 9.2.1 of NPDM states that - Reconstruction plans and designing of houses need to be a participatory process involving the government, affected community, NGOs and the corporate sector. After the planning process is over, while owner driven construction is a preferred option, contribution of the NGOs

and corporate sector will be encouraged. Reconstruction programme will be within the

confines and qualitative specifications laid down by the Government.

Section 9.3.1 states – Essential services, social infrastructure and intermediate shelters/camps will be established in the shortest possible time. For permanent reconstruction, ideally, the work including the construction of houses must be completed within two to three years. Concerned Central Ministries/Departments and the State Governments should create dedicated project teams to speed up the reconstruction process.

Section 9.3.2 of NDMP states – that – Contingency plans for reconstruction in highly disaster prone areas need to be drawn out during the period of normalcy, which may include architectural and structural designs in consultation with the various stakeholders.

As per the section 9.5.1 of NPDM – the State governments will have to lay emphasis on the restoration of permanent livelihood of those affected by disasters and special attention to the needs of women-headed households, artisans, farmers and people belonging to marginalised and vulnerable sections.

➤ **Detailed damage and loss assessment**

The moment an emergency condition subsides, rapid and thorough Detailed damage and loss assessment is to be conducted to know the overall damage to critical public facilities, homes, businesses and other services within the affected area(s); and to determine whether those damages are sufficient to warrant emergency assistance.

A detailed assessment must be conducted before commencing reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. The relevant Government departments and local authorities shall initiate detailed assessment at their respective level for damages sustained in housing, industry/services, and infrastructure, agriculture, health / education assets in the affected regions. Immediate recovery can continue from a day to two months, depending upon the extent of damage.

The assessment teams are to report the following information to the Disaster Management Department in the Office of Collectorate for further action.

Boundaries of the disaster(s).	Access point(s) to the disaster area(s).
Status of the transportation system.	Status of communication system
Disaster casualty information	Status of medical systems
Shelter / mass care information	Damage to utility system
Status of critical facilities	Status of security within the affected area(s)

Information on the humanitarian organisations within the area(s)

Conducting Detailed damage and loss assessment in the aftermath of severe incident includes, Individual damage assessment as well as Public Damage assessment which includes (but not limited to) 1.

Damage to road, streets and bridges, 2. Damage to water control facilities such as drainage system, water channel etc., 3. Damage to public buildings and equipment, 4. Damage to public utilities, 5. Damage to parks and recreational sites and 6. Managing Debris.

Recovery has two phases i.e. Short term and Long term Recovery. Class I officers from various line departments are deputed as Liaison Officers for each Taluka, and they are responsible for monitoring and working with the local administration in both phases of recovery operations under the guidance of the District Collector.

➤ **Short-term recovery program**

Short-term recovery phase starts during the first hours and days after an emergency event. The principal objectives are to restore the necessary structural [facilities, critical systems/ infrastructure, roadways and grounds] and non-structural, (power, water, sanitation, telecommunications).

The Short-term recovery with urgent measures to be undertaken includes the following:

- Roads and Bridges: This covers construction of all critical roads and bridges necessary to provide connectivity with immediate effect.
- Drinking Water Supply: Restoration of Drinking Water supply has to be done by setting up of new hand pumps, tube wells or setting up of piped water supply in areas with no access to potable water. In case of floods, setting up of raised hand pumps is required.
- Electricity: Restoration of power supply is also critical to immediate recovery.
- Communication Network: After disasters, communication networks may be disrupted. The networks of mobile services providers have to be put back in operation at the earliest to make search and rescue easier, as well as to expedite coordinated response measures.
- Reconstruction & Repair of Lifeline Buildings: Lifeline buildings are those necessary to keep the administrative machinery functioning despite the damage by disaster have to be repaired on priority.
- Rehabilitation: In case there is a major damage from earthquake or flooding, a large segment of the population may have to be rehabilitated to new locations on a temporary basis. Communities will have to be supported with relief shelter.
- Mass Care/Sheltering and Housing: The management of relief shelters is continued from the response phase to the immediate recovery phase. During this period, the number of victims must be identified for whom construction of houses under Indira Aawas Yojna & Sardar Aawas Yojna shall be sanctioned.
- Food: Supply of food in relief phase is more important. It becomes important to elicit support from various NGOs, Grain merchants and volunteers.
- Debris Removal and Disposal of Dead Bodies: Removal of debris or trees from transportation routes for effective rescue and relief measures.

- Drainage and Sewage: Drainage and sewage systems will have to be quickly re-established to decrease inundation from floods, spread of diseases and epidemics and maintaining hygiene.
- Health Care: First Aid and Emergency Health care has to be provided at the earliest. In case the health care centers are affected by the disaster, temporary medical relief camps need to be installed while the building is retrofitted or reconstructed. Mobile Medical Units have to be pushed into action for immediately health care close to the community.

Long-term recovery program

Long term recovery efforts must focus on redeveloping and restoring the socio-economic viability of the disaster area(s). The reconstruction phase requires a substantial commitment of time and resources by government and non-governmental organisations. Important to note here is that much of this commitment would be beyond the scope of traditional emergency management activity programmes. 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. These efforts include:

- 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 that was lost.

Chapter 9

9.1. Financial Arrangements:

To ensure the long-term sustenance and permanency of the organisation funds would be generated and deployed on an ongoing basis. There are different ways to raise the fund in the State as described below.

Financial resources for implementation of plan:

(According to ACT No. 53 of 2005 – the Disaster Management Act, 2005, Chapter IX, Finance, Account and Audit.) 48-Establishment of funds by the State Government :

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

- the fund to be called the Disaster Response Fund;
- the fund to be called the Disaster Mitigation Fund;

(i) National, State and District Disaster Response Fund:

- a) The Ministry of Finance has allocated funds for strengthening Disaster Management Institutions for capacity building and response mechanisms, as per the recommendation of 13th Finance Commission.
- b) To carry out Emergency Response & Relief activities after any disaster the State Disaster Response Fund is made available to Commissioner of Relief, Revenue Department under which the Central Government will share 75% and the Govt. of Gujarat has to share 25%.
- c) To provide for relief for famine, drought, floods and other natural calamities, Response Fund are provided in the state budget under the head “2245-Relief on account of Natural Calamities”. Besides establishment charges, funds are provided for the grant of gratuitous relief in the shape of concessional supply of food, cash payment to indigent persons, cash doles to disabled supply of seed, fodder, medicines, prevention of epidemics, provision for drinking water, transport facilities for goods and test relief works as at District level.

(ii) National, State and District Disaster Mitigation Fund:

- a) At the National level, Prime Minister’s Relief Fund was created shortly after Independence with public contribution to provide immediate relief to people in distress for Disaster Mitigation:
 - ✓ Immediate financial assistance to victims and next of kin.
 - ✓ Assist search and rescue.
 - ✓ Provide Health care to the victims.
 - ✓ Provide Shelter, food, drinking water and sanitation.
- ✓ Temporary restoration of roads, bridges, communication facility and

transportation.

✓ Immediate restoration of education and health facilities.

- b) At the state level, provisions have been made to provide immediate support to the distressed people affected by natural calamities and road, air and railways accidents under the Chief Minister's Relief Fund for Disaster Mitigation.

9.2. State Budget

The Authority, submit to the State Government for approval a budget in the prescribed form for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure, and the sums which would be required from the State Government during that financial year. As per the provisions of The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003 the Authority may accept grants, subventions, donations and gifts from the Central or State Government or a local authority or any individual or body, whether incorporated or not.

9.3. District Planning Fund

For preparedness, mitigation, capacity building and recovery fund can be raised from MP or MLA grant as received for developmental work .also from departmentally arrangement.

Partnerships

There are projects/schemes in which funding can be done by a public sector authority and a private party in partnership (also called on PPP mode funding). In this State Govt. along with Private organizations and with Central Govt., share their part.

9.4. Disaster Risk Insurance

Disaster risk insurance is a financial tool designed to help individuals, businesses, and governments manage the financial consequences of disasters. It provides coverage against losses resulting from natural or man-made disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, or terrorist attacks. In exchange for premium payments, policyholders receive compensation or payouts in the event of a covered disaster, helping them recover and rebuild more quickly. Disaster risk insurance plays a crucial role in promoting resilience by transferring some of the financial risk associated with disasters to insurance companies or risk pools, thereby reducing the burden on affected individuals and communities. By providing a source of rapid funding for recovery efforts, disaster risk insurance helps facilitate a more efficient and effective response to disasters, ultimately contributing to greater economic stability and resilience in disaster-prone areas.

9.5. Other financing options for restoration of infrastructure / livelihoods

Name	Purpose	Financial Arrangements	Activities	Nodal Agency
NDRF (NCCF)	Relief Assistance	100% Central Government	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
SDRF (CRF)	Relief Assistance	75% Centre, 25% State	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
Planning Commission (13th Finance Commission)	Capacity Building	100% Centre	Training, Awareness Generation, IEC Material, Mock drills.	Revenue Department
State Fund	Capacity Building	100% State	Training, Awareness Generation, IEC Material, Mock drills.	GSDMA
Line Department Funds	Preparedness and Mitigation	Budgetary Allocation	Activities falling in purview of departments for DRR, Preparedness and Mitigation	Line Departments
District Planning Fund	Any Public works	MP and MLA aid and grants	Preparedness, Mitigation capacity building, recovery	Local Bodies, Line Departments
External Institutional Funding	Projects on DRR, Recovery, Mitigation and Preparedness	Total external bilateral or multilateral arrangements	Infrastructure up-gradation Technological interventions and technical studies DRR projects.	Revenue Department

Donor	Any	Total Donation in cash and kind	Any	DDMA / GSDMA
CSR	Corporate	2% of Profit	Any	Charity Commissioner and Corporate
Appeal	Immediate Relief	Fully or Partially external fu	Immediate relief, reconstruction	DDMA / GSDMA

Chapter 10

Procedure and methodology for monitoring, evaluation, updation and maintenance of DDMP

The procedure for monitoring, evaluation, updating, and maintaining a District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) involves establishing clear objectives and indicators, developing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework, conducting regular assessments to identify strengths and weaknesses, updating the plan based on findings, providing capacity building and training, engaging stakeholders, allocating resources for maintenance, and promoting a culture of continuous improvement. By following this procedure, organizations and communities can effectively manage their DDMPs, enhance resilience, and reduce vulnerability to disasters.

10.1. Authority for maintaining and reviewing the plan:

10.2.

(According to ACT No. 31 of 2005 – The Disaster Management Act, 2003, Chapter IV, District Plan.)
the District Plan.-

- (1) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State.
- (2) The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.
- (3) The District Plan shall include-
 - (a) The areas in the district vulnerable to different forms of disasters;
 - (b) The measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the departments of the government at the district level and local authorities in the district;
 - (c) The capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the departments of the government at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
 - (d) The response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster, providing for-
 - (i) Allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;
 - (ii) Prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;
 - (iii) Procurement of essential resources;
 - (iv) Establishment of communication links; and
 - (v) The dissemination of information to the public;
 - (e) Such other matters as may be required by the State Authority.
- (4) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.
- (5) The copies of the District Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the district.

- (6) The District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government.
- (7) The District Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

The Plan should be maintained and reviewed regularly, based on inputs as under:

- (a) Drills and Rehearsals
- (b) Recommendations from all Depts. in their Annual DM Report
- (c) Lessons learnt from Disasters in other Districts, States and countries
- (d) Directions from GSDMA, Ministry of Home Affairs, NDMA, Government etc.

10.2. Proper monitoring and evaluation of the DDMP

Proper monitoring and evaluation of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is essential for its effectiveness and resilience. Monitoring involves ongoing data collection to track progress and implementation, while evaluation assesses the plan's impact, strengths, and weaknesses. By regularly reviewing and analyzing data, authorities can identify areas for improvement, update strategies, and ensure alignment with evolving risks and community needs. Effective monitoring and evaluation enable timely interventions, enhance disaster response capabilities, and contribute to building a more resilient district.

10.3. Post-disaster evaluation mechanism for DDMP

The post-disaster evaluation mechanism for the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is a critical process designed to assess the plan's effectiveness in real-world disaster situations. It involves analyzing the response to a disaster, identifying successes and shortcomings, and gathering lessons learned to inform future planning and improvements. By conducting thorough post-disaster evaluations, authorities can enhance preparedness, response, and recovery efforts, ultimately strengthening the resilience of the district to future disasters.

10.4. Schedule for updation of DDMP : Regular updation process for the DDMP, reflecting sections that need updation at various intervals

The schedule for updating the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) involves regular revisions to ensure its effectiveness in responding to evolving risks and challenges. The District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) will compile lessons learned and propose improvements to enhance the district's capacity to handle disasters. The plan will be updated annually, with revisions conducted in May-June as part of pre-monsoon preparations and again in October-November to incorporate any additional insights or changes needed. This cyclical process ensures that the DDMP remains relevant and robust in its ability to manage disasters effectively.

Hazards	Revisions proposed	Remarks
Flood	May-June	Highly affected area of the district
Chemical disaster	Jan, Feb	Due to MAH unit (Under Factory act-1947)
Tsunami	June, Oct	Due to coastal belt
Cyclone	May- June and Oct. Nov.	Due to Coastline

10.5. Uploading of updated plans at DDMA/ SDMA websites

Uploading the updated plans at the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) or State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) websites is a crucial step in ensuring transparency, accessibility, and dissemination of important disaster management information. By making the updated plans readily available online, authorities enable stakeholders, including government agencies, emergency responders, community organizations, and the public, to access relevant disaster preparedness and response strategies. This facilitates coordination, collaboration, and informed decision-making during emergencies, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of disaster management efforts at the district and state levels.

10.6. Conducting Mock Drills at district and sub-district levels

Conducting regular mock drills at both district and sub-district levels is essential for effective disaster preparedness and response. These drills familiarize stakeholders with their roles, test disaster management plans, and pinpoint areas for improvement. Feedback from these simulations informs plan revisions and capacity-building efforts. Effective organization of mock drills requires identifying responsible parties, establishing schedules, and allocating resources. This proactive approach enhances coordination and strengthens response capabilities. Stakeholders such as the district police department, Home guards, Civil Defence personnel, Fire Service officials, Search and Rescue Teams (SRTs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs), District Medical Committees (DMCs), and Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) participate in these drills, coordinated by the District Collector and Relief Commissioner at the district and state levels respectively. It is mandatory to conduct mock drills at least twice a year, with a specific focus on fire and earthquake scenarios, ensuring emergency responders are well-prepared to handle disasters effectively.

Amreli District's disaster administration demonstrates a proactive approach by regularly conducting mock drills at various administrative levels, including state, district, taluka, and village levels. These drills are not only limited to governmental institutions but also extend to educational institutions such as schools, colleges, and tuition classes, as well as industrial zones. By engaging stakeholders at all levels and across sectors, these mock drills help to enhance

preparedness, test response capabilities, and strengthen coordination mechanisms in the event of disasters. Furthermore, the district administration's commitment to implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) underscores its dedication to building resilience and reducing

disaster risks within the community. Through these efforts, Amreli s District aims to foster a culture of safety, promote proactive disaster management practices, and safeguard the well-being of its residents and infrastructure against the impacts of potential hazards.

10.7. Monitoring and gap evaluation

Monitoring and gap evaluation of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) involves ensuring that all personnel involved in its execution are adequately trained and updated on the latest skills required according to the updated plans. This includes regular checks to verify that individuals possess the necessary knowledge and capabilities to respond effectively to disasters. Additionally, it is essential to verify that on-site and off-site emergency plans of major chemical, industrial, and nuclear installations are submitted to the District Collector's Office. This ensures that comprehensive emergency preparedness measures are in place to mitigate risks and respond promptly to potential hazards.

Chapter11

Coordination Mechanism for implementation of DDMP

11.1. Coordination Mechanism

Dealing with major disasters necessitates the mobilization of resources beyond the district's capacity. In instances where the district administration is overwhelmed, higher authorities are called upon to provide assistance. Additionally, assets and capabilities within the corporate and non-governmental sectors surrounding the district can be leveraged to mitigate the impact of disasters. Participants in disaster management undertake various actions both before and after disasters to achieve this objective. Pre-disaster measures aim to prevent or minimize potential damage, while post-disaster efforts focus on recovery. These activities ideally mitigate the effects of disasters significantly. To achieve this, the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) should establish a pre-established and practiced mechanism for inter-agency, intra- agency, and extra- agency coordination.

Effective communication is paramount for coordination during emergencies. Typically, the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) serves as the focal point for communication and coordination efforts. Pre-disaster meetings, involving all stakeholders, are crucial for reviewing the DDMP and ensuring alignment of strategies and resources. The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) play pivotal roles in coordinating with all department heads, Incident Response Teams (IRTs), Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), Block Development Officers (BDOs), Disaster Management Teams (DMTs), Task Forces, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), corporate entities, and the community to effectively implement disaster management plans at all levels.

Coordination with local self-government bodies, including Panchayat Raj institutions (Zila Parishad, intermediate level bodies, if applicable, and Gram Panchayats) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), is essential for effective disaster management. While the responsibilities of local authorities are outlined in relevant legislation, such as the Disaster Management Act, they operate under the direction of the district authority, as stipulated in Section 41. Therefore, establishing a vibrant coordination system at these levels is crucial to ensure seamless cooperation and alignment of efforts in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.

To facilitate coordination with local self-government bodies, the district disaster management framework typically involves the following components:

1. **Establishment of Coordination Mechanisms:** District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) establish coordination mechanisms to engage with local self- government bodies effectively. This may include establishing regular coordination meetings, joint planning sessions, and information-sharing platforms.
2. **Clear Communication Channels:** Ensure clear communication channels between the district

authority and local self-government bodies to convey directives, share information, and coordinate actions during emergencies. This includes establishing dedicated communication lines, liaison officers, and communication protocols.

3. **Incorporation of Local Plans:** Integrate disaster management plans and guidelines developed by local self-government bodies into the broader district-level plans. This ensures that local priorities, resources, and capacities are considered and aligned with overall disaster management strategies.
4. **Capacity Building and Training:** Provide capacity building and training programs for officials and staff of local self-government bodies to enhance their understanding of disaster risks, response procedures, and coordination protocols. This empowers local authorities to effectively fulfill their roles and responsibilities during emergencies.
5. **Collaborative Planning and Implementation:** Foster collaboration between the district authority and local self-government bodies in planning and implementing disaster risk reduction measures, preparedness activities, response plans, and recovery efforts. This includes joint exercises, drills, and simulations to test coordination mechanisms and build confidence among stakeholders.
6. **Resource Mobilization and Support:** Facilitate resource mobilization and support for local self-government bodies to strengthen their disaster management capabilities. This may include providing financial assistance, technical expertise, and access to equipment, supplies, and infrastructure.
7. **Community Engagement and Participation:** Encourage active involvement of local communities in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. Local self-government bodies play a crucial role in mobilizing community resources, raising awareness, and facilitating community-based initiatives for resilience building.

By fostering vibrant coordination with local self-government bodies, districts can leverage local knowledge, resources, and networks to enhance the overall effectiveness of disaster management efforts. This collaborative approach ensures that response measures are well-coordinated, locally relevant, and responsive to the needs of communities, ultimately contributing to greater resilience and disaster risk reduction at the grassroots level.

Furthermore, the DDMA should establish communication links with neighboring districts to facilitate coordinated responses, especially in scenarios where disasters affect multiple districts. This proactive approach ensures seamless coordination and resource mobilization across administrative boundaries, enhancing the overall effectiveness of disaster response efforts. By fostering collaboration among diverse stakeholders and ensuring robust communication channels, districts can better prepare for and respond to disasters, ultimately reducing the impact on communities and promoting resilience.

Co-Ordination Matrix							
Hazard	Co-ordination	Subject of Co-ordination	Specification of the entity(Which department/ agency etc)	Nature of Co-ordination during different DM Phase			
				Preparedness Phase	Response Phase	Mitigation Phase	Recover and Reconstruction Phase
Inter Departmental Co-ordination							
Intra Departmental							
Inter Block							
Inter Villages							
Intermediate level(Zila Parishad, ULB's etc)							
State level agencies							
NGO's/ CBO's/SHG's etc							
UN agencies							

Linkage with the District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs) of neighboring districts and the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) is crucial for ensuring effective coordination and response to disasters that transcend administrative boundaries. These linkages facilitate information sharing, resource mobilization, and coordinated action in managing disaster risks and responding to emergencies. Here's how these linkages are established and utilized:

Inter-District Coordination (Linkage with DDMPs of Neighboring Districts):

- Establish Communication Channels: District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) establish communication channels with neighboring districts to facilitate the exchange of information, coordination of response efforts, and mutual support during emergencies.
- Sharing of Information and Resources: DDMAs exchange relevant information such as hazard assessments, vulnerability maps, response capabilities, and available resources. This sharing enables better situational awareness and helps identify areas where mutual assistance may be required.
- Mutual Aid Agreements: DDMAs may enter into mutual aid agreements or memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with neighboring districts to formalize cooperation and support arrangements. These agreements outline the terms and conditions for sharing resources, personnel, and expertise during emergencies.
- Joint Exercises and Drills: Conduct joint exercises, drills, and simulations with neighboring

districts to test coordination mechanisms, identify inter-district response challenges, and build mutual trust and confidence among stakeholders.

- Coordinated Response Planning: Collaborate with neighboring districts in the development of joint response plans and protocols for managing cross-border emergencies. This ensures a coordinated and cohesive approach to disaster response across administrative boundaries.

State-Level Coordination (Linkage with SDMP):

- Alignment with State Priorities: Ensure that the DDMP aligns with the priorities, strategies, and guidelines outlined in the SDMP. This alignment ensures consistency and coherence in disaster management efforts at the district and state levels.
- Coordination Mechanisms: Establish coordination mechanisms between the district authority and the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) to facilitate communication, information sharing, and joint decision-making during emergencies.
- Resource Mobilization: Coordinate with the SDMA to access state-level resources, including personnel, equipment, and funds, to support district-level response efforts. This may involve requesting assistance, submitting resource requirements, and coordinating deployments as per the SDMP.
- Policy and Regulatory Alignment: Ensure that district-level policies, regulations, and protocols are consistent with state-level directives and guidelines outlined in the SDMP. This alignment facilitates seamless integration and interoperability of disaster management systems across different administrative levels.
- Regular Reporting and Updates: Provide regular updates and reports to the SDMA on the implementation of the DDMP, status of preparedness measures, response actions, and lessons learned. This enables the SDMA to monitor progress, identify challenges, and provide necessary support and guidance to districts as required.

By establishing strong linkages with neighboring districts and the SDMP, districts can enhance their resilience and capacity to effectively respond to disasters, irrespective of geographical boundaries. These linkages facilitate coordinated action, resource sharing, and mutual support, thereby strengthening overall disaster management capabilities at the local, regional, and state levels.

Chapter 12

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklist

12.1. Definition of disaster situations

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) defines disaster situations as events triggered by natural hazards or human-induced factors that cause significant disruption to communities, resulting in extensive damage, loss of life, and negative socio-economic impacts. These events exceed the capacity of affected areas to cope and often require national or international assistance for effective response and recovery. The SFDRR emphasizes the importance of reducing disaster risk and enhancing resilience to mitigate the impact of such events and ensure sustainable development. By addressing underlying risk factors and vulnerabilities, the SFDRR aims to minimize the occurrence and severity of disaster situations, thereby promoting the well-being and safety of communities worldwide.

12.2. Action on receipt of warning and warning dissemination

Action on receipt of warning and warning dissemination are critical components of disaster preparedness and response efforts. Upon receiving a warning of an impending disaster, authorities must swiftly disseminate this information to the public through various communication channels, including emergency alerts, sirens, social media, and mass media outlets. Simultaneously, individuals and communities must take immediate action to implement preparedness measures, such as evacuating to safe locations, securing property, and accessing emergency supplies. Prompt and effective action in response to warnings can save lives, minimize damage, and enhance overall resilience in the face of disasters.

12.3. SOP's and Checklist

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklists are essential for effective disaster response by various stakeholders. These documents provide clear guidance and reference points for executing specific tasks during emergencies. SOPs and checklists are developed based on Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Incident Response Systems (IRS), aligning responsibilities and actions with functional areas. They are tailored to the district's hazard profile and level of exposure through participatory risk assessments. Stakeholders are involved in their development and training, ensuring relevance and applicability. Regular review and updates maintain their effectiveness. Overall, SOPs and checklists streamline response efforts, enhance coordination, and contribute to efficient disaster management.

1. Standard Operating Procedures for Response

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
National Informatics Centre	- BSNL and other service providers - All India Radio/Television - Mobile Police Wireless	- To restore communication facilities after disaster. - To provide emergency communication linking for EOCs, IMS. - To ensure early warning communication to identified stakeholders at community level. - To ensure communication facilities to support state and district actions - To coordinate the temporary communication requirements

2. Search and Rescue

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
Warden, Civil Defence S.P., Police / Fire Officer, Fire Services (In case of Fire)	- Home Guards - NSS / NCC / NYKS <u>Additional State/National Units:</u> - SDRF - Paramilitary Forces – CRPF and SSB - NDRF - APSDRF - Air Force / Army	- To restore communication facilities after disaster. - To provide emergency communication linking for EOCs, IMS. - To ensure early warning communication to identified stakeholders at community level. - To ensure communication facilities to support state and district actions - To coordinate the temporary communication requirements

3. Relief and Shelter

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
• RAC (In-charge of Disaster Management), • Revenue Department	• Department of Food and Civil Supplies • Civil Defense • Home Guards • Department of Housing • State Food Corporation • Red Cross Society • Corporates / CBOs • NCC/NSS/NYKS	• To carry cooked dry, fast food materials in properly packaged form for immediate distribution. • To organize the supply of drinking water • To setup Shelter camps, Kitchen camps, mobilize volunteers for cooking, serving, washing etc. • To organize Supply of food grains and vegetables • To line up teams of local youths to carry those rescued to relief and shelter camps. • To maintain record of names, villages, Panchyat and Talukas to which the victims belong • To setup latrine and bathrooms • To take special care of children, women, old and disabled, especially those separated from families. • To setup disaster relief centre to receive, collect, sort out and distribute relief materials
		• To organize proper supply chain to reach the same to victims.

4. Health and Sanitation

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
• Civil Superintendent, CMO, Health Department	• Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) • Medical College • Hospitals • Red Cross Society • Civil Defence	• To check the equipments and stock of medicines • To teams formation of medical personnel • To organize first aid providing team in larger number • Public health advice and warnings to participating agencies and the community • To organize mobile medical van to attend to emergency needs • To carry medical camp setting facilities • To establish trauma counseling desks for disaster affected persons • To keep an eye on the possibilities of outbreak of epidemics • To include locally available medical staff in health check up exercise. • To keep record of patients treated • To visit shelter camps to keep an eye on sanitation and make adequate arrangements for the same.

5. Livestock Shelter and Fodder

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
• Nayab Pasupalan Niyamak, Dept. of Animal Husbandry	• Veterinary Hospitals • Fodder Suppliers	• To setup feeding camp for animals at some distance from shelter for human beings • To vaccinate the animal if not vaccinated earlier. • To organize disposal of garbage. • To mobilize veterinary team locally

6. Drinking Water and Supplies

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
Executive Engineer, Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board	- Minor Water Resources (Tube Well Division) - DRDA - Electricity Department - Corporate Support - NGOs	- To identify the sources to provide drinking water and restore supply. - Restoration of well - To install hand pumps - To provide halogen tablets - To distribute mineral water bottles of available in large stock.

7. Power

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
Executive Engineer, MGVCL	- Corporate Support - NGOs	- To carry repair and maintenance kits for generator sets and other devices. - To check electricity supply line and restore supply - To organize alternative source to provide electricity - To carry replacement generator set where need be. - To organize and ensure power supply to hospitals, shelter camps, kitchen, onsite EOCs and other important institutions. - To carry candles, match boxes, solar lamps, petromax, etc.

8. Transport

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
R.T.O., Transport Department	- Private Transport Carriers - Private Boat Owners - Ambulance Service - Railways - Air Force	- To know loading and unloading point nearest to the incident site. - To coordinate the transport requirements of the emergency support forces. - To arrange transportation of relief and rescue materials. - To coordinate and provide transport facilities to all support agencies - To regulate the movement of traffic

		onsite To organize transportation of sick and wounded
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9. Public Works

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
Executive Engineer, R&B Department	- Road and Bridge Construction Dept - Building Construction Dept	- To restore the road connectivity in collaboration with Road Construction Department - To construct temporary bridges where required - To organize repairing of health centre, schools, important buildings - To undertake supervision and surveillance of construction works done.

