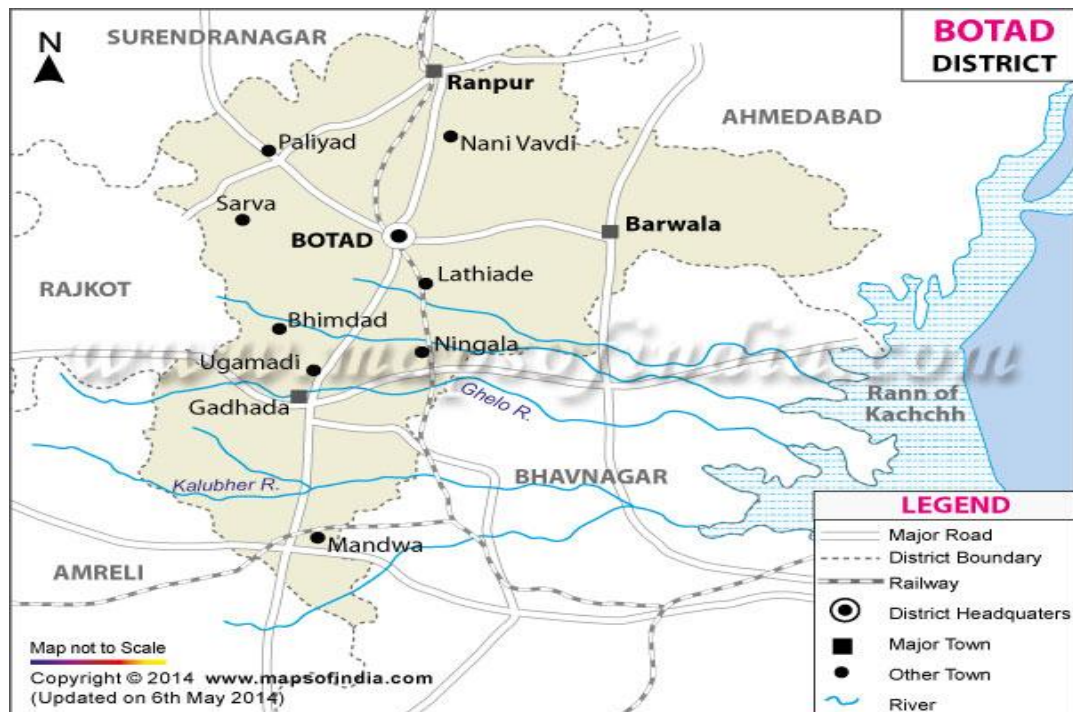




District Disaster Management Plan-2026

Disaster Management Branch, Collector Office, Botad



District Disaster Management Plan-2026

Disaster Management Branch- Collector Office District Botad

Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority

Gujarat Government

PREFACE

Disaster can strike at any time. Currently preparedness and planning are required to minimize loss of life and property. Disasters have been faced in the past with more or less success, but if we look at the history, we have the human race saving a lot from many disasters in the past. Natural disasters can never be completely avoided, but with proper planning, their impact and losses can be minimized.

Modern disaster management has its roots in these experiences and lessons. Keeping this in mind, there is a need to create a disaster management policy and a suitable system for it, through which the coming disasters can be identified, and their extent and effects can be dealt with through proper preparations. The state government has developed a strategic vision of disaster management to deal with the critical impact of disasters on the economic and social development of the state. The main purpose of which is to prevent the loss of life and property due to the disaster and to reduce the effects caused by it and to restore the situation.

The Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) has taken a comprehensive approach keeping in mind the holistic framework of disaster management. This organization not only looks at relief work, rehabilitation or disaster recovery but also prepares strategies and plans on how to make advance preparations. As a part of which District Disaster Management Plan Disaster Response Plan is also prepared.

This document of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) has been prepared by collecting/compiling the information from the departments while preparing the Disaster Management Plan of Botad District.

Date :29/05/2026

District: Botad


(Harshad Vora)
Collector and District Magistrate
Botad

Index

Chater	Sr. No	Description	Page No
1	1	Chapter-1 Introduction :	11
	1.1	Aims and Objectives of the DDMP	
	1.2	Authority for the plan : Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act)	
	1.3	Evolution of DDMP IN Brief:	
	1.4	Stakeholders and their responsibilities	
	1.5	How to use DDMP Framework	
	1.6	Approval Mechanism of DDMP:	
	1.7	Plan review and updation: Periodicity	
		Sendai Framework of Actions for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.	
2	2	Chapter 2: Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Assessment (HVCRA)	24
	2.1.1	Socio economic profile of the district.	
	2.1.2	Matrix Of Past Disasters In The District	
	2.1.2.1	Year	
	2.1.2.2	Magnitude	
	2.1.2.3	Talukas and number of villages affected	
	2.1.2.4	Life and cattle loss	
	2.1.2.5	Damage to infrastructure	
	2.1.2.6	Economic losses	
	2.1.2.7	Environmental degradation, livelihood restoration and livestock management	
	2.1.3.1	Authority/Agency that carried out HVCA:	
	2.2.1	Hazards Analysis.:	
	2.2.2	vulnerability Analysis.	
	2.2.3	Capacities/Resource analysis:	
	2.2.4	Outcome & Recommendations Of The HVCRA is to be Provided.	
3	3	Chapter 3: Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Management Authority (DM)	31
	3.3.1	D.M. Organizational Structure In The National level	
	3.3.2	D.M. Organizational Structure In The State level including IRS in the State	
	3.3.3	D.M. Organizational Structure In The District	
	3.3.3.	1 District Crisis Management Group.(CMG)	
	3.3.3.2	District Disaster Management Committee And Task Forces.	
	3.3.3.3	IRC (Incident Response System) in the District.	
	3.3.3.4	EOC Setup And Facilities Available in the District	
	3.3.3.5	Alternate EOC If Available And Its Location	
	3.3.4	Public And Private Emergency Service Facilities Available In The District	
	3.3.5	Forecasting And Warning Agencies	
4	4	Chapter 4: Prevention and Mitigation Measures	46

Index

Chater	Sr. No	Description	Page No
	4.1	Prevention Measures	
	4.1.1	Special Projects Proposed For Preventing The Disasters.	
	4.1.2	Specific Projects For Vulnerable Groups	
	4.2	Mainstreaming DRR in development plans and programs.	
	4.3	Prevention Measures	
	4.3.1	Individual	
	4.3.2	Community Level	
	4.4	Mitigation Measures for Botad District	
	4.4.1	Hazard-Wise Mitigation Measures	
	4.4.2	Hazard-Wise Non-Structural Mitigation Measures	
5	5	Chapter – 5 Preparedness Measures :	53
	5.1.	Identification Of Stakeholders Involved In Disaster Response	
	5.2	Formation Of Persons And Training	
	5.2.1	Early Warning	
	5.2.2	Search & Rescue	
	5.2.3	Evacuation	
	5.2.4	Damage & Loss Assessment	
	5.3	Activation Of Incident Response System In The District	
	5.4	Protocol For Seeking Help From Other Agencies	
	5.5	Mechanisms for Checking And Certification Of Logistics, Equipments And Stores	
	5.6	Operational Check-Up Of Warning System	
	5.7	Operational Check-Up For Emergency Operation Centre	
	5.8	Seasonal Inspection Of Facilities And Critical Infrastructure	
	5.9	Command And Coordination – Identification Of Quick Response Teams	
	5.10	NGOs and other stakeholders' coordination	
	5.11	Seasonal Preparedness For Seasonal Disasters Like Flood And Cyclone	
	5.12	Community Preparedness	
	5.12.1	Community Warning System	
	5.12.2	Community Awareness, Education, And Preparedness	
	5.13	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	
	5.13.1	Protocol And Arrangements For VIP Visits	
	5.13.2	Procurement	
	5.13.3	Logistic	
	5.14	Knowledge Management, networking and sharing	
	5.14.1	Uploading of information on resources on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) / State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN)	
	5.14.2	Documentation of lessons learnt and best practices after each event	
	5.14.3	Community registries to collate basic contact information for persons with disabilities	

Index

Chater	Sr. No	Description	Page No
	5.15	Media Management / Information Dissemination	
	5.15.1	Training and Interaction Strategies with Media / Pre-Event Awareness for Media	
	5.15.2	Identification and Training of the Official Spokesperson	
	5.16	Medical Preparedness and mass casualty management	
	5.17	In addition to the above	
	5.17.1	Awareness Generation Strategy	
	5.17.2	Resource Mobilization	
	5.17.3	Resource Inventory of Man and Material (IDRN/SDRN)	
	5.17.4	Early Warning Mechanism including Last Mile Connectivity	
	5.17.5	Kits – Family Relief Kits, First Aid etc.	
6	6	Chapter 6: Capacity Building and Training Measures	63
	6.1	Approach	
	6.2	Capacity Building Plan	
	6.2.1	Institutional Capacity Building	
	6.2.1.1	Officials / policy makers	
	6.2.1.2	Engineers, Architects, Masons, Doctors, Nurses, Teachers and other professionals	
	6.2.1.3	Police, Fire Services, SDRF	
	6.2.2	Community capacity building and Community Based Disaster Management	
	6.2.3	Training of Trainers	
	6.2.3.1	Civil Defence/Volunteers	
	6.3	Disaster Management Education	
	6.3.1	Schools	
	6.3.2	Colleges	
	6.4	Skill Upgradation and Follow Up Training Programmes	
	6.5	Inventory of trained professionals, engineers, architects, masons, medical professionals, rescue specialists etc.	
	6.6	Data documentation with sectoral emphasis for various vulnerable groups	
7	7	Chapter 7: Response And Relief Measures	74
	7.1	Response planning (multi-hazard), preparedness and assessment	
	7.1.1	Quick Assessment Of Damages And Need	
	7.1.2	Response Flow Chart	
	7.1.3	Warning And Alert	
	7.1.3.1	Warning Dissemination	
	7.1.4	District CMG Meeting	

Index

Chater	Sr. No	Description	Page No
	7.1.5	Activation of EOC	
	7.1.6	Resource Mobilization	
	7.1.7	Seeking External Help For Assistance.	
	7.1.8	Pyscho Social care of affected population	
	7.1.9	First Assessment Report	
	7.1.10	Media Management / Coordination / Information Dissemination	
	7.1.11	Development of SOPs/Checklists/formats related to ESFs etc	
	7.1.12	Reporting	
	7.1.12.1	Information management	
	7.1.12.2	Situation reports	
	7.1.12.3	Media release	
	7.1.13	Demobilization And Winding Up	
	7.1.13.1	Documentation	
	7.1.13.2	Success stories	
	7.1.13.3	Lessons for future	
	7.2	Responsibility Matrix	
	7.2.1	Hazard Specific Responsibility Matrix	
	7.2.2	Hazard Specific Responsibility Matrix	
8	8	Chapter 8: Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Measures	84
	8.1	General Policy Guidelines	
	8.2	Relief and Recovery coordination to and when be done by DDMA	
	8.3	Detailed Damage And Loss Assessment	
	8.4	Restoration	
	8.4.1	Basic Infrastructure	
	8.4.2	Essential Service as per the Relief Code of the State/District	
	8.4.3	Livelihoods	
	8.5	Reconstruction / Repair	
	8.5.1	Lifeline Buildings / Social Infrastructure	
	8.5.2	Damaged Buildings	
	8.5.3	Promote Owner Driven Approach in Recovery	
	8.6.1	Short-Term Recovery Program	
	8.6.2	Long-Term Recovery Program	
9	9	CHAPTER – 9 Financial Resources for implementation of DDMP	90
	9.1	State	
	9.1.1	State Budget/Plan funds	
	9.1.2	State Mitigation Fund	
	9.1.3	State Response Fund	
	9.2	District	
	9.2.1	the fund to be called the Disaster Mitigation Fund.	
	9.2.2	the fund to be called the Disaster Response Fund.	

Index

Chater	Sr. No	Description	Page No
	9.2.3	District Planing Fund	
	9.2.4	District Disaster Response Fund	
	9.3	Disaster Risk Insurance	
	9.4	Other Financing Options for Restoration of Infrastructure / Livelihoods	
10	10	CHAPTER – 10 Procedure And Methodology For Monitoring, Evaluation, Updation And Maintenance Of DDMP	95
	10.1	Authority For Maintaining And Reviewing The DDMP:	
	10.2	Proper Monitoring and Evaluation of the DDMP	
	10.3	Post-Disaster Evaluation Mechanism for DDMP	
	10.4	Schedule For Updation & Revision Of Plan,	
	10.5	Uploading Of Updated Plans at DDMA/SDMA websites	
	10.6	Conducting Mock Drills at District and Sub-District Levels	
	10.6.1	Responsible Parties for Organizing District Drills	
	10.6.2	Schedule for Organizing Drills	
	10.6.3	Resources for Organizing Drills	
	10.7	Monitoring and Gap Evaluation	
	10.7.1	Training and Skill Updation of Personnel	
	10.7.2	Verification of On-site / Off-site Emergency Plans	
11	11	CHAPTER – 11 Coordination Mechanism for Implementation of DDMP	98
	11.1	Intra and inter-Department coordination with horizontal linkages	
	11.2	Coordination mechanism with NGOs, CBOs, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Industries, private schools and hospitals with horizontal and vertical linkages	
	11.3	Coordination with Block/Village Level Task Force and Inter-Block and Inter-Village Coordination	
	11.4	Coordination system with state departments and training institutes at state and district level	
	11.5	Inter-Block and Inter-Village Coordination	
	11.6	Coordination with local self government (Panchayat Raj Zila Parishad, intermediate level, if any, and Gram Panchayat and Urban Local Bodies). The responsibilities of local authorities are already listed in the Act. However, these local	
	11.7	Coordination with DDMP of Neighbouring Districts	
	11.8	Coordination with SDMP	
12	12	CHAPTER 12: Coordination Mechanism for Implementation of DDMP	104
	12.1	Definition of disaster situations	
	12.2	Action on receipt of warning and warning dissemination	
	12.3	Process of obtaining financial and technical resources for disaster	

Index

Chater	Sr. No	Description	Page No
		response	
	12.4	Roles and responsibilities of the department or/and stakeholders in emergency response;	
	12.5	Information management and dissemination strategy	
	12.6	.Media Management Strategy During Emergency Response:	
	12.7	Request for State government assistance	
	12.8	Relief and Rehabilitation Norms (Standards) Emergency Response/ Support Functions:	
	12.8.1	Evacuation:	
	12.8.2	Search and Rescue:	
	12.8.3	Cordoning the Area	
	12.8.4	Traffic Control:	
	12.8.5	Law and Order and Safety Measures:	
	12.8.6	Dead Body Disposal:	
	12.8.7	Carcass Disposal	
	12.9	Humanitarian Relief and Assistance	
	12.9.1	Food	
	12.9.2	Drinking Water	
	12.9.3	Medicines	
	12.9.4	Trauma Care	
	12.9.5	Clothing:	
	12.9.6	Other essential needs	
	12.9.7	Shelter Management	
	12.9.8	Providing Helpline	
	12.9.9	Repairs and Restoration of Basic Amenities	
	12.9.10	Management of VIP Visits	
	12.9.11	Maintenance of Emergency Reserves	
		Projects for prevention of disasters	
		Indicators:	

Annexure

Annexure	Sr.	Description	Page
Annexure 1	1	District Profile	
Annexure 2	2	Laws And Policies Related to Disaster Risk Management	
Annexure 3	3	Shelter Management Plan:	
Annexure 4	4	Evacuation plan:	
Annexure 5	5	Media Management Plan:	
Annexure 6	6	Action Plan for Hospital Management Plan	
Annexure 7	7	Formats for Post Disaster Damage, Loss, Needs and Capacity Assessment:	
Annexure 8	8	List Of Resources Available in District	
Annexure 9	9	List Of Ngos, Cbos List of Public Volunteers Their Areas Of Specialty And Capabilities	
Annexure 10	10	List of Trained Personnel: -Tarvaiya	
Annexure 11	11	Definitions Of Commonly Used Terms	
Annexure 12	12	Contacts Directory	
Annexure 13	13	Taluka Level Officials Contact List	
Annexure 14	14	Important Contact Numbers in Case Of Flood	
Annexure 15	15	Important Contact Numbers in Case of Downed Power Poles and Disconnection Due to Falling Trees During Monsoon	
Annexure 16	16	Important Numbers of Forest Department	
Annexure 17	17	List Of BSNL Telephone Numbers	
Annexure 18	18	Post and Station Master Contact List	
Annexure 19	19	Detail Of Control Rooms of Districts	
Annexure 20	20	State Collectors	
Annexure 21	21	State District Development Officers	
Annexure 22	22	State Superintendents of Police	
Annexure 23	23	Satellite Phone Number of all Districts & MCs	
Annexure 24	24	State Police Commissioner and DIG shri	
Annexure 25	25	Chief Fire Officers of the Municipal Corporation	
Annexure 26	26	SDRF	
Annexure 27	27	National and State Level Control Rooms	
Annexure 28	28	Nodal officer of Departments of State of Gujarat	
Annexure 29	29	Army Camp	

Annexure 30	30	List Of Villages Included in The Downstream Of The Dam	
Annexure 31	31	Rainfall Figures for The Last 10 Years In mm	
Annexure 32	32	Number of shelters in Botad District	
Annexure 33	33	List Of Talati Cum Mantri and Sarpanch	
Annexure 34	34	Taluka Wise Latitude Longitude	
Annexure 35	35	Satellite Website for Storm Prediction	
Annexure 36	36	Information about the causeway in Botad district	
Annexure 37	37	District And Taluka Level RRT Team	
Annexure 38	38	Taluka Level RRT Team	
Annexure 39	39	Civil Hospital Information	
Annexure 40	40	Talukawise U.H.C information	
Annexure 41	41	Talukawise C.H.C information	
Annexure 42	42	Talukawise P.H.C information	
Annexure 43	43	Important Websites	
Annexure 44	44	General Terminology Used in Weather Bulletins	
Annexure 45	45	Maps	

CHAPTER-1

Introduction

When man struggles between death at the time of disaster, each minute is precious if anybody is for victim that is communication gap it is expected that is comprised of various workers working in numerous fields towards oriented response for lessening loss and making restitution simple police, fire and emergency services and health services are first responsive at the time of disaster search and saving, traffic control, medical assistance and at the time of disaster activities related to transportation and enough communication system and control are necessary fruitful result can not be received due to communication gap in essential functionality role of emergency operation center for preserving uniformity in functionality is of importance.

Before disaster, attention is being centered on communication management for pre-caution and to beside on position from field communication management during disaster becomes important that is center place of response and of all crisis, communication transactions for restitution functionality this contingency functionality center is key for bringing people and resources for completing work with contingency and disaster exclusive disaster is structure for maintaining exclusive functionality in regards to this structure planning of policy for assistance after disaster management of functionality, co-ordination of functionality are held such matters functionality of district emergency operation center is of importance in functionality of re-habilitation and restitution and search, saving, relief being active constant 24 hrs.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of the Plan is to minimize the loss of lives and social, private and community assets because of natural and manmade 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.

Preparation of disaster management plan is mandatory under Gujarat Disaster Management Act - 2003 and National Disaster Management Act - 2005. In addition, the National Disaster Management Authority has given instructions and guidelines to each state for preparing a disaster management plan. As per Gujarat Disaster Management Act - 2003 Chapter - 6 Section 15 Sub-section (1 , 2 and 3) has been given guidance and guidelines for disaster management plan and strategy in the work of the Authority. According to the National Disaster Management Act - 2005, the state authorities have to make policies and plans for disaster management as per sub-section (1 , 2 and 3) of Article 18 of this Act. The District Disaster Management Plan shall take into account the technolegal perspective of all the villages , talukas , municipalities , municipalities and district and state authorities in the district and other acts and policies of the Government. The policies , rules which are changed from time to time should be reviewed and necessary amendments should be made.