10. Information Dissemination and Helpline

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
Assistant Director of Information, District Information Department	- Panchayati Raj Dept. - Scouts and Guides - Media - Colleges and Universities - NCC / NSS / NYKS	- To gather correct information from authorities onsite. - To keep the list of persons rescued with full details about each - To keep the list of persons missing - To keep the no. of dead bodies and the locations they have been put - To keep a track of which team is positioned where - To make use of the public address system to call any body - To keep 5 to 6 scouts around to provide escort services. - To schedule working in short duration shifts

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11. Law and Order

Primary Department	Support Department	Emergency Function
• Superintendent of Police, Police Dept.	- Home Guards - Commandant - Para-military (CRPF, SSB) - Armed Forces	- Posting of Police Home Guard, Civil - Defense forces in strategic places - Preservation of peace and good order (Particularly in case of Riots/Accidents/Fire) - Prevention of crime - Security of any site as a possible crime scene (Particularly in case of Riots/Accidents/Fire) - Investigation of the criminal aspect of any event - Traffic control, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks - Crowd management/public safety - Coordination of search and rescue - Security of evacuated areas

Incident Response System

The Incident Response System (IRS) is one of the most critical components of the phase of emergency response. This system adopts both top-down and bottom-up approach to make the responses effective, where top administrative officers prepare strategies and make plans, while also ensuring requisition of required resources, manpower, equipment and the support of various

inter-disciplinary agencies. On the other side, the on-field response personnel also provide feedback to officers designated for the purpose to help improvise the response strategies.

IRS structure as defined by guidelines issued by the National Disaster Management Authority. In sum, the command staff is comprised of the Incident Commander, Information & Media Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. The general staff encompasses three sections – operations, planning, and logistics –, each of which being comprised of various groups and units.

12.4. Media Management

The coordination between the District Administration and media has to be maintained both during and after a disaster. During the response phase it is especially important as it helps to ensure that communities and people in the district are better aware about the situation and interventions being made by the administration. The following will be performed by the Information and Media Officer as per responsibilities described in the IRS section:

- Organize media briefing by senior officer in-charge.
- Provide graphic and statistical details to the extent possible.
- Organize visits to shelters, relief and various activity camps.
- Organize briefing on daily basis towards the end of the day.
- Facilitate media personnel in their interaction with other emergency functionaries, if possible.
- Prepare and release information about the incident to the media agencies and others
- with the approval of IC;
- Jot down decisions taken and directions issued in case of sudden disasters when the
- IMT has not been fully activated and hand it over to the PS on its activation for incorporation in the IAP;
- Ask for additional personnel support depending on the scale of incident and workload;
- Monitor and review various media reports regarding the incident that may be useful for incident planning;
- Organize IAP meetings as directed by the IC or when required;
- Coordinate with IMD to collect weather information and disseminate it to all concerned;
- Maintain record of various activities performed and
- Perform such other duties as assigned by IC.

12.5. Relief and Rehabilitation Norms (Standards) Emergency Response/ Support Functions:

Relief and Rehabilitation Norms establish standards for emergency response and support functions during disasters. These norms guide various critical activities aimed at mitigating the impact of disasters and facilitating recovery. Here's a description of some key emergency response/support functions:

- **Evacuation:** Evacuation involves safely relocating individuals from areas at risk of disaster to designated safe locations. This process ensures the protection of lives and

minimizes casualties.

- **Search and Rescue:** Search and rescue operations aim to locate, extract, and provide medical assistance to individuals who are trapped or injured during a disaster. Trained personnel deploy specialized techniques and equipment to locate and extricate survivors.
- **Cordoning the Area:** Cordoning off affected areas helps restrict access to hazardous zones, ensuring the safety of responders and preventing further harm to individuals. It also facilitates the organization of rescue operations and the management of resources.
- **Traffic Control:** Traffic control measures are implemented to manage vehicular and pedestrian movement around disaster-affected areas. This helps prevent congestion, facilitate emergency response efforts, and ensure the safe passage of vehicles transporting supplies and personnel.
- **Law and Order and Safety Measures:** Maintaining law and order is crucial during emergencies to prevent looting, vandalism, and other criminal activities. Safety measures, including the deployment of security personnel and the establishment of temporary shelters, ensure the security and well-being of affected populations.
- **Dead Body Disposal:** Proper disposal of deceased individuals is essential to prevent the spread of diseases and maintain dignity. Trained personnel handle the identification,

retrieval, and disposal of bodies according to established protocols and cultural sensitivities.

- **Carcass Disposal:** In cases involving mass animal casualties, carcass disposal measures are implemented to prevent contamination and the spread of disease among livestock and wildlife. Proper disposal methods, such as burial or incineration, are carried out in accordance with environmental regulations.

These relief and rehabilitation norms provide a framework for coordinated and effective response actions during disasters. By adhering to established standards and protocols, emergency responders can ensure the timely and efficient delivery of life-saving assistance and support to affected populations, thereby minimizing the impact of disasters and facilitating recovery efforts.

12.6. Humanitarian relief and assistance

Humanitarian relief and assistance play a critical role in addressing the immediate needs of individuals and communities affected by disasters. Here's a description of key components of humanitarian relief and assistance:

- **Food:** Provision of food supplies ensures that affected populations have access to nutritionally adequate and safe food during and after a disaster. This includes distribution of ready-to-eat meals, food packets, and food vouchers based on assessed needs.
- **Drinking Water:** Access to clean and safe drinking water is essential for preventing waterborne diseases and ensuring hydration. Emergency water supply systems, distribution of bottled water, and purification methods are employed to meet this need.
- **Medicines:** Availability of essential medicines and medical supplies is critical for treating injuries, illnesses, and medical emergencies resulting from disasters. Medical teams provide first aid, treatment, and preventive care to affected individuals.
- **Trauma Care:** Specialized trauma care services are provided to individuals with serious injuries, including emergency medical treatment, surgical interventions, and rehabilitation support to aid in recovery.
- **Clothing:** Distribution of clothing and personal hygiene items helps address basic needs and promote dignity among affected populations, especially those who have lost their belongings or been displaced from their homes.
- **Shelter Management:** Establishment and management of emergency shelters provide safe and temporary accommodation for displaced individuals and families. Shelter management includes site selection, setup, maintenance, and provision of basic amenities.
- **Providing Helpline:** Helplines are established to facilitate communication between affected individuals and response agencies, enabling them to seek assistance, report emergencies, and access information about available services and resources.
- **Repairs and Restoration of Basic Amenities:** Rapid repairs and restoration of essential infrastructure, such as water supply systems, power grids, transportation networks, and communication channels, are undertaken to ensure the resumption of normalcy and facilitate recovery efforts.

- **Management of VIP Visits:** Coordination and management of visits by dignitaries, government officials, and other VIPs ensure that their presence does not disrupt ongoing relief operations and that they receive accurate briefings on the situation.
- **Maintenance of Emergency Reserves:** Private agencies and government entities maintain emergency reserves of essential supplies, including food, water, medical supplies, and equipment, to ensure readiness for rapid deployment during disasters.

By providing humanitarian relief and assistance, responders address the immediate needs of affected populations, alleviate suffering, and support the process of recovery and rebuilding in disaster-affected areas. These efforts are essential for restoring stability, resilience, and well-being in communities impacted by disasters.

❖ **GUIDELINES REGARDING BORE WELL SAFETY MEASURES BY SUPREME COURT:**

Safety measures/guidelines as given in the Order dated 11.02.2010 of Hon'ble Supreme Court is to be observed by all the States: -

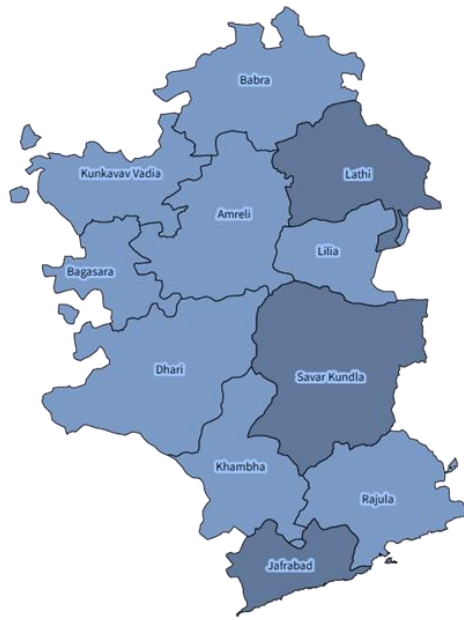
- i) The owner of the land/premises, before taking any steps for construction bore well/tube well must inform in writing at least 15 days in advance to the concerned authorities in the area, i.e., District Collector/District Magistrate/Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat/ Concerned officers of the Department of Ground Water/ Public Health/Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, about the construction of bore well/tube well.
- ii) Registration of all the drilling agencies, viz., Govt./Semi Govt./Private etc. should be mandatory with the district administration.
- iii) Erection of signboard at the time of construction near the well with the following details:-
 - (a) Complete address of the drilling agency at the time of construction/rehabilitation of well.
 - (b) Complete address of the user agency/owner of the well.
- iv) Erection of barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well during construction.
- v) Construction of cement/concrete platform measuring 0.50x0.50x0.60 meter (0.30 meter above ground level and 0.30 meter below ground level) around the well casing.
- vi) Capping of well assembly by welding steel plate or by providing a strong cap to be fixed to the casing pipe with bolts and nuts.
- vii) In case of pump repair, the tube well should not be left uncovered.
- viii) Filling of mud pits and channels after completion of works.
- ix) Filling up abandoned Bore wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles/drill cuttings etc. from bottom to ground level.
- x) On completion of the drilling operations at a particular location, the ground conditions are to be restored as before the start of drilling.
- xi) District Collector should be empowered to verify that the above guidelines are being followed and proper monitoring check about the status of boreholes/tube-wells are being taken care through the

concerned State/Central Government agencies.

xii) District/Block/Village wise status of bore wells/tube-wells drilled viz. No. of wells in use, No. of abandoned bore wells/tube wells found open, No. of abandoned Bore wells/tube wells properly filled up to ground level and balance number of abandoned Bore wells/tube-wells to be filled up to ground level is to be maintained at District Level. In rural areas, the monitoring of the above is to be done through village Sarpanch and the Executive from the Agriculture Department.

xiii) If a Bore well/tube-well is 'Abandoned' at any stage, a certificate from the concerned department of Ground Water/Public health/Municipal Corporation/Private contractor etc. must be obtained by the aforesaid agencies that the 'Abandoned' Bore well/tubewell is properly filled up-to the ground level. Random inspection of the abandoned wells is also to be done by the Executive of the concern agency/department. Information on all such data on the above are to be maintained in the District Collector/Block Development Office of the State.

PART – 2



Annexure-1

Amreli District Profile

Amreli is Located in the south corner of Gujarat State. Its mainland extends between 20 degree - 45 min and 22 degree – 00 min north latitude and between 70 degree 50 Min and 71 degree - 40-min longitude. It is bounded by Rajkot district north, Arabic Sea at south, Bhavnagar Dist. In east & Junagadh Dist. In West. Its coastline is 18 Notical mile Long. Area & Population The district is having an area of 7397. Kms and accounting for above % of the total state land accommodates a population of 15.14.190 Lakhs persons (as per 20011 census) and it is about 2.60 % of the total state population. Density of population is 188persons persq.km.About 75.00% of the population lives in the rural area. The literacy percentage is 78.

History:-

Amreli district derives its name from the town of Amreli, which is the Head Quarter of the district. It is believed that during the year 534 AD, Amreli existed as a city place with name Anumanji. After that the name was Amlik and then Amravati. The ancient Sanskrit name of Amreli was Amarvalli. Initially Amreli was the part of Former Gaikwad State of Baroda. During Gaikwad regime in 1886, the compulsory and free education policy was adopted in Amreli for the first time. After independence the district became the part of Bombay State and a separate district in Gujarat State after the bifurcation of Bombay State.

Overview:-

Amreli district is located near the Gulf of Khambhat in Arabian Sea. Amreli district is bounded by Bhavnagar dist. in the East, Junagadh district in the West, Rajkot dist.in the North and Arabian sea in the south. Amreli district is one of the districts of the state of Gujarat in western India. The district headquarters are located at Amreli. Amreli existed as a city place with name Anumanji. After that the name was Amlik and then Amravati. The ancient Sanskrit name of Amreli was Amarvalli.

Economy of Amreli depends up on agriculture. Diamond industry is developed well here. In Bagasara gold plating units and in Saver Kundla Weighing machine for diamond are famous. Pipavav, Jafrabad and Victor ports are in the district. Agro-based industries are well developed in the district.

Lathi is a taluk headquarters in Amreli District. It is situated 9 km to the south of Chavd and 19 km to the east of Chital. Lathi is the birthplace of the poet Kalapi. Shri Swaminarayan Mandir is the prime attraction. Bhurakhiya Hanuman Mandir and Khodiyar Mandir at Babra are also major tourist spots accessible from here.

Attractions:-

Gir Wildlife Sanctaury: In the southwest of the peninsular state of Gujarat, lies the 116 square-mile Gir sanctuary created to protect the last wild population of Lion outside the African regions. Since 1913 when the Lion population over here fell drastically to just 20 animals, the numbers have increased to around 300.

Port Pipavav: Port Pipavav is located in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, 135 km south-west of Bhavnagar. The port has three dry cargo berths and one LPG / liquid cargo berth. The three cargo berths have a length of about 725 m, which are equipped with instruments capable of handling multipurpose cargo.

Bhurakhiya Hanuman Mandir, Lathi

Khodiyar Mandir, Dam site, Dhari.

Nagnath Temple in Amreli is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It has been constructed during the 1600s and has got a huge historical importance. Prayers are offered not only through the locals but also people coming from all over the India. It is common for tourists to visit this famous temple whenever they tour Amreli. The celebration of Shivratri and Nagpanchami is observed with a lot of devotion each year.

Climate:-

The Climate of Amreli District can be regarded as one of extreme kind with hot summers & cold winters except in the coastal region, where it is generally pleasant all throughout the year. The air is humid due to coastal location. The Climate of Amreli is Mostly Dry.

The temperature at Amreli district headquarters ranges from 44.00 degree centigrade higher in the summer and 5.4 degree centigrade lowest in the winter.

The average annual rainfall is 609 mm. The soil found in the District may broadly be classified as alluvial, black, light brown and alkaline. The last ten years rainfall data is as under.

Area & Administration: -

Area wise Amreli is the Minimum Largest District of the state. The District has 11 Taluka. The information of taluka is as under:

Taluka wise Total Area of District

Sr.No.	NAME OF TALUKA	AREA (Km)
1	VADIYA-KUKAVAV	545.82
2	BABRA	793.17
3	LATHI	632.75
4	LILIYA	394.99
5	AMRELI	892.08
6	BAGSARA	350.56
7	DHARI	1035.05
8	SAVARKUNDLA	1179.56
9	KHAMBHA	595.3
10	JAFRABAD	355.7
11	RAJULA	656.26

Total Population (2011)

Name	TRU	No_HH	TOT_P	TOT_M	TOT_F	P_06	M_06	F_06
Amreli	Total	294837	1514190	771049	743141	173555	92047	81508
Amreli	Rural	219041	1127555	572554	555001	131321	69460	61861
Amreli	Urban	75796	386635	198495	188140	42234	22587	19647

Taluka wise No. of Villages and Population (2011)

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka	No. of Villages	Population(2011)
1	Amreli	71	247912
2	Babra	58	140521
3	Bagasara	33	83054
4	Dhari	78	139807
5	Jafrabad	43	108002
6	Khambha	56	93431
7	Lathi	51	132914
8	Liliya	37	60423
9	Rajula	72	175693
10	Savarkundla	82	239272
11	Vadiya	45	99794

AMRELI town is District Head quarter. There are 592 Gram Panchayat. It has 9 Municipalities in the District; Amreli, Savarkundla, Lathi, Chalala, Damnagar, Jafrabad, Bagasara, Babra, Rajula.

Annexure-2

District Latitude-Longitude

Amreli:-

Taluka	VillageName	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
		In Decimal		DegMinSec	
AMRELI	Amarpur(Varudi)	71.19	21.58	7111'24"	2134'48"
AMRELI	Amreli	71.21	21.55	7112'36"	2133'0"
AMRELI	AnkadiyaMota	71.1	21.6	716'0"	2136'0"
AMRELI	AnkadiyaNana	71.19	21.62	7111'24"	2137'12"
AMRELI	Babapur	71.11	21.48	716'36"	2128'48"
AMRELI	Baxipur	71.21	21.59	7112'36"	2135'24"
AMRELI	BhandariyaMota	71.1	21.5	716'0"	2130'0"
AMRELI	BhandariyaNana	71.14	21.57	718'24"	2134'12"
AMRELI	Chadiya	71.13	21.42	717'48"	2125'12"
AMRELI	Chakkargadh	71.25	21.5	7115'0"	2130'0"
AMRELI	Champathal	71.22	21.5	7113'12"	2130'0"
AMRELI	Chandgad	71.29	21.45	7117'24"	2127'0"
AMRELI	Chital	71.21	21.69	7112'36"	2141'24"
AMRELI	Dahida	71.15	21.64	719'0"	2138'24"
AMRELI	Devaliya	71.26	21.48	7115'36"	2128'48"
AMRELI	Devrajiya	71.17	21.47	7110'12"	2128'12"
AMRELI	Dholarva	71.03	21.55	711'48"	2133'0"
AMRELI	Fattepur	71.22	21.51	7113'12"	2130'36"
AMRELI	Gavadka	71.16	21.5	719'36"	2130'0"
AMRELI	Giriya	71.23	21.59	7113'48"	2135'24"
AMRELI	GokharvalaMota	71.25	21.46	7115'0"	2127'36"
AMRELI	GokharvalaNana	71.26	21.46	7115'36"	2127'36"
AMRELI	Haripura	71.28	21.64	7116'48"	2138'24"
AMRELI	Ishvariya	71.26	21.58	7115'36"	2134'48"
AMRELI	Jaliya	71.06	21.51	713'36"	2130'36"
AMRELI	Jasvantgad	71.2	21.69	7112'0"	2141'24"
AMRELI	Kamigadh	71.02	21.52	711'12"	2131'12"
AMRELI	Kathma	71.11	21.63	716'36"	2137'48"
AMRELI	Kerala	71.02	21.49	711'12"	2129'24"
AMRELI	Keriyachad	71.2	21.43	7112'0"	2125'48"
AMRELI	Keriyaganas	71.29	21.55	7117'24"	2133'0"
AMRELI	KhedKhambhaliya	71.21	21.42	7112'36"	2125'12"
AMRELI	KhijadiyaKhari	71	21.5	710'0"	2130'0"
AMRELI	KhijadiyaRadadiya	71.27	21.69	7116'12"	2141'24"
AMRELI	Lalavadar	71.28	21.54	7116'48"	2132'24"
AMRELI	Lapaliya	71.26	21.44	7115'36"	2126'24"
AMRELI	MachiyalaMota	71.24	21.63	7114'24"	2137'48"
AMRELI	MachiyalaNana	71.24	21.62	7114'24"	2137'12"
AMRELI	Malila	71.18	21.42	7110'48"	2125'12"
AMRELI	Malvan	71.08	21.61	714'48"	2136'36"

AMRELI	MandavdaMota	71.02	21.46	711'12"	2127'36"
AMRELI	MandavdaNana	71.1	21.42	716'0"	2125'12"
AMRELI	Mangvopal	71.17	21.58	7110'12"	2134'48"
AMRELI	Medi	71.1	21.44	716'0"	2126'24"
AMRELI	Monpur	71.2	21.72	7112'0"	2143'12"
AMRELI	Navakhijadiya	71.16	21.53	719'36"	2131'48"
AMRELI	Paniya	71.04	21.48	712'24"	2128'48"
AMRELI	Piplag	71.14	21.61	718'24"	2136'36"
AMRELI	Pithavajal	71.18	21.49	7110'48"	2129'24"
AMRELI	Rajasthali	71.22	21.47	7113'12"	2128'12"
AMRELI	Randhiya	71.15	21.66	719'0"	2139'36"
AMRELI	Rangpur	71.13	21.54	717'48"	2132'24"
AMRELI	Rikadiya	71.18	21.65	7110'48"	2139'0"
AMRELI	Sajiyavadar	71.13	21.43	717'48"	2125'48"
AMRELI	Sangaderi	71.2	21.6	7112'0"	2136'0"
AMRELI	Sanosara	71.09	21.53	715'24"	2131'48"
AMRELI	Sarambhda	71.09	21.42	715'24"	2125'12"
AMRELI	Shambhupura	71.22	21.44	7113'12"	2126'24"
AMRELI	Shedubhar	71.26	21.66	7115'36"	2139'36"
AMRELI	Sonariya	71.24	21.43	7114'24"	2125'48"
AMRELI	Suragpur	71.31	21.65	7118'36"	2139'0"
AMRELI	Taraktalav	71.19	21.46	7111'24"	2127'36"
AMRELI	Taravda	71.11	21.45	716'36"	2127'0"
AMRELI	Thordi	71.12	21.52	717'12"	2131'12"
AMRELI	Timba	71.22	21.66	7113'12"	2139'36"
AMRELI	Timbla	71.05	21.45	713'0"	2127'0"
AMRELI	Vadera	71.11	21.55	716'36"	2133'0"
AMRELI	Vankiya	71.13	21.48	717'48"	2128'48"
AMRELI	Varasda	71.3	21.6	7118'0"	2136'0"
AMRELI	Venivadar	71.16	21.6	719'36"	2136'0"
AMRELI	Vithalpur	71.19	21.51	7111'24"	2130'36"

Babra:-

BABRA	Amarvalpar	71.25	21.77	7115'0"	2146'12"
BABRA	Babra	71.31	21.81	7118'36"	2148'36"
BABRA	BalelPipariya	71.12	21.71	717'12"	2142'36"
BABRA	Barvala	71.43	21.82	7125'48"	2149'12"
BABRA	Bhila	71.25	21.72	7115'0"	2143'12"
BABRA	Bhildi	71.24	21.71	7114'24"	2142'36"
BABRA	Chamardi	71.23	21.8	7113'48"	2148'0"
BABRA	Charkha	71.24	21.83	7114'24"	2149'48"
BABRA	Dared	71.39	21.81	7123'24"	2148'36"
BABRA	DevaliyaMota	71.1	21.77	716'0"	2146'12"
BABRA	Dharai	71.15	21.76	719'0"	2145'36"
BABRA	Fuljhar	71.09	21.75	715'24"	2145'0"
BABRA	Galkotdi	71.37	21.78	7122'12"	2146'48"

BABRA	Gamapipaliya	71.16	21.81	719'36"	2148'36"
BABRA	Garni	71.13	21.88	717'48"	2152'48"
BABRA	Ghughrala	71.18	21.82	7110'48"	2149'12"
BABRA	Hathigadh	71.26	21.76	7115'36"	2145'36"
BABRA	Ingorala	71.24	21.74	7114'24"	2144'24"
BABRA	Isapar	71.13	21.84	717'48"	2150'24"
BABRA	Ishvariya	71.37	21.87	7122'12"	2152'12"
BABRA	Jivapar	71.17	21.76	7110'12"	2145'36"
BABRA	Kalorana	71.23	21.95	7113'48"	2157'0"
BABRA	Kariyana	71.35	21.85	7121'0"	2151'0"
BABRA	Karnuki	71.18	21.89	7110'48"	2153'24"
BABRA	Khakhariya	71.36	21.82	7121'36"	2149'12"
BABRA	Khambhala	71.35	21.92	7121'0"	2155'12"
BABRA	Khanpar	71.2	21.95	7112'0"	2157'0"
BABRA	KhijadiyaKotda	71.11	21.74	716'36"	2144'24"
BABRA	Kidi	71.39	21.87	7123'24"	2152'12"
BABRA	KotdaPitha	71.21	21.91	7112'36"	2154'36"
BABRA	KundalNani	71.44	21.88	7126'24"	2152'48"
BABRA	Kunvargadh	71.22	21.78	7113'12"	2146'48"
BABRA	Lalka	71.3	21.97	7118'0"	2158'12"
BABRA	Lonkotda	71.06	21.82	713'36"	2149'12"
BABRA	Lunki	71.28	21.77	7116'48"	2146'12"
BABRA	MiyaKhijadiya	71.16	21.85	719'36"	2151'0"
BABRA	Nadala	71.1	21.84	716'0"	2150'24"
BABRA	Navaniya	71.18	21.87	7110'48"	2152'12"
BABRA	Nilavala	71.29	21.87	7117'24"	2152'12"
BABRA	Nonghanvadar	71.07	21.86	714'12"	2151'36"
BABRA	Pansada	71.15	21.87	719'0"	2152'12"
BABRA	PirKhijadiya	71.23	21.76	7113'48"	2145'36"
BABRA	Ranpar	71.1	21.85	716'0"	2151'0"
BABRA	Raypar	71.24	21.89	7114'24"	2153'24"
BABRA	Samadhiyala	71.26	21.88	7115'36"	2152'48"
BABRA	Sirvaniya	71.41	21.86	7124'36"	2151'36"
BABRA	Sukavala	71.27	21.9	7116'12"	2154'0"
BABRA	Sukhpar	71.33	21.92	7119'48"	2155'12"
BABRA	Taivadar	71.32	21.86	7119'12"	2151'36"
BABRA	Thorkhan	71.08	21.85	714'48"	2151'0"
BABRA	Tramboda	71.12	21.81	717'12"	2148'36"
BABRA	Untvad	71.21	21.87	7112'36"	2152'12"
BABRA	Valardi	71.21	21.77	7112'36"	2146'12"
BABRA	Vandaliya	71.3	21.75	7118'0"	2145'0"
BABRA	Vankiya	71.3	21.93	7118'0"	2155'48"
BABRA	Vavda	71.23	21.92	7113'48"	2155'12"
BABRA	Vavdi	71.17	21.78	7110'12"	2146'48"

Bagasara:-

Taluka	VillageName	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
		In Decimal		DegMinSec	
BAGASARA	Adpur	70.9	21.46	7054'0"	2127'36"
BAGASARA	Bagasara	70.94	21.43	7056'24"	2125'48"
BAGASARA	Balapur	70.9	21.53	7054'0"	2131'48"
BAGASARA	Charanpipali	71.01	21.48	710'36"	2128'48"
BAGASARA	DeriPipaliya	70.88	21.48	7052'48"	2128'48"
BAGASARA	Ghantiyan	70.81	21.45	7048'36"	2127'0"
BAGASARA	Hadala	70.95	21.51	7057'0"	2130'36"
BAGASARA	Halariya	71.06	21.38	713'36"	2122'48"
BAGASARA	HaliyadJuni	70.85	21.47	7051'0"	2128'12"
BAGASARA	HaliyadNavi	70.85	21.46	7051'0"	2127'36"
BAGASARA	Hamapur	71	21.38	710'0"	2122'48"
BAGASARA	Hulariya	71.04	21.39	712'24"	2123'24"
BAGASARA	Jamka	71	21.44	710'0"	2126'24"
BAGASARA	JanjariyaJuna	70.94	21.39	7056'24"	2123'24"
BAGASARA	JanjariyaNava	70.93	21.41	7055'48"	2124'36"
BAGASARA	Jethiavadar	70.98	21.45	7058'48"	2127'0"
BAGASARA	Kadaya	70.86	21.36	7051'36"	2121'36"
BAGASARA	Kagdadi	70.95	21.35	7057'0"	2121'0"
BAGASARA	Khari	70.98	21.5	7058'48"	2130'0"
BAGASARA	Khijadiya	71.03	21.41	711'48"	2124'36"
BAGASARA	Manekvada	70.83	21.43	7049'48"	2125'48"
BAGASARA	Mavjinjva	70.9	21.5	7054'0"	2130'0"
BAGASARA	MunjiasarMota	70.9	21.44	7054'0"	2126'24"
BAGASARA	MunjiasarNana	70.86	21.43	7051'36"	2125'48"
BAGASARA	Natvarnagar	70.95	21.46	7057'0"	2127'36"
BAGASARA	PipaliyaNava	70.91	21.48	7054'36"	2128'48"
BAGASARA	Pithadiya	70.92	21.53	7055'12"	2131'48"
BAGASARA	Rafala	70.88	21.41	7052'48"	2124'36"
BAGASARA	Samadhiyala	70.97	21.38	7058'12"	2122'48"
BAGASARA	Sanaliya	71.02	21.44	711'12"	2126'24"
BAGASARA	Shilana	71.03	21.42	711'48"	2125'12"
BAGASARA	VaghaniyaJuna	70.96	21.53	7057'36"	2131'48"
BAGASARA	VaghaniyaNava	70.99	21.56	7059'24"	2133'36"