1.2 Authority for DDMP: Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act) Evolution of the Plan

Preparation of disaster management plan is mandatory under Gujarat Disaster Management Act - 2003 and National Disaster Management Act - 2005. In addition, the National Disaster Management Authority has given instructions and guidelines to each state for preparing a disaster management plan. As per Gujarat Disaster Management Act - 2003 Chapter - 6 Section 15 Sub-section (1 , 2 and 3) has been given guidance and guidelines for disaster management plan and strategy in the work of the Authority. According to the National Disaster Management Act - 2005, the state authorities have to make policies and plans for disaster management as per sub-section (1 , 2 and 3) of Article 18 of this Act. The District Disaster Management Plan shall take into account the technolegal perspective of all the villages , talukas , municipalities , municipalities and district and state authorities in the district and other acts and policies of the Government. The policies , rules which are changed from time to time should be reviewed and necessary amendments should be made.

1.3 Evolution of DDMP IN Brief:

District Administration prepares plan using guidelines & ensures that these are constantly reviewed and updated. Botad 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 Botad 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 availabel 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.

1.4 Stakeholders And Their Responsibilities

The roles, responsibilities and obligation of the Collector and other Stakeholders are set out in detail in the Act and are considered as part of this plan.

Clause 26 of Chapter X. (The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003)

(1) Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district and the Collector shall ensure that such plans are integrated into the disaster management plan for the whole of the district.

(3) A department of the Government shall subject to the supervision of the Collector -

(a) prepare a disaster management plan setting out the following, namely: -

- (i) the manner in which the concept and principles of disaster management are to be applied in the district.
- (ii) role and responsibilities of the department of Government in terms of the disaster management plan of the State.
- (iii) role and responsibilities of the department of Government regarding emergency relief and post disaster recovery and rehabilitation.
- (iv) capacity of the department of Government to fulfill its roles and responsibilities.
- (v) particulars of disaster management strategies; and
- (vi) contingency strategies and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, including measures to finance the strategies;

1.5 How to use DDMP Framework;

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) Framework for Botad district is governed under the statutory provisions of the Gujarat Disaster Management Act, 2003. Coordinated closely with the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA), the framework integrates global standards like the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda.

The core components, structure, and operational execution workflows defined in the Official Botad DDMP Document follow a five-tier blueprint:

(A) Administrative Structure & Command Control

- **District Authority (DDMA):** The District Collector of Botad acts as the primary orchestrator, legally empowered to leverage resources across all state departments during crisis windows.
- **Central Operations (DEOC):** The Botad District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) functions as the 24/7 centralized intelligence and dispatch nerve-centre.
- **Taluka Sub-Units:** Sub-district controls deploy instantly across four target blocks—Botad, Gadhada, Barwala, and Ranpur—to localise first-response protocols.

(B) Emergency Contact Matrix & Emergency Helplines

The framework outlines direct escalation channels to trigger immediate logistical, medical, and administrative aid:

District Toll-Free Helpline:- 02849 1077 (Standard Emergency Line)

Botad Central Control Room: - 02849-271340 / 02849-271341

State-Level Nodal Link:- 1070 (Commissioner of Rescue & Relief, Gandhinagar)

Medical Emergency Dispatch:- 108 (GVK Emergency Ambulance Management Network)

Law Enforcement & Fire Response:-100 (Police)/101 (Fire Services)

(C)- Hazard Identification & Risk Mapping (HVCRA)

The framework demands that Botad administrators focus resource buffers around its distinct regional vulnerabilities:

Natural Hazards:Primary protocols cover mitigation tactics for drought/water scarcity, flash floods, cyclones, and seasonal heatwaves.

Seismic Safety: Although Botad is not traditionally a high-impact epicenter, all principal DEOC structures are structurally audited to satisfy Seismic Zone V infrastructure criteria to remain functional during major shifts.

Man-Made Accidental Risks: Specific response plans are established for highway transit accidents, rail collisions, and local warehouse fires.

(D) Departmental Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

The state framework breaks response timelines down into distinct, multi-departmental responsibilities:

Early Warners:Revenue officials and local talatis must clear low-lying terrain and move populations to identified storm and flood shelters within a 72-to-12-hour warning window.

Infrastructure Teams:The Roads & Buildings (R&B) department must clear critical transport routes, while the PGVCL power utility works to restore high-voltage grid disruptions.

Public Health Teams:Chief District Health Officers are tasked with implementing sanitation schemes to check water-borne epidemics post-flooding, using resources supported by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) guidelines.

(E)- Maintenance, Updates, and Capacity Building

Annual Iterations:The Collectorate updates the demographic data, equipment registries, and personnel charts in the Botad DDMP ahead of the Southwest Monsoon every year.

Resource Inventories: Resource holdings across the district are cataloged digitally via the State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) for instantaneous tracking.

Community Drills: Local administrators lead mock-rescue exercises in rural schools, Panchayats, and civic zones to build grass-roots response capability.

1.6 Approval Mechanism of DDMP: Authority for implementation

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: Periodicity

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.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

Disaster is woven with men in context of present time Indian government taking this subject matter very seriously in August 1999 formed one high powered committee and after Gujarat earthquake of 2001, disaster management plan was accepted as mitigation mechanism.

On 23rd December 2005, disaster management act, 2005 was enacted by Indian government and form of national disaster management authority (NDMA) under chieftain of prime minister was done as per it and decision was taken of making for proper disaster management form of state disaster management authority under chieftain of chief minister for states various tasks are to be done for facing to disasters by NDMA in which risk reduction, rehabilitation like as matters are comprised above all necessary guidelines in regards to natural and man created calamities in national disaster management act 2005 have been given in.

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 (CoP21) 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: -

- A. Understanding Disaster Risk
- B. Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk
- C. Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience
- D. Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to 'Build Back Better' in
- E. Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

The Seven Global Targets Are: -

- F. 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.
- G. 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.
- H. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
- I. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing the resilience by 2030
- J. Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020
- K. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030
- L. 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 together 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 effect of climate change. The agreement identified area of co-operation 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 action 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. Development work 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.
10. Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters.

Objectives of the Plan

- i) To assess various hazard, vulnerability, capacity and risk associated with the state.
- ii) To lay down various measures and guidelines for prevention and mitigation.
- iii) To lay down preparedness measures for all stakeholders.
- iv) To build the capacity of all stakeholders in the state to cope with the disasters and promote community-based disaster management.
- v) To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with various phases of disaster management.
- vi) To ensure co-ordination and promote productive partnership with all other agencies related to disaster management.
- vii) To mainstream disaster management concerns into the developmental planning process.
- viii) Ensuring DRM is socially inclusive, gender sensitive and empowering.
- ix) Strengthen efforts to mainstream DRR into water management and reduce the likely impacts of water-related hazards.
- x) To develop efficient, streamlined, and rapid disaster response and relief mechanism in the state.
- xi) Prevent disasters and achieve substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, health, and assets (economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental).
- xii) Invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience through structural, non-structural and financial measures, as well as comprehensive capacity development.
- xiii) To commence recovery programme as an opportunity to build back better in case of a future disaster by incorporating community in the programme.
- xiv) Promote the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures to prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerabilities to disaster.
- xv) Strengthen disaster risk modeling, assessment, mapping, monitoring and multi-hazard early warning systems.

Effective use of science, technology, and traditional knowledge in all aspects of DRM.

In view of the agreed vision, mission and aim of the SDMP, its broad objectives and the related sub-objectives are articulated as under:

i. Improve the understanding of disaster risks, hazards, and vulnerabilities.

- Design and undertake studies for understanding the multiple hazards and disaster risks in the state and their underlying dynamics, especially in the context of changing climate and its impact on forests, environment and river systems in general and newly emerging public health emergencies, such as in the wake of on-going COVID-19 pandemic in the country and in the state in particular.
- Promote comprehensive surveys on multi-hazard disaster risks and development of regional disaster risk assessments and maps, including climate change scenarios.
- Design and carry out safety audits for all the major development initiatives and interventions being designed and undertaken in the state.
-

ii. Strengthen disaster risk governance at all levels from local to the state level.

- Promote the culture of disaster risk prevention and mitigation at all levels.
- Provide clarity on roles and responsibilities of various Departments and Officers involved in different aspects of disaster management.
- Enhance resilience to existing and emerging risks by preventing the emergence of new disaster risks and reducing the existing risks.
- Facilitate the mainstreaming of disaster management concerns into the developmental planning and processes.
- Ensure that DRM is socially inclusive, gender sensitive and empowering.

iii. Invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience

- Make upfront investment in disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives aimed at preventing disasters and achieving substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, health, and assets (economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental).
- Promote the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures to prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerabilities to disaster.
- Empower both local authorities and communities as partners to reduce and manage disaster risks.
- Strengthen scientific and technical capabilities in all aspects of disaster management.
- Capacity development at all levels for effective response to multiple hazards and for community-based risk reduction and resilience building.
- Build and strengthen the resilience of poor communities to prevent disasters from aggravating poverty and to protect livelihoods.
- Enhance mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation strategies within the agriculture sector including sustainable farming.
- Enhance resilience of health systems by integrating DRM into all levels of healthcare.
- Promote disaster-resilient schools, colleges and other educational facilities.
- Special focus on disaster risk reduction measures for agriculture and livestock.
- Strengthen efforts to mainstream DRR into water management and reduce the likely impacts of water-related hazards.
- Strengthen and promote the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure.
- Integration of disaster risk reduction considerations and measures into financial and fiscal instruments.

- Mainstream DRR into land-use and design and implementation of (rural and urban) development programmes and projects.

RGOUJHOSI

• **iv. Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response.**

- Strengthen disaster risk modeling, assessment, mapping, monitoring and multi-hazard early warning systems.
- Implementation of ecosystem-based approaches regarding shared resources, such as within river basins and mountainous regions.
- Effective use of science, technology and traditional knowledge in all aspects of DRM.

V Promote "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

- Build community capacity to function as disaster managers during recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- Promote women's leadership and active participation in disaster management planning and action at the local level.

Guiding Principles

The guiding principles for the preparation and implementation of GSDMP 2024-25 are as follows:

1. Integrating Sendai Framework, SDG and Paris Agreement to SDMP

The adoption in 2015 of three landmark global agreements - the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and COP21 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, to which India is a signatory, has opened up significant opportunities to build coherence across the DRR, sustainable development and response to the climate change domains. The adoption of agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 'Transforming Our World' is a global transformative plan of action that has poverty eradication as an overarching aim.

2. Resilience-building

- It is at the heart of the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and therefore, it is important not only for the Government of Gujarat and partner organizations but also for all the stakeholders working in Gujarat, to ensure mainstreaming and integration of disaster risk reduction and resilience in all sectors and also to ensure vertical and horizontal coordination across various policies and programmes. NDMP puts special emphasis on Local Actions. The practical application of coherence of the multiple international frameworks is particularly relevant at the level of local implementation in collaboration with the capacity of local authorities, local systems and communities to understand, prevent and reduce disaster risk, and prepare for and recover from disasters. These aspects will be further strengthened at the local level. The Gujarat SDMP is intended to empower the local authorities and local communities, through appropriate resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities, as appropriate for supporting local leadership.

3. Enable others to take action (Shared Responsibility)

- The state and its institutions cannot act alone to manage risk. It is important to work together with all identified relevant stakeholders and across sectors at the central and sub-national levels, in order to realize the most effective risk informed disaster preparedness and response, as appropriate.

4. Gender equity and inclusiveness

- Gujarat appreciates the preamble of National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 which inter alia states that in disasters, the vulnerable groups, elderly persons, women, children - especially women rendered destitute and children orphaned on account of disasters and the differently-abled persons are exposed to higher risks.

The GSDMP emphasizes social inclusion, dignity of the individual, acknowledging diversity, and contributing to resilience for everyone, not leaving aside the members of a community, on the basis of age, gender, disability etc.

5. "Leave no one behind"

- 'Leave No One Behind' is the cornerstone of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This constitutes the core guiding principle of Gujarat State Disaster Management Plan as well. GSDMP is focused on a people-centered approach and is based on this explicit recognition that it is critical to engage with the most vulnerable for ensuring risk-informed development and disaster management.

6. Coordination

- Orderly coordination of disaster preparedness within and across sectors at all levels, with clear mechanisms at each level and across levels, as well as across organizations.

7. Sustainable Development

Planning and management of disaster preparedness actions in coherence, across relevant sectors such as agriculture, education, health, housing and urban development, among others. Disaster preparedness forms part of wider disaster risk reduction as it allows people, communities and institutions to take pre-emptive action and respond effectively to reduce the impact of disasters, while contributing to sustainable development.

Plan Activation

- The disaster response structure will be activated on the receipt of disaster warning/on the occurrence of the disaster. The occurrence of disaster may be reported by the concern monitoring authority to the Commissioner of Relief/GSDMA by the fastest means. The Commissioner of Relief (COR) will activate all departments for emergency response including the State EOC, District EOCs and Regional ERCs. Also, they will issue instructions to include the following details:
- Exact quantum of resources (in terms of manpower, equipment's and essential items from key departments/stakeholders) that is required.
- The type of assistance to be provided
- The time limit within which assistance is needed
- Details of other Task/Response Forces through which coordination should take place. The State EOC, ERCS and other control rooms at the State level as well as district control rooms should be activated with full strength. The State Government may publish a notification in the official gazette declaring such areas to be disaster-affected area under GSDMA Act (Section 32 (2) (a)). Once the situation is totally controlled and normalcy is restored, the COR declares End of Emergency Response and issues instructions to withdraw the staff deployed in emergency duties.

Plan Implementation

Both the DM Act 2005 and GSDM Act 2003 enjoins state governments to make provisions for the implementation of the disaster management plans. The Section 15 of GSDM Act 2003 states that, every Department of the Government of Gujarat shall make provisions, in its annual budget, for funds for the purposes of carrying out the activities and programmes set out in its disaster management plan. The Act also mandates that every Department of the Government must prepare a departmental Disaster Management Plan in accordance with the SDMP.

Coherence and Mutual Reinforcement of post 2015 global framework for DRR.

- The State of Gujarat has been keenly aware and responsive to India's global commitments. As a result, Gujarat was the first state in India to adopt Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in the form of Agenda 2030, which lays down the road map for achieving the SDGs for the state. This Plan seeks to ensure perfect coherence and mutual reinforcement with Agenda 2030, as also with Gujarat State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) 2015-30, and DRR Roadmap 2021-30 as essential components of GSDMP 2022. Specific emphasis is on the resilience-building measures, and a shift away from managing crises to proactively reducing their risks. The agreements have varying degrees of emphasis on the sustainable development, DRR, resilience and climate change.

The key principles followed while developing the Gujarat SAPCC and Agenda 2030 are as follows:

Ensuring sustainability of water resources

Water being essential to all economic activities, the SAPCC looks at how water resources can be augmented and best utilized in a changing climate scenario and what necessary institutional changes will be required to make these strategies come into effect.

Ensuring sustainability of agriculture systems

- Major concerns are sustainability of critical ecosystems including agro-ecosystems (agriculture, fishery, and livestock) to ensure livelihood security in a changing climate scenario.

Protection and conservation of forests and bio-resource within

- Focus areas are sustainable management of forest, wildlife and biodiversity and developing resilience of eco-system services.

Making habitats climate resilient

- Major concern is the expanding and high-density urban human settlements were providing sanitation, drinking water, transportation, health, waste management and other amenities will be a challenge in the future as per the changing climate scenario.

Ensuring energy sufficiency and efficiency

- Major concerns will be technological initiations and intervention with more focus on harnessing new and renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation.

Addressing enhanced impacts of anticipated extreme events

Adaptation planning in anticipation of intensification of extreme events to ameliorate the exacerbated impacts will be the underlying motto here.

Approach to Coherence and Mutual Reinforcement

The Gujarat SDMP has tried to envisage coherence across the state efforts for sustainable development, DRR and the actions, in response to climate change (mitigation and adaptation). The SDMP identifies mutually reinforcing measures in these three domains. The mainstreaming of DRR can be synchronized with the initiatives for sustainable development and the steps taken to address climate change impacts as an inherent part of the development agenda. Many of the additional challenges emerging from climate change impact that act as hazard risk multipliers will be integrated into the implementation of the SDMP.

The ideas on ensuring coherence and mutual reinforcement across the global frameworks on development, disasters and responding to climate change covering almost every aspect of society and all sectors of the economy are at an early and incipient phase. Enhancing resilience is the overarching theme as far as disaster risk reduction is concerned.

- The Government of Gujarat has adopted a series of consultative processes while developing and adopting the SDMP, SAPCC and Agenda 2030 for the state. However, for strengthening coherence and synergy of state level actions across these interventions in correspondence to SDMP, SAPAC and Agenda 2030, the following measures will be taken into consideration which would facilitate achievement of set goals and targets for the state:
- Raising awareness at the state and district level, on how the different frameworks align, is critical; the relative political weight of frameworks may affect collaboration and coherence.
- Facilitating key partnerships among departments which help avoid duplication and maximize gains. Institutional incentives to work together may also be required to reinforce joint working across agreements.
- Instituting clear governance arrangements to ensure successful collective action and accountability.
- Promoting the science and technology involvement by funding the national / state level research projects. The Sendai framework specifically calls for enhanced scientific work in disaster risk reduction and a better coordination of existing networks and scientific research institutions.
- Exclusive monitoring processes which would track progress on implementation of the frameworks. This will also help minimize the reporting burden on countries, making data collection achievable.
- Ensuring State ownership and leadership, addressing all of these frameworks will also be fundamental to success.

It is envisaged that this SDMP of Gujarat will facilitate the efforts to achieve the desired coherence across different global goals and frameworks at the local level in the state, integrating it with the national priorities articulated through the Disaster Management Act, 2005; National Policy on Disaster Management, National Disaster Management Plan, 2019 and the Prime Minister's 10-Point agenda for disaster risk reduction.

CHAPTER-2

Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Assessment

2.1.1 Socio economic profile of the district.

“Botad district has faced disasters like heavy rains, cyclones, drought and the Corona pandemic in the last few years. During the heavy rains, many villages were flooded and roads and agriculture were damaged. Electricity poles and trees were uprooted during the cyclone. During the drought, there was water scarcity, while the Corona pandemic affected the health and economic situation.”