Dhari:-

Taluka	VillageName	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
		In Decimal		Deg Min Sec	
DHARI	Amaratpur	71.06	21.23	71 3'36"	21 13'48"
DHARI	Ambardi	71.05	21.35	71 3'0"	21 21'0"
DHARI	Bhader	70.94	21.33	70 56'24"	21 19'48"
DHARI	Bharad	71.01	21.34	71 0'36"	21 20'24"
DHARI	Bhayavadar	70.98	21.35	70 58'48"	21 21'0"
DHARI	Bordi	70.91	21.24	70 54'36"	21 14'24"
DHARI	Chalala	71.17	21.37	71 10'12"	21 22'12"
DHARI	Chhatradiya	71.1	21.3	716'0"	2118'0"
DHARI	Dabhali	71.1	21.22	71 6'0"	21 13'12"
DHARI	Dahida	71.11	21.35	716'36"	2121'0"
DHARI	Dangavadar	71	21.33	71 0'0"	21 19'48"
DHARI	Devla	71.1	21.25	716'0"	2115'0"
DHARI	Dhargani	71.2	21.28	7112'0"	2116'48"
DHARI	Dhari	71.02	21.29	71 1'12"	21 17'24"
DHARI	Dholarva	71.14	21.4	718'24"	2124'0"
DHARI	Ditla	71.22	21.32	71 13'12"	21 19'12"
DHARI	Fategadh	71.07	21.27	714'12"	2116'12"
DHARI	GaramaliMoti	71.17	21.32	71 10'12"	21 19'12"
DHARI	GaramaliNani	71.16	21.31	71 9'36"	21 18'36"
DHARI	Garamli	71.19	21.39	71 11'24"	21 23'24"
DHARI	Gigasan	70.94	21.24	70 56'24"	21 14'24"
DHARI	Gopalgram	71.1	21.39	716'0"	2123'24"
DHARI	Govindpur	70.98	21.2	70 58'48"	21 12'0"
DHARI	Hudli	71.13	21.31	717'48"	2118'36"
DHARI	Ingorala(Dungri)	71.2	21.34	7112'0"	2120'24"
DHARI	JunaCharkha	71.22	21.4	71 13'12"	21 24'0"
DHARI	Kami	71.22	21.36	71 13'12"	21 21'36"
DHARI	Kaner	71.16	21.29	719'36"	2117'24"
DHARI	Kathirvadar	71.23	21.42	71 13'	21 25'12"

				48"	
DHARI	Kathrota	70.93	21.29	70 55' 48"	21 17'24"
DHARI	Kerala	71.21	21.35	71 12' 36"	21 21'0"
DHARI	Khambhaliya	71.21	21.3	71 12' 36"	21 18'0"
DHARI	Khicha	71.05	21.27	713'0"	2116'12"
DHARI	KothaPipariya	70.97	21.3	70 58' 12"	21 18'0"
DHARI	Kubda	70.99	21.23	70 59' 24"	21 13'48"
DHARI	Lakhapadar	71.17	21.25	71 10' 12"	21 15'0"
DHARI	Madhupur	71.13	21.23	717'48"	2113'48"
DHARI	Manavav	71.08	21.34	714'48"	2120'24"
DHARI	Mashika	70.96	21.28	70 57' 36"	21 16'48"
DHARI	MithapurNakki	70.9	21.21	70 54'0"	21 12'36"
DHARI	Mithapur(Dungri)	71.13	21.37	71 7'48"	21 22'12"
DHARI	Monvel	70.89	21.31	70 53' 24"	21 18'36"
DHARI	Morzar	71.11	21.34	71 6'36"	21 20'24"
DHARI	Nagadhra	71.15	21.25	71 9'0"	21 15'0"
DHARI	NavaCharkha	71.24	21.39	71 14' 24"	21 23'24"
DHARI	Padargadh	71.03	21.37	71 1'48"	21 22'12"
DHARI	PaniyaDungri	70.87	21.19	70 52' 12"	21 11'24"
DHARI	Paniya(Devasthan)	71.2	21.37	71 12'0"	21 22'12"
DHARI	Parbadi	71.12	21.34	71 7'12"	21 20'24"
DHARI	Rampur	71.12	21.26	717'12"	2115'36"
DHARI	SamadhiyalaNana	71.23	21.34	71 13' 48"	21 20'24"
DHARI	Sarasiya	71.04	21.2	712'24"	2112'0"
DHARI	Shivad	70.96	21.26	70 57' 36"	21 15'36"
DHARI	Vaghvadi	71.15	21.28	719'0"	2116'48"
DHARI	Vavdi	71.19	21.31	71 11' 24"	21 18'36"
DHARI	Virpur	71.14	21.21	718'24"	2112'36"
DHARI	Zar	71.12	21.31	717'12"	2118'36"

Lathi:-

Taluka	VillageName	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
		In Decimal		DegMinSec	
LATHI	Akala	71.39	21.61	7123'24"	2136'36"
LATHI	Aliudepur	71.32	21.6	7119'12"	2136'0"
LATHI	Ambardi	71.49	21.74	7129'24"	2144'24"
LATHI	Ansodar	71.43	21.61	7125'48"	2136'36"
LATHI	Bhalvav	71.6	21.6	7136'0"	2136'0"
LATHI	Bhatvadar	71.57	21.63	7134'12"	2137'48"
LATHI	Bhingrad	71.44	21.64	7126'24"	2138'24"
LATHI	Bhurakhiya	71.48	21.68	7128'48"	2140'48"
LATHI	Chavand	71.41	21.76	7124'36"	2145'36"
LATHI	Chhabhadiya	71.48	21.65	7128'48"	2139'0"
LATHI	Dahinthara	71.52	21.68	7131'12"	2140'48"
LATHI	Damnagar	71.52	21.65	7131'12"	2139'0"
LATHI	Derdi-Janbai	71.44	21.76	7126'24"	2145'36"
LATHI	Dhamel	71.57	21.6	7134'12"	2136'0"
LATHI	Dhrufania	71.55	21.67	7133'0"	2140'12"
LATHI	Dudhala Bai	71.31	21.62	7118'36"	2137'12"
LATHI	Dudhala Bai	71.31	21.62	7118'36"	2137'12"
LATHI	DudhalaLathi	71.36	21.63	7121'36"	2137'48"
LATHI	Hajiradhar	71.55	21.61	7133'0"	2136'36"
LATHI	Harsurpur	71.33	21.69	7119'48"	2141'24"
LATHI	Havtad	71.51	21.63	7130'36"	2137'48"
LATHI	Hirana	71.42	21.78	7125'12"	2146'48"
LATHI	Ingorala	71.47	21.61	7128'12"	2136'36"
LATHI	Jarakhiya	71.32	21.66	7119'12"	2139'36"
LATHI	Kanchardi	71.54	21.71	7132'24"	2142'36"
LATHI	Karkoliya	71.42	21.73	7125'12"	2143'48"
LATHI	Kerala	71.34	21.62	7120'24"	2137'12"
LATHI	Keriya	71.36	21.69	7121'36"	2141'24"
LATHI	Krishnagadh	71.37	21.58	7122'12"	2134'48"
LATHI	Lathi	71.4	21.67	7124'0"	2140'12"
LATHI	Luvariya	71.4	21.57	7124'0"	2134'12"
LATHI	MalaviyaPipariya	71.32	21.57	7119'12"	2134'12"
LATHI	Matirala	71.34	21.59	7120'24"	2135'24"
LATHI	Memda	71.51	21.7	7130'36"	2142'0"
LATHI	Methli	71.5	21.68	7130'0"	2140'48"
LATHI	Muliyapat	71.58	21.66	7134'48"	2139'36"
LATHI	Narangadh	71.51	21.71	7130'36"	2142'36"
LATHI	Padarshinga	71.51	21.61	7130'36"	2136'36"
LATHI	PartofLC-29	71.32	21.57	7119'12"	2134'12"
LATHI	Pipalva	71.46	21.72	7127'36"	2143'12"
LATHI	Pratapgadh	71.44	21.67	7126'24"	2140'12"
LATHI	Punjapar	71.32	21.71	7119'12"	2142'36"
LATHI	Rabhda	71.54	21.64	7132'24"	2138'24"

LATHI	RajkotNana	71.43	21.7	7125'48"	2142'0"
LATHI	Rampar	71.44	21.69	7126'24"	2141'24"
LATHI	Shakhpur	71.51	21.52	7130'36"	2131'12"
LATHI	Shekhipariya	71.34	21.73	7120'24"	2143'48"
LATHI	Suvagadh	71.59	21.66	7135'24"	2139'36"
LATHI	Tajpar	71.46	21.67	7127'36"	2140'12"
LATHI	Thansa	71.56	21.66	7133'36"	2139'36"
LATHI	Toda	71.35	21.65	7121'0"	2139'0"
LATHI	Virpur	71.4	21.72	7124'0"	2143'12"

Liliya:-

Taluka	VillageName	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
		In Decimal		Deg Min Sec	
LILIA	Antaliya	71.39	21.53	7123'24"	2131'48"
LILIA	Bavada	71.48	21.39	71 28'48"	21 23'24"
LILIA	Bavadi	71.47	21.39	7128'12"	2123'24"
LILIA	Bhensan	71.4	21.51	71 24'0"	21 30'36"
LILIA	Bhensvadi	71.34	21.45	7120'24"	2127'0"
LILIA	Bhoringda	71.46	21.45	7127'36"	2127'0"
LILIA	Bodiya	71.42	21.5	71 25'12"	21 30'0"
LILIA	Dhangla	71.47	21.53	71 28'12"	21 31'48"
LILIA	Eklera	71.48	21.57	71 28'48"	21 34'12"
LILIA	Godhavadar	71.34	21.5	7120'24"	2130'0"
LILIA	Gundran	71.48	21.55	71 28'48"	21 33'0"
LILIA	Haripur	71.45	21.56	71 27'0"	21 33'36"
LILIA	Hathigadh	71.43	21.52	7125'48"	2131'12"
LILIA	Ingorala	71.51	21.4	7130'36"	2124'0"
LILIA	Jatroda	71.36	21.54	71 21'36"	21 32'24"
LILIA	Kalyanpar	71.48	21.51	7128'48"	2130'36"
LILIA	KankotMota	71.3	21.47	71 18'0"	21 28'12"
LILIA	KankotNana	71.54	21.56	71 32'24"	21 33'36"
LILIA	Khara	71.47	21.51	71 28'12"	21 30'36"
LILIA	Krankach	71.45	21.42	7127'0"	2125'12"
LILIA	Kuntana	71.46	21.48	71 27'36"	21 28'48"
LILIA	Lilia	71.35	21.51	71 21'0"	21 30'36"
LILIA	Lilia Nana	71.4	21.46	71 24'0"	21 27'36"
LILIA	Lonka	71.37	21.44	71 22'12"	21 26'24"
LILIA	Lonki	71.38	21.43	71 22'48"	21 25'48"
LILIA	PanchTalavda	71.51	21.54	71 30'36"	21 32'24"
LILIA	Pipalva	71.39	21.48	7123'24"	2128'48"
LILIA	Punjapadar	71.36	21.48	71 21'36"	21 28'48"
LILIA	Putaliya	71.29	21.51	7117'24"	2130'36"

LILIA	Rajkot Nana	71.54	21.51	7132'24"	2130'36"
LILIA	Saldi	71.34	21.53	7120'24"	2131'48"
LILIA	Sanaliya	71.42	21.49	7125'12"	2129'24"
LILIA	Sanjantimba	71.42	21.54	71 25'12"	21 32'24"
LILIA	Sedhavadar	71.39	21.42	7123'24"	2125'12"
LILIA	Timbdi	71.43	21.46	71 25'48"	21 27'36"
LILIA	Vaghaniya	71.4	21.46	7124'0"	2127'36"

Savarkundala:-

Taluka	Village Name	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
		In Decimal		Deg Min Sec	
SAVAR KUNDLA	Ankolada	71.48	21.38	71 28'48"	21 22'48"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Badhada	71.33	21.24	71 19'48"	21 14'24"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Bhenkra	71.43	21.25	71 25'48"	21 15'0"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Bhonkarva	71.5	21.24	71 30'0"	21 14'24"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Bhuva	71.36	21.38	7121'36"	2122'48"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Borala	71.33	21.41	71 19'48"	21 24'36"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Charkhadiya	71.29	21.35	71 17'24"	21 21'0"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Dedkadi	71.49	21.21	71 29'24"	21 12'36"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Dhajdi	71.29	21.22	7117'24"	2113'12"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Dhar	71.42	21.36	71 25'12"	21 21'36"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Fachariya	71.47	21.36	7128'12"	2121'36"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Fifad	71.54	21.37	7132'24"	2122'12"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Gadhakda	71.39	21.23	71 23'24"	21 13'48"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Ghoba	71.57	21.37	7134'12"	2122'12"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Ghobapati	71.55	21.35	71 33'0"	21 21'0"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Hathasani	71.25	21.25	7115'0"	2115'0"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Hipavadli	71.6	21.35	7136'0"	2121'0"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Jejad	71.52	21.3	7131'12"	2118'0"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Jira	71.3	21.4	71 18'0"	21 24'0"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Juna Savar	71.38	21.39	7122'48"	2123'24"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Kanatalav	71.25	21.3	7115'0"	2118'0"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Kantrodi	71.6	21.31	71 36'0"	21 18'36"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Karjala	71.25	21.36	7115'0"	2121'36"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Kedariya	71.58	21.3	71 34'48"	21 18'0"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Kerala	71.42	21.38	71 25'12"	21 22'48"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Khadkala	71.35	21.41	7121'0"	2124'36"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Khalpar	71.47	21.38	7128'12"	2122'48"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Kunkavav	71.44	21.37	71 26'24"	21 22'12"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Likhala	71.44	21.21	71 26'24"	21 12'36"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Madhada	71.52	21.21	7131'12"	2112'36"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Mekda	71.51	21.36	7130'36"	2121'36"

SAVAR KUNDLA	Mevasa	71.46	21.29	71 27'36"	21 17'24"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Moldi	71.38	21.34	7122'48"	2120'24"
SAVARKUNDLA	Mota Bhamodra	71.57	21.34	71 34'12"	21 20'24"
SAVARKUNDLA	Mota Zinzuda	71.36	21.28	71 21'36"	21 16'48"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Nal	71.57	21.28	71 34'12"	21 16'48"
SAVARKUNDLA	Nana Bhamodra	71.3	21.36	71 18'0"	21 21'36"
SAVARKUNDLA	Nana Zinzuda	71.39	21.3	71 23'24"	21 18'0"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Nani Vadal	71.47	21.26	7128'12"	2115'36"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Nesdi	71.24	21.32	71 14'24"	21 19'12"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Oliya	71.26	21.36	7115'36"	2121'36"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Piparadi	71.6	21.37	7136'0"	2122'12"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Pithvadi	71.41	21.29	71 24'36"	21 17'24"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Piyava	71.44	21.34	7126'24"	2120'24"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Rabarika	71.55	21.25	71 33'0"	21 15'0"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Savarkundla	71.3	21.3	7118'0"	2118'0"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Senjal	71.43	21.28	71 25'48"	21 16'48"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Shelana	71.51	21.34	7130'36"	2120'24"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Simaran	71.27	21.39	71 16'12"	21 23'24"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Thavi	71.54	21.29	7132'24"	2117'24"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Vanda	71.47	21.35	71 28'12"	21 21'0"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Vanshiyali	71.49	21.29	7129'24"	2117'24"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Vijayanagar	71.36	21.24	7121'36"	2114'24"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Virdi	71.55	21.31	7133'0"	2118'36"
SAVAR KUNDLA	Zadkala	71.62	21.32	71 37'12"	21 19'12"

Kunkavav&Vadiya:-

Taluka	VillageName	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
		InDecimal		DegMinSec	
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Anida	70.93	21.64	7055' 48"	2138' 24"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Arjansukh	70.89	21.6	7053' 24"	2136'0"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	BadanpurJuna	71	21.68	710'0"	2140' 48"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Badanpur Nava	70.99	21.67	7059' 24"	2140' 12"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Bambhaniya	71.05	21.7	713'0"	2142'0"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Bantwa-Devli	70.79	21.67	7047' 24"	2140' 12"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	BarvalaBaval	70.82	21.68	7049' 12"	2140' 48"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Barvala Bavishi	71.06	21.54	713'36"	2132' 24"

KUNKAVAV VADIA	Bhayavadar	70.99	21.65	7059' 24"	2139'0"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Bhukhli-Santhali	70.86	21.67	7051' 36"	2140' 12"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Dadva(Randal)	71.08	21.77	714'48"	2146' 12"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Devalki	70.77	21.73	7046' 12"	2143' 48"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Devgam	71.07	21.72	714'12"	2143' 12"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Ishvariya	71.06	21.66	713'36"	2139' 36"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Jithudi	71.12	21.68	717'12"	2140' 48"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Jungar	71.05	21.62	713'0"	2137' 12"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Khadkhad	70.87	21.65	7052' 12"	2139'0"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Khajuri	70.89	21.67	7053' 24"	2140' 12"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Khajuri-Pipaliya	70.91	21.66	7054' 36"	2139' 36"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Khakhariya	70.87	21.63	7052' 12"	2137' 48"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Khijadiya Hanuman	70.75	21.61	7045'0"	2136' 36"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Khijadiya Khan	70.84	21.6	7050' 24"	2136'0"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Kolda	71.07	21.62	714'12"	2137' 12"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Kunkavav Moti	70.97	21.58	7058' 12"	2134' 48"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Kunkavav Nani	71.01	21.6	710'36"	2136'0"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Lakhapadar	71.04	21.66	712'24"	2139' 36"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Luni-Dhar	71.1	21.65	716'0"	2139'0"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Mayapadar	71.07	21.68	714'12"	2140' 48"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Megha-pipaliya	70.9	21.7	7054'0"	2142'0"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Morvada	70.84	21.63	7050' 24"	2137' 48"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Najapur	70.92	21.57	7055' 12"	2134' 12"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	PipaliyaDhundhiya	70.81	21.6	7048' 36"	2136'0"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Rampur	70.88	21.56	7052' 48"	2133' 36"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Sanala	71.01	21.66	710'36"	2139' 36"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Sanali	70.95	21.69	7057'0"	2141' 24"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Sarangpur	71.09	21.72	715'24"	2143' 12"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Surya Pratapgadh	70.91	21.63	7054' 36"	2137' 48"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Talali	70.95	21.67	7057'0"	2140' 12"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Targhari	70.92	21.68	7055' 12"	2140' 48"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Tori	70.87	21.57	7052' 12"	2134' 12"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Ujala-Mota	70.95	21.64	7057'0"	2138' 24"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Ujala-Nana	70.99	21.62	7059' 24"	2137' 12"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Vadia	70.81	21.64	7048' 36"	2138' 24"
KUNKAVAV VADIA	Vavdi	70.98	21.67	7058' 48"	2140' 12"

Jafarabad:-

Taluka - Jafarabad

Village	Latitude	Longitude
Babarkot	71.41	20.83
Balana	71.28	20.8
Balanivav	71.36	20.91
Bhada	71.22	20.84
Bhankodar	71.45	20.85
Bhatvadar	71.37	20.92
Chhelana	71.23	20.86
Chitrasar	71.24	20.81
Dharabandar	71.23	20.77
Dholadri	71.31	20.86
Dudhala	71.3	20.87
Ebhalvad	71.27	20.9
Fachariya	71.27	20.94
Ghenspur	71.27	20.84
Hemal	71.26	20.88
Jafarabad	71.35	20.83
Jikadri Juni	71.28	20.88
Jikadri Navi	71.29	20.89
Kadiyali	71.3	20.82
Kagvadar	71.38	20.92
Kanthariya Khalsa	71.33	20.91
Kanthariya Koli	71.36	20.92
Kerala	71.23	20.8
Lor	71.26	20.91
Lothpur	71.44	20.92
Lunsapur	71.42	20.89
Mithapur	71.35	20.88
Mitiyala	71.39	20.86
Mota Mansa	71.23	20.89
Nageshri	71.34	20.88
Pati Mansa (Nana)	71.24	20.9
Pichhadi	71.28	20.91
Rohisa	71.25	20.79
Sakariya Mota	71.26	20.83
Sakariya Nana	71.25	20.83
Sarovarda	71.36	20.94
Shiyalbet	71.51	20.86
Sokhda	71.28	20.85
Timbi	71.2	20.85
Vadhera	71.31	20.81
Vadli	71.22	20.82
Vandh	71.41	20.86
Varahsvarup	71.45	20.84

Rajula:-

Taluka - Rajula

Village	Latitude	Longitude
Agariya Dhudiya	71.39	21.03
Agariya Mota	71.38	21.06
Agariya Nava	71.4	21.04
Amuli	71.57	21.1
Babariyadhar	71.55	21.1
Balapar	71.57	21.09
Barbatana	71.5	21.05
Barpatoli	71.39	20.94
Bhachadar	71.46	20.93
Bhakshi	71.43	21.08
Bherai	71.52	20.94
Chanch	71.58	20.92
Charodiya	71.48	21.04
Chhapri	71.55	21.08
Chhatadiya	71.45	20.95
Chotra	71.33	20.9
Dantardi	71.62	20.98
Devka	71.52	20.99
Dharano Nes	71.45	20.92
Dhareshvar	71.43	21.06
Dipadiya	71.46	21.04
Doliya	71.56	21.06
Dungar	71.58	21.02
Dungarparda	71.6	21.03
Ganjavadar	71.53	21.02
Hadmatiya	71.52	21
Hindorna	71.44	20.96
Jholapar	71.55	20.99
Kadiyali	71.5	20.97
Katar	71.34	20.96
Kathivadar	71.58	20.96
Khakhbai	71.41	20.97
Khambhaliya	71.49	20.99
Khari	71.52	21.1
khera	71.61	20.94
Kherali Moti	71.52	21.08
Kherali Nani	71.49	21.08
Kotdi	71.38	20.99
Kovaya	71.46	20.86
Kumbhariya	71.54	21
Kundaliyala	71.52	21.04
Majdar	71.57	20.98
Mandal	71.58	21.06
Mandardi Navi-Juni	71.43	21.03
Masundada Nana- Mo	71.59	21.09
Mobhiyana Mota	71.61	21.05
Mobhiyana Nava	71.62	21.06
Morangi	71.61	21.07
Navagam(Mariana)	71.56	21.1

Village	Latitude	Longitude
Nesdi No -1	71.6	20.99
Ningala No-1	71.53	20.96
Patva	71.66	20.96
Pipavav	71.54	20.96
Rabhda	71.63	21.01
Rajpada	71.54	21.02
Rajula	71.45	20.98
Rampara No-1	71.65	21.06
Rampara No-2	71.48	20.89
Ringaniyala Mota	71.55	21.04
Ringaniyala Nana	71.45	21.01
Sajanavav	71.61	21.02
Samadhiyala No-1	71.65	20.97
Uchaiya	71.47	20.91
Untiya	71.52	21.02
Vad	71.45	20.93
Vadli	71.46	21.03
Vavdi	71.35	21.05
Vavera	71.46	21.06
Victar	71.56	20.95
Visaliya	71.61	20.97
Zampodar	71.41	21
Zanzarda	71.49	21.02
Zinzka	71.61	21.04

Annexure-3

District's Hazard History

Amreli has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Floods, Drought, Cyclones and Earthquake have been recurrent phenomena. Entire District Fall in to Seismic Zone-III .Jafrabad, Rajula2 Costal Talukas are prone to Cyclone, 6 Taluka are Prone to Flood, and Entire District is also susceptible to drought.

Sr.	Type of Disaster	Last Impact Month/Year	Intensity	Affected Area / Taluka
1	Earth Quack	January-2001	Medium	Amreli, Babra, Dhari, Jafrabad, Khambha., S.Kundla
2	Flood	2006-2007	Medium	Amreli, Babra, Dhari, Jafrabad, Khambha. S.Kundla
3	Cyclone	November-1982	Medium	Entire District
4	Cyclone	May-2021	High	Entire District
5	Drought	1999 & 2013	Medium	Entire District
6	Fire	2010-11-12-13	Light	Amreli, Dhari, Bagasara, Lathi
7	HeatWave	May-2010/13	Medium	Entire District
8	ColdWave	January-2008	Light	Entire District
9	Accident	2009-10-13-14	Light	State Highways
10	Food Poisoning	2009-2010-14	Medium	Rajula, Khambha
11	Boat Sinking	2010	Light	Jafrabad
12	Flood	2015	High	Total 113 Village effected Of Amreli, Dhari, Bagasar, Savakundla Taluka Effected.
13	Cyclone	2021	High	Taukte Cyclone Entire District; Most affected area was Jafarabad and Rajula Talukas

Annexure-4

Details Of Public Gathering Places

Sr. No.	Taluka Name	Place Of Public Gathering	Remarks	Management
1	Khambha	Gir Wild life Sanctaury	During Holidays	Low & Order look after by Forest Department
2	Lathi	Bhurakhiya Hanuman Mandir	During Holidays	ManagementByTrust
3	Dhari	Khodiyar Mandir, Damsite	During Holidays	ManagementByTrust
4	Amreli	Nagnath Temple	During Holidays	ManagementByTrust

Annexure-5

Details of Coastal Villages

Sr.No	Taluka	VillageName	Population (2011)	Temprory Shelter Detail	Total Rooms
1	Jafrabad Mamlatdr Office-Phone No- 02794-245436	Jafrabad	27167	SagarPrimarySchool KanyaSala VapaliyaPrimarySchool TalukaPrimarySchool ParekhMahetaHighSchool KoliSamajVadi KharvaCasteVadi	4 5 7 9 12 2hall 2hall 3rooms
2		Babarkot	4624	PrimarySchool CommunityHall	14 1
3		Balana	1701	PrimarySchool Samaj Vadi	7 5
4		Bhankodar	1583	PrimarySchool	8
5		Chitrasar	3091	CommunityHall PrimarySchool	1 16
6		Kadiyali	2982	PrimarySchool	12
7		Mitiyala	2385	PrimarySchool	16
8		Rohish	5604	PrimarySchool Communityhall Samajvadi	14 1 8

9		Shiyalbet	5096	PrimarySchool Samajvadi	8 10
10		Vadhera	4442	PrimarySchool CommunityHall Samaj Vadi	15 14
11		Vandh	2046	PrimarySchool	11

Sr.No	Taluka	VillageName	Population (2011)	TemproryShelter Detail	Total Rooms
1	Rajula MamlatdrOffice- PhoneNo- 02794-222013	Chanch	5830	HighSchool Samaj Vadi PrimarySchool	10 2 21
2		Victar	2040	PrimarySchool Samaj Vadi	11 2
3		Nigala-1	1000	PrimarySchool Samaj Vadi	21 1
4		Pipavav	1858	PrimarySchool Samajvadi	8 1
5		Visaliya	2958	PrimarySchool	8
6		Khera	4191	PrimarySchool Samajvadi	9 2
7		Patva	2013	PrimarySchool Samaj Vadi	8 2
8		Samdhiyala-1	2427	PrimarySchool Samajvadi	11 2
9		Bherai	4185	primarySchool Samajvadi	18 1
10		Rampara-2	3559	HighSchool PrimarySchool Samajvadi	11 14 1
11		Kovaya	4061	PrimarySchool Samaj Vadi	12 2
12		Kathirvadar	1623	PrimarySchool Samajvadi	11 2

Annexure-6

Details of River / Dam Affected Villages

Sr.No	RIVER	DEM	TALUKA NAME	Water logging villages	Mamlatdar Office PhonNo
1	Shetrunji	Khodiyar Dem	Dhari	Ambardi Padargadh Bhath Dhari Paldi	02797-225015 PSI-02797225033
			Amreli	Sarbhada Medi Tarvda Babapur Vankiya Gavadka Fatepur Vitthalpur MandavadaNana GorakhavalaNana GorakhavalaMota Pithvajal	02797-223225 PSI-02792223198
2			Bagasara	Halaria Hulariya	02796-222194
			Liliya	kankot Aamba Krakach Bavadi Bavada Ingorala Shedhavadar Lonka Lonki	02793-236538
			SavarKundla	JunaSavar Khalpar Aakolda Mekada Fifad Ghoba Borala khorada pipardi padargad halriya hulriya	02845-224200 PSI-02845242599
2	Sataldi	Munjiyasar	Bagasara	Bagasara	02796-222194

		Dem		Jethiyavadar Jamka Sanadiya	
			Amreli	Timbla Babapur Mandava	02792-223225
3	Sheel	Sheldedumal	Dhari	Nana Samdhiyala Ditla	02797-225015
			SavarKundla	Hathasani Nana Samdhiyala Karjada Simran Khambhadiya	02845-224200
4	Dhatar	Dhatarvadi-1	Rajula	Kovaya Navi Mandardi Juni Mandardi Hod Nava / Juna Zapodar Uchaiya Dharanoneess Rampara Hindorna Dhariesvar Jhampodar Vad Zapodar	02794-222013
			Jafrabad	Lothpur	02794-245436
5	Dhatar	Dhatarvadi-2	Rajula	NaniKhakhbayKh akhbayHindorna Vad Chhatdiya Dharness UchaiyaR ampara	02794-222013
			Jafrabad	Lothpur	02794-245436
6	Survo Survo	SurvodemSak rolidem	Vadiya- Kukavav	Vadiya HanumaanKhijadiya	02796-273388

Annexure-7

Details of Industries

Amreli district is industrially backward area. There are some small industries like oil mills spread over the district. Gem cutting and polishing industries are located in the Bagasara taluka. Savarkundla taluka is famous for its weighing materials and machines all over Gujarat. Fisheries are rendering a part to districts credit in Rajula and Jafrabad taluka. Amreli has 6 GIDC (Gujarat Industrial Development Centres) industrial estates of State Government and 1 from District Panchayat. District has 4822 Small Scale Industries and 5 Medium Scale Industries.

Economy of Amreli depends upon agriculture. Diamond industry is developed well here. In Bagasara gold plating units and in Savarkundla Weighing machine for diamond are famous. Pipavav, Jafrabad and Victor ports are in the district. Agro-based industries are well developed in the district.

There are major industries in the district:

Ultra Tech Cement Co. Ltd., Kovaya, Tal: Rajula. Narmada Cement Co. Ltd. Tal. Jafrabad. Metadist Co. Ltd., Tal. Rajula. Dharamshi Morarji Chemicals Ltd. Zar, Tal. Dhari. GHCL Ltd., Rajula, Jafrabad

List of Major Accident Hazard (MAH) Industries of the district :

Sr. No.	Name of the Factory	Category	Haz. Chemical	Address	Contact Person
01	YOUR CHOICE	MAH	LPG GAS	R. SERVAY NO. 140/PAIKEE 01, VILL. SALADI, LILIA, AMRELI	Rakesh Singh Mo. 7900287900
02	AEGIS VOPAK TERMINALS LTD.	MAH	LPG GAS (ABC CHEM.)	GUJARAT PIPAVAV PORT AT. UCHCHAIYA. TAL. RAJULA	Pragnesh Vala Mo. 9228884222
3	AEGIS VOPAK TERMINALS LTD.	MAH	LPG GAS	PLOT AGEIS, V,W,X,Y,& Z GUJARAT PIPAVAV PORT UCHHAIYA	Pragnesh Vala Mo. 9228884222
4	S.H.V. ENERGY PVT. LTD.	MAH	LPG GAS	PLOT NO. 12 GIDC BABRA, TAL. BABRA	KRUNALBHAI MO. 8460235359
5	IMC LIMITED	MAH	POL Product ABC Flamable (Neptha, Disel)	AT APM TERMINALS, INSIDE GUJARAT PIPAVAV PORT, RAJULA	RAMANLAL MO. 9408464798

Details of other Factory of Amreli District.

Sr. No.	Name of the Factory	Distance from Amreli (km)
01	Ultratech Cement Limited, Village :Kovaya, Rajula	85
02	Bharat Shell Ltd. (GPPL)V:Uchhaiya,Rajula	75
03	SHV Energy North-West(I)Ltd. (Babra filling plant)Babra	35
04	Shripati Chemical, Port Albert Victor,Rajula	85
05	Guj.State Co-op.Marketting Fad. Ltd. Savarkundla Road	10

Sr. No.	Name of the Factory	Name of village within 3 km	Population	Name of village within 5 km	Population	Total Population
01	Larsen & Toubro Limited, Guj.Cement Works Village: Kovaya, Rajula	Kovaya Inside the factory L&T-GCW Colony Bhankodar	1200 400 1500 900	Kovaya Bhankodar Varahswaroop Wand Lotpur Bherai Rampara Shiyalbet Uchhaiya	1200 900 About 4000 About 1000 About 2500	
02	Bharat Shell Ltd. (GPPL) Village: Uchhaiya Rajula	Rampara Shiyalbet	About 4000 About 1000	Rampara Shiyalbet GPPL Port & Colony Bherai Uchhaiya	About 4000 About 1000 About 400 About 5000 About 2500	
03	SHV Energy North-West(I) Ltd. (Babra filling plant) Babra	Babra Inside the factory	15000-20000 15	Babra Dared Barwada Galkotdi	15000-20000 1000 900 1500	22000
04	Guj. State Co-op. Marketting Fad. Ltd. Savarkundla Road	Inside the factory				

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS / GASES AND TREATMENT OF AFFECTED PERSONS :-

Sr. No.	Gases/ chemicals	Health Hazard	Treatment
1	Ammonia (NH ₃)	Upper Respiratory track Irritation/ CNS affected causing spasm corrialperforation	EmergencyTreatment: Wash eye with 0.5 to 1% alum. SOS ophthalmologist. Skin to be washed with 5% citric/ acetic/ salicylic acid. Inhale with warmH ₂ O vapour& 10% solution of menthol in chloroform. Drink milk (warm).1% solution of atropine in case of asphyxia.
2	LPG	LPG can affect the body if it isinhaledorifitcomesin contact with eyes or skin Effects of Exposure/ Symptoms: Overexposure to LPG can cause light headache and drowsiness. Greaterexposuremayalsocaus e unconsciousness. Contactwiththeliquidmayalso cause frostbites and irritation. No chronic systematic toxicological effectshavebeenreported from industrial exposure.	EmergencyTreatment: Eye-exposure: - Flush the eyes immediately with large amounts of water (not hot); get medical attention. Skin-exposure: - Flush the skin immediately with large amounts of water (not hot); get medical attention Breathing: - Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Keep the affected person warm and at rest; Perform artificial respiration, if necessary. Get medical attention.
3	Chlorine Bromine	can affect the body if it is inhaled or if it comes in contact with eyes or skin. Effects of Exposure/ Symptoms: Cause eye irritation, sneezing, copioussalivation, general exictment, restlessness,.Highconcentrati on causes respiratory distress and violent coughing, oftenwith retching. Death may rsslut fromsuffocation.	Emergency Treatment: Eye-exposure: - Flush the eyes immediately with largeamountsofwater(nohtot).Put2-4dropsof of 0.5% Pontokein or Benoxinate (Novesin) in the eyes. Get medical attention. Skin-exposure:-Flushtheskinimmediately with largeamountsofwater(nohtot);againwashwith the sodium bicarbonate solution; get medical attention Breathing:-Movetheexposedpersontofreshair atonce.Getinhaledacottoncontaining2-4drops of ethanol/ ether. Get medical attention.

Annexure-8

Ports & Fisheries

Out of 1600 Kms Length of Coastal line of Gujarat the coastal belt of Amreli District is blessed with 18 Notical Miles extending from Patava village in the south to Dhari Bander village in west. There are 4 ports in the Amreli District. Viz. Pipavav, Jafrabad, Port Alburt victor, Pipavav, & Port Alburt, are Cargo ports and Jafrabad, & Chancha Bander, are fisheries ports.

Jafrabad Port:-

LOCATION:

Latitude: 20° 51' 56" N

Longitude: 71° 21' 50" E

Along is the largest ship recycling yard in the Jafrabad is an all-weather direct berthing port for small ocean-going vessels. It is situated in the Gulf of Cambay on the south-west coast of Saurashtra, inside the Jafrabad Creek on the West Coast of India.

Road and Rail network:

Jafrabad is connected by NH 8E at 20 kms. The broad gauge railway line is available at Rajula which is 22 kms away from the port. Nearest airport is at Diu, which is 75 kms, away from Jafrabad.

Communication with Steamers:

There is a VHF set installed in the Port having 20 to 25 mile range. Channel no. 16 is open during office hours (1030 hrs. to 1830 hrs.) on working days.

Charts:

Admiralty 1979

Indian Naval

Hydrographic 2034

Anchorage

A good anchorage in fine weather may be obtained at a distance of 2.5 kms from shore, at a draft of 14 m.

Pilotage

Not necessary as small vessels berth directly at the new clinker jetty. However, local guides are provided on request.

Marine Features

MHWS- 2.88m

MHWN - 2.20m

MLWS- 1.50m

MLWN- 0.90m

Navigational Aids:

There are three navigation towers situated at the Port. Two towers are situated at Piplikantha on northern bank for smooth berthing on the clinker jetty. The front tower has a fixed red light, while the rear tower has a fixed white light. One tower, with a fixed red light, is situated on the western bank at the breakwater end.

Port Infrastructure and Facilities:

- Berthing facilities:

- i) New Clinker Jetty for small coastal steamers, with a working length of 211 m. and 4 m. draft.

- Small coastal steamers berth at the new clinker jetty for export of Clinker and jetty for export of Coal and Coke on account of M/s Narmada Cement Co. Ltd., Jafrabad (Subsidiary of M/s Ultra Tech Cement Co. Ltd.)

- ii) RCC Jetty for sailing vessel traffic, with a length of 45 m. and a draft of 1 m.

- iii) One fish-loading wharf for fishing activities, with a length of 400 m. with suitable draught.

- iv) Three landings slopes, with a length of 30 m. and 0.30 m. draft for passenger and small boats.

- Cargo handling equipment:

- M/s Narmada Cement Co. Ltd., has been taken over by M/s Ultra Tech Cement Co. Ltd. to load Clinker through use of their own conveyor belt system which has a speed of 600 MT per hour. They discharge coal by their own cranes and the average discharge is about 9,000 to 10,000 MT per day.

- Warehousing and storage facilities:

- There are seven godowns available, with an area of 1,310 sq. mtrs. They have a storage capacity of 2,500 MT. Sufficient open space is available.

- Private bunkering and ship stores are available.

Supplies

Private water tankers are available for water supply.

Harbour Structures

- RCC Jetty for loading Clinkers (near Clinker Jetty): length - 211 m permissible draft - 4 m Loading is done mechanically by conveyor belt.
- RCC Jetty for loading salt and miscellaneous cargo: length - 45m
- Slope for cargo vessel: length - 30m
- Fish-landing wharf: length - 450m

Commodities Handled

Import: Coal, Coke Export

:

Clinker, Salt

Monsoon Period

May 15 to September 14.

Contact Detail:

The Port Officer,

Gujarat Maritime Board,

Jafrabad - 365 540.

Tel: (O) 02794-245165

Telefax: 02794-245165 - E-mail: pojfd@rediffmail.com

Ports safety procedures

It is the policy of APM Terminals to conduct its activities in a manner that protects the health and safety of its employees and that the actions of the company and its employees do not harm the health and safety of others.

APM Terminals is committed to the protection and conservation of the environment and places high priority on environmental consideration in managing its business.

Annexure-9

Rain fall Data of Amreli District :

Sr No.	Taluka	2015 In m/m	2016 In m/m	2017 In m/m	2018 In m/m	2019 In m/m	2020 In m/m	2021 In m/m	2022 In m/m	2023 In m/m	2024 In m/m	2025 In m/m
1	AMRELI	724	687	628	410	983	1071	823	817	941	857	752
2	LILIYA	501	845	489	407	805	1148	862	666	588	816	667
3	LATHI	729	746	670	318	916	999	458	650	712	604	522
4	BABRA	501	587	654	332	913	621	779	879	723	985	781
5	VADIYA	845	600	789	615	835	1185	798	970	1050	1440	1079
6	BAGASARA	1190	646	633	455	940	1390	809	695	862	1203	699
7	DHARI	1103	606	345	293	745	762	574	546	586	647	529
8	KHAMBHA	709	603	524	467	1001	1338	670	749	850	936	817
9	S.KUNDLA	643	595	502	446	915	1095	728	819	490	674	933
10	RAJULA	850	933	780	789	1195	1505	910	608	729	798	1289
11	JAFARABAD	791	970	634	959	665	1289	632	359	485	562	857

nnexure-10**List of Government Hospitals**

Sr. No.	Taluka	Name of CHCs	Name of PHCs	Phone No.
1	AMRELI	General Civil Hospital	Jaliya, Chital, Motaankadiya, Vakiya,	02792-222587
2	LILIYA	Liliya CHC	Krankach, Gundarn,	02793-236575
3	LATHI	Lathi CHC	Matirala, Ansodar, Chavand	02793-250566
4	BABARA	Babara CHC	Kotadapitha, Mota devaliya, Khambhala,	02791-233466
5	VADIYA	Vadiya CHC, KukavavCHC	Anida, Devgam,	02796-222013 02796-273044
6	BAGASARA	Bagasara CHC	Juna Haliyad, Mavjinjava	02796-222013
7	DHARI	Dhari CHC	Gopal gram,Dalkhaniya, Jira, Bhader,	02797-221114
8	KHAMBHA	Khambha CHC	Khadadhar, Mota samthiyala, Dedan, Tataniya	02797-260543
9	S.KUNDLA	S.Kundla CHC	Jira,Vijapadi,Vanda,Junasavar, Ambaradi, MotaJinjuda	02845-242604
10	RAJULA	Rajula CHC	Dungar, Vavera,Bherai,	02794-222033
11	JAFARABAD	Jafarabad CHC	Babrkot, Nageshri,Timbi	02794-246396

Annexure-11

List of Private Hospitals

Sr.No	Hospitals	Contact No
1	Shantabaa Gajera Hospital-Amreli	02792-223416
2	Sudarshan Hospital-Amreli	02792-231901
3	Doctor House-Amreli	9825235144
4	Shriji Hospital-Amreli	02792-221096
5	Shiv Sakti Hospital-Amreli	02792-225250
6	Dave Hospital-Amreli	02792-225250
7	Aastha Hospital-Amreli	02792-225840
8	Gunatit Hospital-Amreli	02792-223036
9	Hari Krishana Hospital-Amreli	02792-223584
10	Seva Bharti Hospital-Amreli	02792-223310
11	Madhavan Hospital-Amreli	9426223811
12	Vijay Parekh Hospital-Savarkundla	02845-242718
14	Madhav Hospital-Amreli	02792-228432
15	Sojitra Hospital-Amreli	02792-233685
16	Gajera Hospital-Amreli	9426208254
17	Madhuram Hospital-S.Kundla	02845-242718
18	Reiyani Hospital-S.Kundla	02845-222345
19	Dhodkiya Hospital-S.Kundla	02845-224332
20	Raychhdha Hospital-S.Kundla	02845-224555
21	Varun Hospital-S.Kundla	9426999700
22	Danel Hospital-Damnagar	9879534229
23	Sanjivni Hospital-Rajula	9878055455
24	P.P.Muchadiya Hospital-Rajula	02794-222378/220678
25	Tavar Hospital-Jafrabad	02794-225425
26	Isvar Hospital-Bagasara	02796-221005 9426243318
27	Kamaliya Hospital- Bagasara	02796-222263 9898773809

Annexure-12

List of NGOs/ CBOs

Sr No.	Name of Organization	Address	Contact Person	Mobile No
1	Brahmyuva Sangathan	Near Railway Station, Dhari	Riddhesh B. Joshi	9712802244
2	B.A.P.S. Swami nanarayana Sanstha	Yogiji Maharaj Street, Dhari	Jitubhai Joshi	02797-221209
3	Jaher Aarogya Samitee, District Panchayat, Amreli	Yash Medical Store, Vadia	Dharmendra B. Pansuriya	98790 26563
4	Swaminanarayana Mandir Trust, Bagasara	Bagasara	Sadhu Laxmiprasad Swami	9099997251/52
5	Shri Shantidham Seva Sansthan, Lathi	Ramnath Society, Lathi	M.R. Trivedi Trustee	
6	Active Smile Youth, Rajula	Bherai Road, Ghanshyam Nagar, Rajula	Kanojiya Javed Rahimbhai	94080 00092
7	Mehulkumar K. Joshi	Yoginagar, Dhari	Mehulkumar K. Joshi	99242 18933
8	Joshi Hiteshkumar Kantilal	Nalanda Society, Near J.K. Petrol Pump, Dhari	Joshi Hiteshkumar Kantilal	99740 64300
9	Jivdaya Parivar, Babra	Babra	Maulibhai S. Teraiya	95379 61667
10	Kuldeepbhai Basiya	Darbargadh, At: Chamardi	Kuldeepbhai Basiya	98250 94384
11	Ansuya Xudha Trust, Damnagar	Damnagar	Narola Jayantibhai Balabhai	94249 85551
12	Shree Shiv Darbarbar Aashram Gauseva Trust	Savarkundla	Khuman Bhaves hbhai B.	
13	Satvara Samaj, Bagasara	Near Govt. Hospital, Bagasara	Vitthalbhai Chauhan	94282 61419
14	Shree Ramyuva Sangthan	Muldas Bapuni Jagya, Near Tower, Amreli	Hiren bhai Rathod	94287 95944
15	Lohana Samaj, Bagasara	Near Mahajan Vanda, Amreli Road, Bagasara	Bhikhubhai L. Sejpal	94269 38580
16	Maruti Group, Rajula	Pravinbhai Vaghela	Ambedkar Society, Rajula	99242 39451
17	Parth Group, Rajula	Dhakhdha Kanubhai L.	Near Kohinoor Hotel, Rajula	99785 19311
18	Vishva Hindu Parishad	B-44, Avadh Residency, Chittal Road, Amreli	Dudhat Hasmuk hbhai S.	94263 16776
19	Shravan Seva Prasad Kendra, Amreli	Postal Society, Chittal Road, Amreli	Agravat Bhikhalal Nandlal	94088 47434

20	Aman setu Education Walfare Charitable Trust, Amreli	Daulum Maheboobiyah, Pratappara Road, Amreli	Saiyad Shakil Ahmaad R.	90333 38536
21	Lalji Dadano Vadlo			
22	Harihar Trust, Amreli	Near Nana Bus stand, Amreli		
23	Lohana Samaj. Babra	Babra		
24	Gayatri Mndir, Damnagar	Damnagar		
25	Dan bapuni Jagya, Chalala	Chalala		
26	Koli Samaj, Jafrabad	Jafrabad		
27	Ram Roti Ashram, Kunkavav	Kunkavav		
28	Sarahi Youth Club, Amreli	Avadh Residency, Chital Road, Amreli	Tushar Joshi	94272 18759
29	Kanji Bapuni Vadi, Dhari	Khambha Road, Virpur	N.P. Sheladiya	75677 60185
30	Shree Siddhi Vinayak Mahila Utkarsh Trust, Amreli	Maninagar, Amreli	Rathva Rekhaben N.	98981 59909
31	Sankalp Gruop of Amreli	Gajerapara, Amreli	Sandipbhai Dhanani	82381 80609
32	Parivartan Trust, Amreli	Gajerapara, Amreli	Sandipbhai Pandya	9978966607
33	Balmukund Caterers, Amreli	Amreli	Pravinbhai Dhanani	98258 76692
34	Manav Mandir Ashram, Savarkundla	Hathsani Road, Savarkundla	Bhakriram Bapu	87587 52378
35	Kabir Tekri Ashram,	Savarkundla	Narayan Das Saheb	89795 66919
36	Jalaram Mandir, Savarkundla	Sanghediya Bajar, Savarkundla	Jasabhai Sariya	94086 53535
37	Young Sports Club, Chalala	Chalala, Ta. Dhari	Bicchubhai Mala	9925933450
38	Daudi Vhora Jamat, Amreli	Navi Voravad, Vhora Masjid, Amreli	Salimbhai Munshi	98244 72911
39	Amansetu Edu. Walfare Charitable Trust	Daoolulum, Pratappara Road, Amreli	Saiyad Sakil Ahmad	90333 38536
40	Amreli Jilla Sunni Sandhi Muslim Vikas Trust	Sandhi Society, Amreli	Dilubhai N. Juneja	9427025876
41	Ahmadi Trust	Babara	Ashrafbhai Saiyad	94269 37313
42	Faizan Molaali Group	Babra	Rahimbhai Saiyad	97147 44042
43	Samast Brahma Samaj Gujarat (Rajya Kaxa)	Amreli City	Siddharth Thakar	98797 61561

Annexue-13

List of Resources Available with Government

DEOC:-

Sr.No.	Name of Resources	Number of Resources
1	Life Bouya	12
2	Life Jacket	6
3	Ropes (200 ft.)	6
4	Ropes (100 ft.)	3
5	Generator	0
6	Tree Cutter	2

UP-SCALING OF AAPDA MITRA SCHEME under EER Kit at DEOC

Items for Emergency Essential Resource Reserve (EERR) at District Level

Sl. No.	Items	Quantity
1	Personal Floatation Device (Life Jacket made of polyurethane foam)	6
2	Torch or emergency light (Solar enabled)	12
3	Safety gloves (Canvas/leather)	12 pairs
4	30 mtrs 10/11 mm BOB Nylon rope	6
5	Lifebuoys	12
6	Oars & Rowlocks	3 pairs
7	Paddles	18
8	Anchors	4
9	Galvanized metal bucket or bailer	4
10	Outboard Motor Minimum 30 HP	2
11	DCP Fire Extinguisher	4
12	Emergency Spot light with minimum 12 hours run time	3
13	Tool kit (Colt cutter, wire cutter, Pliers, Screw driver set)	3
14	Axe/hatchet 3kg	3
15	Fibreglass Backboard Stretcher	6
16	Radio Walkie sets 5 watt	6
17	Blankets	12
18	Park pickets	12
19	First Aid Kit	6

20	Twin PrognedGraphel/ Cat Hooks	6
21	Throw Bag	6
22	GUM Boots	12 pairs
23	Safety Goggles	6
24	Safety Helmet (Water rafting)	6
25	GPS sets	4
26	Navigation lights	4
27	Maps, Charts and compass	As required
28	Chain Saw machine	4
29	Camping tent (water resistant) + Mosquito Net	4+4
30	Inflatable Rescue Boat	1

TEOC:-

No.	Name of Taluka Mamlatdar Office	Ring Boya	Article included in each ECRs			Generatos
			LifeJacket	200 ft. Ropes	100 ft. Ropes	
1	Mamlatdar Office – Amreli	40	22	00	01	0
2	Mamlatdar Office – Babra	2	7	00	02	01
3	Mamlatdar Office – Dhari	2	0	00	00	00
4	Mamlatdar Office – Lathi	14	7	00	02	01
5	Mamlatdar Office – Vadiya	10	12	00	03	00
6	Mamlatdar Office – Liliya	11	09	02	00	01
7	Mamlatdar Office – Bagasara	20	3	00	02	00
8	Mamlatdar Office – Khamabha	02	34	00	02	01
9	Mamlatdar Office – Rajula	29	25	00	06	00
10	Mamlatdar Office – SavarKundla	04	4	00	08	01
11	Mamlatdar Office – Jafrabad	07	1	00	02	00

Nagarpalika:-

No	Municipalities Name	Name/Number of Equipments			
		Water Bowser	Mini Fire Tender	Boat	Bullet
1	Nagar Palika -Amreli	2	1	1	1
2	Nagar Palika- Savarkundla	1	1	--	1
3	Nagar Palika - Rajula	1	1	01	1
4	Nagar Palika – Bagasara	1	1	--	1
5	Nagar Palika - Jafrabad	1	1	--	1
6	Nagar Palika-Lathi	1	1	--	--
7	Nagar Palika-Chalala	-	1		
8	Nagar Palika-Babra	-	1		
9	Nagar Palika-Damnagar	-	1	-	-
10	Nagar Palika Dhari	-	-	-	-

Annexure-14

14.1 List of AapdaMitra (Upscalling Aapda Mitra Project)

ક્રમ	આપદામિત્રનું પુરૂ નામ	ગામનું નામ	તાલુકાનું નામ	મોબાઇલ નંબર
૧	૨	૪	૫	૬
૧	વિનુભાઈ ધીરુભાઈ પરમાર	વાંકીય	અમરેલી	9924958862
૨	હિતેશભાઈ દેવજીભાઈ પરમાર	સાજીયાવદાર	અમરેલી	6354942581
૩	પ્રવીણભાઈ ભૂપતભાઈ જાળેરા	જાળિયા	અમરેલી	9904738108
૪	પ્રકાશભાઈ કાળુભાઈ ડાબસરા	જાળિયા	અમરેલી	9727297224
૫	નરેશભાઈ પ્રવીણભાઈ બગડા	ચાંપાથળ	અમરેલી	9824968039
૬	સજયભાઈ ઝીણાભાઈ આપડા	કાઠમાં	અમરેલી	8849836973
૭	દેસાઈ ભાઈલાલ જગજીવનભાઈ	ચિતલ	અમરેલી	૯૪૨૮૦૪૦૭૧૫
૮	વાઘેલા સંજય ગોરધનભાઈ	ચિતલ	અમરેલી	૯૬૮૭૪૮૨૪૯૨
૯	રાનેરા રામજીભાઈ જીવરાજભાઈ	ચિતલ	અમરેલી	૯૮૨૫૭૭૦૫૧૪
૧૦	વ્યાસ કૌશિકકુમાર ગુણવંતભાઈ	ચિતલ	અમરેલી	૯૬૨૪૬૭૫૧૭૫
૧૧	પરમાર શક્તિભાઈ રવજીભાઈ	ચિતલ	અમરેલી	૯૦૧૬૬૯૩૬૦૯
૧૨	મકવાણા રમેશભાઈ વલ્લભભાઈ	ચિતલ	અમરેલી	૯૬૩૮૪૭૦૪૯૦
૧૩	હરિચંદ્રસિંહ કિશોરસિંહ સરવેયા	ચિતલ	અમરેલી	૬૩૫૧૨૭૪૧૦૦
૧૪	વિજયભાઈ ગોરધનભાઈ ધોળકીયા	ચિતલ	અમરેલી	૯૭૨૩૬૬૦૯૫૫
૧૫	કપિલભાઈ પ્રવિણભાઈ જોષી	ચિતલ	અમરેલી	૯૬૦૧૯૦૬૬૦૯
૧૬	આશિષભાઈ કરશનભાઈ બાભણીયા	ચિતલ	અમરેલી	૯૬૮૭૬૦૫૫૦૦
૧૭	બોચીયા હીતેષકુમાર મનુભાઈ	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૯૪૨૮૭૧૧૯૩૦
૧૮	રાહોડ દીપકભાઈ મુળદાસ	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૯૯૭૪૮૭૩૬૪૭
૧૯	કસવાલા કૌશિક કનુભાઈ	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૯૮૨૪૯૫૮૪૬૬
૨૦	સુરેશભાઈ ભરતભાઈ સોલંકી	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૯૬૦૧૯૫૭૬૩૧
૨૧	કિરણભાઈ મગનભાઈ ગોહીલ	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૯૬૦૧૩૬૧૪૪૯
૨૨	વિપુલ ધનજીભાઈ પરમાર	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૬૩૫૩૯૮૬૭૮૭
૨૩	શીરાજ સલીમભાઈ જોખીયા	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૯૯૧૩૮૨૫૫૮૬
૨૪	ભરત નાગજીભાઈ પરમાર	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૯૮૭૯૬૭૧૮૧૦
૨૫	અજય દિનેશભાઈ ચાવડા	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૯૪૦૯૫૦૩૩૩૬