2.1.2 Matrix Of Past Disasters In The District

2.1.2.1 Year

2.1.2.2 Magnitude

(A) Rainfall Figures for the last 10 Years in mm

Sr.	Taluka	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Average
1	Botad	529	572	362	1158	1084	673	618	794	820	1041	765
2	Gadhada	465	662	405	925	880	723	534	936	692	947	822
3	Baravala	650	832	386	1091	1463	565	745	717	822	1010	723
4	Ranpur	485	949	363	752	582	531	446	422	582	530	564
	Total	532	754	379	982	1002	623	586	717	729	882	719

2.1.2.3 Talukas and number of villages affected

2.1.2.4 Life and cattle loss

(B) Details of payment of losses incurred in the district due to natural calamities 24-25:-

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

s.r	Taluka Name	Human Death		Human Injury		Animal Death		Completely destroyed building		Partially destroyed building	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	Botad	7	28	0	0	2	0.75	0	0	3	0.12
2	Gadhada	1	4	0	0	2	0.75	0	0	9	5.52
3	Barwala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Ranpur	3	12	0	0	1	0.375	0	0	0	0
	Total	11	44	0	0	5	1.875	0	0	12	5.64

2.1.2.5 Damage to infrastructure

2.1.2.6 Economic losses

2.1.2.7 Environmental degradation, livelihood restoration and livestock management

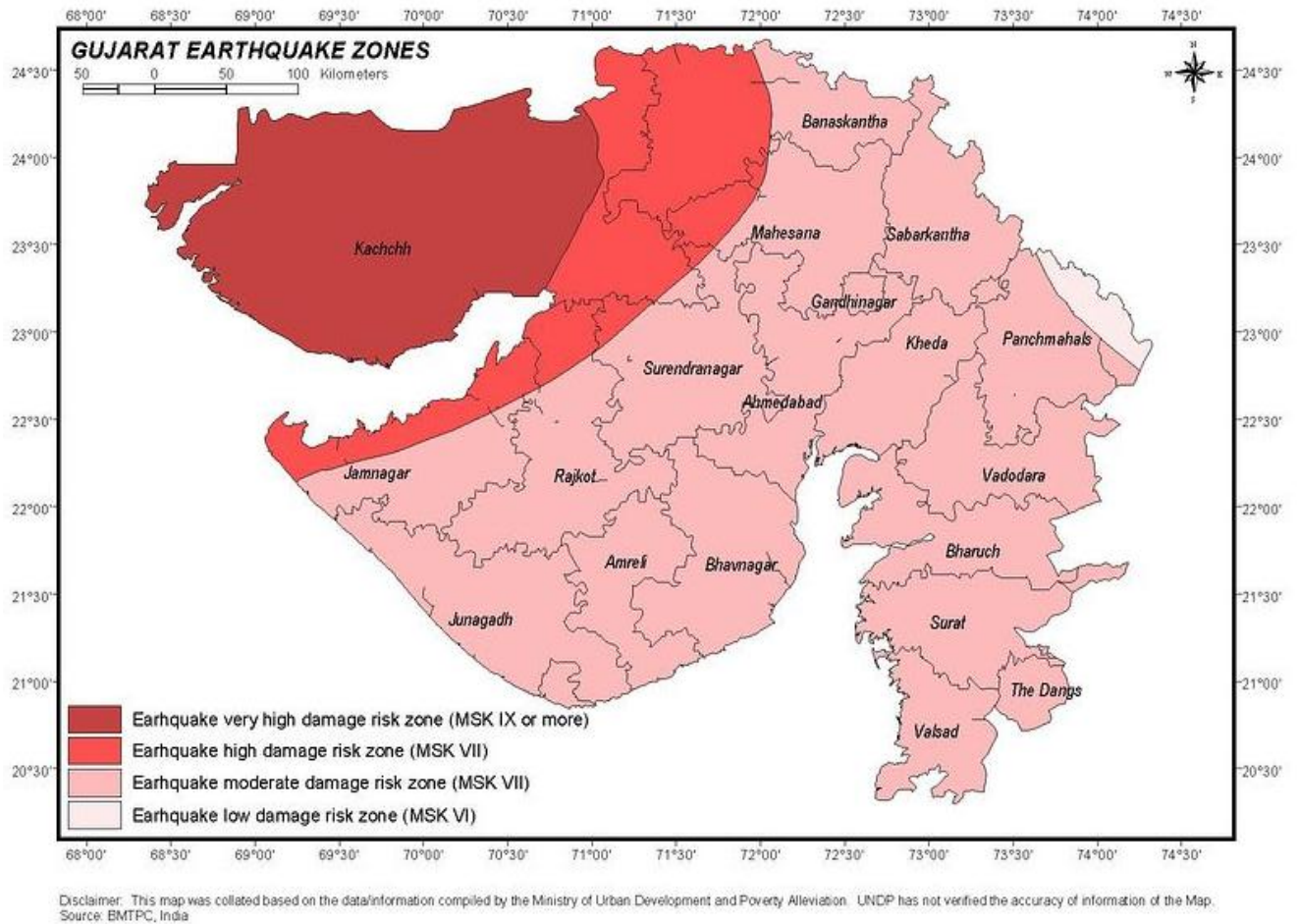
Sr	Year	Name of the disaster	Affected talukas and villages	Casualties/Livestock Losses	Infrastructure damage	Economic loss
1	2023	Heavy rains / floods.	Many villages in Botad, Ranpur, Gadhada taluka	Loss of a few livestock	Damage to roads, agriculture and electricity lines.	Loss of lakhs of rupees.
2	2021	Cyclone “Taukate”.	Botad and Gadhada areas	Minor casualties	Trees fell, electricity poles were broken	Damage to agriculture and property
3	2020	Corona pandemic	Entire district	Many people affected	Stress on health services	Damage to business and employment
4	2019	Drought / Water scarcity	Rural areas	Impact on livestock	Impact on water supply	Losses in agriculture

C) - Details of human deaths during monsoon and other seasons: -

S n	Type of accident	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
1	Lightning strike	1	0	0	3	4	0	1	1	2	0	12
2	Drowning/ Drowning in water	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	10	16
3	Wall/building collapse	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
4	Electric shock/pole fall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Tree fall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Cold wave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Heat wave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	Total	1	0	0	4	6	0	1	8	3	11	34

1. Earthquake

Botad district falls in zone-3 probability of loss during quake here by is much less multistoreyed buildings are in much less ratio due to being newly formed district. Heavy destructive earthquake arrived in Gujarat state on date 26-01-2001 was more acute and effective than quake arrived in other part of country extra effect of any quake especially in all the talukas Botad district is not seen.



2.Cyclone - “Tauktae”- 2021

Deputy Collector level officers have been allotted round the clock duty to guide the District Control Room and necessary coordination with S.E.O.C, Gandhinagar during storms in the district and additional duty has been assigned to Deputy Mamlatdars at District Control Room, Disaster Branch.

3. Drought

Botad district receives average rainfall, so no affected areas have been declared.

4. Fire

Botad area is likely to be the worst affected by the fire due to the large number of ginning mills. To mitigate fire in urban areas, water browsers and mini fire tenders have been provided by GSDMA to nagarpalika of Botad district. In case of large-scale fire, help is sought from the nearby Bhavanagar, Botad and Rajkot Municipal Corporations.

5. Heat Wave

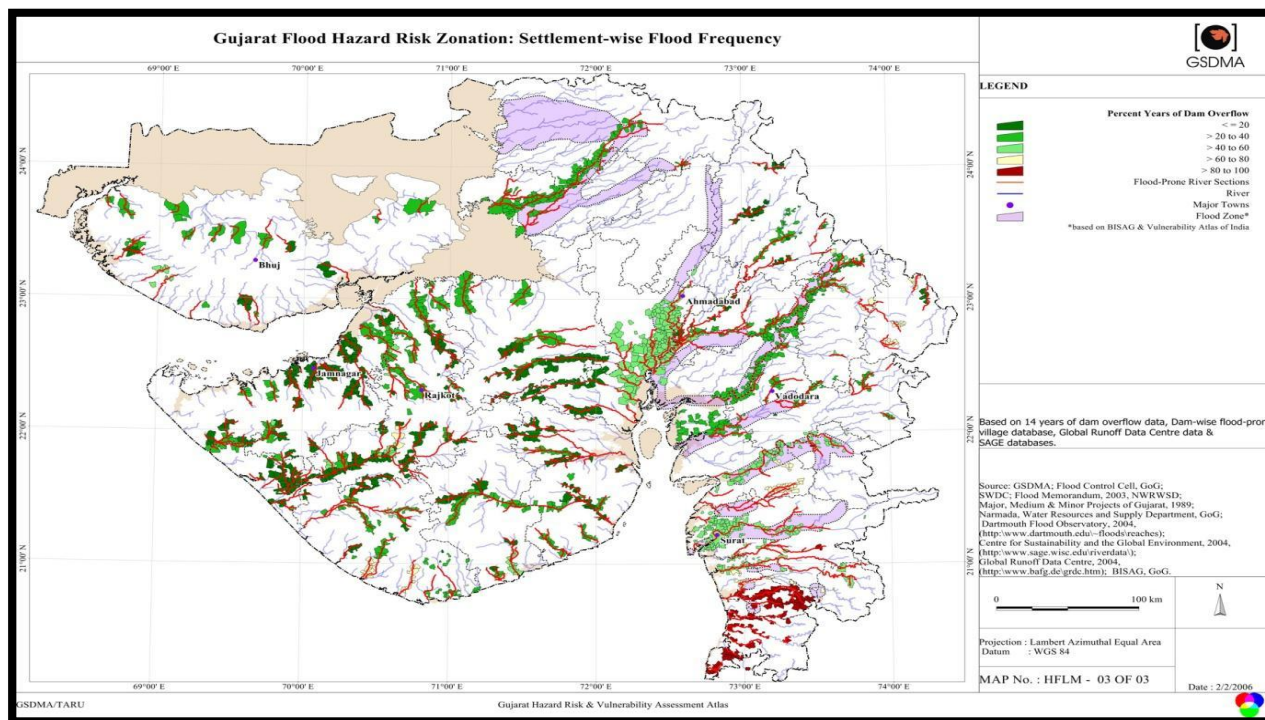
In Botad district, during the months of April to June, hot conditions prevailed for more than a day and the temperature remained high at 40-45 degree centigrade.

6. Flood

Rivers located in Botad district and villages of on the bank of river in this district steaming rivers are sukhbhadar and goma and sukhbhadar and goma are important ponds.

7. Food Poisoning

Major Food Poisoning Cases were handled by Health Department and Administration During Marriage Ceremony at Botad.



2.1.3.1 Authority/Agency that carried out HVCA:

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 Botad. This analysis indicates that disaster planning at the Botad district level should first focus on the functional response to the High winds and Sea surge. The functional responses to these events have links to the response to floods, hailstorms, and dam failure. Typical responses to these disaster events also can apply to fire, industrial accidents, failure of critical infrastructure and building collapse.

Hazards	Probability Rating	Impact Rating	Vulnerability Ranking	Vulnerable Areas/Talukas
Earthquake	3	5	15 (High)	Zone-VI- III District
High Wind	3	4	12 (High)	
Flood	3	3	9 (Moderate)	
Fire	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Botad dist.
Sea Surge	4	2	1 (Low)	
Industrial Accidents	3	2	1 (Low)	Botad dist.
Drought	2	2	41(Low)	Entire District
Food Poisoning	2	2	1(Low)	Any Where in District
Civil Unrest	2	2	4 (Low)	Any Where in District
Epidemics	2	2	4 (Low)	Any Where in District
Building Collapse	2	1	2 (Low)	Any Where in District
Boat Sinking	2	1	2 (Low)	
Animal Disease	1	2	2 (Low)	Any Where in District
Dam Failure	1	1	1 (Low)	Any Where at Dam sites
Land Slides/ Mud Flows	1	1	1 (Low)	

Tool Techniques And Methodology Used For HVCRA:

2.2.1 Hazards Analysis.:

Botad 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 into Seismic Zone-III and IV for Earthquake, Talukas are Prone to Flood, and Entire District is also susceptible to drought.

Sr.	Type of Disaster	Last Impact (frequency) Month / Year	Intensity (magnitude)
1	Earthquake	January-2001	Medium
2	Flood	July-2017-2019	Medium
3	Cyclone	May -2021 Tauktae" 2021 June 2023 Biparjoy 2023	Light
4	Heavy Rain	----	Light
5	Drought	-----	Light
6	Fire	-----	Light
7	Heat Wave	May-2024	Light
8	Cold Wave	January-2024	Light
9	Accident	-----	Light
10	Food Poisoning	-----	Light
11	Boat Sinking	---	Light

12	Civil Unrest	----	Light
----	--------------	------	-------

2.2.2 vulnerability Analysis.

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 accomplished 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.

2.2.3 Capacities/Resource analysis: (Analysis and outcome).

Resources Provided by Govt. at Various Levels.

Rescue Kits / Ropes / Generators

All District level officers, Sub-Divisions and Talukas have been provided with Telephone connection, 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 provided Water Browsers, Boat and provided

Emergency Lighting System and Motorcycle Water Mist to Most of Nagarpalikas of District.

2.2.3 Capacity Analysis:

In case of Botad 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, monetary resources and human power are not sufficient to manage any larger calamities.

Rescue Kits / Ropes / Generators

Detail of Resources	Life Saving Jacket	Life Buoy	100 Feet Ropes	Generator
Total	225	105	23	04

2.2.4 Outcome & Recommendations Of The HVCRA is to be Provided.

Several 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.

Despite initiating various disaster mitigation measures there has been little improvement. Accordingly, Botad District has taken initiatives for linking disaster mitigation with development plans, promote the application of effective communication systems and information technology, insurance, extensive public awareness, and education campaigns, involve the private sector and strengthen institutional mechanisms and international community cooperation.

CHAPTER-3

Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Management (DM)

Disaster risk governance is the system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy. Disaster governance goes beyond governmental settings, powers, processes and tools by encouraging collective actions through the engagement of all stakeholders operating at all scales— from village to country.

The legal framework in the country and in Gujarat provides direction to government all other stakeholders for Disaster Risk Management (DRM). The role, composition and key decision-making bodies for disaster management at national, State, district and below level are described below. The extent of involvement of central agencies will depend on the type, scale, and administrative spread of the disaster. If the situation requires, the state government shall request central government to provide necessary support. Disaster management structure is in place right from the national to local level. This institutional mechanism plays a crucial role in all activities from policy making to implementation across the entire disaster management cycle.

3.3.1 D.M. Organizational Structure In The National level

Agencies	Composition	Roles & Responsibilities
National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	• Prime Minister (Chairperson) • Members (not exceeding nine, nominated by the Chairperson)	• Lays down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management. • Coordinates their enforcement and implementation. • Lays down guidelines for Disaster Management to be followed by the different Central Ministries and departments and the State Government.
National Executive Committee (NEC)	• Union Home Secretary (Chairperson) • Secretaries to the GOI in the Ministries / Departments of Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Defense, Drinking	• Executive committee of the NDMA • Assists the NDMA in the discharge of its functions and ensure compliance of the directions issued by the

	Water and sanitation, Environment, Forests and Climate Change Finance (Expenditure), Health and Family Welfare, Power, Rural Development, Science and Technology, Space, Telecommunications, Urban Development, Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, The Chief of the Integrated Defense Staff of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, ex officio as members. • Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs, Earth Sciences, Human Resource Development, Mines, Shipping, Road Transport and Highways and Secretary, NDMA are special invitees to the meetings of the NEC.	Central Government • Coordinates the response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster. • Monitors the implementation of guidelines issued by NDMA. • Act as the coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management
National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)	Union Home Minister; Vice Chairman, NDMA; Members including Secretaries of various nodal Ministries and Departments of Government of India and State Governments and heads of national levels scientific, research and technical organizations, besides eminent scholars, scientists and practitioners.	• Develops and builds capacity through training, research, documentation. • Develops national level information base. • Functions within the broad policies and guidelines laid down by the NDMA. • Develop educational materials for disaster management. • Undertake, organize and facilitate conferences, lectures, seminars.
National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)	Specially trained force headed by a Director General Structured like para military forces for rapid deployment.	• Provides specialized response and emergency search & rescue to a threatening disaster situation. • The general superintendence, direction and control of this force is vested in and

		exercised by the NDMA • Command and supervision of the force is vested in the Director General of Civil Defence and National Disaster Response Force • Comprises 12 battalions and 4 battalions are equipped and trained to respond to situations arising out of CBRN emergencies • Imparts basic training to all the stakeholders identified by the state governments in their respective locations.
--	--	--

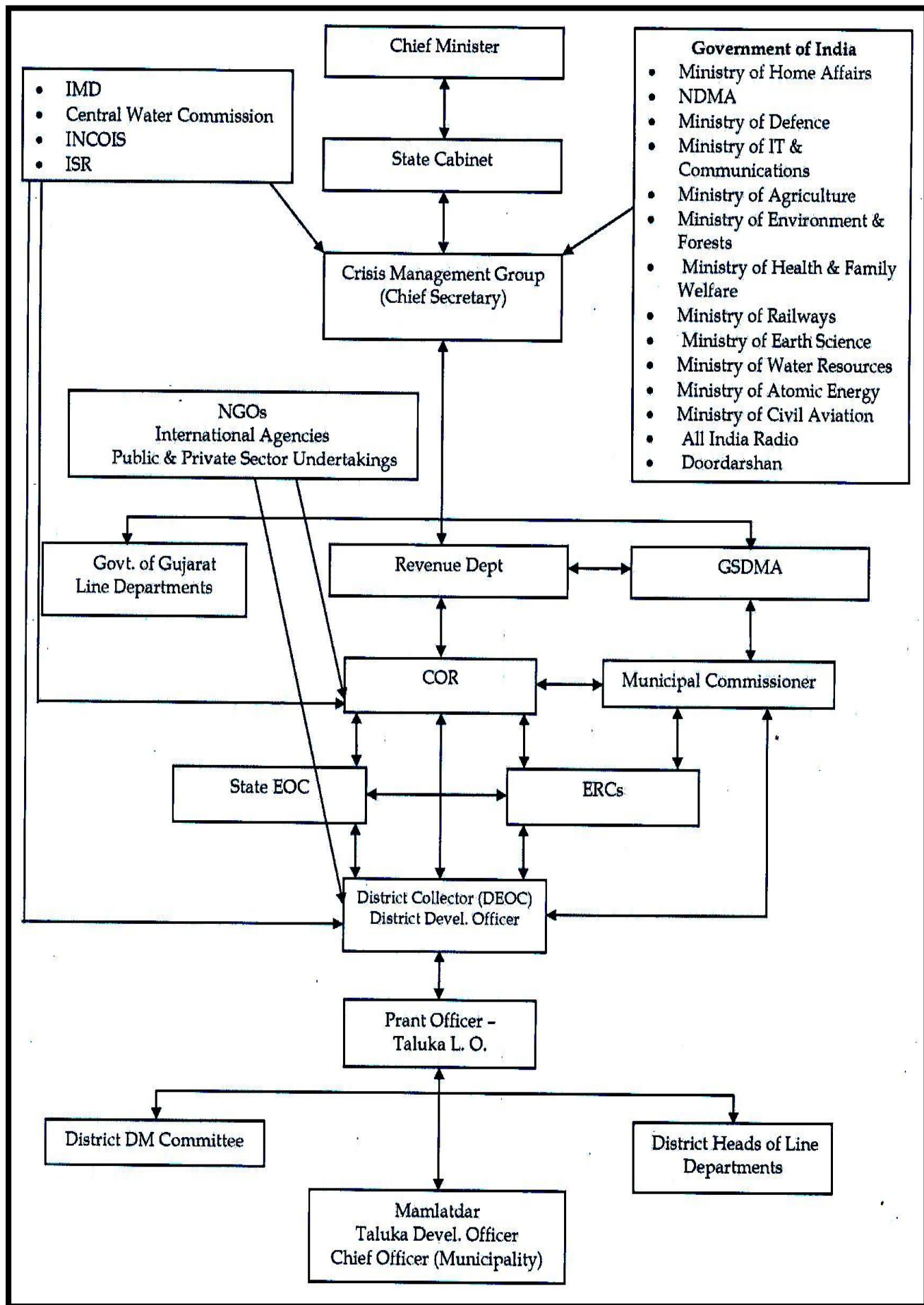
	Sr. No.	Disaster	Nodal Department
Agencies providing Early Warning Information	1	Accident - Air (Civil Aviation)	Min. of Civil Aviation (MOCA)
	2	Accident - Rail	Min. of Railways (MOR)
	3	Accident - Road	Min. of Road Transport & Highways (MORTH)
	4	Avalanche	Min. of Defence (MOD)-Border Road organization (BRO)
	5	Biological Emergencies	Min. of Health and Family Welfare (MHFW)
	6	Cold Wave	Min. of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MAFW)
	7	Cyclone/Tornado	Min. of Earth Sciences (MOES)
	8	Drought	Min. of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MAFW)
	9	Earthquake	Min. of Earth Science (MOES)
	10	Flood	Min. of Jal Sakti
	11	Floods-Urban	Min. of Housing and Urban Affairs (MHUA)
	12	Forest Fire	Min. of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MEFCC)
	13	Frost	Min. of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MAFW)
	14	Hailstorm	Min. of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MAFW)
	15	Industrial and Chemical	Min. of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MEFCC)
	16	Landslides	Min. of Mines (MOM)
	17	Nuclear and Radiological	Dept. of Atomic Energy (DAE)
	18	Oil Spills	Min. of Defence (MOD) – Indian Coast Guard
	19	Pest Attack	Min. of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MAFW)

	20	Tsunami	Min. of Earth Sciences
--	----	---------	------------------------

3.3.2 D.M. Organizational Structure In The State level including IRS in the State

In order to achieve its objective of institutionalising a disaster management ('DM') framework in the state, the GoG has established a nodal agency, namely the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, to facilitate, coordinate and monitor disaster management activities and promote good disaster management and mitigation practices in the state. The establishment of the GSDMA is a key element in the overall disaster management policy of the State Government. The GoG also proposes to introduce legislation in the form of a Gujarat State Disaster Management Act to provide a legal framework for disaster management in the state.