૨૬	સુમિત રામભાઈ મકવાણા	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૮૧૬૦૦૫૪૯૫૯
૨૭	વિશાલ મુકેશભાઈ ચૌધરી	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૮૮૪૯૩૫૨૯૬૨
૨૮	ખુશાલ અશોકભાઈ કંડોળીયા	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૭૫૭૪૦૪૪૩૪૫
૨૯	રાકેશ ગોરધનભાઈ સાકરીયા	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૬૩૧૫૫૪૦૪૧૫
૩૦	અભિષેક અનીલભાઈ જાપડીયા	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૮૩૪૭૩૪૫૭૩૪
૩૧	કીશોરભાઈ બી મેવાડા	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૯૮૯૮૬૮૫૯૩૧
૩૨	હિરેનભાઈ એસ યુડાસમાં	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૮૫૩૦૮૦૮૦૪૦
૩૩	કેતનભાઈ સી નગવાડીયા	અમરેલી શહેર	અમરેલી	૯૯૨૫૫૨૦૩૨૮
૩૪	શૈલેષભાઈ રામભાઈ ડેરવાળીયા	દરેડ	બાબરા	૭૮૭૪૪૩૦૭૮૯
૩૫	કરણભાઈ વિનુભાઈ ડેરવાળીયા	દરેડ	બાબરા	૯૩૧૬૦૬૯૪૭
૩૬	અનકભાઈ દેવાયતભાઈ ગરૈયા	દરેડ	બાબરા	૬૩૫૧૫૨૮૩૪૯
૩૭	અરવિંદભાઈ પાંચાભાઈ મકવાણા	નાની કૂડળ	બાબરા	૯૭૧૨૧૭૬૩૧૮
૩૮	કાનજીભાઈ તળશીભાઈ સોલંકી	નાની કુંડળ	બાબરા	૯૮૭૫૧૬૦૫૯૯
૩૯	સુરેશભાઈ પાંચાભાઈ પરનાળીયા	ખંભાળા	બાબરા	૯૯૨૪૪૫૨૪૮૨
૪૦	વનરાજભાઈ કુરજીભાઈ અજાડીયા	ખંભાળા	બાબરા	૯૦૧૬૬૩૧૪૬૯
૪૧	વાલજીભાઈ દેવશીભાઈ ચૌહાણ	શોરખાણ	બાબરા	૮૧૬૦૩૫૭૩૯૭
૪૨	મુકેશભાઈ પાંચાભાઈ સોલંકી	શોરખાણ	બાબરા	૯૫૭૪૮૭૭૯૪૮
૪૩	વલ્લભભાઈ લાલજીભાઈ સોસા	સુખપુર	બાબરા	૯૯૭૪૦૯૯૭૪૭
૪૪	કાનદાસ મન્જારામભાઈ લશ્કરી	ધરાઇ	બાબરા	૬૩૫૧૧૮૭૬૫૧
૪૫	રાજેશભાઈ વિરજીભાઈ સોલંકી	ખીજડીયા કોટડા	બાબરા	૬૩૫૩૦૯૩૨૩૭
૪૬	શૈલેષભાઈ વાઘજીભાઈ સરવૈયા	કાગદડી	બગસરા	૭૫૭૪૯૬૨૧૬૨
૪૭	રાજેશભાઈ મેહુલભાઈ વાળા	નવીહળિયાદ	બગસરા	૯૬૮૭૪૦૫૯૩૩
૪૮	મહેશભાઈ વિરજીભાઈ જાદવ	માવજીજવા	બગસરા	૯૮૨૫૭૯૧૬૯૯
૪૯	ભરતભાઈ લીંબાભાઈ પાટડીયા	શિલાણા	બગસરા	૭૫૬૭૯૩૮૬૧૦
૫૦	ભાવિનભાઈ દિલીપભાઈ ભટ્ટ	પીઠડીયા	બગસરા	૯૮૨૪૧૭૭૯૯૩
૫૧	પ્રવીણભાઈ જેઠાભાઈ વાળા	પીઠડીયા	બગસરા	૮૩૪૭૩૨૩૧૫૫
૫૨	ભરતભાઈ લાખાભાઈ વાઘેલા	પીઠડીયા	બગસરા	૯૭૧૪૯૨૫૦૬૮
૫૩	જીતેન્દ્રભાઈ કાળુભાઈ જીજ્ઞવાડીયા	પીઠડીયા	બગસરા	૯૬૮૭૫૮૯૪૧૮
૫૪	મુકેશભાઈ હીરાભાઈ દાફડા	માવજીજવા	બગસરા	૮૯૮૦૦૬૨૫૪૦
૫૫	જીતેન્દ્રભાઈ ભીખાભાઈ જાદવ	માવજીજવા	બગસરા	૯૯૨૫૪૨૧૨૩૧
૫૬	શામજીભાઈ રવજીભાઈ જાદવ	માવજીજવા	બગસરા	૯૯૨૫૯૩૦૮૪૦
૫૭	જયસુખભાઈ વાલજીભાઈ જાદવ	માવજીજવા	બગસરા	૯૯૨૫૯૩૦૪૦૧

૫૮	જયસુખભાઈ નાગજીભાઈ જાદવ	માવજીજવા	બગસરા	૯૫૩૭૪૦૧૯૦૬
૫૯	અશ્વિનભાઈ બાબુભાઈ મકવાણા	પાડરશીંગા	લાઠી	8469767543
૬૦	દિપકભાઈ કાંતિભાઈ જોષી	ભાલવાવ	લાઠી	9376733558
૬૧	ઉમેશભાઈ રમેશભાઈ મજેઠીયા	કાંચરડી	લાઠી	9228602934
૬૨	વિષ્ણુદાસ ધનશ્યામદાસ રામાવત	કાંચરડી	લાઠી	9624575609
૬૩	સંજયભાઈ સુરેશભાઈ ભામાણી	ના.નગર	લાઠી	8153006571
૬૪	જયદેવભાઈ મુકેશભાઈ નાગલાણી	ના.નગર	લાઠી	9924374109
૬૫	ભરતભાઈ મધુભાઈ મકવાણા	રામપર	લાઠી	9925588508
૬૬	ધવલભાઈ વાસુરભાઈ ડેર	કરકોલીયા	લાઠી	9106264103
૬૭	ભાવેશભાઈ મનુભાઈ બગડા	મતીરાળા	લાઠી	9662534764
૬૮	સંજયભાઈ હક્કાભાઈ વાઘેલા	ઇંગોરાળા	લાઠી	6351014867
૬૯	કીશોરભાઈ બાબુભાઈ ચારોલા	ઇંગોરાળા	લાઠી	7043895214
૭૦	જયેશભાઈ નાનજીભાઈ હેલૈયા	અકાળા	લાઠી	9913897838
૭૧	મહેશભાઈ નાનજીભાઈ રંગપરા	લાઠી	લાઠી	9913363220
૭૨	મેહુલભાઈ મહેશભાઈ સેજુ	લાઠી	લાઠી	9106055064
૭૩	જગદીશભાઈ ડાયાભાઈ મેવાડા	કેરીયા	લાઠી	8320207541
૭૪	હિતેષ હરજીભાઈ સિંગલ	લાઠી	લાઠી	૮૬૭૧૯૩૪૦૧૮
૭૫	પંકજ હિમતભાઈ ખાંભુ	લાઠી	લાઠી	૯૬૨૪૨૨૦૦૬૨
૭૬	નિતીન મગનભાઈ ગાંગડિયા	લાઠી	લાઠી	૯૯૭૮૪૮૨૧૮૩
૭૭	ભરત હરજીભાઈ ઘાટલીયા	લાઠી	લાઠી	૯૪૨૬૯૮૯૮૫૨
૭૮	મુકેશ વાલજીભાઈ મકવાણા	લાઠી	લાઠી	૯૬૩૮૩૫૫૦૩૮
૭૯	સંજય બાબુભાઈ રંગપરા	લાઠી	લાઠી	૯૫૫૬૧૫૬૦૮૩
૮૦	પરવેજ અનવરભાઈ ગરીબા	લાઠી	લાઠી	૯૯૨૪૯૬૬૧૬૬
૮૧	નિલેષ મનજીભાઈ ગોહિલ	લાઠી	લાઠી	૯૯૭૯૬૬૫૭૮૮
૮૨	જગદિશ દેવજીભાઈ સેજુ	લાઠી	લાઠી	૯૦૯૯૧૭૬૨૮૩
૮૩	સંજય બાબુભાઈ પરમાર	લાઠી	લાઠી	૭૬૮૮૨૭૨૭૩૩
૮૪	ઉમેશ નાગર રાણવા	લાઠી	લાઠી	૭૯૯૦૭૭૨૪૩૫
૮૫	જીગર હિમતભાઈ ધરજીયા	લાઠી	લાઠી	૭૩૮૩૩૦૪૦૭૫
૮૬	મયંકસિંહ ચંદ્રસિંહ ભંડોરીયા	દામનગર	લાઠી	૯૯૨૪૬૭૭૬૦૦
૮૭	મકબુલસિંહ હિંમતસિંહ રાણા	દામનગર	લાઠી	૯૭૨૩૮૩૫૨૩૩
૮૮	હરદેવસિંહ મહેન્દ્રસિંહ વાઘેલા	દામનગર	લાઠી	૯૬૬૨૧૩૨૦૫૦
૮૯	પંકજભાઈ ધીરુભાઈ સોલંકી	દામનગર	લાઠી	૯૯૦૯૪૪૫૨૮૦
૯૦	અમીતભાઈ હિંમતભાઈ હાચડ	દામનગર	લાઠી	૯૯૨૪૭૬૫૪૫૪

૯૧	મનસુખભાઈ બીજલભાઈ મેર	દામનગર	લાઠી	૯૬૨૪૨૯૬૯૧૭
૯૨	ધરમદાસ મસ્તરામભાઈ લશ્કરી	દામનગર	લાઠી	૯૫૩૭૪૪૯૮૩૩
૯૩	અભિષેકભાઈ રમેશભાઈ મહેતા	દામનગર	લાઠી	૯૪૨૬૦૮૫૨૬૧
૯૪	સંજયભાઈ છગનભાઈ ગોહિલ	દામનગર	લાઠી	૯૯૨૫૯૬૫૬૨૫
૯૫	હિતેશભાઈ નરશીભાઈ વનાળીયા	દામનગર	લાઠી	૮૭૫૮૬૧૦૭૨૦
૯૬	નીરવભાઈબાબુભાઈ બાંભાણીયા	મીતીયાળા	જાફરાબાદ	9328415102
૯૭	ચનાભાઈગોવિંદભાઈ સાંખટ	બાબરકોટ	જાફરાબાદ	9904556348
૯૮	મુકેશભાઈબાબુભાઈ સાંખટ	મીતીયાળા	જાફરાબાદ	8347362196
૯૯	ભાવેશભાઈહીમતભાઈ સાંખટ	મીતીયાળા	જાફરાબાદ	8140003954
૧૦૦	રાજુભાઈ રૂડાભાઈ સાંખટ	બાબરકોટ	જાફરાબાદ	8347361159
૧૦૧	સાંખટ અશોકભાઈ નારણભાઈ	મીતીયાળા	જાફરાબાદ	7359586772
૧૦૨	રમેશભાઈ ઉકાભાઈ સાંખટ	લોઠપુર	જાફરાબાદ	8347101776
૧૦૩	રીજવાનસા રહેમાનસા કનોજીયા	છેલણા	જાફરાબાદ	9909188591
૧૦૪	કિરીટભાઈ રમેશભાઈ કણસાગરા	લાસા	ખાંભા	9327107068
૧૦૫	વનરાજભાઈ રમેશભાઈ ગંગલ	તાતણીયા	ખાંભા	7819876701
૧૦૬	કાળુભાઈ ધુધાભાઈ ચૌહાણ	કાતરપરા	ખાંભા	9265320426
૧૦૭	રાવતભાઈ દેસુરભાઈ કામળીયા	ચકરાવા	ખાંભા	7600821076
૧૦૮	વલકુભાઈ કાળુભાઈ રાઠોડ	કંટાળા	ખાંભા	9558565318
૧૦૯	મનજીભાઈ નારણભાઈ સોંદરવા	નવા માલકનેસ	ખાંભા	8347057685
૧૧૦	કિશોરભાઈ મંગાભાઈ મકવાણા	નવા માલકનેસ	ખાંભા	8153805397
૧૧૧	સંજયભાઈ ખોડાભાઈ સરવૈયા	મોટા સમઢિયાળા	ખાંભા	8347950191
૧૧૨	વિપુલકુમાર નાનજીભાઈ માડુ	ભાવરડી	ખાંભા	9023613268
૧૧૩	જીતેશભાઈ કરશનભાઈ કુંઢડીયા	ભાવરડી	ખાંભા	8469370753
૧૧૪	હિતેશભાઈહરગોવિંદભાઈ ગોંડલિયા	બોરાળા	ખાંભા	9725149532
૧૧૫	રાજુભાઈ બાબુભાઈ ચૌહાણ	બોરાળા	ખાંભા	9537604795
૧૧૬	જેન્તિભાઈરામભાઈ મકવાણા	તાલડા	ખાંભા	8128077599
૧૧૭	મેરુભાઈ હાદાભાઈ વણજર	જામકા	ખાંભા	9737678117
૧૧૮	બાલુભાઈ દેગણભાઈ વણજર	સમઢિયાળા - ૦૨	ખાંભા	9714907875
૧૧૯	હરેશભાઈ ધિરુભાઈ ભુકણ	કોઢિયા	ખાંભા	9714378323
૧૨૦	કુમ્મર ઘનશ્યામ બાલુભાઈ	ખાંભા	ખાંભા	૯૯૦૪૪૬૯૩૭૩
૧૨૧	ચાવડા ભુપતભાઈ રામભાઈ	ખાંભા	ખાંભા	૯૯૭૪૯૨૩૮૯૬

૧૨૨	શેખ હસનશા હબીબભાઈ	ખાંભા	ખાંભા	૯૯૧૯૦૧૨૬૯૦
૧૨૩	રાહોડ અરવીંદ રામભાઈ	ખાંભા	ખાંભા	૯૪૨૯૨૨૨૪૬૨
૧૨૪	ધમેશભાઈ ભાણાભાઈ ગઢાદરા	ખાંભા	ખાંભા	૯૦૯૯૪૨૮૯૭૨
૧૨૫	રવૈયા શૈલેષભાઈ હરશદભાઈ	ખાંભા	ખાંભા	૯૪૨૭૨૪૫૬૬૦
૧૨૬	રાહોડ સહદેવ ટેમુભાઈ	ખાંભા	ખાંભા	૮૧૪૦૯૪૦૪૫૧
૧૨૭	કીકર નાગભાઈ દેવકુભાઈ	ખાંભા	ખાંભા	૯૪૨૮૬૨૧૮૮૫
૧૨૮	ભુવા અજયભાઈ રામભાઈ	ખાંભા	ખાંભા	૯૮૨૪૬૧૫૯૪૪
૧૨૯	બાબુભાઈ કાસમભાઈ પરમાર	ખાંભા	ખાંભા	૯૫૭૪૦૫૭૫૧૦
૧૩૦	ભરતભાઈ વાલજીભાઈ રાહોડ	સનાળીયા	લીલીયા મોટા	9773172326
૧૩૧	ધનશ્યામભાઈ પાસાભાઈ ગલસાણીયા	સનાળીયા	લીલીયા મોટા	8160359168
૧૩૨	અકિલશા ઇકબાલશા પઠાણ	બોડીયા	લીલીયા મોટા	7096036326
૧૩૩	ગૌતમભાઈ ગોવિંદભાઈ આંસોદરા	દાડમા	લીલીયા મોટા	9924286718
૧૩૪	મહેશભાઈ મનહરભાઈ દેવમુરારી	હાથીગઢ	લીલીયા મોટા	9714784429
૧૩૫	વાજા અભય કાળુભાઈ	લીલીયા મોટા	લીલીયા મોટા	૮૮૪૯૨૮૯૮૫૨
૧૩૬	દવે જુગલકુમાર સુરેશભાઈ	લીલીયા મોટા	લીલીયા મોટા	૮૪૦૧૨૮૭૧૧૦
૧૩૭	બેલીમ તોફીક રસૂલભાઈ	લીલીયા મોટા	લીલીયા મોટા	૯૬૨૪૬૦૧૨૭૨
૧૩૮	બગડા શૈલેષ ધીરુભાઈ	લીલીયા મોટા	લીલીયા મોટા	૬૩૫૧૦૭૨૫૨૬
૧૩૯	ભટ હરિહર દિપકભાઈ	લીલીયા મોટા	લીલીયા મોટા	૮૪૬૯૪૪૯૨૬૬
૧૪૦	પઠાણ રઉફખાન અયુબખાન	લીલીયા મોટા	લીલીયા મોટા	૯૭૧૪૦૬૭૩૯૪
૧૪૧	ડાભી ધર્મેશકુમાર અરવિંદભાઈ	લીલીયા મોટા	લીલીયા મોટા	૯૯૭૯૪૯૨૩૫૫
૧૪૨	સરેવેયા મોહીન મેહમુબભાઈ	લીલીયા મોટા	લીલીયા મોટા	૯૧૦૪૨૦૬૬૫૧
૧૪૩	બગડા કેતન દિનેશભાઈ	લીલીયા મોટા	લીલીયા મોટા	૮૩૨૦૩૫૯૭૯૫
૧૪૪	ડાભી ગોપાલ ભનુભાઈ	લીલીયા મોટા	લીલીયા મોટા	૬૩૫૨૩૫૬૫૯૯
૧૪૫	લખમણભાઈ જીણાભાઈ ચૌહાણ	ચાંચ બંદર	રાજુલા	902315184
૧૪૬	ઉમેશભાઈ ભીખાભાઈ ધુધરવા	ચાંચ બંદર	રાજુલા	9924156730
૧૪૭	વિક્રમભાઈ બાબુભાઈ મકવાણા	ચાંચ બંદર	રાજુલા	6352738944
૧૪૮	રવજીભાઈ દુદાભાઈ મકવાણા	સમઢીયાળા-૧	રાજુલા	9725741850
૧૪૯	નાગજીભાઈ પરશોતમભાઈ ચૌહાણ	સમઢીયાળા-૧	રાજુલા	8141730941
૧૫૦	ચંદુભાઈ છગનભાઈ બાભણીયા	સમઢીયાળા-૧	રાજુલા	7066678988
૧૫૧	અરવિંદભાઈ હિમતભાઈ સોલંકી	વિસળીયા	રાજુલા	9574301196
૧૫૨	ચન્દ્રેશભાઈ ચોથાભાઈ સાંખટ	પીપાવાવ	રાજુલા	8734059184
૧૫૩	લાલાભાઈ ઉકાભાઈ સોસા	રામપરા-૨	રાજુલા	9428361246

૧૫૪	રાજુભાઈ વેલાભાઈ બાંભણીયા	કથિવદર પર	રાજુલા	8347525265
૧૫૫	વિપુલભાઈ વેલાભાઈ બાંભણીયા	કથિવદર પર	રાજુલા	9624149676
૧૫૬	ભલાભાઈ નાનજીભાઈ બાબરીયા	ચારોડીયા	રાજુલા	9638235245
૧૫૭	રણછોડભાઈ ઉકાભાઈ જોગદિયા	ચારોડીયા	રાજુલા	8238803531
૧૫૮	માવજીભાઈ દુદાભાઈ ખસીયા	ચારોડીયા	રાજુલા	9979416352
૧૫૯	પ્રકાશભાઈ પીઠાભાઈ બાબરીયા	ચારોડીયા	રાજુલા	8128546946
૧૬૦	દિનેશભાઈ ખીમાભાઈ બાબરીયા	ચારોડીયા	રાજુલા	9724490476
૧૬૧	ભરતભાઈ ભગવાનભાઈ સાંખટ	કોટડી	રાજુલા	9574298925
૧૬૨	કિશોરભાઈ ભાણાભાઈ કોટડીયા	કોટડી	રાજુલા	9979270681
૧૬૩	બાલુભાઈ ધુસાભાઈ બાંભણીયા	કોટડી	રાજુલા	9824223905
૧૬૪	લતિફમીયા અબુમીયા બાંભણીયા	કાતર	રાજુલા	8140471002
૧૬૫	લાલજીભાઈ ગોબરભાઈ પરમાર	કાતર	રાજુલા	9662639996
૧૬૬	અફજલભાઈ હસનભાઈ બાંભણીયા	કાતર	રાજુલા	8347353919
૧૬૭	અશોકભાઈ મોહનભાઈ ભાલીયા	વાવેરા	રાજુલા	7698767002
૧૬૮	અશોકભાઈ પાંચાભાઈ સાંખટ	વાવેરા	રાજુલા	9714580750
૧૬૯	દિપકભાઈ હિમંતભાઈ રાહોડ	બાબરીયાધાર	રાજુલા	9998462918
૧૭૦	ભરત હિમંતભાઈ રાહોડ	બાબરીયાધાર	રાજુલા	7227866721
૧૭૧	લાલજીભાઈ નથુભાઈ જિતીયા	બાબરીયાધાર	રાજુલા	9558390845
૧૭૨	મનુભાઈ ભીખાભાઈ ખોરાસીયા	બાબરીયાધાર	રાજુલા	9662346115
૧૭૩	અમીનભાઈ ઈસ્માઈલભાઈ સુમરા	બારપટોળી	રાજુલા	9725282194
૧૭૪	ઈસ્માઈલભાઈ દાદાભાઈ સુમરા	બારપટોળી	રાજુલા	9725282194
૧૭૫	છગનભાઈ રામભાઈ મકવાણા	કોટડી	રાજુલા	9979270681
૧૭૬	હેમરાજભાઈ મગનભાઈ વાઘેલા	માંડળ	રાજુલા	9638235245
૧૭૭	રમેશભાઈ નાથાભાઈ વાળા	માંડળ	રાજુલા	8238803531
૧૭૮	નાજાભાઈ રતાભાઈ વાળા	માંડળ	રાજુલા	8128546946
૧૭૯	કાદરી અલારખભાઈ અબ્દુલભાઈ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૯૮૯૮૩૩૪૯૧૯
૧૮૦	ધાખડા ભાવેશભાઈ ચપુભાઈ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૮૧૪૧૬૪૨૦૨૦
૧૮૧	મોગલ અમીરશા જગડુશા	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૯૭૨૩૭૧૬૦૪૦
૧૮૨	ગુજારીયા ભરતભાઈ પુનાભાઈ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૯૭૨૩૨૮૫૩૬૬
૧૮૩	સોલંકી અજય કાંતીભાઈ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૯૯૨૪૨૧૬૭૦૨
૧૮૪	ચૌહાણ વિજય જીવરાજભાઈ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૭૪૮૭૯૬૧૫૮૦
૧૮૫	ગોહિલ મનોજ જીવણભાઈ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૯૭૧૪૨૧૯૩૯૬
૧૮૬	ગોહિલ દિનેશ વાલજીભાઈ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૭૩૫૯૦૫૪૪૨૧

૧૮૭	કુરેશી રહિમ દાદુભાઈ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૯૬૭૪૫૪૬૨૭૦
૧૮૮	વાઢેર નરેશ ભીખુભાઈ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૯૬૨૪૨૫૧૯૪૨
૧૮૯	જાદવ કનુ સોમાતભાઈ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૭૩૫૯૬૯૩૮૫૬
૧૯૦	ગોહિલ વિજયસિંહ દિલીપસિંહ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૯૬૨૪૧૬૧૬૧૦
૧૯૧	ઝાખરા રાજેશ પ્રવિણભાઈ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૯૯૨૪૭૮૭૫૦૪
૧૯૨	શીયાળ શામજી ડાયાભાઈ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૯૯૦૪૬૪૪૧૦૦
૧૯૩	ધાખડા જીતુ ભોજભાઈ	રાજુલા	રાજુલા	૯૭૨૩૩૪૬૭૨૪
૧૯૪	ખુશાલભાઈ ગીગાભાઈ મારૂ	ડુંગર	રાજુલા	૯૫૭૭૩૬૬૬૪૩
૧૯૫	અશ્વિનભાઈ નરશીભાઈ વાલા	ડુંગર	રાજુલા	૮૧૪૧૩૧૨૧૬૩
૧૯૬	સદામભાઈ રજાકભાઈ ગાહા	ડુંગર	રાજુલા	૯૮૭૯૯૦૬૪૬૪
૧૯૭	સોહિલશા વલીશા પઠાણ	ડુંગર	રાજુલા	૯૯૯૮૩૬૭૧૭૧
૧૯૮	લાલાભાઈ હાજાભાઈ પરમાર	ડુંગર	રાજુલા	૮૧૬૦૩૨૩૩૩૨
૧૯૯	રમેશભાઈ અરજણભાઈ વાળસુર	દોલતી	સાવરકુંડલા	9909330151
૨૦૦	પ્રકાશભાઈ મેઘજીભાઈ વાળસુર	દોલતી	સાવરકુંડલા	8141867775
૨૦૧	પ્રવીણસિંહ કેશુભા જાડેજા	દોલતી	સાવરકુંડલા	9998359610
૨૦૨	જયલુભાઈ દડુભાઈ ખુમાણ	ગાધકડા	સાવરકુંડલા	9016972353
૨૦૩	અશોકભાઈ દડુભાઈ ખુમાણ	ગાધકડા	સાવરકુંડલા	9909191253
૨૦૪	ફિરોજભાઈ હબીબભાઈ બેલીમ	મીતીયાળા	સાવરકુંડલા	6351080100
૨૦૫	મહિપતસિંહ મનુભાઈ ધાખડા	રામગઢ	સાવરકુંડલા	9824586348
૨૦૬	ઓમકારભાઈ રમેશભાઈ બારડ	વંડા	સાવરકુંડલા	8980169561
૨૦૭	રમેશભાઈ માણસુરભાઈ બગડા	વાંશીયાળી	સાવરકુંડલા	9974929283
૨૦૮	વિનોદભાઈ મંગાભાઈ બગડા	વાંશીયાળી	સાવરકુંડલા	9714693921
૨૦૯	નીલેશભાઈ કાળુભાઈ બગડા	વાંશીયાળી	સાવરકુંડલા	9724002822
૨૧૦	મનસુખભાઈ રાઘવભાઈ બગડા	વાંશીયાળી	સાવરકુંડલા	9825885818
૨૧૧	મેહુલભાઈ દુદાભાઈ બામ્બા	નાળ	સાવરકુંડલા	9537851690
૨૧૨	વિશાલ પી વ્યાસ	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૯૭૨૪૦૦૧૪૦૦
૨૧૩	પ્રદિપ એ બગડા	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૯૯૧૩૨૬૦૬૮૮
૨૧૪	નરેશ કે સલખના	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૯૪૨૭૨૭૦૮૧૬
૨૧૫	સાહિર જાદવ	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૮૩૦૬૭૯૭૨૯૭
૨૧૬	કિરણ એચ સોલંકી	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૮૪૬૦૭૯૭૨૧૯
૨૧૭	શબિર આર હિંગોરા	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૯૬૬૨૪૩૭૦૬૮
૨૧૮	હિરેન બી દાફડા	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૮૦૦૦૩૩૯૩૧૧
૨૧૯	નીતિન વી વાળા	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૮૭૫૮૬૫૩૦૯૪

૨૨૦	સુરેશ જે સોલંકી	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૮૭૫૮૫૦૬૬૮૬
૨૨૧	કુરેશ આઈ હુનાની	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૯૮૨૪૫૮૩૫૮૭
૨૨૨	રાહુલ જે રાહોડ	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૭૬૦૦૨૨૦૯૩૦
૨૨૩	મહમદ યુ પરમાર	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૯૯૦૪૮૪૨૦૮૭
૨૨૪	રાજેશ બી પરમાર	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૭૫૬૭૧૬૨૭૪૯
૨૨૫	જીતેન્દ્ર કે પરમાર	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૯૭૩૭૭૪૦૧૭૪
૨૨૬	મહેન્દ્ર એ જોશી	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૯૭૨૩૭૪૪૯૦૨
૨૨૭	ઇમરાન આર ચૌહાણ	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૯૮૨૪૬૭૪૫૮૧
૨૨૮	ધર્મેશ સી રાહોડ	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૯૮૨૪૯૦૪૮૦૫
૨૨૯	આકાશ એ બગડા	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૮૦૦૦૩૮૪૮૬૫
૨૩૦	મુનવરખાંન પઠાણ	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૭૦૯૬૨૧૭૧૦૩
૨૩૧	જીઝેશ આર મણિયાર	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૯૪૨૮૬૨૦૧૦૩
૨૩૨	ભરત કે મકવાણા	સાવરકુંડલા	સાવરકુંડલા	૯૪૨૮૭૧૦૯૯૧
૨૩૩	ભનુભાઈ ભીખાભાઈ ટોળીયા	અરજણસુખ	કુંકાવાવ-વડીયા	9427022678
૨૩૪	મેઘાભાઈ મછાભાઈ ટોળીયા	અરજણસુખ	કુંકાવાવ-વડીયા	7359260297
૨૩૫	વેલજીભાઈ દેવશીભાઈ ટોળીયા	અરજણસુખ	કુંકાવાવ-વડીયા	9328464569
૨૩૬	રતીલાલ ધનજીભાઈ રાખસીયા	અરજણસુખ	કુંકાવાવ-વડીયા	9925678185
૨૩૭	દિનેશભાઈ વાલજીભાઈ રાહોડ	રામપુર	કુંકાવાવ-વડીયા	8980538935
૨૩૮	અવિનાશ બટ્ટકભાઈ ટીલાવત	રામપુર	કુંકાવાવ-વડીયા	9624029936
૨૩૯	ભદ્રેશ રાજેન્દ્રકુમાર ટીલાવત	રામપુર	કુંકાવાવ-વડીયા	8511800188
૨૪૦	ગોરધનભાઈ મેઘજીભાઈ રાહોડ	રામપુર	કુંકાવાવ-વડીયા	8000885785
૨૪૧	અશોકભાઈ જીલુભાઈ ડેર	જીથુડી	કુંકાવાવ-વડીયા	9925332527
૨૪૨	મધુભાઈ બાવાભાઈ ડાભી	દેવગામ	કુંકાવાવ-વડીયા	9725808947
૨૪૩	મુકેશભાઈ મંગાભાઈ ચાવડા	બાભણીયા	કુંકાવાવ-વડીયા	9316822963
૨૪૪	જયસુખભાઈ વાલાભાઈ પરમાર	કણેર	ધારી	8128276919
૨૪૫	ઉમેદભાઈ કાળુભાઈ વાળા	કુબડા	ધારી	9924710027
૨૪૬	મગનભાઈ વિનુભાઈ ઉનાવા	છતડિયા	ધારી	9586892912
૨૪૭	ચંદ્રેશભાઈ ધુસાભાઈ સાથળા	જળજીવડી	ધારી	6352059376
૨૪૮	મયુરભાઈ દીલુભાઈ વાળા	ડાભાળી	ધારી	9909523261
૨૪૯	સાદુળભાઈ આપાભાઈ વાળા	ડાભાળી	ધારી	9879860261
૨૫૦	નિલેષભાઈ મનસુખભાઈ ગોહેલ	મોણવેલ	ધારી	9099561347
૨૫૧	મેહુલભાઈ લાલજીભાઈ સોલંકી	લાખાપાદર	ધારી	9924872384
૨૫૨	ચંદ્રેશભાઈ ધુસાભાઈ સાથળા	જળજીવડી	ધારી	6352059376
૨૫૩	રાહોડ સુરેશ પ્રેમજીભાઈ	ચલાલા	ધારી	૯૭૧૨૦૯૦૧૪૯

૨૫૪	રાઠોડ જયસુખ ગોવિંદભાઈ	ચલાલા	ધારી	૮૧૪૦૭૯૯૦૮૪
૨૫૫	સીસણાદા અશ્વિન હીમતભાઈ	ચલાલા	ધારી	૯૦૯૯૩૬૧૦૬૯
૨૫૬	તરાડ વિપુલ કડવાભાઈ	ચલાલા	ધારી	૮૩૪૭૭૫૯૭૦૪
૨૫૭	દાફડા બીપીન નરેશભાઈ	ચલાલા	ધારી	૯૯૭૪૩૮૭૩૪૯
૨૫૮	ગોસાઈ મુકેશ અશોકભાઈ	ચલાલા	ધારી	૯૬૬૨૦૮૩૦૪૧
૨૫૯	જોરાણા ભીખુ વાલીમામદભાઈ	ચલાલા	ધારી	૯૭૨૬૭૬૦૩૦૭
૨૬૦	નાડ અનવર પીરમામદ	ચલાલા	ધારી	૮૧૨૮૭૪૫૭૫૪
૨૬૧	રફાઈ મહમદશા દાદાશા	ચલાલા	ધારી	૯૭૨૫૫૩૨૨૦૪
૨૬૨	દાફડા અમશીભાઈ ગોવાભાઈ	ચલાલા	ધારી	૯૦૩૩૨૨૯૨૪૪
૨૬૩	નાડ ગુલાબ પીરમામદ	ચલાલા	ધારી	૯૬૩૮૪૬૯૬૧૬
૨૬૪	ભગત રવીન્દ્ર બાવકુભાઈ	ચલાલા	ધારી	૯૪૨૬૧૨૬૫૦૯
૨૬૫	તેરૈયા હરગોવિંદ મોહનભાઈ	ચલાલા	ધારી	૯૭૧૪૪૩૯૦૮૪
૨૬૬	હરદેવભાઈ વિજયભાઈ દવે	ધારી	ધારી	૯૮૭૯૧૯૫૪૯૧
૨૬૭	શેખ રસુલભાઈ દાહુદખા	ધારી	ધારી	૯૭૨૭૨૧૭૭૪૦
૨૬૮	જેઠવા સંજયભાઈ મગનભાઈ	ધારી	ધારી	૯૪૨૯૩૩૬૦૪૦
૨૬૯	શેખ સલીમભાઈ સતારભાઈ	ધારી	ધારી	૯૫૭૪૭૧૪૧૧૪
૨૭૦	પુરોહિત જીએશકુમાર ભરતભાઈ	ધારી	ધારી	૮૩૪૭૬૯૪૯૯૫
૨૭૧	બાબુભાઈ અરજણભાઈ રાઠોડ	ધારી	ધારી	૯૯૭૯૯૧૬૬૨૨
૨૭૨	રમેશભાઈ ગોવિંદભાઈ પરમાર	ધારી	ધારી	૯૯૨૫૯૯૫૭૦૧
૨૭૩	અમરૂભાઈ દાદાભાઈ વાળા	વડિયા	વડિયા	૯૯૭૯૦૯૧૪૧૫
૨૭૪	મહેશભાઈ રવજીભાઈ રાવરાણી	વડિયા	વડિયા	૭૮૭૪૬૦૫૪૫૮
૨૭૫	પ્રકાશભાઈ દેવજીભાઈ ચુડાસમા	વડિયા	વડિયા	૯૮૭૯૬૨૯૫૧૦
૨૭૬	રવજીભાઈ છનાભાઈ દાફડા	વડિયા	વડિયા	૯૦૯૯૨૦૬૨૫૨
૨૭૭	કુલદીપભાઈ સી કુવારદા	વડિયા	વડિયા	૯૯૨૫૯૪૪૦૯૭
૨૭૮	અલ્પેશકુમાર રવજીભાઈ મકવાણા	વડિયા	વડિયા	૬૩૫૩૫૬૩૫૯૯
૨૭૯	મેરામભાઈ અરજણભાઈ ભેડા	વડિયા	વડિયા	૯૨૭૭૫૦૧૮૬૧
૨૮૦	રમેશભાઈ જીવણભાઈ મકવાણા	વડિયા	વડિયા	૮૪૦૮૧૦૧૧૬૨
૨૮૧	ભરતભાઈ ચંદુભાઈ રાઠોડ	વડિયા	વડિયા	૯૩૧૬૫૬૪૦૦૭
૨૮૨	અફજલભાઈ ભીખુભાઈ કુરેશી	વડિયા	વડિયા	૯૬૮૭૫૯૭૮૬૩
૨૮૩	ચૌહાણ રાજુભાઈ ભીખાભાઈ	કુકાવાવ	વડિયા	૯૭૧૨૪૬૬૪૦૩
૨૮૪	મેટાળીયા સાગરકુમાર હર્ષદભાઈ	કુકાવાવ	વડિયા	૯૬૬૪૬૯૨૬૬૫
૨૮૫	જુની જોગેશસિંહ દિલીપસિંહ	કુકાવાવ	વડિયા	૮૫૧૧૭૮૪૬૧૦
૨૮૬	મનીષકુમાર મથુરદાસ જોબનપુત્રા	કુકાવાવ	વડિયા	૯૮૭૯૧૨૧૪૪૦
૨૮૭	મેઘનાથ પ્રદીપગીરી હરેશગીરી	કુકાવાવ	વડિયા	૯૭૨૧૪૬૬૬૭૬

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14.2 List of Yuva Aapda Mitra (YAMS-2025-26)

Sn. No.	AAPDA MITRA NAME	ADDRESS WITH PIN	CONTACT NO.	Volunteers of NSS/NCC/MYB
1	PARMAR DIVYA KANJIBHAI	SAVARKUNDLA - 364515	9909191274	NSS
2	VARU NAMRATA GOVINDBHAI	DEDAN - 365550	8849395058	NSS
3	SHIYAL KOMAL MANJIBHAI	MAHUVA -364290	7069292877	NSS
4	CHAUHAN PRAGATI ASHOKBHAI	MAHUVA - 364290	9426105927	NSS
5	NIMAVAT JATIN YOGESHBHAI	SAVARKUNDLA - 364515	9537588421	NSS
6	BAGADA KIRAN NARESHBHAI	SAVARKUNDLA - 364515	9510042735	NSS
7	VAGHAMSHI SHIAVANI DULABHAI	VIJAPADI - 364530	8469553475	NSS
8	VALA DIPALI JIVANBHAI	VIJAPADI - 364530	8799599886	NSS
9	THUMMAR RIDDHI MUKESHBHAI	VIJAPADI - 364530	9104792381	NSS
10	CHUAHAN MEET BHARATBHAI	SAVARKUNDLA - 364515	9409779753	NSS
11	JAYPAL DHARMENDRABHAI DHADHAL	Kariyana-Babra-365421	6351524069	NSS
12	DHRUVRANJ VIJAYBHAI KHACHAR	Kariyana-Babra-365421	9974722942	NSS
13	AMIT JAYANTIBHAI PARMAR	Babra-365421	9313728644	NSS
14	JAYDIP MUKHESHBHAI ZAPADIYA	Kariyana-Babra-365421	7016937722	NSS
15	YOGESH AMRSHIBHAI RATHOD	Charkha-Dhari-365421	7096332717	NSS
16	SUMIT ARVINDHBHAI PARMAR	Babra-365421	6351146533	NSS
17	UTSAV DIPAKBHAI LAKHTARIYA	Kariyana-Babra-365421	9726793674	NSS
18	ARYAN SHAMBHUBHAI GONDALIYA	Vandaliya-Babra-365421	8141850996	NSS
19	SUMIT RAGHUBHAI RATHOD	Nilavala-Babra-365421	8200645834	NSS
20	GRISHMA KANUBHAI DOBARIYA	Ambardi-Dhari-365640	7862955288	NSS
21	ILA RAJUBHAI DANTEVADIYA	Sajiyavadar-Amreli-365630	9327373070	NSS
22	PAYAL PARSHOTAMBHAI SOLANKI	Amreli-365620	9023026538	NSS
23	NEHA DHANJIBHAI CHAVDA	Sajiyavadar-Amreli-365630	9016081023	NSS
24	TULSI CHIMANBHAI ZAPADIYA	Toda-Lathi-365430	9484541165	NSS
25	DHRUVI HASMUKHBHAI KACHHADIYA	Randhiya-Amreli-365620	9313222123	NSS
26	GAYTRI ASHAVINBHAI JUVADARIYA	Vanklya-Babra-365610	9227069792	NSS
27	MITAL BATUKBHAI RATHOD	Pir Khijadiya-Babra-365410	9016970087	NSS
28	RAVINA KISHORBHAI DODIYA	Chital-365620	9510916856	NSS
29	DHRUVI BHAVESHBHAI BAGADA	Amreli-365601	6354065927	NSS
30	RIYA NITINBHAI DHAKAN	Amreli-365601	9427744083	NSS
31	DIPALI RAMESHBHAI YADAV	Dakhanlya-Dhari-365640	9328426262	NSS
32	NIDHI ASHOKBHAI HARIYANI	Amreli-365601	8200985650	NSS
33	NIRUPA LAKHABHAI SOLANKI	Nava malaknes Khambha-	9328321625	NSS

		365550		
34	SEJAL JITENDRABHAI GORAIYA	Nana Gokharana	9638116115	NSS
35	CHANDRIKA RAMESHBHAI DAFDA	Ingorala Babra 365620	9313056645	NSS
36	URMILA BIPINBHAI VAGHELA	Ingorala Babra 365620	9106475735	NSS
37	ROMANSI JAGDISHBHAI MUNGALPRA	Amreli-365430	9712805289	NSS
38	TEJAL SHAMJIBHAI LADUMOR	Rajula Amreli-36560	9499610833	NSS
39	SEJAL JAHABHAI KATARIYA	Rajula Amreli-36560	9408888596	NSS
40	MONIKA JEHBHAI SISARA	Ugalvan Mahuva Bhavangar-364280	9023427707	NSS
41	CHANDRIKA PATABHAI MAKVANA	Kotadi Rajula-365560	9081230832	NSS
42	POONAM SHAKTIDANBHAI SONRAT	Rajula Amreli-36560	9904756021	NSS
43	PAYAL SHADULBHAI BALDANIYA	Bordi Dhari-365640	9979188324	NSS
44	NIDHI SANJAYBHAI SOLANKI	Bhingard-365220	7433876878	NSS
45	NIDHDHI NANUBHAI GAMARA	Babra-365421	9558203976	NSS
46	SHRUTI DANTUBHAI PARMAR	Jaljivadi-365660	9313653834	NSS
47	AMITA DANTUBHAI PARMAR	Jaljivadi-365660	8160886090	NSS
48	RINKAL KANUBHAI NAGVADIYA	Jaljivadi-365660	6355081351	NSS
49	RAJNABEN ANAKBHAI KHUMAN	Krankach-365665	8347730985	NSS
50	SONAL MOHANBHAI BAGADA	Ambardi-364522	7383655706	NSS
51	MANSI HASMUKHBHAI SINGAL	Lathi-365430	9925675690	NSS
52	MANISHA RAMBHAI MORI	Bhokarva-364530	6355920306	NSS
53	TRUSHA RAMESHBHAI MALANI	Khadsali-364530	9227107717	NSS
54	KINJAL BHARATBHAI MAKWANA	Bhammar-364530	8160821202	NSS
55	RAJU RAMBHAI BHAMMAR	Bhokarva-364530	9265339084	NSS
56	RAVINA LALJIBHAI SAPARA	Kariyana-365421	7990479443	NSS
57	SANGITA DILIPBHAI MAKVANA	Sirvaniya-365421	6355907732	NSS
58	Trainee name	Full Address	8320427421	NSS
59	ALPA DIPAKBHAI MAKVANA	Jivapar-365421	7016332682	NSS
60	PURVI KANTIBHAI RAJKOTIYA	Gudaran-365220	9316266106	NSS
61	RENUBEN DESURBHAI BHADRKA	Pachpachiya-365550	9909342048	NSS
62	ISHA DINESHBHAI RADADIYA	Yogi Chowk Surat-395010	9537360841	NSS
63	NEHAL MUKESHBHAI VAGH	Amrutvel-364290	9408254110	NSS
64	NEHA KANTIBHAI GONDALIYA	Damnagar-365220	6356753986	NSS
65	SHITAL BHOLABHAI SABHAD	Damnagar-365220	8238319445	NSS
66	KRUTIBA KIRITSINH VAGHELA	Savarkundala-364515	9722655094	NSS
67	ABHIKA RAMJIBHAI VAGHELA	Savarkundala-364515	8160883458	NSS
68	HARSHA VINUBHAI DAFDA	Vankiya-365635	6355335119	NSS
69	NILAMBEN MADHUBHAI SHELANA	Vijpadi-364530	9316866897	NSS
70	SHOBHA SANJAYBHAI SARVAIYA	Savarkundala-364515	8734906206	NSS
71	MINA VINUBHAI GOHIL	Savarkundala-364515	6356729556	NSS
72	KHUSHI BHARATBHAI GOT	Badhada-364522	7016235015	NSS
73	NIRALI GUNVANTBHAI RATHOD	Fifad-364525	8306936152	NSS
74	TEJAL MUKESHBHAI BARAIYA	Badhada-364522	9725830470	NSS

75	MANISHABEN BABUBHAI JAMOD	Savarkundala-364515	8780151817	NSS
76	YASH SUBHASHBHAI TERVADIYA	Bagasara-365440	9428011987	NSS
77	KARAN AMRUTBHAI MAKVANA	Kherali Moti-365560	9313674721	NSS
78	ANIRUDHDH HIPABHAI VALA	Sanaliya-365440	7861862172	NSS
79	Bhatt Krupa	NANA RAMJI TEMPLE NEAR PIPLA STREET SHEDUBHAR	9725875176	NCC
80	Rathod Komal	KHODIYAR NAGAR INGORALA	8799518450	NCC
81	Sakariya Khushali	HATHIGADH	9023750816	NCC
82	Jamod Khushi	THASA ROAD DAMNAGAR	9316259241	NCC
83	Solanki Hetal	SAMDHIYALA	9313519403	NCC
84	Munjapara Sejal	DHARI	9725332890	NCC
85	Kanani Rutvi	ANAND NAGAR AMRELI	6353782488	NCC
86	Gohil Khushali	KOLDA	9327996575	NCC
87	Solanki Bhumi	AMRELI	9316401900	NCC
88	Thavani Bansari	AMBA	8320237478	NCC
89	Muchhadiya Yashvantiben	AMRELI	9825453454	NCC
90	Patel Anushka	LATHI ROAD AMRELI	7990058313	NCC
91	Chauhan Mantsha	MOTA KASBAVAD AMRELI	7284930333	NCC
92	Maru Priya	SAMADHIYALA TAL. KHAMBHA, DIST. AMRELI	7203805329	NCC
93	Bhaskar Rajanika	DAHIDA ROAD, PIPALAG	9023233487	NCC
94	Mandaviya Hetvi	CHALALA	9725610237	NCC
95	Baraiya Ridhdhi	KRANKACH	7861981608	NCC
96	Chatkiya Divya	BHARVAD NIVAS , KOLDA	7016380420	NCC
97	Kanani Tanisha	KAGADA	6353581321	NCC
98	Mungalpara Krisha	AMRELI	7861999134	NCC
99	Dal Mahmadshahid	Madhada , Savarkundala, Amreli	9428617254	NCC
100	Bhaliya Ranjit	Madhada , Savarkundala, Amreli	7352282706	NCC
101	Chauhan Bhavesh	Madhada , Savarkundala, Amreli	7359931510	NCC
102	Makwana Haresh	samadhiyala-1, Rajula, Amreli.	9537453981	NCC
103	KHUMAN PRERANA GOBARBHAI	NAL, TAL SAVAR KUNDALA	8247188789	NCC
104	MAKWANA RUTVIKA PARSHOTAMBHAI	HARICHANDRAPARA, lathi, tal. Lathi Dist. Amreli	9624233930	NCC
105	NIKITA JAYESHBHAI CHAUHAN	Babra-365421	9313429856	MYB
106	SANJANA DIPAKBHAI CHAUHAN	Babra-365421	6356546132	MYB

Annexure-15

DETAIL TABLE OF INFORMATION ABOUT DAM

SR.NO.	NAME OF RIVER	DAM	DEPTH OF DAM		CAPACITY		NOs.OF GATE	CRASTE LEVEL		F.S.L.		RULE LEVEL (IN METER)		STORAGE CAPACITY		
			FT.	MTR,	M.C.F.	M.Q.M		FOOT	MTR	FOOT	MTR	1\7	1\8	70%	80%	90%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	SETRUNJI	KHODIYAR DAM	75.0037	22.86	1057.331	29.94	9	645.012	196.59	664.993	202.68	201.00	202.25	740.132	845.865	951.598
2	SANTALDI	MUNJIYASAR	24.4763	7.46	481.6966	13.64	ungated	206.47333	62.93	206.473	62.93	ungated		337.188	385.357	433.527
3	SURVO	VADIYA	16.5691	5.05	189.2884	5.36	5	407.33615	124.15	427.35	130.25	130.25	130.25	132.502	151.431	170.36
4	THEBI	THEBI	20.0141	6.10	376.1048	10.65	12	393.3919	119.9	413.406	126.00	119.90	119.90	263.273	300.884	338.494
5	VADI	VADIYA	19.522	5.95	375.0453	10.62	8	419.6399	127.9	439.654	134.00	133.50	134.00	262.532	300.036	337.541
6	SEL	SEL DEDUMAL	27.8885	8.50	276.1633	7.82	5	568.9254	173.4	588.94	179.5	175.50	177.50	193.314	220.931	248.547
7	DHATAR	DHATAVADI-1	37.7315	11.50	949.9735	26.90	ungated	266.51563	81.23	266.516	81.23			664.981	759.979	854.976
8	DHATAR	DHATARVADI-2	10.0399	3.06	359.8599	10.19	32	100.92356	30.76	112.899	34.41	33.00	33.50	251.902	287.888	323.874
9	RAYADI	RAYADI	28.3807	8.65	244.733	6.93	9	146.82475	44.75	166.839	50.85	49.00	49.55	171.313	195.786	220.26
10	SURAJVADI	SURAJVADI	0		376.4579	10.66	ungated	0		0		ungated		263.521	301.166	338.812

Annexure-16

Details of Minor & Medium Irrigation DAMs with Villages Located Under Catchments and Down Stream Area :

Sr	Taluka	Name of DAM / Scheme	Place of DAM Village/Taluka Name	Type of DAM Medium/ Small	Longitude	Latitude	Height of DAM (Mtr.)	Total Door	Flow Capacity (Cusecs)	Wire Less Yes/No	Catchments & Down Stream Area Villages
1	Dhari	Khodiyar	Dhari/Dhari	Medium	70°-52'-30"	21°-26'-00"	22.86	9	90,000	Yes	Catchment Area : Chachai, Mithapur, Boradi Shivad Shemardi, Dhari, Govindpur, Kubada, dalkhania, Gigasan, Kotada, D/S Village: Ambardi, Halariya, Hulariya, Sarambhada, Medhi, Taravada, Vankiya, Gavadka, Pithvajal, Gokhar vada, Kankot, Amba, Lonka, Shedhavadar, Krankach, Bavadi, Bavada, Ingorala, Borada, Junasavar, Khalpar, aankloda, Mekada, Fifad, Dhoba,
2	Bagasara	Munjyasar	Munjiyasar/ Bagasara	Medium	70°-55'-00"	21°-26'-00"	7.47	Un gated	41812	Yes	Catchment Area: Bhader, Lungiya, Sudavad, Shapur, Rafaliya, Munjiyasar D/S Village: Bagasara, Jethavadar, Jamka, Shilana, Sanadiya, Timbla, Paniya, Babapur, Gavadaka
3	Kunkavav-Vadiya	Vadia	Vadia/ Kunkavav-Vadia	Minor	70°-49'-35"	21°-40'-35"	12.75	5	54930	Yes	Catchment Area: Rampur, Arajansuch, Tori, KhanKhijadia, Morvada, Dhundhiya D/S Village: Vadia, Charania, Charan Samadhiyala, Thana Galol.
4	Amreli	Vadi	Amreli/Amreli	Medium	71°-10'-50"	21°-38'-42"	9.40	8	77531	Yes	Catchment Area: Venivadar, Pipalag, Mota Ankadia, Jithudi, Jangar, Korada, Lunidhar D/S Village: Mangvapal, Varudi (Amarpur), Amreli, Fatepur, Vithalpur, Champathal,
5	Amreli	Thebi	Baxipur/Amreli	Medium	71°-12'-30"	21°-37'-00"	12.50	12	134126	Yes	Catchment Area : Chamardi, Gama Pipalia, Kuvargadh, Valardi, Pir Khijadia, Ingorala, Bhila-Bhiladi, Randhiya, Rikadia, Chtal, Jasvant Gadh, Toda, Shedhubar, Mota Machiyala, Nana Machiyala, Giriya, Sangaderi D/S Village : Amreli, Fatepur, Champathal

6	Savar Kundala	Shel Dedumal	Hathasani/Savar Kundal	Medium	71°-14'-00"	21°-19'-00"	15.00	5.0	49728	Yes	Catchment Area : Anida, Ingorala, Mota Samadhiyala, Ruganathpur - Khodi, D/SVilage : Hathasani, Nesadi, Simaran, Karajala, Shel Khambhadia, Ditala
7	Rajula	Dhatarvadi-II	Khakhbai/Rajula	Medium	71°-26'-00"	21°-02'-00"	10.00	32	295600	Yes	Catchment Area : Mobhnes, Piplava, Khambha, adsang, Detad, Khoiyana, Dolati, Bhamar, Badhada, Vijapadi, Chaapari, Vanot, Dipaliya, ThoradiVavera, Dhairesvar, Govindpur, Kotadi, Agaria, D/S Village : Khakhbai, Hindorana, Chhatadiam, Bhachadar, Vad, Uchaiya, Rampara-2, Kovaya, Bar Patodi, Loth pur,
8	Khambha	Raidy	Bhundani/Rajula	Minor	71°-20'-00"	20°-55'-00"	15.25	9.0	80000	Yes	CatchmentArea : Dedan, Sarakadia, D/SVilage: Mota Barman, Nana Barman, Chotra, Mithapur, Nageshri.
9	Rajula	Dhatrvadi-I	Bhaxi/Rajula	Medium	71°-26'-00"	21°-18'-00"	25.05	9.0	153300	Yes	Catchment Area : Mobhnes, Piplava, Khambha, adsang, Detad, Khoiyana, Dolati, Bhamar, Badhada, Chaapari, Dipaliya, ThoradiVavera, , D/S Vilage : Dhaireshvara, Rajula Khakhbai, Hindorana, Chhatadiam, Bhachadar, Vad, Uchaiya, Rampara-2, Kovaya, Bar Patodi, Loth pur,
10	Savar Kundala	Surajvadi	Luvara/ Savar Kundala	Minor	71°-21'-00"	21°-12'-00"	16.00	Un gated	49300	Yes	Catchment Area : Mobhnes, Piplava, Khambha, adsang, Detad, Khoiyana, Dolati, Bhamar, Badhada, Chaapari, Dipaliya, ThoradiVavera, , D/SVilage : Badhada, Dolati, Detad,

Annexure-17

Gujarat State's District Level Emergency Contact Number

S r.	District Name	Code No.	Collector			DDO		SP		RAC	DEOC
			Office	Fax	Mobile	Office	Mobile	Office	Mobile	Mobile	Office
1	Ahmedabad	079	27551681	27552144	9978406201	25506487	9978406226	26890440	9978406062	9978405173	27560511
2	Amreli	02792	222307	222710	9978406202	222313	9978406227	222333	9978405063	9978405203	230735
3	Anand	02692	262271	261575	9978406203	241110	9978406228	260027	9978405064	9978405175	243222
4	Banaskantha	02742	257171	252063	9978406204	254060	9978406229	257015	9978405065	9978405176	250627
5	Bharuch	02642	240600	240602	9978406205	240603	9978406230	223633	9978405066	9978405177	242300
6	Bhavnagar	0278	2428822	2427941	9978406206	2426810	9978406231	2520050	9978405067	9978405178	2521554
7	Botad	02849	231301	231302	9978405931	2426810	9978406231	231407	9712415910	9727758035	
8	Dahod	02673	239001	239005	9978406207	239066	9978406232	222300	9978405068	9978405179	239277
9	Dang	02631	220201	220294	9978406208	220254	9978406233	220248	9978405021	9978405180	220347
10	Gandhinagar	079	23259030	23259040	9978406209	23222618	9978406234	23210901	9978405070	9978405181	23256639
11	Jamnagar	0288	2555869	2555899	9978406210	2553901	9978406235	2554203	9978405071	9978405210	2553404
12	Devbhumi Dwarka	02833	223804	232102	9978405933	2553901	9978406235	232002	9978405976	9727763794	
13	Junagadh	0285	2636100	2635599	9978406211	2635315	9978406236	2635633	9978405250	9978405211	2633448
14	GeerSomnath	02876	240001	243300	9978405934	2651001	9978406236	222250	9978405974	9727756448	
15	Kheda	0268	2553334	2553358	9978406212	2557262	9978406237	2550150	9978405072	9978405597	2553356
16	Kutch	02832	220020	250430	9978406213	250080	9978406238	250444	9978405073	9978405212	252347
17	Mehsana	02762	222200	222202	9978406214	222301	9978406239	222122	9978405074	9978405213	222220
18	Narmada	02640	222161	222171	9978406216	222086	9978406241	222315	9979405076	9978405188	224001
19	Navsari	02637	244999	281540	9978406215	244299	9978406240	245333	9978405075	9978405187	259401
20	Panchmahal	02672	242800	242899	9978406217	253377	9978406242	242200	9978405077	9978405189	242536
21	Mahisagar	02674	250666	250655	9978405936	253377	9978406242	250815	7874376004	9727354151	
22	Patan	02766	233301	233055	9978406218	232936	9978406243	230104	9978405078	9978405190	224830