In order to carry out the prescribed activities contained within this policy, the GoG has defined a framework of operation for the agencies that play a key role in disaster management.

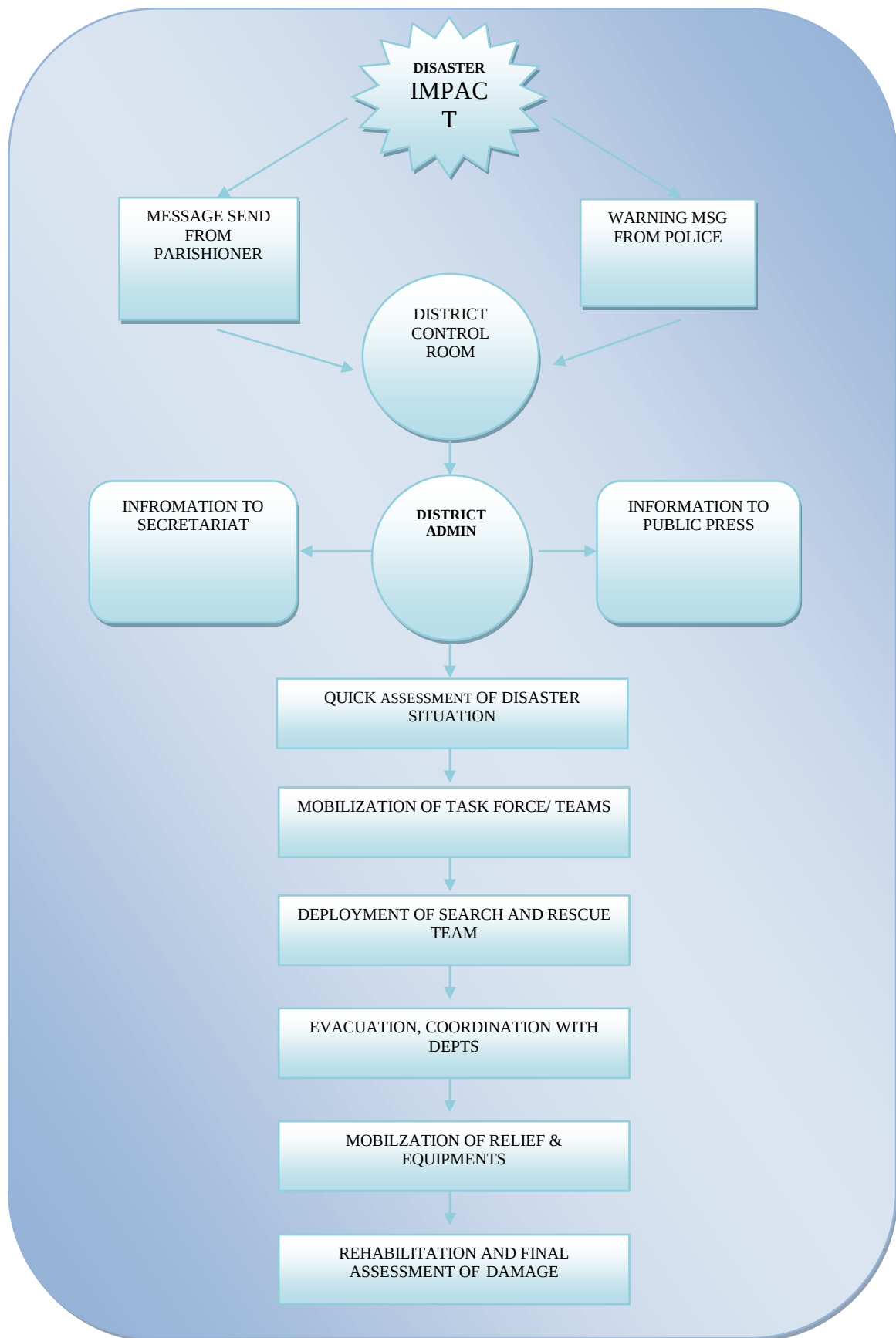


3.3.3 D.M. Organizational Structure In The District

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 ne club at district level committee.

The DM structure in the district is as per the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act – 2003. The district has existing institutional arrangements in place for addressing the roles / responsibilities envisaged through the provisions.





3.3.3.1 District Crisis Management Group.(CMG)

District is Responsible for assuring specific operations according to objectives and plans to address the immediate impacts of the incident. District Crisis Management Group (Taskforces) will deal with specific functional tasks, such as search and rescue, the provision of water or shelter. The composition and size of these taskforces depends on the nature of the incident.

The district administration of Botad 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.

No.	Task Force	Taskforce Leader	Supporting members/Organizations
1.	Planning and Coordination	Collector	D.D.O., S.P, R.A.C. Chief Officer, and Mamlatdar
2.	Administration & Protocol	Collector	D.D.O., S.P, R.A.C. Chief Officer, and Mamlatdar
3	Damage Survey/ Assessment	Collector	DIC, Dy. DDO, Ex. Engr., R&B, DAO, Fisheries
4	Warning	RAC	Disaster Mamlatdar, DEOC Control Room, District Information Officer (DIO)
5	Communications	RAC	DEOC Control Room, Dy. Mamlatdars, District Information Officer, TV, Radio, Police, Forests
6	Media	District Information Officer	Information Department, Print, Media, TV, Journalists, NGOs
7	Logistics	DDO	RTO, DSO, FPS, Private & Public sector, Municipal water supply board, Mamlatdar, TDO Chief Officer
8	Law & Order	S.P.	Dy. SP, Home Guards Commandant, Para-military and Armed Forces
9	Search & Rescue	SDM	Mamlatdar, TDO, Police, Executive Engr., Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, RTO, State Transport, Health Deptt. Para-military and Armed Forces NGOs
10	Public Works	Ex. Engr. R&B (State)	Irrigation, Ex. Engr., Panchayat, Water Supply Board, Municipalities, Home Guards, Police
11	Shelter	Dist. Primary Edu. Officer	School Principal, Teachers, Health, PHC, State Transport, Water Supply, RTO, Mamlatdar, TDO. Chief Officer, NGOs
12	Water Supply	Ex. Eng.GWSDB & Water Works	Dy. Ex. Engr., Talati, Mamlatdar, TDO, Health, Dy. Engineer
13	Food & Relief	Dist. Supply Officer	FPS, Mamlatdar, NGO, RTO, State Transport,

No.	Task Force	Taskforce Leader	Supporting members/Organizations
	Supplies		DRDA, Police, Chief Officer NGOs
14	Power	Supt. Engr. GEB	Ex. Engr., Dy. Engr. Technical, GEB, Transport
15	Public Health & Sanitation	Chief District Health Officer (CDHO)	Supt. Govt. Hospital, Municipality, PHCs, CHCS, Red Cross, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, R&B, NGOs, Doctors, TDO, Mamlatdar
16	Animal Health & Welfare	Dy. Director Animal Husbandry	Veterinary Inspector, NGOs

S. N.	Emergency Taskforce	Functions & Co-ordination with of Control Rooms
1	Coordination and Planning	Coordinate early warning, Response & Recovery Operations
2	Administration and Protocol	Support Disaster Operations by efficiently completing the paperwork 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.
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 re-establish 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

S. N.	Emergency Taskforce	Functions & Co-ordination with of Control Rooms
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 analyse data on the impact of 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 to support 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 & rescue would come under the Operations section, Transport would come under the Logistics Section and Public Information under the Public Information Unit

3.3.3.2 District Disaster Management Committee And Task Forces.

District Disaster Management Committee is the high-powered committee at District level to look after disaster management and emergency response. This committee is chaired by the Collector with all Policy Makers from the District/Nodal Officer of each line department/ADM /SDMs and nodal officers from various Organizations as its members. ADM is the convener of District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC). A District Project Officer (DPO) has been appointed by GSDMA in the district to look after the day-to-day affairs of disaster management along with Mamlatdar Disaster Management in the district. The DDMC members meets to prevent and mitigate crisis situation in district. Minutes of DDMC meeting shall circulated among the members. Each of the DDMC members is member of the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in the district.

Sr No.	Designation	Position in DDMC
1	Collector/ District Magistrate	Chairman
2	District Development Officer	Member
3	District Superintend Police	Member
4	Dcf, Forest	Member

5	Resident Additional Collector	Member
6	District Supply Officer	Member
7	Exe. Engineer-R&B State	Member
8	Exe. Engineer-R&B Panchayat	Member
9	Exe. Engineer-R&B State Irrigation	Member
10	Superintending Engineer- Pgvcl	Member
11	District Home Guard Commandant	Member
12	Cdho	Member
13	Dy. Director-Information Department	Member
14	Dy. Director-Animal Husbandary	Member
15	District Agriculture Officer	Member
16	All S D M	Member
17	Regional Transport Officer	Member
18	District Education Officer	Member
19	District Primary Education Officer	Member
20	Ngo	Member

3.3.3.3 IRC (Incident Response System) in the District.

The District Magistrate is the chairman of the DDMA as per the Act. The roles and responsibilities of the members of the DDMA have decided in advance in consultation with the concerned members. The roles of other line departments also have clearly discribed in DDMP and circulated the copy of same to all.

The IRS how ever depend on the nature of the disaster. In case of flood and earthquakes reaching the affected area, rescuing the affected people, and providing relief to them is the main task of the responders. People have to leave their home in a hurry, and they are not able to take away their valuables. These abandoned houses become vulnerable. The relief materials while being transported also become prone to loot. In such cases, Police and the Armed Forces are the best suited to handle and lead the operations section. In case of fire at Corporation and Nagarpalika level, it has the Fire Officer who are appropriate officer to handle the situation. In case of health-related disaster, it would be the District Chief Medical Officer and so on.

Some of the natural hazards have a well-established early warning system. District also has a functional 24 x 7 DEOC / Control Room. On receipt of information regarding the impending disaster, the EOC informs the District Collector, who in turn will activate the required IRT and mobilise resources. The scale of their deployment will depend on the magnitude of the incident.

In case of Sub-Division, Taluka, the respective heads, i.e. TDO, Mamlatdar and BHO will function as the IC in their respective IRTs. During the pre-disaster period, the

Collector has ensured capacity building of IRT members in their respective roles and responsibilities.

In case when central teams (NDRF, Armed Forces) are deployed, the DM will ensure resolution of all conflicts. For this purpose, he may attach a representative of such agencies in the DEOC where all conflicts can easily be resolved at the highest level. The DM works in close coordination with DEOC and report to State Relief Commissioner and CEO-GSDMA.

Incident Response System of Botad				
S.N.	Position of IRT	Designation (Responsible officer)		
	Responsible Officer (RO)	District Magistrate -Botad		
1	Incident Commander	Resident Additional Collector- Botad		
2	Deputy Incident Commander	Dy. Collector, SDM, Botad		
3	Information &Media Officer	Dy. Director Information, Botad		
4	Liasoning Officer	S.D.M. Taluka		
5	Safety Officer	Disaster Specific		
		SN	Disaster	Responsible officer
		1	Fire	Fire Officer, Nagarpalika Botad
		2	Flood	Dy. Executive Engineer Irrigation, Botad
		3	Earthquake	Dy. Executive Engineer R & B (State) Sub-Division, Botad
6	Operations Section Chief	4	Chemical and industrial	Dy. Director Industrial Health and Safety, Botad
		Disaster Specific		
		SN	Disaster	Responsible officer
		1	Fire	Fire Officer, Nagarpalika Botad
		2	Flood	Dy. Executive Engineer Irrigation, Botad
		3	Earthquake	Dy. Executive Engineer R & B (State) Sub-Division, Botad
		4	Chemical and industrial	Dy. Director Industrial Health and Safety, Botad
7	Staging Area Manger	Near to side of incident: - 1. District Education Officer		

		2. Headmaster Primary/Secondary, 3. Gram-Sevak, and 4. Talati cum Mantri
8	Response Branch Director	Dy. SP, Police Department Botad
8.1	Division Supervisor/Group-In Charge	Police Inspector, Botad Police Station, B-Division
8.2	Task Force /Strike Team	Police Sub-Inspector, Botad Police Station, B-Division
8.3	Single Resources	Station Officer, Nagarpalika, Manager 108 servicer
9	Transportation Branch Director	A R. T. O. Botad
Road Group		
9.1	Group In-Charge	Regional Director of State Transportation, Botad
9.2	Vehicle Coordinator	Sub inspector, RTO, Botad
9.3	Loading-In-Charge/Unloading –In-Charge	Depo Manager, Bus Station- Botad
Rail Group		
9.4	Group In-Charge	Station Manager, Botad Railway Station
9.5	Vehicle Coordinator	As appointed by Station Manager, Botad Railway Station
9.6	Loading-In-Charge/Unloading – In-Charge	As appointed by Station Manager, Botad Railway Station
Water Group		
9.7	Group In Charge	Dy. Executive Engineer, Irrigation (State), Botad
Air Operations Group		
9.8	Group In-Charge-Air Operations	-
9.9	Helibase/Helipad-In-Charge	Dy. Executive Engineer R & B (State), Botad
9.10	Loading/Unloading – In-Charge	-
10	Planning Section Chief	District Development Officer, Botad Resident Additional Collector- Botad
10.1	Resource Unit	Dy. S.P. HQ Police Department Botad
10.2	Chief –In-Status Recorder	Dy. Mamlatdar, Recode cell

10.3	Situation Unit	Mamlatdar Disaster Management Cell, Botad District and District Project Officer-GSDMA
10.4	Display Processor	Public Relation officer, Collector Office, Botad
10.5	Field Observer	Sarpanch, Talati, /NHRM Employee/ VDMP Members
10.6	Weather Observer	Director of IMD,
10.7	Documentation Unit	1)District Project Officer-GSDMA 2)Mamlatdar Disaster Management Cell, Botad
10.8	Demobilization Unit	1) Resident Additional Collector- Botad 2) District Project Officer-GSDMA 3)Mamlatdar Disaster Management Cell, Botad
10.9	Technical Specialist	1 Add. CDHO, Jilla Panchayat, Botad
11	Logistic/ Finance Section Chief	District Treasury Officer, Botad Director Rural Development Officer, Botad
11.1	Service Branch Director	District Planning Officer, Botad
11.2	Communication Unit	Ex. Eng. PGVCL/ Ex. Eng. R&B Panchayat, General Manager BSNL, Botad Dy. S.P. HQ Police Department Botad
11.3	Medical Unit	Chief District Health Officer, District Panchayat
11.4	Food Unit	District Supply Officer, Botad
11.5	Support Branch Director	, Collector Office, Botad
11.6	Resource Provisioning Unit	DSM (District Supply Mamlatdar) Supply Depart.
11.7	Facilities Unit	DPEO/DEO, Dy. Ex. Eng. R&B Panchayat
11.8	Ground Support Unit	ARTO, DSO
11.9	Finance Branch Director	District Treasury Officer, Botad
11.10	Time Unit	Dy. Mamlatdar, Collector Officer, Botad
11.11	Claim Unit	Chitnish to Collector (PRO)
11.12	Compensation	1. Dy. DDO (Development) & Team/ 2. District Treasury Officer, Panchayat
11.13	Procurement Unit	Chitnish to Collector, Collector Office, Botad
11.14	Cost Unit	1. Sub Divisional Magistrate- Botad 2. District Treasury Officer, Botad

3.3.3.4 EOC Setup And Facilities Available in the District.

The District Control Room (DEOC) is located at District Collector's Office. It is also the central point for information gathering processing and decision making more

specifically to combat the disaster. Most of the strategic decisions are taken in this control room with regard to the management of disaster based on the information gathered and processed. The Incident Commander takes charge at the District Control Room and commands the emergency operations as per the Incident Command System organizational chart.

- **Facilities at District Control Room**

The District Control Room (DEOC) is equipped with but not limited to the following items:

- 3 Telephones Lines and Fax
- 1 VHF Set
- Satellite phone
- Three PCs with GSWAN based e-mail, web site facilities and Printers
- Conference table with Chairs in Conference Hall
- District Disaster Management Plan and District's Communication Plan
- TVs for updated News telecasts.

3.3.3.5 Alternate EOC If Available And Its Location

The Taluka Level Control Rooms are located at the Office of Mamlatdar. The Liaison Officers of the respective Talukas takes charge of the Control Room in any emergency. The respective Liaison Officers coordinates between the task group members working at disaster sites and TEOC for mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from DEOC.

3.3.4 Public And Private Emergency Service Facilities Available In The District

Following Public and Private Emergency Services Facilities is available in Botad:

1. 108 EMRI Ambulance have their Spot in every Taluka Hq. and all City.
2. Botad Nagarpalika has their Equipped Fire and Emergency Service.
3. All Nagarpalika have their Fire Fighting Equipments and Staff.
4. R&B, S.T., Forest, Health, Irrigation, PGVCL and Police Department, have

them

limited Emergency Services to co-ordinate during Emergency Situation in District.

(GSDMA) has also provided fire & emergency equipment to Municipalities and the Emergency Response Centres to respond immediately after a disaster.

3.3.5 Forecasting And Warning Agencies

The meteorological department undertakes observations, communications, forecasting and weather services. During the cyclone and flood seasons, the State

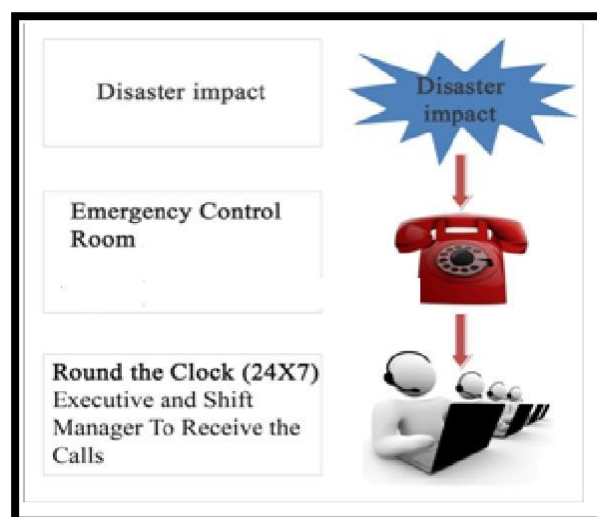
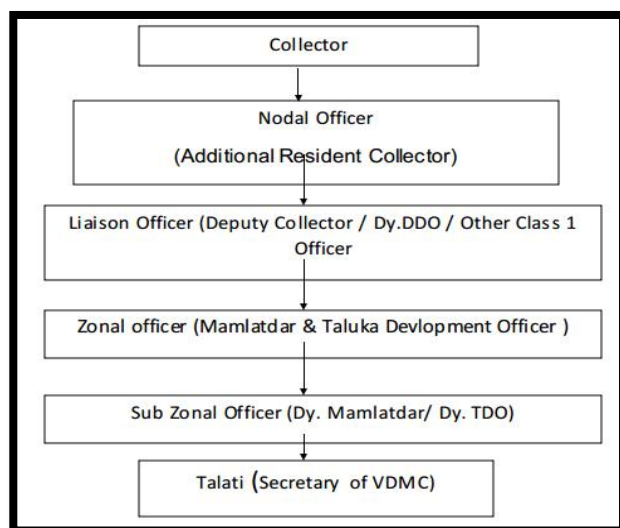
Government keeps close contact with the IMD – Ahmedabad office for weather related forecasts.