23	Porbandar	0286	2221800	2222527	9978406219	2243804	9978406244	2211222	9978405079	9978405191	2220800
24	Rajkot	0281	2473900	2453621	9978406220	2477008	9978406245	2433444	9978405082	9978405218	2471573
25	Morbi	02822	241701	241602	9978405932	247708	9978406245	243471	9978405975	9727759674	2427592
26	Sabarkantha	02772	241001	241611	9978406221	242350	9978406246	247333	9978405081	9978405219	249039
27	Arvalii	02772	247800	247801	9978405935	242350	9978406246	247333	9879910101	9879044388	
28	Surat	0261	2652525	2655757	9978406222	2422160	9978406247	2651831	9978405082	9978405220	2465112
29	Surendranagar	02752	2820200	283862	9978406223	283752	9978406248	282100	9978405083	9978405224	283400
30	Tapi	02626	224460	221281	9978405364	222141	9978405263	220400	9978405488	9978405415	223332
31	Vadodara	0265	2423100	2431093	9978406224	2432027	9978406249	2412255	9978406094	9978405196	2427592
32	ChotaUdaipur	02669	233003	233002	9978405937	2432027	9978406249	233077	9978405977	9824048430	
33	Valsad	02632	253613	243417	9978406225	253184	9978406250	254222	9978405085	9978405253	243238
34	Vav Tharad	02737	223378	-	9213006996	-	6351399983	223351	9737412112	9213006997	223374

Annexure-18
Contact Detail of State Government Offices

Sr.No.	Name	Contact Detail	
		Phone	Fax
1	State Emergency Operation Center, Gandhinagar	07923251914, 07923251900, 07923221902	07923251916
2	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, Gandhinagar (GSDMA)	07923259503	07923259275
3	Irrigation Department, Gandhinagar	07923220954, 07923248735, 07923248736	07923240553
4	R & B Department, Ahmedabad	07926305296, 07926303490	-
5	Health Commissioner, Gandhinagar	07923253343, 07923250818	07923253343, 07923250818
6	Home Department, Gandhinagar (State Control)	07923252957, 07923252958	07923252075
7	DGP, Police Bhavan, Gandhinagar (State Control)	07923246328, 07923246330, 07923246331	07923246329
8	Gujarat Maritime Board, Gandhinagar	07923238346, 07923238348	07923234704
9	GSRTC, Ahmedabad (Central Office)	07925454102	07925453280
10	IMD (MET) Ahmedabad	07922865012	07922865449

Annexure-19**Contact Details of Collector Office (STD Code No. 02792)**

Sr. No	Designation	Name	ContactNumber	
			Office	Mobile
1	Collector	Shri Vikalp Bhardwaj (IAS)	222307	9978406202
2	RAC	Shri Dilipsinh Gohil	228903	9878405203
3	DSO	Shri P. B. Kumbhani	222807	9879836437
4	Dy. Collector, Election	Shri M.M. Desai	2232872	9978405280
5	Dy. Collector, Stamp Duty	Shri M.J. Nakiya (i/c)	224401	7567010024
6	District Planning Officer	Shri N.B. Chauhan	223658	9067831301
7	PRO	Shri Krushnkumarsihaji Chudasama	223748	9998047823
8	Mamlatdar, Disaster Management	Shri A.J. Makvana	230735	90999929597
9	DPO - GSDMA	Shri Shailesh Parmar	230735	9913486219
10	DIO-NIC	Shri Ravi Gupta	220918	7795111985

Annexure-20

Contact Details of District Panchayat Office (STD Code No. 02792)

Sr. No	Designation	Name	ContactNumber	
			Office	Mobile
1	DDO	Shri K.A. Jadeja (i/c)	222313	7567031983
2	Director, DRDA	Shri K.A. Jadeja	223563	7567031983
3	CDHO	Dr. R.M.Joshi (i/c)	222115	9687642244
4	DPEO	Shri K.V. Miyani	222109	9909971652
5	Executive Engineer R&B (Panchayat)	Shri Smit Chaudhari	222112	9879261664
6	Executive Engineer Irrigation (State)	Shri H.C. Vaza	222164	9978881177
7	District Agriculture Officer	Shri Jignesh Kanani	223324	9913215747
8	Dy. Director, Animal Husbandary	Dr. S B Kunadiya (i/c)	223058	9712275101
9	District Social Welfare Officer	Shri J.R. Sondarva (i/c)	223217	9714055540
10	PO - ICDS	Smt. Hiraben Rajsakha	231326	9687771309

Annexure-21

Contact Details of DSP Office (STD Code No.02792)

Sr. No	Designation	Name	ContactNumber	
			Office	Mobile
1	DSP	Shri Sanjay Kharat (IPS)	222333	9978405063
2	Dy.SP(HQ)	Shri A. G. Gohil	222797	9978407960
3	Dy.SP (SC/STCell)	Shri P.R. Rathod	-	97273 77711
4	PI-CPI	Shri A. C. Patel	229825	97124 99777
5	PI-LIB	Shri M.D. Salunke	227494	89800 25756
6	PI-Cyber Crime	Shri V.M. Koladara	-	99137 08777
7	PSI-Traffic	Shri V.V. Gohil	222335	89801 81848
8	PSI-BDDS	Shri P.H. Joshi	222131	9979317944
9	PSI-QRT	Shri P.H. Joshi (I/c)	222131	9979317944
10	PSI-GRD	Shri R.V. Solanki	-	8141384340
11	PSI-LCB	Shri A.M. Patel	227495	9898156739
12	PSI-Pipavav Marine	Shri P.B. Lakkad	-	97276 86150

Annexure-22
Contact Details of other Offices (STDCodeNo.02792)

Sr. No	Designation	Name	Contact Number	
			Office	Mobile
1	DCF-Forest	Shri Vikas Yadav (IFS)	222606	9978405130
2	Suprentendent-Civil Hospital	Dr. Saurabh Mahaprabhu	222587	9427750921
3	Fire Officer	Shri H.C. Gadhavi	220916	7567677377
4	Exe.Engineer- R&B State	Shri H .J. Dholavala	223100	9099885607
5	Exe.Engineer-Irrigation State	Shri H.C. Vaza	222009	9978881177
6	Suprentending Engineer-PGVCL	Shri H G Nagar (i/c)	223836	9825603179
7	Exe.Engineer- G.W.S.S. Board	Shri P.J. Vaghasiya	223611	9998978475
8	Regional Officer- GPCB	Shri A.J. Rathod	0278-2566108	8140944711
9	Director D.I.S.H.	Shri Bhurgrajsinh Chudasama	2852636946	9429604342
10	Port Officer, GMB	Shri Rahul Mishra (i/c)	245165	9831536125
11	CO-Coast Gaurd	Shri Rakesh kumar	02794-221603	9727277032
12	DC Amreli Depot. (GSRTC)	shri B.K. Patel	240169	6359919027
13	Ast. Regional Transport Officer	Shri B.S. Kalsariya	223313	9726718708
14	Exe. Engineer - GETCO	Shri K.K. Patel	222032 220037	9925211455
15	Ass. Director- Fisheries	Shri P.R. Rada (i/c)	245432	9426912910
16	General Manager-DIC	Shri J. D. Ninama	222529	9925194121
17	Ass. Laboure Officer	Shri M.H. Parmar (i/c)	222899	9408548656
18	Dy. Director-Information	Smt Priyanka Parmar (i/c)	223404	8320228596
19	Disrict Homegaurd Commandent	Shri Rohit Mehta	222517	9426735030
20	District Education Officer	Shri M. D. Gohil	222939	9909970203
21	Asst.Charity Commisionar	Shri S.S. Nayar	220503	9998275229
22	District Sports Officer	Shri Poonam Fumakia	223630	9574226849
23	Manager-BSNL	Shri M.G. Bhadru	231600	9427110211
24	District Treusary Office	Shri Sagar Vaghani (i/c)	222268	7567022758
25	Manager-Circuit House	Shri Mayurbhai	223362 222057	8758135871

Annexure-23

Contact Details of All SDM

Sr. No	Designation	Name	Contact Number	
			Office	Mobile
1	Dy. Collector & SDM Amreli	Shri M. J. Nakiya	222730	7567010024
2	Dy. Collector & SDM Rajula	Shri Mehulkumar Barasara	02794-222001	9428280084
3	Dy. Collector & SDM Lathi	Shri N . I. Brahmbhatta	02793-251252	7567010029
4	Dy. Collector & SDM Savarkundla	Shri Z.V. Patel	02845-236800	7567010058
5	Dy. Collector & SDM Dhari	Shri H D Jadeja	02797-225070	7567009902
6	Dy. Collector & SDM Bagasara	Shri K V Nanda	02797-225070	7567000191

Annexure-24

Contact Details of All Mamlatdar

Sr. No	Designation	Name	ContactNumber	
			Office	Mobile
1	Mamlatdar - Amreli City	Shri G. G. Bavisha	02792-223225	8866263265
2	Mamlatdar - Amreli Rural	Shri B.M.Trampta	02792-223225	7567000773
3	Mamlatdar Babra	Shri P.K.Parekh	02791-233422	7567000803
4	Mamlatdar Lathi	Shri M.C. Rajyaguru	02793-250542	7567000832
5	Mamlatdar Liliya	Shri H.B.Vada	02793-236538	7567000832
6	Mamlatdar Vadia	Shri P A Bhindi(i/c)	02796-273388	7567001046
7	Mamlatdar Bagasara	Shri P A Bhindi	02796-222194	7567000751
8	Mamlatdar Savarkundla	Shri S.B.Desai	02845-224200	7567000784
9	Mamlatdar Rajula	Shri H.B. Purohit	02794222013	7567000930
10	Mamlatdar Dhari	Shri A.D.Chavda	02797-225015	7567000728
11	Mamlatdar Khambha	Shri M.D.Bhalodi	02797-260528	7567000917
12	Mamlatdar Jafrabad	Shri M.B. Lakum	02794-245436	7567001141

Annexure-25

Contact Details of All TDO

Sr. No	Designation	Name	Contact Number	
			Office	Mobile
1	TDO - Amreli	Shri J. C. Kateshiya (i/c)	02792-223204	9427427688
2	TDO - Babra	Shri S.J.Bavliya	02791- 233423	7698033683
3	TDO - Liliya	Shri V.N.Gohil	02793-226535	9909421923
4	TDO - Dhari	Shri R.N. Kalsariya	02797- 221017	9512015442
5	TDO - Bagasara	Shri Bhavnaben N. Valera	02791-223204	7016095912
6	TDO - Khambha	Shri B.N.Kalsariya(i/c)	02797-260532	9427394062
7	TDO - Rajula	Shri N.A Sarvaiya	02794-222039	9425953755
8	TDO - Jafrabad	Shri J.R.Jani	02794-245421	9879044135
9	TDO - Lathi	Smt M.N. Manjariya(i/c)	02793-250550	9687531918
10	TDO - Kunkavav	Shri D.M.Khambhala	02796-238229	9328686801
11	TDO - Savarkundla	Shri P.P.Shah	02845-225811	9824400738

Annexure-26

Contact Details of All Chief Officer

Sr. No	Designation	Name	ContactNumber	
			Office	Mobile
1	Chief officer - Amreli	Shri V.C.Rathod	220916	9824588145
2	Chief officer - Babra	Shri Ravi Vekariya (i.c)	02791-223440	9909923103
3	Chief officer-Bagsara	Shri Deviben Chavda	02796-222053	9313710018
4	Chief officer-Chalala	Shri Savan Ratani (i/c)	02797-251013	9054570111
5	Chief office-Jafrabad	Smt. Bhavna C. Goswami	02794-245420	9574642924
6	Chief officer - Lathi	Shri Ravi B. Vekariya	02793-250549	9909923103
7	Chief officer-Damnagar	Shri V.J.Der	02793-222006	9537996677
8	Chief officer-Rajula	Shri Deviben Chavda	02794-251013	9313710018
9	Chief officer-Savarkundla	Shri Savan Ratani	02845-242638	9054570111
10	Chief officer- Dhari	Shri Savan Ratani (i/c)	--	9054570111

Annexure-27

Contact Details of All Fire Station

Sr. No	Designation	Name	Contact Number	
			Office	Mobile
1	Amreli	Station Fire officer	02792-223592	7567677377
2	Babra	Chief officer	02791-223440	9909923103
3	Bagsara	Fireman	02796-222053	8160601260
4	Chalala	Chief officer	02797-251013	9054570111
5	Jafrabad	Chief officer	02794-245420	9574642924
6	Lathi	Chief officer	02793-250549	9909923103
7	Damnagar	Fireman	02793-222006	9687957857
8	Rajula	Fireman	02794-251013	9714642098
9	Savarkundla	Fireman	02845-242638	9427244404

Annexure-28
Contact Details of All Police Station

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka	Police Stsation Name	Police Station Officer's Name	Degignation	Contact No.	Name of Division	Name of Division's Officer	Designation	Contact no.
1	Amreli	Amreli City	Shri M.M.Zala	P.I.	7818880777	Amreli Division	Shri Chirag Desai	Dy.S.P	9978407973
2		Amreli Rural	Shri O.K.Jadeja	P.I.	9825232292				
3	Vadiya	Vadiya	Shri P.D.Gohil	PSI I/C P.I.	8140347271				
4	Lathi	Lathi	Shri M.B.Ausura	P.I.	9099258013	Lathi Division	Shri V.P.Manseta	Dy.S.P	9909482555
5		Dmanagar	Shri N.G.Jadeja	P.I.	9016800909				
6	Babra	Babra	Shri R.R.Parmar	P.I.	9426852623				
7	Savarkundala	Savarkundala Town	Shri K.B.Solanki	P.I.	9429005292	Savarkundala Division	Shri Viral R.Chandan	Dy.S.P	9427819919
8		Savarkundala Rural	Shri P.L.Chaudhari	P.I.	7016422569				
9		Vanda	Shri P.J.Ramani	P.S.I.	9879418919				
10	Liliya	Liliya	Shri M.D.Salunke	P.I.	8980025756	Dhari Division	Shri Jayvir Gadhavi	ASP	7990652358
11	Khambha	Khambha	Shri K.V.Chudashma	P.I.	9925222273				
12	Dhari	Dhari	Shri K.B.Jadeja	P.I.	9099913034				
13		Chalala	Shri R.H.Ratan	PSI I/C P.I.	9825138464				
14	Bagasara	Bagasara	Shri V.K. Golvelkar	P.I.	9099344751	Rajula Division	Shri N.B.Goradiya	Dy.S.P	9978407976
15	Rajula	Rajula	Shri M.A.Desai	P.I.	8758478787				
16		Dungar	Shri V.S.Palas	P.I.	9727338835				
17		Pipavav Marine	Shri V.K.Rathod	P.I.	9510961511				
18	Jafarabad	Jafrabad Town	Shri M.A.Desai	P.I.	8758478787				
19		Jafrabad Marine	Shri M.A.Gohil	PSI I/C.P.I.	8200583181				
20		Nageshri	Shri R.R.Galchar	PSI	8320119856				

Contact Detailsof DSP Office (STD Code No.02792)

Sr. No	Designation	Name	ContactNumber	
			Office	Mobile
1	DSP	Shri Sanjay Kharat (IPS)	222333	9978405063
2	Dy.SP(HQ)	Shri A.G.Gohil	222797	9978407960
3	Dy.SP(SC/STCell)	ShriP.R.Rathod	-	97273 77711
4	Dy.SP(SC/STCell)	ShriN.B.Goradiya	-	9225518157
5	I/C PI-LIB	Shri K.M.Makwana	227494	9428468448
6	PI-Cyber Crime	Shri K.L.Khatana	-	9714197141
7	PSI-Traffic	Shri H.J. Barwadia	222335	8980252250
8	PSI-BDDS	Shri S.J.Masura	222131	9924175871
9	PSI-QRT	Shri V.S.Khatana	222131	9714017100
10	PI-LCB	Shri C.P. Vaghela	227495	9898036217
11	PI-SOG	Shri B.G. Ishrani	221223	9825421325

Annexure-29

SETELITE PHONE NUMBER

Sr No.	District Name	SETELITE PHONE NUMBER
1	Amreli (Collector)	8991115046

Annexure-30

Important Toll free Number

Sr. No.	Name	Contact Details
1	SEOC - Disaster	1070
2	DEOC - Disaster	1077
3	Police	112
4	Women Help Line	181
5	Fire	101
6	GVK Ambulance	108
7	Child Help Line	1098
8	Animal Help Line	1962

Dos and Don'ts of various Disasters

Cyclone Safety:

A cyclone is a storm accompanied by high-speed whistling and howling winds. It brings torrential rains.

Where does a cyclone come from?

A cyclonic storm develops over tropical oceans like the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Its strong winds blow at great speed, which can be more than 118 kilometers per hour.

What are the visible signs of a cyclone?

When a cyclonic storm approaches, the skies begin to darken accompanied by lightning and thunder and a continuous downpour of rain.

How does a cyclone affect us?

- A cyclone causes heavy floods.
- It uproots electricity supply and telecommunication lines. Power supply shuts down and telephones stop functioning.
- Road and rail movements come to halt because floods damage rail tracks and breach roads. Rail movements are also disrupted because of communication failure.
- The inclement weather conditions also disrupt Air services. Seaports stop work due to high winds, heavy rains and poor visibility. Sometimes ships overturn or are washed ashore. The high-speed winds bend and pluck out trees and plants.
- A cyclone tears away walls, sidings and blows off roofs of houses.
- Houses collapse and people are rendered homeless. In villages kacha houses get blown away. The speeding winds cause loose metal and wooden sheets to fly turning them to potential killers. Broken glass pieces can cause serious injuries.
- The flood waters can take time to recede.
- The flood waters can turn the fields salty.
- Bridges, dams and embankments suffer serious damages.
- Floods wash away human beings and animals and make water unfit for drinking. There can be outbreak of diseases like Cholera, Jaundice or Viral fever due to intake of impure water. Water gets contaminated because of floating corpses of animals and human beings and mixing of sewage stored food supplies, gets damaged.

Which areas are exposed to a cyclone in Gujarat ?

In Gujarat, the Saurashtra-Kachchh region experiences a cyclone. The port towns of Veraval, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Okha, Kandla and Bhavnagar and other minor port towns suffer most.

Does a cyclone follow a particular path?

It is often difficult to predict where a cyclone will strike. When it starts moving from oceans (in Gujarat it is Arabian Sea) towards the land area, a cyclone can change track and hit areas other than those anticipated earlier.

Has any early warning system been evolved for the occurrence of a cyclone?

Yes. In India, the Indian Meteorological Department has developed a four-stage warning system for a cyclone.

How does the system operate?

This warning is about the possibility of a cyclone when a low pressure depression develops in oceans. For Gujarat, the development of such a depression in the Arabian Sea is indicative of a cyclone attack.

- **The Alert stage**

This warning is given 48 hours prior to the time when a cyclone is expected to hit the land.

- **The Warning stage**

This is the stage when a cyclone gets formed. The warning is given 24 hours before the anticipated time of arrival of a cyclone.

- **Cyclone arrival**

This warning is issued 12 hours before a cyclone is due to hit the land. The warning gives information about cyclone and will continue until the winds subside. In sea ports, danger signal are hoisted about the impending cyclone.

From where can people access cyclone storm warnings?

Warnings about storms, their intensity and the likely path they may take are regularly broadcasted by radio and television network continuously until the storm passes over.

What to do before and during a cyclone.

- Have your dwellings checked before a cyclone season starts and carry out whatever repairs that are needed.
- Talk to children and explain about cyclones without scaring them.
- Create storm awareness by discussing effects of a cyclonic storm with family members so that everyone knows what one can and should do in an emergency. This helps to remove fear and anxiety and prepares everyone to respond to emergencies quickly.
- Keep your valuables and documents in containers, which can not be damaged by water.

- Keep information about your blood group.
- Keep lanterns filled with kerosene, torches and spare batteries. These must be kept in secure places and handy.
- Make plans for people who are either sick, suffer from disabilities, aged and children.
- Store up at least seven-day stock of essential food articles, medicines and water supply.
- Keep blankets & clothes ready for making beds. Also keep cotton bandages and several copies of photographs of family members in case they are needed for identification purposes after the storm.
- Store some wooden boards so that they can be used to cover windows.
- Keep trees and shrubs trimmed. Remove damaged and decayed parts of trees to make them resist wind and reduce the potential for damage. Cut weak branches and make winds blow through.
- All doors, windows and openings should be secured.
- Continue to listen to warning bulletins and keep in touch with local officials. Keep radio sets in working condition. Battery powered radio sets are desirable.
- Evacuate people to places of safety when advised.
- Take steps to protect your assets.
- Store extra drinking water in covered vessels.
- Remain calm.

What one should not do during a Cyclone attack?

- During the storm do not venture out unless advised to evacuate.
- If you have a vehicle and wish to move out of your house, leave early before the onset of a cyclone. It is often best to stay at home
- Avoid remaining on the top floor of dwellings. Stay close to the ground.

Earthquake safety:

- Tell the facts about earthquake to your family members
- Construct new buildings with earthquake resistant method and strengthen the old buildings
- Insure your house and family members
- Take the training for first aid and fire fighting
- Do not keep cots near the glass window
- Do not keep heavy and fragile things in the selves
- Do don't hang photo frames, mirrors, orglasses up your bed
- Keep your important documents, some cash and necessary articles ready in a bag
- Get your house insured before the earthquake
- Identify special skills of neighbor (medical, technical) so that it can be utilized in emergencies

During Earthquake

- Do not panic.
- If already inside, then stay in doors! Get under a heavy desk or table and hold to it.
- If fire breaks out, drop on the floor and crawl to wards the exist
- If you are out doors during the quake, keep away from buildings, trees and electricity lines. Walk towards open places, in a calm and composed manner.
- If you are driving, quickly but carefully move your car as far out of traffic as possible and stop. Do not stop on or under a bridge or overpass or under trees, light posts, power lines, or signs. Stay inside the car until shaking stops
- If you are in a school, get under a desk or table and hold on

After the Earthquake

- Do not be afraid of the after shocks
- Listen to radio -TVand other media for Government Announcement
- Check for injuries to yourself and those around you. Take first aid where you can
- Extinguish fire, if any
- Examine walls, floors, doors, stair cases and windows to make sure that the building is not in danger of collapsing
- Do not enter into the unsafe or risky houses or buildings
- Inspect for Gas leaks-If you smell gas or hear blowing or hissing noises, open a window and quickly leave the building. Don't light your kitchen stove if you suspect a gas leak.
- Do not keep telephone lines busy unnecessarily
- Switch off electric lines

Flood Safety:

Do's and Don'ts after flood

- There is a possibility of spread of water borne diseases after flood, and hence medical treatment should be taken immediately.
- Do not enter deep, unknown waters.
- Do not go near the river bank even after the flood water has reached.
- Sprinkle medicines in the stagnant dirty water.
- Inspect your house for any cracks or other damage. Check all the walls, floor, ceiling, doors and windows, so that any chance of house falling down can be known and you can be aware about the immediate danger.
- If the floodwater has entered the house or has surrounded the house, then it is advisable not to enter such house.
- Keep listening to weather forecast on radio and television. Move to your residence only when instructed by the competent authority. It is not safe to believe that the problems have ended after the flood water have receded.
- Inform the competent authority/officer for restoration of the necessary connections like gas, electricity, telephone, drainage, etc.
- Beware of the various insects or poisonous snakes that may have been dragged inside the house along with the floodwater.
- Destroy the food commodities that have been affected by floodwater.
- Check properly all the electric circuits, floor level furnace, boilers, gas cylinders, or electric equipments like motor pump etc. Check whether any inflammable or explosive item has not entered along with the floodwater.
- Switch off the main electric supply, if any damage is noticed to the electric equipments.
- If you find any break again in the drainage system stop using latrines and do not use tap water.
- Do not use polluted water.
- Sewerage system should be checked and any damage should be repaired immediately so as to curtail spread of diseases.
- Empty the water clogged in the basement slowly with help of water pump so that damage to infrastructure can be minimized.
- Check gas leakage which can be known by smell of gas or by hearing the sound of leakage; immediately open all windows and leave the house.
- Boil drinking water before usage and drink chlorinated water.
- Eat safe food.
- Rescue work should be undertaken immediately after flood situation as per the instruction. Do not follow any shortcut for rescue work.
- Do not try to leave the safe shelter to go back home until the local officials declare normalcy after flood and instruction to return home are not given.

Tsunami Safety:

The phenomenon Tsunami is a series of traveling ocean waves of extremely long length generated primarily by earthquakes occurring below or near the ocean floor:

Following safety measures needs to be learnt before, during and after the occurrence of tsunami:

Before

- Be familiar with the tsunami warning signals. People living along the coast should consider an Earthquake or a sizable ground rumbling as a warning signal. A noticeable rapid rise or fall in coastal waters is also a sign that a tsunami is approaching.
- Make sure all family members know how to respond to a tsunami. Make evacuation plans. Pick an inland location that is elevated.
- After an earthquake or other natural disaster, roads in and out of the vicinity may be blocked, so pick more than one evacuation route.
- Teach family member how and when to turn off gas, electricity, and water
- Children should be taught in advance about the evacuation plans
- Prepare an emergency kit before hand. The emergency kit should contain Flash light and extra batteries, battery-operated radio and extra batteries, First aid kit
- Emergency food and water, Essential medicines etc.

During

- Listen to a radio or television to get the latest emergency information, and be ready to evacuate if asked to do so.
- If you hear a tsunami warning, move at once to higher ground and stay there until local authorities say it is safe to return home.
- Move in an orderly, calm and safe manner to the evacuate onsite
- Stay away from the beach. Never go down to the beach to watch a tsunami come in.
- If you can see the wave you are too close to escape it.
- Return home only after authorities advise it is safe to do so.

After

- Stay tuned to a battery – operated radio for the latest emergency information.
- Help injured or trapped persons.
- Stay out of damaged buildings. Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
- Enter your home with caution. Use a flashlight/torch when entering damaged buildings. Check for electrical shorts and live wires. Do not use appliances or lights until an electrician has checked the electrical system.
- Open windows and doors to help dry the building.
- Shovel mud while it is still moist to give walls and floors an opportunity to dry.
- Check food supplies and test drinking water.
- Fresh food that has come in contact with flood waters may be contaminated and should be thrown out

Fire safety:

Do's

- Buy Fireworks from the licensed shop.
- Keep fire works in a closed box
- Store crackers a way from source of fire or inflammation
- Follow all safety precautions issued with the fire works
- Go to open spaces like playgrounds, fields
- Light them at arm's length using a taper.
- Stand back while lighting the crackers
- Discard used fire works in a bucket of water
- Keep buckets of water and blankets ready, incase a fire breaks out.
- Wear thick cotton clothes for maximum safety from fire.
- If clothes catch fire, Stop, Drop and Roll
- Incase of uncontrolled fire wrap the victim in a blanket, till it stop.
- Incase of burns splash tap water (notice water), the process may be repeated till the burning sensation reduces.
- If fingers or toes are burned, separate them with dry, sterile, non-adhesive dressings.
- Make sure the burn victim is breathing, if breathing has stopped or if the victim's airway is blocked then open the airway and if necessary begin rescue breathing.
- Elevate the burned area and protect it from pressure and friction.
- Cover the area of the burn with a moiststerileb and age, of clean cloth (donotuseblanketor towel for healing burns).
- Consult the doctor as soon as possible for the proper medication
- Consult an ophthalmologist immediately incase ofeyeinjuries.
- Do contact at the Fire Brigade (Tel.No. 101), for getting the details of the doctors on duty during the festival.