Earthquakes occurring in the State which are of magnitude 3.0 and above on Richter scale are also reported by the ISR to the District Authority immediately.

Initially the District Control Room based at DEOC plays an active role on disseminating of Forecast and Warnings to line departments, Taluka-City level control Rooms and ensures to reach with widely spread mass public through Local Media.

DEOC Personnel are well trained on observing IMD weather Satellite images, animated movement of Clouds, Weather Predications, and Hourly Predictions and Costal advisories on daily basis. If certain critical warning issued by metrology department, then it is immediate forwarded to SDMs, Mamlatdars, TDOs and COs for further actions.

Alternatively, Botad has their own Forecasting and Warning department who shares their advisories and warnings by e-mail periodically.



CHAPTER-4

Prevention and Mitigation Measures

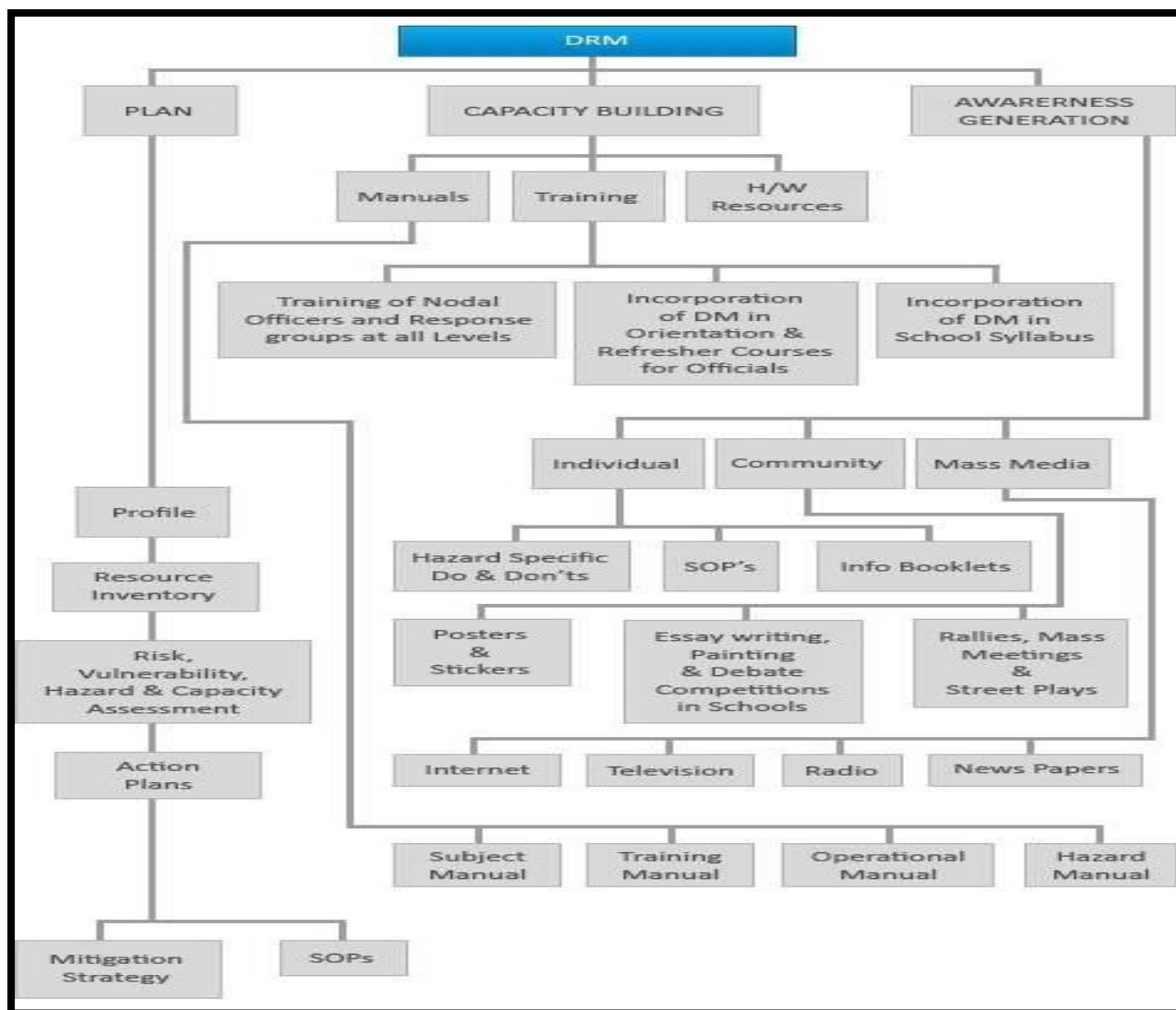
4.1 Prevention Measures

4.1.1 Special Projects Proposed For Preventing The Disasters.

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 is 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 program are Plan Development at Various Levels, Emergency Resources Database maintain through SDRN / IDRN, Capacity Building through Trainings & Resource Mobilisation, 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.



4.1.2 Specific Projects For Vulnerable Groups

NCRMP:

Gujarat being prone to cyclones, it is the topmost 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.

Gujarat School Safety Initiative:

With the view of building capacities for disaster resilience, Gujarat School Safety Programme is a capacity building programme which aims at strengthening of the capacity of school community and it further builds a disaster safety culture among the most vulnerable section of the society, that is, children. Under this programme, Gujarat School Safety Week is celebrated for generating awareness among school children. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority has successfully celebrated Gujarat School Safety Week 2019 in all the Government Primary Schools.

AAPDA MITRA

Community service has always been part and parcel of culture of Gujarat and community is always the first responder during any disaster. Training the community to effectively respond during a disaster would professionalize the response and reduce the impact of a disaster. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority undertakes various capacity building activities to mitigate the impact of disasters. As part of such capacity building measures, GSDMA is now initiating a project - 'Aapda Mitra' on training of community volunteers in conducting basic search & rescue operations and to assist the district administration for effective disaster response. For successful implementation of this program, it is planned that 6 Aapda Mitra would be trained from each District and Taluka. The fully residential training would be conducted at the 11 designated training centers of SDRF/SRPF. The duration of the training would be of 2 weeks. At the end of the training, they would be certified as 'Aapda Mitra' by GSDMA and provided with an identity card for the same. The 'Aapda Mitra' shall remain present for assistance during any emergency.

4.2 Mainstreaming DRR in development plans and programs. To develop synchronization between different Centre/State Sector Scheme and Flagship programmes.

Mainstreaming DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) in Development Plans in Botad District

Botad district is a vulnerable area to disasters like drought, heavy rains, cyclones, heat waves and water scarcity. Therefore, it becomes very necessary to include DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) in the development plans and government programs of the district.

Disaster risk reduction criteria are adopted while making projects like roads, water supply, health, agriculture, education and housing in the district. Work is being done to make schools, health centers and government buildings disaster resistant. Water

conservation, rainwater harvesting and drought resistant farming methods are being promoted in the agricultural sector.

Efforts are being made to develop synergy between various central and state government schemes like MGNREGA, Jal Sanchay Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and health programs to ensure quick response and reduce losses during disasters. Disaster management is made more effective through coordination between the District Administration, Gram Panchayat, Health Department, Agriculture Department and other institutions.

In this way, DRR is made an important part of the development process, maintaining security and sustainability along with development in Botad district.

4.3 Prevention Measures In Development Plans And Programs:

4.3.1 Individual

4.3.2 Community Level:

Preventive actions must 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 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 interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the Botad 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 of off-site Preparedness near Industrial sites.

4.4 Mitigation Measures for Botad District

Structural and non-structural measures will be implemented by the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and various departments to reduce the risk of disasters like drought, heavy rainfall, flood-like conditions, heat waves, cyclones and fires in Botad district.

1. Structural Measures

Increasing water storage capacity through rainwater harvesting and construction of check dams.

Making weak roads, bridges and government buildings disaster-resistant by strengthening them.

Developing safety facilities in schools, health centres and shelters.

Strengthening drainage systems to drain water during floods or heavy rainfall.

Making electricity and communication systems more secure in rural areas.

2. Non-Structural Measures

Implementing a district-level preparedness plan for disaster management.

Strengthen coordination between various departments, Gram Panchayats and local bodies.

Conduct Mock Drill and training programs in schools, villages and government offices.

Disseminate timely information on weather warnings and forecasts.

Conduct risk assessment and mapping of sensitive areas.

3. IEC (Information, Education and Communication) Activities

Conduct campaigns to create awareness among the people about safety and rescue during disasters.

Disseminate information through posters, pamphlets, public announcements and social media in rural areas.

Conduct disaster awareness programs in schools and colleges.

Provide guidance on measures to avoid heat waves, lightning, heavy rains and fires.

Provide training to local volunteers and youth for disaster response.

Through these measures, the safety of human life, property and basic facilities will be ensured by reducing disaster risk in Botad district.

4.4.1 Hazard-Wise Mitigation Measures

In the face of increasing menace of hazards, mitigation would remain the key and the most effective strategy to reduce the risks of these hazards. District has its own mitigation strategy according to its own risks, resources, and capabilities. In District Botad, there shall be two approaches in disaster mitigation viz. structural mitigation and non-structural mitigation.

Structural mitigation measures generally refer to capital investment on physical constructions or other development works, which include engineering measures and construction of hazard resistant and protective structures and other protective infrastructure.

There are several mitigation activities which will be common for all natural hazards (as discussed in previous chapter). The same are describe below.

i) Town 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 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.

ii) 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.

iii) Building Byelaws 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 byelaws and these need to be uniform as far as possible. The situation warrants a 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 byelaws and regulations and enforced by the ULBs. sThe Department of Urban Development will identify a competent authority to certify the disaster resistant components in public buildings.

4.4.2 Hazard-Wise Non-Structural Mitigation Measures

The nonstructural mitigation is basically framed in such a way that the population of the district will be sensitized on disaster management and their capacity is developed to cope up with a hazardous situation. District Botad has specific plan for non-structural mitigation measures which is an ongoing process in various spheres of life.

Non-structural measures refer to awareness and education, policies techno-legal systems and practices, training, capacity development etc. The technical guidelines, design and training manuals should incorporate suitable disaster risk mitigation measures. There are several non-structural mitigation activities which will be common for all natural hazards.

i) 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 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.

ii) 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.

iii) 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.

CHAPTER-5

Preparedness Measures

5.1. Identification Of Stakeholders Involved In Disaster Response.

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 on 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 a neighbouring district these 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.

5.2 Formation Of Persons And Training

5.2.1 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 actions to minimize loss of life and property. These should give an indication of the level of magnitude of the mobilization 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 important elements viz detection and warning, 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 Taluka levels will be on a state of alert. The Incident Commander will take charge of the EOC and oversee the dissemination of warning to the 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. In situations of emergency, the District Collector will use his own discretion on the preparedness measures for facing the impending disaster.

Botad District administration has identified several stake holders from line departments, corporate sectors, NGOs, and volunteers in disaster risk management activities. Students, teachers, home guards, police personnel, NCC and NSS students were also involved in trainings. District officers and community were also oriented on their services so that they can give their service at the time of any emergency.

5.2.2 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 ones in need. There are other bodies too that help these departments in this work, like the PWD, Health dept, Fire dept and the people that voluntarily formed as teams to help the ones in need. Proper training for search and rescue process needs to be undertaken to minimize the time taken in rescuing someone. Also, proper methodology and resources are needed to carry out a search & rescue mission.

5.2.3 Evacuation:

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.

Based on 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. according to the plans laid down earlier.

5.2.4 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.

Immediately after a disaster event, damage assessment will be conducted in 2 phases viz. Rapid Damage Assessment and Detailed Damage Assessment.

Activity	Responsibility
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. ☐ Commandant General Home Guards ☐ Director Civil Defence ☐ GSDMA/GIDM
3. Training to NCC and NSS personal in various aspect of disaster management	☐ Education Dep. ☐ Director NCC ☐ GIDM
4. Training to educational and training institutions personal in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM ☐ GSDMA/GIDM
5. Training to civil society, CBOs and corporate entities in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM ☐ GSDMA/GIDM ☐ NGOs
6. Training to fire and emergency service personal in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM ☐ UDD ☐ GSDMA/GIDM
7. Training to police and traffic personal in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM ☐ GSDMA/GIDM ☐ Home Dept. ☐ Police training Institute
8. Training to State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) Teams in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM/NDRF ☐ Home Dept. ☐ Addl. DGP (Arms) ☐ Addl. DGP (Training) ☐ GSDMA/GIDM
9. Training to media in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM ☐ Information Dept.

	☐ Information Training Centre ☐ GSDMA/GIDM
10. Training to govt. officials in various aspect of disaster management	☐ NIDM ☐ GSDMA/GIDM ☐ Departmental Training Institutes
11. Training to engineers, architects, structural engineers, builders and masons in various aspect of disaster management	☐ Departmental Training Institutes under R & B and Irrigation Dept. ☐ NIDM ☐ GSDMA/GIDM

5.3 Activation Of Incident Response System In The District

There is a formal Incident Response System in the State. The GSDMA Act 2003 empowers Commissioner of Relief to be the Incident Commander in the State and District Collector in the respective districts. The detail on the disaster response structure is mentioned in Para 9 in chapter 1.

The NDMA guidelines provide for emergency organizations where different departments, agencies, and even private resources (e.g. industries) temporarily align their priorities with the emergency response objective under a unified command. This system is called Incident Response System (IRS) and discussed in detail in the text. It is important to recognize that organization under the IRS and the existing structures of the LCG and DCG are not in conflict although there can be differences in terminologies for some positions in the emergency organization. The IRS gives an emergency organization structure called Incident Response Teams (IRTs) that are pre-designated as per the identified emergency scenarios. While there is a general structure, IRTs are not prescriptive about who must fulfill what position or role instead the decision rests with the local or district level authorities. Therefore, the organizations and people that are given specific roles as per existing LCG and DCG structure can be given similar roles or positions in the IRT structure and a coordination between IRTs as per IRS and those as per existing LCG/DCG structures is achieved. The IRS provides additional advantages of being scalable by including additional and higher levels of response in the same unified command structure being flexible by transferring command and other sections of IRS to qualified people as scale and nature of emergency changes, and with a unified command so that there is one authorized, and accountable (technically qualified) incident commander and the command can be transferred up as the scale of emergency increases. The IRS also requires documentation of decisions, actions, and learning so that not only continuous improvement can be achieved but also accountability is fixed.

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 upon 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 put 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.

5.4 Protocol For Seeking Help From Other Agencies...

(State Government, Govt. of India, NDRF, SDRF, Army, Navy, and Air Force etc...)

For the management and control of the adverse consequences of any disaster will require coordinated, prompt, and effective response systems at the central and state government levels, especially at the district and the community levels.

There are various agencies / organizations / departments and authorities that constitute a core network for implementing various disaster management related functions / activities. It also includes academic, scientific, and technical organizations which have an important role to play in various facets of disaster management. These agencies (State Government, Govt. of India, NDRF, SDRF, Army, Navy, and Air Force) shall be called upon to assist the civil administration only when the situation is beyond the coping capability of the State Government.

5.5 Mechanisms for Checking And Certification Of Logistics, Equipments And Stores

Certification of logistics: the process of response includes personnel, equipments, vehicles, facilities...etc, all of which will depend upon the acquisition, transport, and distribution of resources, the provision of food and water, and proper medical attention. The Logistic section is responsible for all task and functions related to provision of material and other resources needed for operations and the physical and material support and operation of the incident management team. This section includes transportation taskforce established to support disaster operations. Logistics tasks are through the following units: 1. storage and supply, 2. Facilities, 3. staff support, 4. communications, 5. transportation (include ground, air water).

5.6 Operational Check-Up Of Warning System

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 important elements viz detection and warning, dissemination of warning down to the community level and the subsequent quick response. Experience has shown that destruction from natural hazards can be minimized by the presence of a well

functioning warning system. Operational check-ups of warning system in district have been done annually by concerned departments and during mockdrills initiate during monsoon.

5.7 Operational Check-Up For Emergency Operation Centre

Apart from Disaster Management developments, District have its Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) has been started functioning in the Sardar baug campus, Near to Collector Office of Botad with all sophisticated equipments and most modern technologies for disaster management. The Additional Collector of District Botad is empowered as a Nodal Officer of DEOC and is responsible for Operational check-up for Emergency Operation Centre that includes...,

1. Ensure that all equipments in the EOC are in working condition.
2. Collection data on routine basis from line departments for disaster management
3. Develop status reports of preparedness and mitigation activities in the district.
4. Ensure appropriate implementation of District Disaster Management Plan
5. Maintenance of data bank with regular updating
6. Activate the trigger mechanism on receipt of disaster warning/occurrence of disaster

5.8 Seasonal Inspection Of Facilities And Critical Infrastructure

The above all responsible Departments / Personnel shall have to carry out periodic inspection of such facilities through their respective control rooms at the frequency set by them and maintain records on the same.

Normally as a pre-monsoon drive in month of April-May, an instruction passed to all departments to carry out seasonal inspections and submit report to DEOC before the pre-monsoon meeting held at collector office chaired by District Collector. Based on report received from agencies, a compiled and consolidate report of all Facilities and Critical infrastructure has been submitted to State EOC every year.

5.9 Command And Coordination – Identification Of Quick Response Teams

Command and coordination of quick response teams establishes the framework within which a single leader or committee can manage the overall disaster response effort. A single Incident Commander is responsible for the successful management of the response during operational period in an area. If the incident grows and extends throughout many jurisdictions, multiple incident commanders 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,

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

If the local authorities does not have the capacity to play an efficient role at local level to identification of quick response teams and the 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:

1. Field command
2. Field information collection
3. Inter agency coordination at field level
4. Management of field operations, planning, logistics, finance, and administration

5.10 NGOs and other stakeholders' coordination – Activate NGO coordination cell.

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

It is a duty of every citizen, NGOs, and stakeholders 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.

NGOs of District are working on targeted community or limited to certain specific areas. They are coordinating with district EOC only on direct approach or on allocation of specific tasks.

5.11 Seasonal Preparedness For Seasonal Disasters Like Flood And Cyclone

While analyzing the past experiences pertaining to various natural disasters, communities develop the seasonality calendar based on the occurrence of disaster events. In the calendar below prepared by the community show the month of the disaster occurrence & month for preparedness.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood					√	√	√	√	√			
Cyclone			√	√	√					√	√	

5.12 Community Preparedness

1. Mapping of the flood prone areas is a primary step involved in reducing the risk of the region. Historical records give the indication of the flood inundation areas and the period of occurrence and the extent of the coverage. Warning can be issued looking into the earlier marked heights of the water levels in case of potential threat.
2. The onset of cyclones is extensive and often very destructive. A hazard map will illustrate the areas vulnerable to the cyclone in any given year.
3. The map is prepared with data inputs off past climatologically records, history of wind speed, frequency of flooding etc.
4. Land use control will reduce the danger of life and property when waters inundate the flood plains. In areas where people already have built their settlements, measures should be taken to relocate to better sites so as to reduce vulnerability. No major development should

be permitted in the areas which are subjected to high flooding. Important facilities should be built in safe areas.

5. Construction of engineered structures in the flood plains and strengthening of structures to withstand flood forces and seepage. The buildings should be constructed on an elevated area. If necessary, build on stilts or platform. They should be wind and water resistant. Protect river embankments. Communication lines should be installed underground. Provide strong halls for community shelter in vulnerable locations.

6. Flood Control aims to reduce flood damage. Measures such as reforestation, protection of vegetation, clearing of debris, conservation of ponds and lakes, etc.

7. Structural measures include storage reservoirs, flood embankments, drainage channels, anti-erosion works, detention basins, etc. and non-structural measures include flood forecasting, flood proofing, disaster preparedness, etc.

5.12.1 Community Warning System

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. A community that is prepared to face disasters, receives and understands warnings of impending hazards and can be able to cope better and resume their normal life sooner.

Community Warning Action Plan	Flood	Cyclone	Chemical and industrial accidents	Tsunami	Earthquake
Existing Community warning system	Irrigation department / IMD ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar/ TDO ↓ Villages	IMD ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar/ TDO ↓ Villages	Industrial Association/ industries ↓ DCG ↓ LCG ↓ Mamlatdar	IMD ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar/ TDO ↓ Villages	ISR ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar/ TDO ↓ Villages
Responsible Agency for	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO

warning dissemination					
--------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

5.12.2 Community Awareness, Education, And Preparedness

Community is the first and last to face the disaster. Equipping them, educating, and preparing them for the recurring disasters are of vital importance. The most vulnerable areas are to be identified and periodic awareness programme are to be provided at the Ward level, Panchayat level, Educational Institutions, Social Organizations etc. It is essential to examine the various methods in which the community can be effectively involved in planning for disaster management. A community which is aware and well equipped to handle disasters will boldly face them.

Community awareness will be raised regarding do's and don'ts with the involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions and CBOs. Revenue department will be the nodal agency for this activity. Increasing community awareness about the mitigation measures that can protect the lives and properties from the hazards.

Community Awareness on Various Disasters can be classified in 1. Construction of Earthquake Resistant Structures, 2. Retrofitting the weak structures, 3. House insurance, 4. Construction of embankments for flood control, 5. Rehabilitation of people in safe lands, 6. development of plans for shifting people from vulnerable area to safer area etc. The Community awareness task can be performed by, Advertisement, hording, booklets, leaflets, banners, shake-table, demonstration, folk dancing and music, jokes, street play, exhibition, TV Spot, radio spot, audio-visual documentary, and school campaign.

5.13 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

5.13.1 Protocol And Arrangements For VIP Visits

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 rumours 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.

5.13.2 Procurement (Tents, Blankets, Tarpaulins, Equipment etc.)

Facilitating procurement related to disaster management of materials, equipment, and services in connection with the disaster management and ensuring their quality is lies with the State authority. At present District has no fund or any instructions to procure such things locally. State authority has the power to authorize the departments or authorities

concerned, to make emergency procurement of provisions or materials for rescue and relief in a threatening disaster situation or disaster, or alternatively can arrange for centralise procurement of additional relief material required for relief operations (based on need assessment).

5.13.3 Logistic Arrangements for Botad District - Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) –

* Arrangements for VIP and VVIP Visit

- The District Administration and DDMA will be responsible for providing timely situational information to VIP and VVIP during the disaster situation in Botad district. Appropriate information will be provided about the current situation before, during and after the disaster so that rumors and misunderstandings can be prevented.
- Special care will be taken to ensure that relief and rescue operations are not hampered during the VIP visit. Security arrangements will be maintained by local police, home guards and security forces. Proper arrangements will be made for traffic control and movement of people during the visit to the affected areas.
- Coordination will be made between the District Information Office and the Police Department to keep media coverage within the required limits so that the relief operations are not affected. Efforts will be made to increase confidence and morale among the affected people and relief workers through the appeals and guidance made by the VIP.

Procurement and Logistic Arrangements

(Tents, Blankets, Tarpaulins, Equipment etc.)

- Coordination will be done between the District Administration, DDMA and the State Authority to ensure availability of necessary relief materials, equipment and services during the disaster in Botad district.
- The following Logistic Arrangements will be implemented during the disaster:
- Keeping adequate stock of tents, tarpaulins, blankets, medicines, food items and drinking water.
- Keeping necessary equipment like generators, boats, wireless sets, water pumps and rescue equipment in advance.
- Undertaking emergency procurement process as per the guidelines of the State Government.
- Utilizing government godowns, schools, community halls and shelters for storage of relief materials.
- Ensuring availability of buses, trucks, ambulances and other vehicles for transportation.
- Monitoring the quality and timely distribution of all purchased materials.
- Maintaining coordination between the District Supply Department, Health Department, Police Department and voluntary organizations.

This SOP will ensure rapid response, effective relief operations, and smooth distribution of necessary materials in times of disaster in Botad district.

5.14 Knowledge Management, networking and sharing

5.14.1 Uploading of information on resources on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) / State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN)

SDRN / IDRN updation <http://sdrn.gsdma.org/> [WWW.GSDMA.org](http://www.gsdma.org) -- sdrn new

SDRN (State Disaster Resource Network):

The State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) system has three layers namely Village, Municipality and Taluka. The level specific data is collected in the standard disaster management plan format and uploaded into the system either at taluka or district level. The centrally stored database in the server located at GSDMA, Gandhinagar can be accessed through internet portal <http://sdrn.gsdma.org/> and GSDMA Web Site (www.gsdma.org). Each user of all talukas of the State has been given unique username and password through which they can perform data entry, data updation on SDRN for their Village, Taluka or City. Status reports are also generated showing the status that how many forms, records are entered on SDRN. The Village level officers should be contacted to know the status of the shelters with the capacity of the shelter and other available facilities at the site.

A State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) has been prepared by GSDMA in coordination with Biseg. VDMP on SDRN All details related to disaster management of TDMP and CDMP are completed by Mamlatdarshri Taluka Vikas Aghikarishri and Chief Officer. The username and password to use them are as follows.

<http://sdrn.gsdma.org/> www.Gsdma.org- sdrn New

NO	USERNAME	PASSWORD
1	Botad	Botad@123
2	Barwala	Barwala@123
3	Gadhada	Gadhada@123
4	Ranpur	Ranpur@123

Village Disaster Management Plans (VDMP)

Taluka Name	Total Villages	Updated	Last Date of Update	Updated in 2026
Total-04	188	188	-	Yes

City Disaster Management Plans (CDMP)

City Name	Total City	Updated	Last Date of Update	Updated in 2026
Total City -03	3	3	-	Yes

Taluka Disaster Management Plans (TDMP)

Taluka Name	Total Taluka	Updated	Last Date of Update	Updated in 2026
Total-04	04	04	-	Yes

IDRN (India Disaster Resource Network):

IDRN is a web-based information system, is a platform for managing the inventory of equipments, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response. The primary focus is to enable the decision makers to find answers on availability of equipments and human resources required to combat any emergency.

It is a nationwide district level resource database. Each user of all districts of the state has been given unique username and password through which they can perform data entry, data updation on IDRN for resources available in their district.

The IDRN network has functionality of generating multiple query options based on the specific equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies with their location and contact details.

IDRN Online Status

State Name	District Name	Records uploaded	No. of Items identified	Password
Gujarat	Botad	Total Records = 301	78	botad123
Last Update Month 05/2026				Botad

5.14.2 Documentation of lessons learnt and best practices after each event

- Documentation of all response/relief and recovery measures should be done with –
- Documentation of disasters and to make it available in easily 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

5.14.3 Community registries to collate basic contact information for persons with disabilities

From the perspective of disaster management, it is very important to prepare a Community Registry for Persons with Disability. This registry collects basic information of the disabled people living in the district or village so that they can be provided with quick assistance and rescue services during disasters.

The Community Registry includes information like name, address, contact number, type of disability, health related needs, information of the caregiver and necessary assistive devices.

In Botad district, such information will be updated regularly with the help of Gram Panchayat, Health Department, Anganwadi, ASHA worker and Social Justice Department. This registry will be helpful in quickly moving the disabled people to a safe place, making medicines, transportation arrangements and special assistance available during disasters like heavy rains, heat waves, cyclones or other crises.

The main objective of this system is to increase the safety of the disabled people, provide timely relief and ensure equal assistance during disasters.

5.15 Media Management / Information Dissemination

Media management utilised to ensure precise communication of the impact of disaster and relief measures being taken and generate goodwill among community and other stakeholders. Ensure that the information about progress of rescue and relief is provided to media/public in an organized manner at least twice a day. Establish help lines for facilitating communication between the victims and their relatives residing outside the affected area/s. Establish Information Centers at strategic locations for providing information about persons evacuated to the relief centres/ hospitals. Establish Media/Press Centre for media management and information dissemination. Ensure that the information to media/public about the response of the State Government is released in an organized manner along with following points.

1. Broadcast programs to raise people's awareness of disaster prevention measures
2. Develop news sources in emergency
3. Publicize station frequency
4. Broadcast public planning meetings
5. Compile local knowledge on signs of impending disaster and share it with community
6. Broadcast emergency evacuation announcements
7. All announcements broadcast in a reassuring and calm manner

5.15.1 Training and Interaction Strategies with Media / Pre-Event Awareness for Media

Media plays an important role in disaster management. Therefore, training and awareness programs will be organized with media representatives before a disaster in Botad district so that correct, responsible and timely information can be conveyed to the people at the time of disaster.

Training programs on Disaster Reporting will be organized by the District Administration, DDMA and Information Department for local journalists, radio, TV and digital media representatives. This training will provide guidance on accuracy of information, rumor control, safety guidelines and official information dissemination at the time of disaster.

Under Pre-Event Awareness, media representatives will be informed about weather warnings, evacuation plans, relief camp arrangements, emergency contact numbers and district control level operations.

Regular press briefings and official press releases will be issued by the District Information Office at the time of disaster. Efforts will be made to prevent misinformation and misunderstanding by maintaining constant coordination with the media.

In this way, effective information dissemination and public awareness will be ensured during disasters in Botad district through positive coordination and prior preparation with the media.

5.15.2 Identification and Training of the Official Spokesperson

Timely dissemination of accurate and reliable information is of utmost importance in disaster management. Therefore, an Official Spokesperson will be appointed by the District Administration and DDMA in Botad district. Generally, the District Collector, Authorized Information Officer or a designated senior officer will assume this responsibility.

The Official Spokesperson will be given special training on disaster management, media coordination, public information dissemination and rumor control. During the training, guidance will be given on press briefings, emergency communication, social media management and responsible use of sensitive information.

Only the official spokesperson will disseminate authentic information during a disaster so that misinformation and misunderstanding can be prevented. Regular contact will be maintained with the media and the public to provide information about the current situation, rescue operations, relief arrangements and safety instructions.

This system will help in integrated information dissemination, reliable communication and maintaining public confidence during a disaster in Botad district.

5.16 Medical Preparedness and mass casualty management

Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management will be implemented in Botad district to provide immediate health services to a large number of injured and affected people during disasters. Quick response will be ensured through coordination between the District Health Department, DDMA, government hospitals, 108 emergency services and private health institutions.

Necessary medicines, oxygen, beds, ambulances, blood stock and emergency equipment will be kept in advance in the hospitals, primary health centers and community health centers of the district. Referral and evacuation system will also be kept ready for serious patients.

Under Mass Casualty Management, a triage system will be adopted to provide treatment to a large number of injured on priority basis. Immediate medical camps and first aid centers will be established at the disaster site.

Doctors, nurses, paramedical staff and volunteers will be trained on disaster health management and emergency response. Work will also be carried out on sanitation, drinking water and health awareness to prevent epidemics at the required time.

In this way, the health department in Botad district will be prepared in advance to reduce casualties and provide rapid health assistance in times of disaster.

5.17 In addition to the above

5.17.1 Awareness Generation Strategy

Awareness Generation Strategy will be implemented in Botad district to reduce disaster risk and increase awareness about safety among the people. Various awareness programs will be organized in collaboration with the District Administration, DDMA, Education Department, Health Department, Gram Panchayat and voluntary organizations.

People will be informed about safety measures during heavy rains, droughts, heat waves, cyclones, fires and other disasters. Disaster awareness programs, mock drills and training camps will be organized in schools, colleges, Gram Sabha and public places.

Media like posters, pamphlets, banners, public announcements, radio, television, social media and WhatsApp groups will be used for awareness. Timely information about weather warnings and emergency contact numbers will be disseminated to the people.

Special attention will be given to safety guidance for children, elderly, women and persons with disabilities. Local volunteers and youth groups will be trained for disaster response and rescue operations.

Thus, awareness about disaster preparedness, security and rapid response will be developed among the people through continuous awareness campaign in Botad district.

5.17.2 Resource Mobilization

Resource Mobilization (arrangement and utilization of resources) is extremely important for quick and effective response during disasters in Botad district. Timely availability of manpower, equipment, vehicles, health services and relief materials will be ensured by the District Administration, DDMA and various government departments.

Police, Home Guard, Fire Department, Health Department, 108 Emergency Service, Gram Panchayat and voluntary organizations will be activated at the time of disaster. Rescue teams, ambulances, trucks, buses, generators, water pumps, boats and communication equipment will be arranged as per the requirement.

Adequate quantity of relief materials like food items, drinking water, medicines, tents, blankets and tarpaulins will be kept available in government godowns and designated places.

The District Control Room will maintain coordination among various departments and distribute and utilize the required resources. The disaster response will also be strengthened with the cooperation of private organizations, NGOs and local volunteers.

In this way, through effective resource mobilization, rapid relief and rescue operations will be ensured in Botad district, reducing casualties and damage during disasters.

5.17.3 Resource Inventory of Man and Material (IDRN/SDRN)

SDRN (State Disaster Resource Network):

The State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) system has three levels namely village, municipality and taluka. The level specific data is collected in standard disaster management plan format and uploaded in the system at taluka or district level. The database stored centrally in the server located at GSDMA, Gandhinagar can be accessed through internet portal <http://sdrn.gsdma.org/> and GSDMA website (www.gsdma.org). Each user from all the talukas of the state has been given a unique username and password through which they can enter data, update data on SDRN for their village, taluka or city. Status reports are also generated showing how many forms, records have been entered on SDRN. Village level officials should be contacted to know the status of shelters along with the capacity of shelters and other facilities available at the site.

The State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) has been prepared by GSDMA in coordination with BISEG. All the details related to disaster management of VDMP TDMP and CDMP on SDRN are completed by the Mamlatdarshri Taluka Development Officer and the Chief Officer. Through this system, information is compiled in Botad district at the time

of disaster, reducing casualties and damage during the disaster and carrying out quick relief and rescue operations.

IDRN (India Disaster Resource Network):

IDRN is a web-based information system, which is a platform for managing the collection of equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response. The primary focus is to enable decision makers to find answers regarding the availability of equipment and human resources required to deal with any emergency.

It is a nationwide district level resource database. Each user from all the districts of the state is given a unique username and password through which they can enter data, update data on IDRN for the resources available in their district.

The IDRN network has the functionality to generate multiple query options based on specific equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies along with their location and contact details. IDRN is a web-based information system used during disasters to minimize casualties and damage and facilitate rapid relief and rescue operations.

5.17.4 Early Warning Mechanism including Last Mile Connectivity

To strengthen the Early Warning Mechanism in Botad district, coordination will be done between the District Administration, DDMA, Meteorological Department and various government departments. People will be informed by receiving timely warnings about heavy rains, storms, heat waves, lightning strikes and other potential disasters.

Warning messages will be quickly delivered to the District Control Room, Police, Gram Panchayat, Health Department and local administration. To ensure Last Mile Connectivity, public announcement system, mobile messages, WhatsApp groups, social media, radio and local volunteers will be used to convey information to the village level.

Arrangements will be made to ensure timely warnings to the elderly, women, children and persons with disabilities, paying special attention to sensitive areas. Guidance on evacuation instructions and safe shelters will be provided when needed.

Continuous monitoring of weather and disaster related information will be done by keeping the control room operational 24x7 at the district level. People will be trained on what to do after receiving an early warning through mock drills and awareness programs.

5.17.5 Kits – Family Relief Kits, First Aid etc.

Family Relief Kits and First Aid Kits will be prepared in advance to provide immediate assistance to the affected people in the event of a disaster in Botad district. Adequate stock

of required materials will be made available by the District Administration, DDMA, Health Department and relief agencies.

Family Relief Kits will include daily necessities during a disaster, such as:

- Dry snacks and food items
- Drinking water
- Blankets and clothes
- Tarpaulin and tent materials
- Torches, batteries and candles
- Sanitation and hygiene materials
- Masks and essential medicines

These kits will be distributed to relief camps and affected areas as per the requirement.

First Aid Kits will contain essential first aid supplies, such as:

- Bandages and Gauze
- Antiseptic Solution
- Cotton and Tape
- Pain Relief Medicines
- Scissors and Gloves
- ORS and necessary health supplies

First Aid Kits will be available at schools, health centers, relief camps and rescue teams. Health workers and volunteers will be trained in first aid.

In this way, rapid assistance and first aid will be ensured in times of disaster through the arrangement of Relief and First Aid Kits with prior preparation in Botad district.

CHAPTER- 6

Capacity Building and Training Measures

6.1 Approach

The Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority has undertaken a Disaster Risk Management Program in the districts of Gujarat state prone to frequent disasters in the wake of the disaster preparedness approach under the guidelines of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Under this program, capacity building and training at various levels are being carried out for state officials, employees, elected office bearers, committee members in village disaster management, various village disaster management teams, police, home guard, civil, defense, fire brigade staff and volunteers. Short-term and long-term training and capacity building programs related to first aid, search and rescue, warning communication, relief coordination, control room management, etc. are being conducted for individuals and groups including people and groups.

6.2 Capacity Building Plan

To spread awareness about disaster management in Botad district, trainings, awareness programs, mock drills etc. are organized from time to time, including fire awareness program, first aid demonstration, disaster management awareness program, 108 demonstration, CPR demo etc. Programs like these were organized at Botad district and taluka level. The statistics of the programs conducted in 2025 and 26 are as follows:

Sr	Subject	Numbers
1	Awareness program	05
2	Disaster Awareness program	05
3	Fire Demonstration	05
4	Training Program	15
5	First Aid Demonstration	07
6	Earthquake Mock Drill-school level	05
7	Orientation program	04
8	Mock drills,	02
9	School safety	31

6.2.1 Institutional Capacity Building

6.2.1.1 Officials / policy makers

6.2.1.2 Engineers, Architects, Masons, Doctors, Nurses, Teachers and other professionals

6.2.1.3 Police, Fire Services, SDRF

6.2.2 Community capacity building and Community Based Disaster Management

6.2.3 Training of Trainers

6.2.3.1 Civil Defence/Volunteers

Institutional Capacity Building

Sr.	Institutional	Subject
1	Officials	First Aid Program, CPR
2	Doctors, Nurses	Fire demotation
3	Police, Fire Services, SDRF	First Aid Program, CPR
4	Community capacity building	First Aid Program, CPR, FIRE
5	Training of Trainers (AAPADA MITR)	First Aid Program, CPR, FIRE
6	Civil Defence/Volunteers	First Aid Program, CPR, FIRE
7	Schools, Colleges: (SSW Programm)	First Aid Program, CPR, FIRE

6.3 Disaster Management Education

As part of disaster preparedness in all government and private schools of the district, the government celebrates School Safety Week every year in every government primary school to prevent loss of life and property and to protect oneself and the society. Along with this, training and mock drills are conducted on different topics by the NDRF for disaster management education.