Don'ts

- Don't burn crackers in crowded, congested places, narrow lanes or inside the house.
- Don't let children burst cracker sunaccompanied by an adult
- Don't put fire works in your pocket or throw them
- Don't cover crackers with in containers or glass bottles for extra sound effect
- Don't dare to examines un bursts crackers...leaveit!!Lightanew cracker
- Don't show the Dare-devilry of lighting crackers on own hands.
- Don't use fire works inside a vehicle
- Avoid long loose clothes, as they are fastin catching fire
- Don't remove burnt clothing (unless it comes off easily), but do ensure that the victim is not still in contact with smoldering materials.
- Don't apply adhesive dressing on the burnt area.
- Don't break the burst blister

Fire Safety & Fire Extinguisher Use

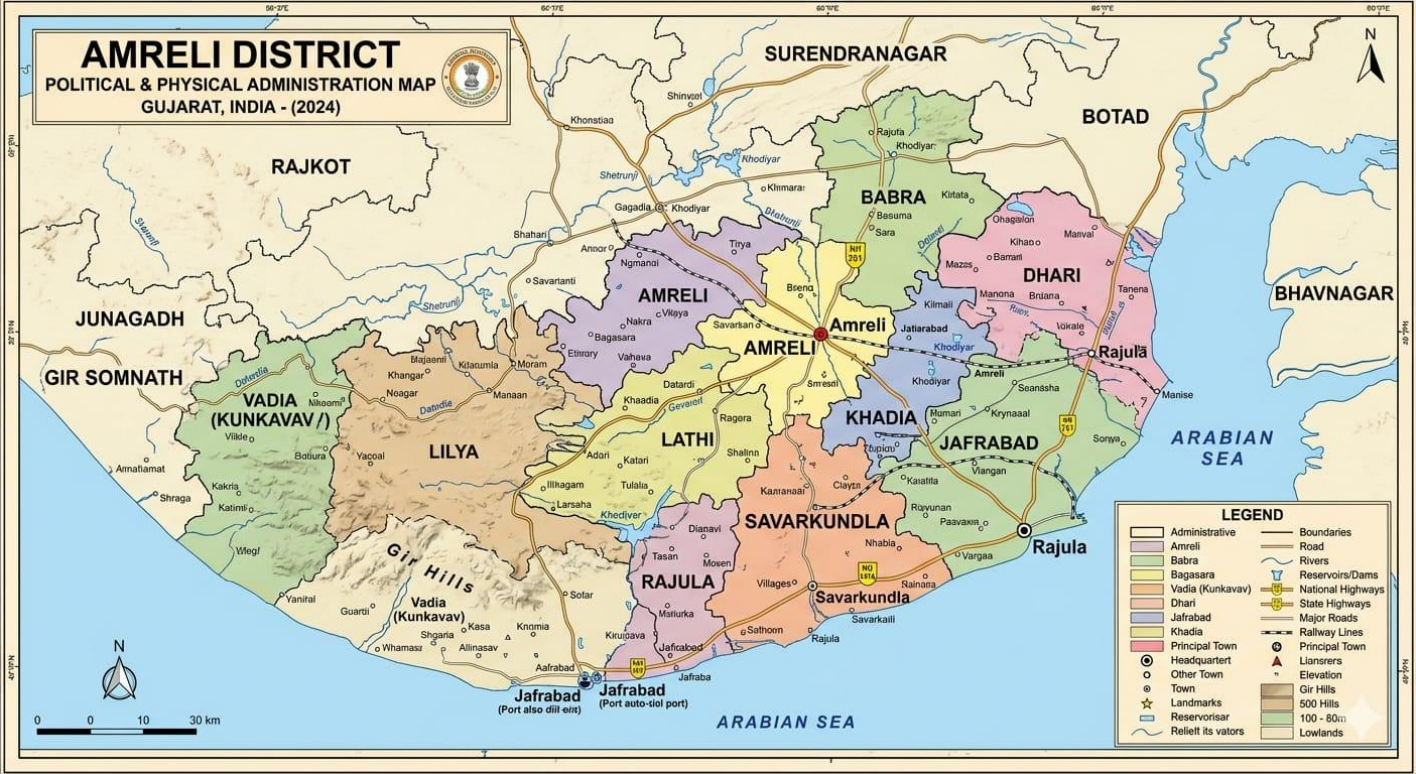


CATEGORIES OF FIRE

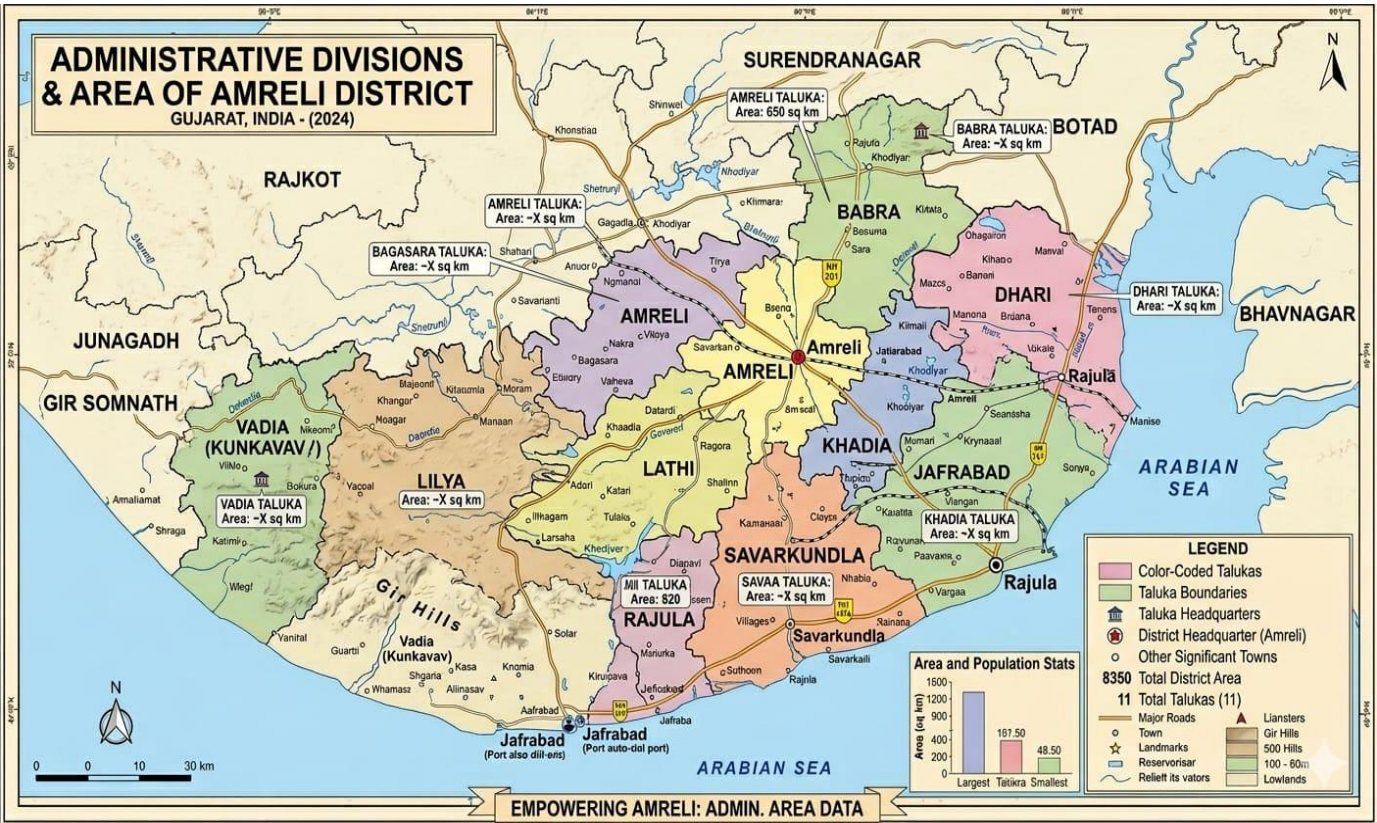
ABCD	CLASS	COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL
A	Ordinary combustiblesolids	Paper, Wood, Cloth, etc.
B	Combustible liquids orliquifiabilesolids	Oils,Paints,Chemicals,Wax,etc.
C	Combustiblegases	L.P.G., Acetylene,Hydrogen,Methane, Natural Gas, etc.
D	Combustible metals	Magnesium, Sodium, Uranium, Thorium, etc
E	Electrical equipment & installations	Switch gears, Transformer, etc.

Maps

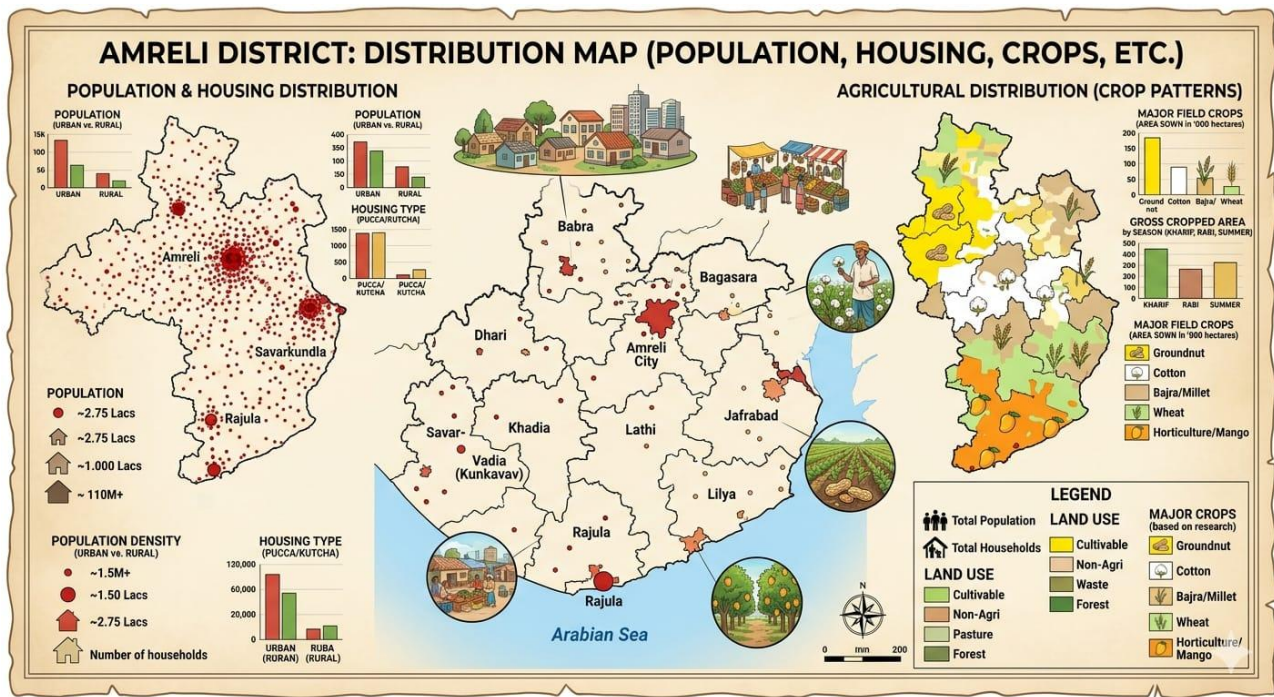
1. Amreli District political and physical administration map.



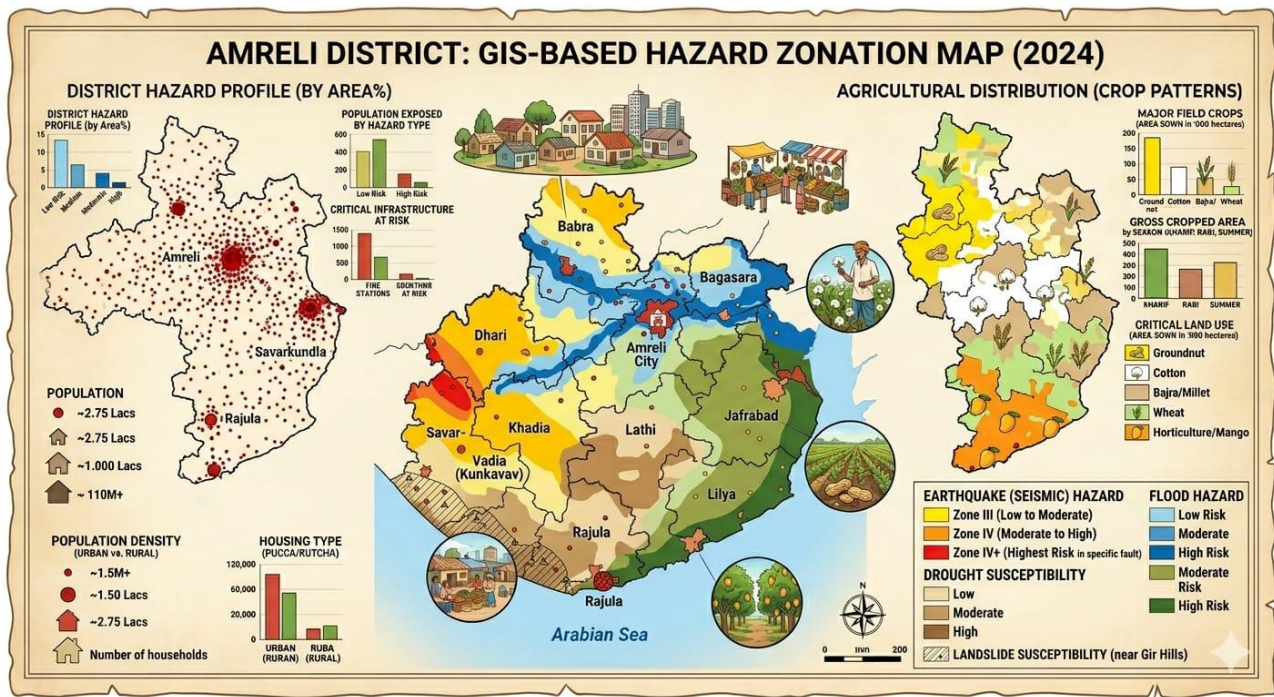
2. Amreli District’s Administrative division and its area :



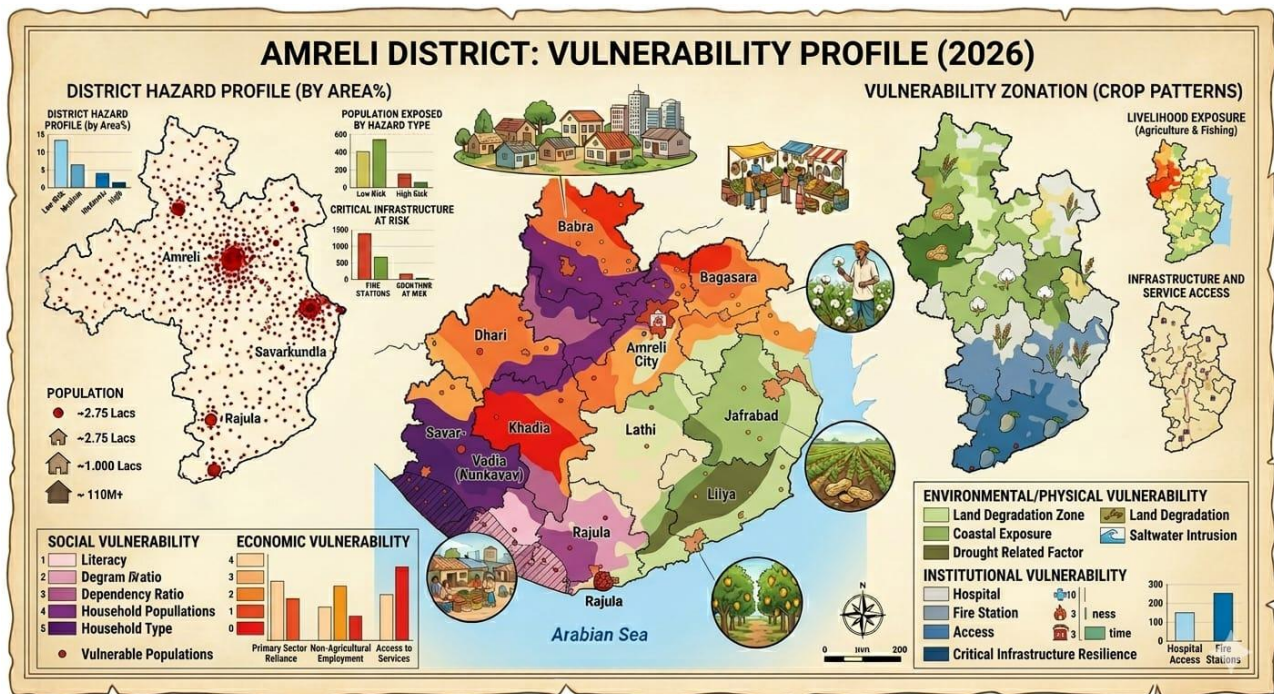
3. Amreli District’s Map showing distribution of population, houses, crops etc.



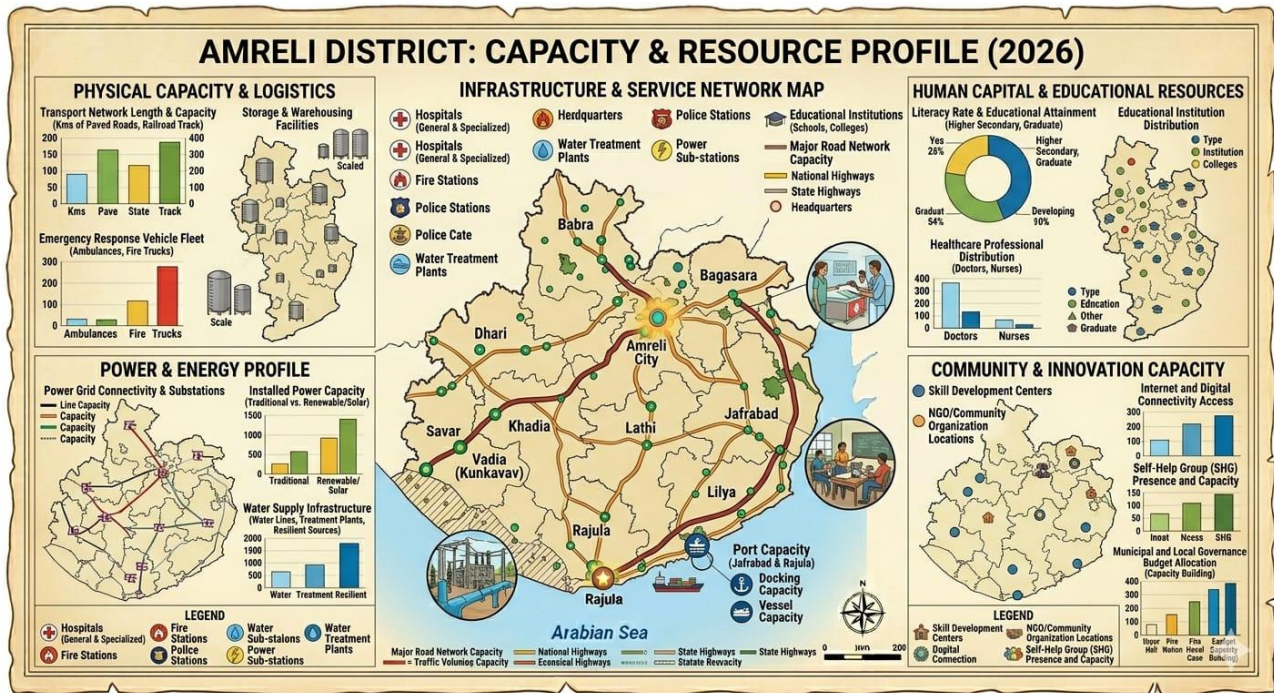
4. Amreli District’s Hazard Map with hazard zonation on GIS base.



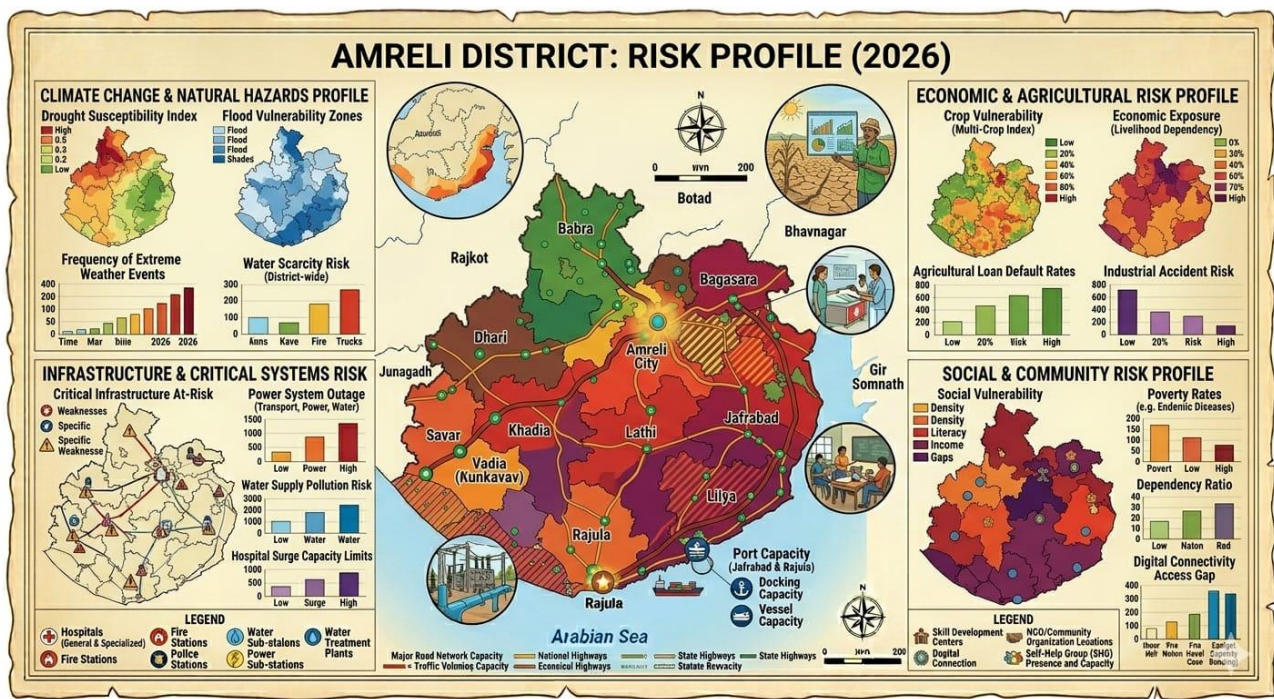
5. Amreli District’s map showing vulnerability profile.



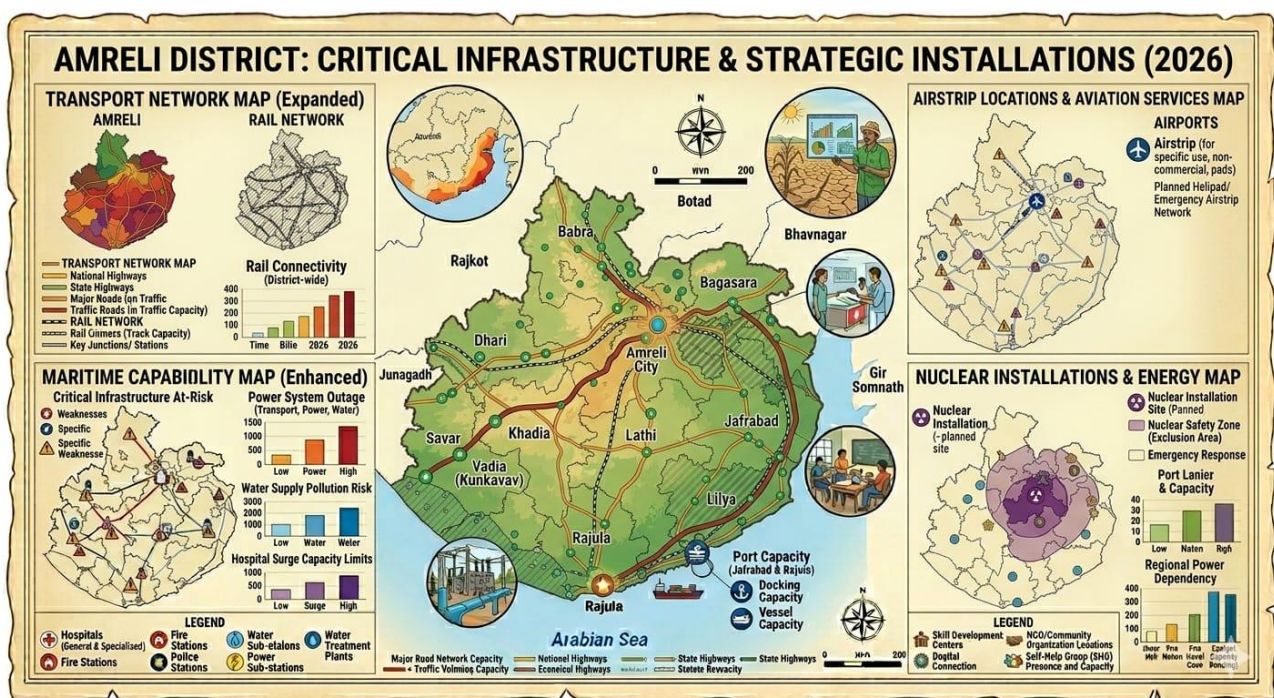
6. Amreli District map showing Capacity and resource profile.



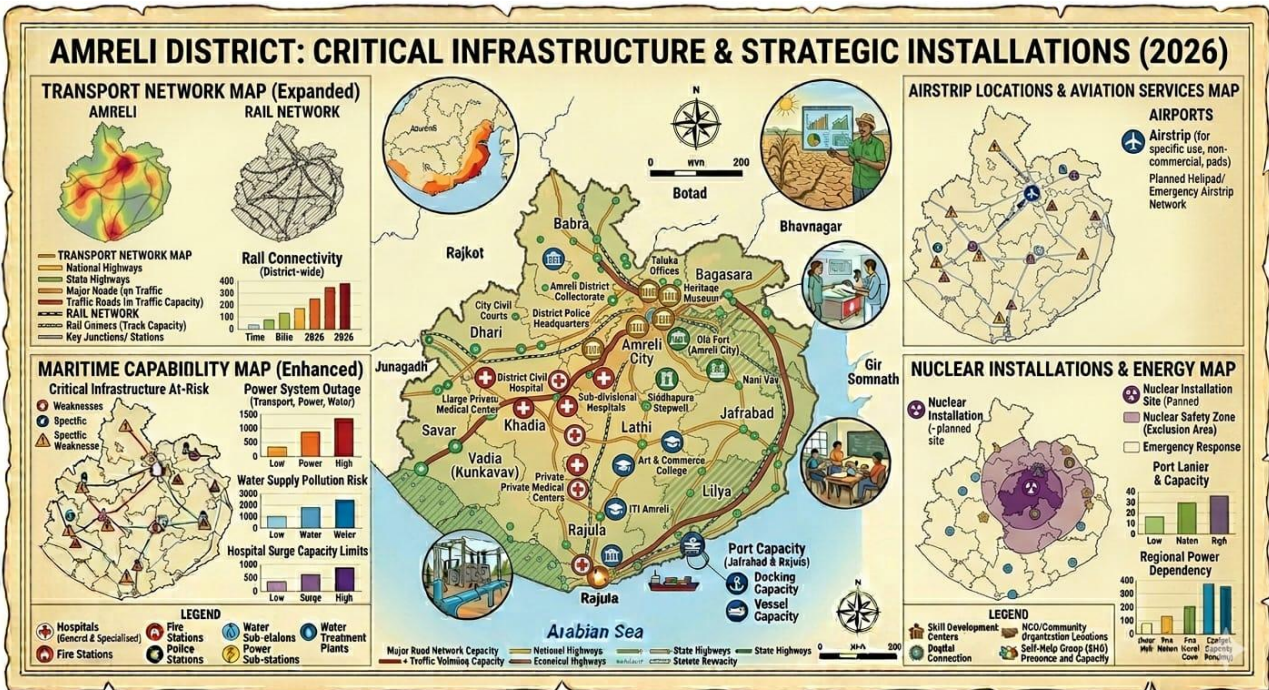
7. Amreli District’s map showing Risk profile.



8. District Map showing critical infrastructure and installation in the district such as roads, rail network, air ports and sea ports, Nuclear installations.



9. Amreli District Map showing important administrative buildings, hospitals, schools, monuments.



10. Amreli District Forest and Agriculture related issues.