6.3.1 Schools

List of schools selected for Mega event out of total no. of schools.-58 Event details

School Safety Week – 2025, Botad		
Sr.	Mega events/drills in schools of Botad District	
1	Number of Schools involved	243 Schools
2	Number of Schools covered by Fire department	05 Schools
3	Number of Schools covered by Health Department	17 Schools
4	Number of Schools covered by 108	11 Schools
5	Number of Schools covered by Surksha setu	06 Schools
6	Other program i.e, NGO,Dcpu,Wcdo,1098,RTO etc.	06 School
{Number of mega events/drills in schools} Total		58 Schools

6.3.2 Colleges

Sr	Colleges	Type of Program	Type of Participation
----	----------	-----------------	-----------------------

1	Shri V M K Sakaliya Mahila College, Ta,Dist-Botad	Fire and 108 Demonstration	NSS,NCC And Other Students and Professor
2	Kavi Shri Botadkar Arts and Commerce College, Paliyad Road,Ta,Dist- Botad	Fire and 108 Demonstration	NSS,NCC And Other Students and Professor

6.4 Skill Upgradation and Follow Up Training Programmes

To make disaster management more effective in Botad district, Skill Upgradation and Follow Up Training Programmes will be organized for officers, employees, volunteers, local community, disaster friends etc. of various departments. The aim of these training programmes will be to strengthen the capacity for rapid response, rescue operations and relief management during disasters.

Regular training and mock drills will be organized in collaboration with the District Administration, DDMA, Fire Department, Health Department, Police, Home Guard and NGOs. The training will provide guidance on first aid, search and rescue operations, fire control, safety measures during floods and storms, emergency communication and relief camp management.

Under the Follow Up Training, the performance of the employees and volunteers who have received earlier training will be evaluated and re-trained on new techniques and revised guidelines. Community-based training programmes will also be organized at school and village levels so that awareness about disaster preparedness is increased among the people.

Special attention will be given to empowering youth, women and local volunteers for disaster response.

Thus, the capacity of disaster management in Botad district is being strengthened through Skill Upgradation and Follow Up Training Programmes.

6.5 Inventory of trained professionals, engineers, architects, masons, medical professionals, rescue specialists etc. (All details in the annexure)

This information is included in the appendix.

6.6 Data documentation with sectoral emphasis for various vulnerable groups

Attention is paid to the vulnerable groups of the district, such as elderly women, children and people in need. In addition, data of people with disabilities is also collected in the register.

CHAPTER-7

Response And Relief Measures

7.1 Response planning (multi-hazard), preparedness and assessment

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 disaster. Response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent that a disastrous event is imminent and lasts until it is declared to be over.

Since response is conducted during periods of high stress in a highly time-constrained environment and with limited information and recourses (in majority of the cases), it is by far, the most complex of four functions of disaster management.

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 effective response, all the stakeholders need to have a clear vision about hazards, its consequences and actions that need to be taken in the event of it.

7.1.1 Quick Assessment Of Damages And Need:

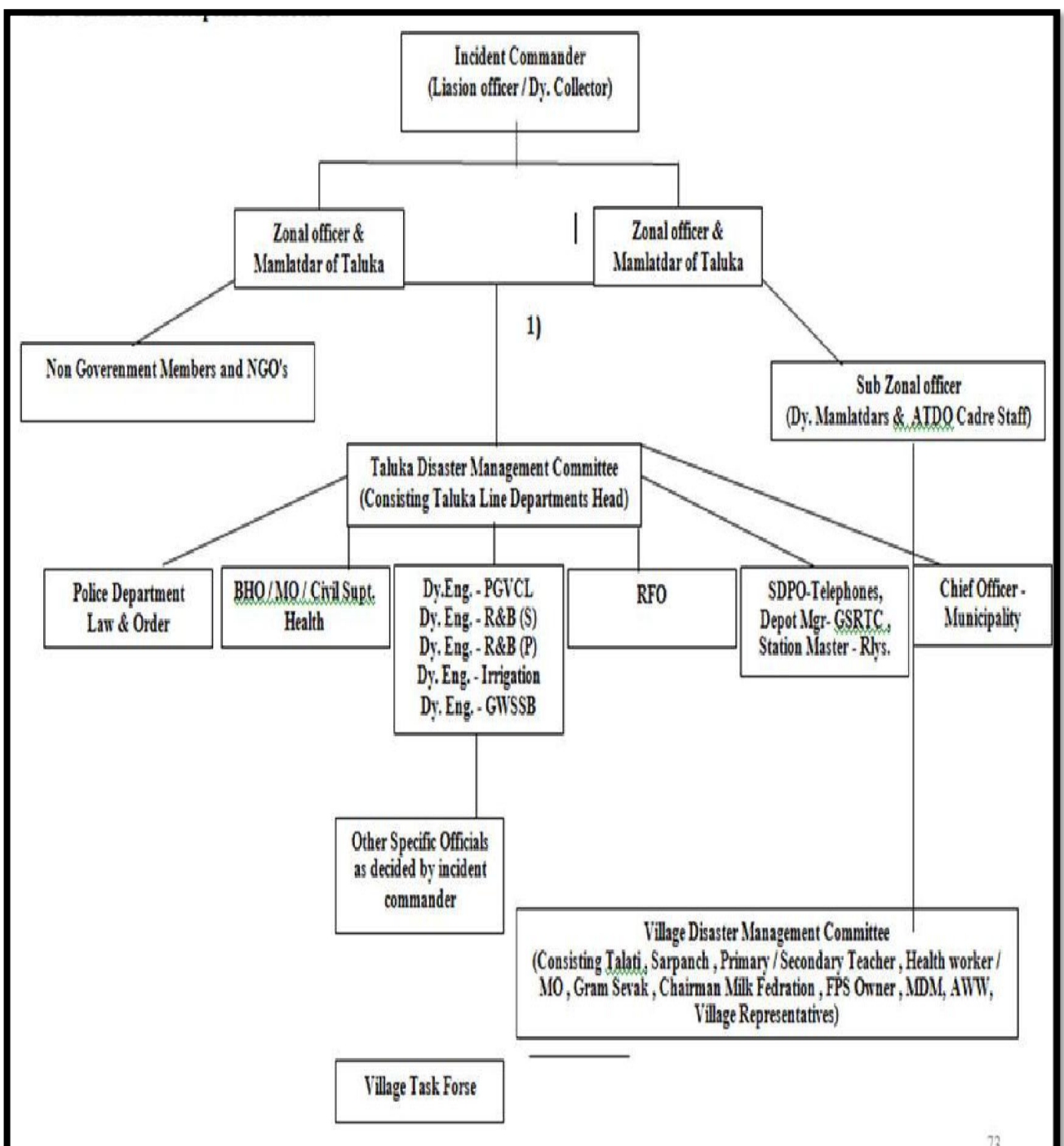
Various spatial data with socio-economic, housing, infrastructure and other variables that can provide a quick assessment of the risks and vulnerabilities of disasters based on which appropriate mitigation strategies can be developed. Based on primary data...

1. IC will call and activate the District Quick Response Team. Will done Quick Assessment of the S& R operations through Aerial surveys.
2. The Nodal Officer from Police will activate the Quick Response teams and will do Quick assessment of law-and-order situation in affected areas.
3. GWSSB nodal officer will activate their quick response teams for Quick assessment of water line damage and Quick assessment of water contamination levels and taking steps to restore clean drinking water.
4. Chief Officers, TDOs and Taluka Mamlatdars will do Quick assessment of damaged areas and areas that can be used for relief camps for the displaced population. Coordinate with the Government agencies for quick assessment of evacuation needs such as the number of people to be evacuated and mode of evacuation.
5. DDO of district will make a quick assessment of the damages and losses caused by the disaster in the affected area as regards the population, agriculture, infrastructure, livelihoods, and environment.

6. DEOC will Instruct Quick Assessment Task Force to submit preliminary need and loss assessment report of the affected areas.

7.1.2 Response Flow Chart

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. The State EOC, ERCs and other control rooms at the State level as well as district control rooms should be activated with full strength. The State Government may publish a notification in the official gazette, declaring such area to be disaster-affected area under GSDMA Act (Section 32(2) (a))



7.1.3 Warning And Alert

7.1.3.1 Warning Dissemination

The dissemination of warning is the most critical function to give early warning to the community. It must be fast to give reasonable amount of time for communities to prepare for any eventuality. Due consideration must be given to the points mentioned below before sending across the information.

1. Warning dissemination will be done to all the important stakeholders (as given below in the information dissemination format) at the Panchayat level in rural areas and Nagarpalika level in urban areas for early warning communication.
2. Making use of the fastest means to communicate the message in the most lucid manner to prevent spread of rumor and panic among the masses.
3. Bulk Voice SMS Service is the best means of communication to large masses without any effort and within no time. A voice recorded message from the District Magistrate from official number shall be sent to the database of numbers identified for information dissemination with the help of Mobile service providers & Telephone department.
4. DEOC will incorporate to arrange dissemination of information through various means of communication such as Radio, TV, Cable Network, and SMS about warnings to districts/areas which are likely to be hit by disasters.
5. Dist. Collector and Information Dept. will Ensure dissemination of information to remote areas by local means. They will also ensure that local TEOC help lines are opened and effectively managed for public information, guidance, and rumor control.

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 warning to the 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.

Information Dissemination And Coordination:

Dissemination of information is the prime duty of information department in coordination with DEOC, Revenue and District Panchayat offices during any emergency. Functions of information department during Emergency are...

1. Collect correct information from authorities onsite.
2. Keep the list of persons rescued with full details.
3. Keep the list of persons missing.
4. Keep the no. of dead bodies and the locations they have been kept.
5. Keep a track of which team is positioned with location.
6. Make use of the public address system to call anyone.
7. Schedule working in short duration Evacuation & Shelter.

8. Establish Press Centre for media management and information dissemination
9. Ensure that the information to media/public about the response of the State Government is released in an organized manner.
10. Organize media briefing twice a day at predetermined intervals.

On the receipt of warning or alert from any such agency which is competent to issue such a warning or based on reports from District Collector of the occurrence of a disaster, the response structure of the State Government will be put into operation. The Chief Secretary/Relief Commissioner will assume the role of the Chief of Operations during the emergency.

The details of agencies competent enough for issuing warning or alert pertaining to various types of disasters are given below.

Sr.	Disaster	Agencies
1	Earthquakes	IMD, ISR
2	Floods	IMD, Irrigation Department
3	Cyclones	IMD
4	Tsunami	IMD, ISR, INCOIS
5	Drought	Agriculture Department
6	Epidemics	Health & Family Welfare Department
7	Industrial & Chemical Accidents	Industry, Labour & Employment Department, DISH
8	Fire	Fire & Emergency Services

7.1.4 District CMG Meeting

The Collector & DM is responsible to hold regular CMG meetings on disaster management including government, NGOs, and private sectors. The CMG Committee held various meeting and had detailed interaction with members and management of Crisis. The Botad District Level Pre-Monsoon and CMG Meeting for all District level departmental heads along with Mamlatdars, Chief Officers and TDOs was called, chaired by Collector-Botad, DDO-Botad and Resident Additional Collector-Botad.

7.1.5 Activation of EOC

The disaster response is led by the District Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) under the command and control of the District Collector. It is also the central point for information gathering processing and decision making more specifically to combat the disaster. Most of the strategic decisions are taken in this control room regarding the management of disaster based on the information gathered and processed. The Incident Commander takes charge at the District Control Room and commands the emergency operations as per the Incident Command System organizational chart.

Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) of District is operational at Sardarbaug, Botad and is operational on 24x7 round the clock for 365 days in 3 shifts of 8 hrs with the help of

staff deputed from local government offices. Control rooms of line departments and Taluka EOCs (located at the Office of Mamlatdar) are active from 1st June 2024 for Monsoon Season and will be operational till 31st October 2024. The Liaison Officers of the respective Talukas shall take charge of the Control Room. The respective Liaison Officers shall coordinate between the task group members working at disaster sites and TEOC for mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from TEOC/DEOC.

7.1.6 Resource Mobilization

Taluka authority will try their best to contain the situation with the available local resources. However, if they find that the situation is beyond their control and the district level resource mobilization is required, they will seek the help of their superiors or call the meeting of Disaster Management Committee.

Through online SDRN and IDRN computerized and web-based IT solutions can be used for resource mobilization and deployment of trained members. This decentralized system presents many advantages such as the easy availability of the resources and plans at all levels, minimum duplication and time saving and finally the visual data reports generation that assists in gap analysis and resource mobilization.

7.1.7 Seeking External Help For Assistance.

TEOC will inform DEOC if external help/resources are needed. District Collector will decide if any external help (out of district) is required for immediate priorities. If required, liaise with the state, national and international agencies for mobilization of additional resources and will make arrangement to avail the external helps to manage to disaster.

7.1.8 Psycho Social care of affected population

7.1.9 First Assessment Report

DEOC instruct Quick Assessment Task Force to submit preliminary need and loss assessment report of the affected areas. Quick assessment Team will submit First Assessment Report to District Collector duly signed by Taluka Liaison Officer. DEOC will collect preliminary first assessment report from the onsite EOCs and submits district's compiled report to State EOC.

To make a first assessment report of damage, the assessment report will contain the following basic elements or activities...

1. Human and material damage
2. Resource availability and local response capacity
3. Options for relief assistance and recovery
4. Needs for national / international assistance

7.1.10 Media Management / Coordination / Information Dissemination

Media Management:

The role of media (print & 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. Collector office Botad has established an effective system of collaborating with the media 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 ground. A similar set up is also active at the Taluka Control room at Mamlatdar office.

7.1.11 Development of SOPs/Checklists/formats related to ESFs etc (Specific details to be provided in the Annexure)

7.1.12 Reporting:

The occurrence of disaster may be reported by the concern monitoring authority to the District Collector by the fastest means. Based on reports from District Collector of the occurrence of a disaster, the response structure of the State Government will be put into operation.

7.1.12.1 Information management:

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 must 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 relates to all the line departments, collectorate, NGOs, police control room, and block control room which is connected to village task force and irrigation control room. Collector controls all the information flow through control room in the district and with the state authority.

7.1.12.2 Situation reports:

All the situation reports of area, village, city, or taluka received at the SDM or DEOC will be communicated to the Nodal officer, who based on the available information, if seems fit, will activate DEOC in the emergency mode.

Resident Additional Collector will report the occurrence of emergency to Collector, Relief Commissioner, GSDMA and SEOC. By receiving through Taluka Control rooms,

DEOC will constantly reporting of pre and post disaster work to SEOC and GSDMA.

Village Talatis are responsible to submit situation/action taken report immediate to Mamlatdar and TDO. Mamlatdars, TDOs and Chief Officers are responsible to communicate the immediate emergency as well as updated situations to Liaison officers, SDMs and Resident Additional Collector and detail report should submit to DEOC in time manner.

Death, Casulty, Emergency & Primary reports should submit immediate with Top Priority in Primary Situation Report format developed by SEOC. MHA, Detail Emergency update reports should submit on Daily Basis by Taluka Mamlatdar and District Panchayat to DEOC, and same compiled report should reach to SEOC.

7.1.12.3 Media release:

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 ground. A similar set up is also active at the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) of collector office at district.

7.1.13 Demobilization And Winding Up:

An emergency plan is not complete without specific demobilization and post-incident winding up review procedures. Specific demobilization guidelines provide organized and agreed-to procedures to help facilitate and more organized and expedited return to normal operating conditions and help to minimize costs by standing down response resources in a timely manner.

Issues to consider for demobilization include: 1. Do not release or demobilize response resources unless approved by the On-Scene Incident Commander, 2. Assign personnel to identify surplus resources and probable resource release times, 3. Establish demobilization priorities, 4. If necessary, develop a Disposal Plan for the disposal of hazardous materials or wastes, as necessary and 5. Plan for equipment repair and maintenance services, as necessary.

7.1.13.1 Documentation:

Documentation of an emergency incident is a critical part of an emergency plan. Documentation must be specific to the incident. However, the following topics can provide guidance as to necessary documented information: 1. When/where did incident take place, 2. Was an evacuation called for, and if so, how much time was required to evacuate all personnel? 3. Were communication methods effective? 4. Did on-site equipment satisfy

equipment needs? If not, what additional equipment was brought to the site? 5. Did local jurisdictions assist in the emergency response? If so, did they offer suggestions for improvement?

7.1.13.2 Success stories:

Developing a success story requires the right questions, through the eyes of an individual or several individuals, of positive impact. The key questions and steps are as follows. 1. Provide Background Information, 2. Describe the activity, 3. Give Details of What Happened in the Activity, 4. Give the Results Achieved because of the Activity, 5. Give a Quote from the Participant, 6. Labeling Pictures and Writing Captions.

7.1.13.3 Lessons for future

Each organization will provide activities undertaken and lessons learned report during any disaster response operations. The lessons learnt from the past will be utilised while updating the plan, formulating DM strategy, for future references and for training purposes.

7.2 Responsibility Matrix should be evolved for each response measure within a time frame and the responsibility matrix for major stakeholders should be given in annexure

To ensure effective emergency response, each hazard-specific plan must include a structured Responsibility Matrix. This ensures that all stakeholders understand their specific roles, timelines, and accountabilities.

Key Requirements

1. Time-Bound Actions: Every response measure must have a defined time frame (e.g., T+0 for immediate, T+30 minutes for mobilization) to ensure prompt execution.
2. Hazard-Specific Planning: Strategies should be tailored to the specific disaster (e.g., flood, cyclone, or chemical spill) where Early Warning systems are available.
3. Formal Annexure: Detailed roles, contact lists, and responsibilities for all major stakeholders must be documented in a dedicated Annexure to the main disaster management plan.

Responsibility Matrix Template

Response Measure	Time Frame	Responsible Agency	Supporting Stakeholders
Early Warning Dissemination	T+0 (Immediate)	District Disaster Control Room	Media, Local Police, NGOs
Evacuation Coordination	T+30 Minutes	Mamlatdar / Municipality	Transport Department, Volunteers
Medical Triage & Support	T+90 Minutes	District Health Officer	Local Hospitals, Red Cross
Search & Rescue	T+2 Hours	Fire & Emergency Services	NDRF/SDRF, Local Police

Objective

The primary goal of this matrix is to enhance coordination across district departments, minimize confusion during high-pressure situations, and ensure that every stakeholder has a clear, actionable directive.

7.2.1 Hazard Specific "Responsibility Matrix" for emergency response functions for sudden disasters where Early Warning is available:

Time	Task	Department / Agency	Activity
1	2	3	4
D-72 Hr	Preparedness initiation	DDMA / EOC / Line Departments	Review preparedness plan, check resources
D-48 Hr	Alert review	IMD / GSDMA / DDMA	Review early warning / weather forecast
D-24 Hr	Final preparedness	All Departments	Deployment readiness of staff and equipment
D0 Hr	Emergency activation	DDMA / EOC	Activate EOC and command structure
D +15 Min	Initial response	SDRF / Fire / Police	Start rescue operations
D +30 Min	Alert dissemination	DDMA / Media / Panchayat	Issue evacuation and safety alerts
D +1 Hr	Search & rescue	SDRF / NDRF / Police	Rescue trapped persons
D +2 Hr	Medical response	Health Department	First aid and ambulance services
D +3 Hr	Relief distribution	Food & Civil Supply	Distribution of food, water, relief kits

D +6 Hr	Situation assessment	Revenue Department	Preliminary damage assessment
D +12 Hr	Reporting	EOC / DDMA	Preparation of situation report
D +24 Hr	Review meeting	Collector / CMG	Review response and further planning

7.2.2. Hazard Specific "Responsibility Matrix" for emergency response functions for sudden disasters where Early Warning is not available:

Time	Task	Department / Agency	Activity
1	2	3	4
D +15 Min	Immediate response	Local Administration / Police	Reach incident site immediately
D +30 Min	Rescue operations	Fire / SDRF / Local Volunteers	Start emergency rescue operations
D +1 Hr	EOC activation	DDMA / Collector	Activate Emergency Operations Centre
D +2 Hr	Medical assistance	Health Department	Treatment of injured persons
D +3 Hr	Alert dissemination	DDMA / Media	Issue public information and warnings
D +6 Hr	Relief operations	Supply Department / NGOs	Provide food, water, shelter
D +12 Hr	Damage assessment	Revenue Department	Preliminary assessment of losses

CHAPTER-8

Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Measures

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.

8.1 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 must be comprehensive 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.

8.2 Relief and Recovery coordination to and when be done by DDMA:

SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) for Collector's Order

When the Collector seeks help from other agencies for relief and rescue, you are required to pay attention to the following points.

1. Need Assessment (Assessment Report)

First, give a short report to the Collector based on the data received from the field. Which should contain the following details:

Where: Which areas are most affected?

What: What items or services are needed? (Like: Boats, medical teams, food packets, technical team for power restoration).

When: Within what time frame is this assistance needed?

2. Coordination with agencies (Resource Mobilization)

You can divide the various agencies into the following categories:

Government departments: (Panchayat, R&B, Health, GEB, Irrigation).

Security forces: (SDRF, NDRF, Police, Fire services).

NGOs and private organizations: Local voluntary organizations and corporates (CSR).

8.3 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.

8.4 Restoration

A phased approach will be taken in Botad district to restore normalcy quickly after the disaster. The main objective will be to restore basic facilities, essential services and livelihood of the people.

8.4.1 Basic Infrastructure

Roads, bridges, power supply, water supply, schools, health centres and government buildings will be immediately repaired and restored in Botad district after the disaster.

Prompt action will be taken by the concerned departments to restore communication system and public transport.

8.4.2 Essential Service as per the Relief Code of the State/District

Essential services like drinking water, food, immediate shelter, health service, medicines, sanitation and electricity will be provided to the affected people in Botad district as per the State and District Relief Code. Relief camps and control rooms will be kept operational as per the requirement.

8.4.3 Livelihoods

Support will be provided to farmers, labourers, small traders and pastoralists affected by the disaster to resume their livelihoods. Efforts will be made to economically rehabilitate people through agricultural inputs, veterinary services, employment assistance and government assistance schemes.

8.5 Reconstruction / Repair

After the disaster, the damaged structures and public facilities in Botad district will be reconstructed and repaired on a safe and sustainable basis, so that normal life can be restored.

8.5.1 Lifeline Buildings / Social Infrastructure

Hospitals, primary health centers, schools, Anganwadis, government offices, water supply centers and other important social infrastructure will be repaired and restored on a priority basis in Botad district. Where necessary, reconstruction will be carried out as per disaster resilience standards.

8.5.2 Damaged Buildings

Residential and government buildings affected by the disaster will be surveyed and repair or reconstruction will be carried out. Technical guidance will be provided for the safe removal of dangerous buildings for new construction.

8.5.3 Promote Owner Driven Approach in Recovery

To increase the direct participation of the people in the rehabilitation process, an “Owner Driven Approach” will be promoted. Affected families will be encouraged to

rebuild their houses or properties under their own supervision with the help of government assistance, technical guidance and necessary materials.

8.6.1 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:

- a) Roads and Bridges: This covers construction of all critical roads and bridges necessary to provide connectivity with immediate effect.
- b) Drinking Water Supply: Restoration of Drinking Water supply must 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.
- c) Electricity: Restoration of power supply is also critical to immediate recovery.
- d) Communication Network: After disasters, communication networks may be disrupted. The networks of mobile services providers must be put back in operation at the earliest to make search and rescue easier, as well as to expedite coordinated response measures.
- e) Reconstruction & Repair of Lifeline Buildings: Lifeline buildings are those necessary to keep the administrative machinery functioning despite the damage by disaster must be repaired on priority.
- f) 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.
- g) 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.
- h) Food: Supply of food in relief phase is more important. It becomes important to elicit support from various NGOs, Grain merchants and volunteers.
- i) Debris Removal and Disposal of Dead Bodies: Removal of debris or trees from transportation routes for effective rescue and relief measures.
- j) 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.
- k) Health Care: First Aid and Emergency Health care must 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 must be pushed into action for immediately health care close to the community.

8.6.2 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:

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

CHAPTER – 9

Financial Resources For Implementation Of DDMP

Chapter 9: Financial Resources for implementation of DDMP

This chapter would focus on the budget and other financial allocations made at district level in preparing and executing the disaster management plan, all relevant Government Orders (GOs) issued from time to time would find a reference here with important ones attached in Annexure.

9.1 State

9.1.1 State Budget/Plan funds

9.1.2 State Mitigation Fund

9.1.3 State Response Fund

9.1 State

This section provides information on the financial resources made available by the State Government for the implementation of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP). Various funds and budgets are provided for disaster preparedness, relief, response, rehabilitation and damage reduction.

9.1.1 State Budget / Plan Funds

The State Government allocates funds every year under its annual budget and development plans for disaster management related activities. These funds are used as follows:

- Pre-disaster preparedness
- Training and capacity development programs
- Forecasting and warning systems
- Purchase of rescue equipment and emergency equipment
- Strengthening infrastructure at district and taluka levels
- Public awareness programs
- These funds are used by various departments under their plans.

9.1.2 State Mitigation Fund

The main objective of the State Mitigation Fund is to reduce disaster risk and damage. This fund is used for long-term Mitigation and Prevention works.

Main Use:

- Flood Control Works
- Earthquake Resistant Construction
- Cyclone and Fire Safety Measures
- Riverbank Strengthening Works
- Safety Projects in Risk-Prone Areas
- This fund is used for developmental measures to reduce risk before a disaster occurs.

9.1.3 State Response Fund

The State Response Fund is used for immediate relief and response operations during disasters. This fund is important in providing immediate assistance to the affected people after a disaster.

Main Use:

- Arrangement of relief camps
- Arrangement of food, water and medicines
- Rescue and evacuation operations
- Emergency health services
- Assistance for death and damage
- Restoration of essential services

This fund is managed by the State Government as per the guidelines of the Central Government and assistance is provided to the District Administration as per the requirement.

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.

9.2 District**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: -

9.2.1 the fund to be called the Disaster Mitigation Fund.

9.2.2 the fund to be called the Disaster Response Fund.

9.2.3 District Planing Fund:

9.2.4 District Disaster Response Fund:

- * The Ministry of Finance has allocated funds for strengthening Disaster Management Institutions for capacity building and response mechanisms, as per the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission.
- * 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 must share 25%.
- * 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.

National, State and District Disaster Mitigation Fund:

- * 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:
 - a. Immediate financial assistance to victims and next of kin.
 - b. Assist search and rescue.
 - c. Provide Health care to the victims.
 - d. Provide Shelter, food, drinking water and sanitation.
 - e. Temporary restoration of roads, bridges, communication facility and transportation.
 - f. Immediate restoration of education and health facilities.
- * 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.

(iii) Financial Sources Available For Different Components Of Disaster Management

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 (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 or 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 funds	Immediate relief, reconstruction	DDMA / GSDMA

9.3 Disaster Risk Insurance:

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), India has framed micro insurance regulations that allow distribution of micro insurance products in the state. The regulations cover insurance for personal accidents, health care for individual and family and assets like houses, livestock, tools and others. In states, various Ministries/ Department

have their insurance schemes related to health, crops, livestock, and other which can be utilize in case of disaster. There is need to further promote more locally customized and farmer/trader friendly weather-based crop/ agri-business insurance packages. Besides, insurance policies on behalf of likely in-risk population by municipal agencies, institutions/establishments or other premises can be thought of on lines of the Public Liability Insurance Act 1991 (i.e., for hazardous industries).

9.4 Other Financing Options for Restoration of Infrastructure / Livelihoods

The government uses various financing options to restore damaged infrastructure and livelihoods after natural disasters. The Flexi Fund available under Centrally Sponsored Schemes is used for Mitigation and Restoration works during disasters.

This financial assistance can be used for the following purposes:

- Repair of damaged roads, water supply, electricity and public utilities
- Assistance to farmers to resume farming
- Assistance to small traders and labourers for livelihood
- Restoration of animal husbandry and agro-based activities
- Resumption of essential services in rural and urban areas
- Safety and Mitigation works to reduce risks

Various schemes of the Central Government such as:

- MGNREGA
- PMAY
- National Health Mission (NHM)
- Jal Jeevan Mission
- Rural Development Schemes

Can be used for rehabilitation after a disaster, if it is consistent with the main objectives of the scheme.

The District Administration and the concerned departments use this fund as per the situation for early rehabilitation and resumption of livelihood in the affected areas.

CHAPTER – 10

Procedure And Methodology For Monitoring, Evaluation, Updation And Maintenance Of DDMP

Plan maintenance is a dynamic process of updating the plan on a periodic basis. The backbone of maintaining the plan is carrying out mock drills and updating the plan based on lessons learnt thereof. This is a method of identifying the gaps and putting in place a system to fill the same. Regular updating of stakeholder details, contact numbers and resource inventory is another inherent and essential function of plan maintenance.

10.1 Authority For Maintaining And Reviewing The DDMP:

(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.
- (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

Regular monitoring and evaluation shall be necessary for effective implementation of the DDMP.

Key points:

- Departmental-wise performance review
- Assessment of available equipment and human resources

- Verification of warning system and response system
- Review of training and awareness programmes
- Monitoring of preparedness status in vulnerable areas
- The DDMA shall hold periodic meetings to review the effectiveness of the plan.

10.3 Post-Disaster Evaluation Mechanism for DDMP

The performance of DDMP will be evaluated after the disaster so that necessary improvements can be made for the future.

Key points of evaluation:

- Effectiveness of rescue and relief operations
- Status of coordination between departments
- Availability of equipment and resources
- Identification of weaknesses and deficiencies
- Response of affected people
- Based on this evaluation, necessary changes will be made to the DDMP.

10.4 Schedule For Updation & Revision Of Plan,

DDMC shall compile its learning and proposed new mechanisms for improvement in updation of plan for the capacity to deal with disasters.

Schedule for updation of plan: Every year as a part of pre monsoon, DDMC will update plan in the month of May-June and will revise in the month of October-November every year.

10.5 Uploading of Updated Plans at DDMA/SDMA Websites

The updated DDMP will be uploaded on the official websites of DDMA and SDMA so that the information can be easily accessed by all departments, institutions and the public.

10.6 Conducting Mock Drills at District and Sub-District Levels

It will be necessary to conduct at least one Mock Drill every year at the district and taluka levels. Through Mock Drill, all departments can understand their responsibilities well and can respond quickly in times of disaster.

Objectives of Mock Drill:

- Testing of emergency response system
- Strengthening departmental coordination
- Understanding the needs of the weaker sections
- Checking the effectiveness of the scheme
- Identifying deficiencies and making improvements

10.6.1 Responsible Parties for Organizing District Drills

- District Collector and DDMA
- Police Department
- Fire and Emergency Services
- Health Department
- SDRF/NDRF
- Local Self-Government Institutions
- Education Department and NGOs

10.6.2 Schedule for Organizing Drills

- At least one district level Mock Drill every year
- Practice drills at taluka and village level as required
- Special Mock Drill before monsoon, cyclone or industrial accident

10.6.3 Resources for Organizing Drills

- Emergency vehicles
- Rescue equipment
- Health services and ambulances
- Communication equipment
- Trained personnel
- Public advertisement Arrangements

10.7 Monitoring and Gap Evaluation

Regular Gap Evaluation will be conducted to identify and rectify the shortcomings in the implementation of DDMP.

10.7.1 Training and Skill Updation of Personnel

All officers and employees involved in the implementation of DDMP will be provided regular training and will be kept updated on new technologies and revised guidelines.

10.7.2 Verification of On-site / Off-site Emergency Plans

Regular verification will be made to ensure that the On-site and Off-site Emergency Plans of major chemical, industrial and nuclear establishments are available in the District Collectorate so that prompt action can be taken in times of disaster.

CHAPTER-11:

Coordination Mechanism for Implementation Of DDMP

11.1 Intra and inter-Department coordination with horizontal linkages

- 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.

11.2 Coordination mechanism with NGOs, CBOs, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Industries, private schools and hospitals with horizontal and vertical linkages

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.

11.3 Coordination with Block/Village Level Task Force and Inter-Block and Inter-Village Coordination

To make disaster management in Botad district effective, harmonious coordination is required between the task forces formed at taluka, village and city levels. Information, warnings and relief operations will be exchanged quickly through vertical linkages between each village and block level teams. Timely guidance will be provided from the district control room to taluka and village levels.

In addition, mutual assistance of manpower, equipment, shelters, health services and rescue teams will be ensured between neighboring villages and blocks through horizontal linkages. Coordination will be strengthened through communication system, joint mock drills and training programs during disasters so that quick response and effective relief operations can be carried out in Botad district.

11.4 Coordination system with state departments and training institutes at state and district level

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.

11.5 Inter-Block and Inter-Village Coordination

Inter-Block and Inter-Village Coordination will be developed in Botad district to ensure harmonious coordination between various blocks and villages during disasters. Mutual cooperation will be ensured between nearby villages and talukas for information exchange, rescue operations, health services, shelter arrangements and sharing of essential equipment.

11.6 Coordination with local self government (Panchayat Raj Zila Parishad, intermediate level, if any, and Gram Panchayat and Urban Local Bodies). The responsibilities of local authorities are already listed in the Act. However, these local

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							

11.7 Coordination with DDMP of Neighbouring Districts

Botad District Disaster Management Planning will be coordinated with the DDMP of neighbouring districts like Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Amreli and Rajkot. Coordination will be maintained for mutual cooperation, information sharing, availability of rescue teams, health services, vehicles, shelters and other essential resources during disasters.

Communication system between districts will be strengthened, joint mock drills and training programmes will be conducted and constant contact will be maintained between the control rooms for immediate response. Through this coordination, disaster response in Botad district will be faster and more effective.

11.8 Coordination with SDMP

Botad District DDMP will be kept in line with the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) prepared by Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority. Preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation operations will be implemented in the district as per the guidelines, policies and SOPs decided at the state level.

Early warning, rescue equipment, NDRF/SDRF assistance, health services and necessary financial assistance will be made available through continuous coordination with the State Government, SDMA, EOC and various departments. Disaster management in Botad district will be further strengthened through rapid exchange of information at the State and District levels.

CHAPTER-12

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklist

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. Through Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of Line Departments detailing how specific disaster response actions will be accomplished.

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 Process of obtaining financial and technical resources for disaster response

A systematic process of obtaining financial and technical resources from various departments and stakeholders for immediate response in times of disaster will be implemented in Botad district. The District Control Room will assess the need and coordinate with the concerned departments such as Revenue Department, Health Department, Police Department, Roads and Housing Department, Power Company, Water Supply Department and Rural Development Department.

As per the requirement, manpower, equipment, machinery, vehicles, health assistance and other technical support will be obtained from the State Government, Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, SDRF/NDRF, NGOs, private institutions and voluntary organizations. District Disaster Response Fund and State level assistance will be used for immediate financial assistance.

Each Department and Govt. agency involved in Disaster Mgmt and Mitigation will:

- Designate a Nodal officer for emergency response and will act as the contact person for that department/agency.
- Ensure establishment of fail-safe two-way communication with the state, district, and other emergency control rooms and within the organisation.
- Emphasis on communication systems used regularly during L-0 with more focus on the use of VHF's with automatic repeaters, mobile phones with publicised numbers, HF radio sets etc. It should be remembered that SAT phones fail during prolonged emergencies and electric failure if the phones cannot be re-charged.
- Work under the overall supervision of the IC / the District Collectors during emergencies.

12.4 Roles and responsibilities of the department or/and stakeholders in emergency response;

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

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

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

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, CivilDefense 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
--	--	--

12.5 Information management and dissemination strategy

12.6 .Media Management Strategy During Emergency Response:

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

Timely mass media communication about impending disasters can lead to appropriate individual and community action, which is the key to implementing effective prevention strategies including evacuation and survival of people. Such communications can educate, warn, inform, and empower people to take practical steps to protect themselves from natural hazards.

Surendranagar Collectorate office has established an effective system of collaborating with the media 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 ground. A similar set up is also active at the Taluka Control room (i.e. Mamlatdar office).

Dy. Director, Information will establish media management / information cell for public information, guidance and rumor control and will assure following activities...

1. For Preparedness:

- ☐ Broadcast programs to raise people's awareness of disaster prevention measures
- ☐ Develop news sources in emergency situation
- ☐ Place broadcast equipments, microphone, tape/CD, transmitter, antennae in safety.

2. For Mitigation:

- ☐ Develop networks with DEOC/TEOC, NGOs, local government offices & stakeholders.

3. For Response:

- ☐ Broadcast pre - prepared announcements
- ☐ Broadcast emergency public meetings
- ☐ Broadcast emergency evacuation announcements
- ☐ All announcements broadcast in a reassuring and calm manner
- ☐ Dispel myths and rumours 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 informations

DEOC have to be ensured that the interaction with media is a two-way process through which not only the DEOC provides the information / updates to the media but the media too, through their own sources / resources draws the attention of the DEOC officials to the need and requirement of the affected people.

12.7 Request for State government assistance

12.8 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:

12.8.1 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.

12.8.2 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.

12.8.3 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.

12.8.4 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.

12.8.5 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.

12.8.6 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.

12.8.7 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.

12.9 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:

12.9.1 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.

12.9.2 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.

12.9.3 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.

12.9.4 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.

12.9.5 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.

12.9.6 Other essential needs

12.9.7 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.

12.9.8 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.

12.9.9 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.

12.9.10 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.

12.9.11 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.

20. MEASURES BEFORE BORE WELL INCIDENT

➤ Do's

- 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.
- Registration of all the drilling agencies, viz., Govt./Semi Govt/Private etc. should be mandatory with the district administration or Statutory Authority wherever applicable.
- Erection of signboard at the time of construction near the well is mandatory. The following details should be included on the signboard:-(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.
- Erection of barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well during construction.
- 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.
- 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.
 - In case of pump repair, the tube well should not be left uncovered.
 - Filling of mud pits and channels after completion of works.
 - Filling up abandoned bore wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles/drill cuttings etc. from bottom to ground level.
- On completion of the drilling operations at a particular location, the ground conditions are to be restored as before the start of drilling.
- 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.
- District/Block/Village wise status of bore wells/tube wells drilled. In the rural areas monitoring of these should be done through village Sarpanch and the Executive from the Agriculture Botad District Disaster Management Plan-2026

Department. In case of urban areas, the monitoring should be done through Junior Engineer and the Executive from the concerned Department of Ground Water or Public Health or Municipal Corporation.

- 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 must be obtained by these agencies.

- Information on all such data on the above are to be maintained in the District Collector/Block Development Office of the State.

- Secure the scene by cordoning the bore well to avoid any unwanted objects falling into the bore well and causing harm to the child and thus hamper the rescuing efforts.
- Cordon the affected area and control unnecessary movements/crowd gathering near the bore well.
- Try to stabilize the victim, if possible, with the help of rope.
- Make arrangements for supplying of oxygen to the child with the help of pipe.
- Arrangement of sufficient lights in the area for the night operation.
- Immediately contact the nearby NDRF Unit.
- As per the direction of NDRF unit, start digging earth vertically and parallel to the depth of bore well at the sufficient distance from the bore well or as directed by the NDRE Keep motivating the victim by regular talking of parents or relatives.
- District medical officer should be made aware about the compartment compression syndrome and action to be taken in such cases.

➤ **Don'ts**

- Don't leave the tube well/bore well uncovered after repair/daily work done.
- Do not throw any food article or pour water in the Bore well.
- Do not allow underground water seepage in bore well.
- Do not allow heavy machines to work at full power to avoid heavy vibration which may result in loosening of surrounding soils and collapse of the bore well.
- Do not allow crowd to gather around the incident site.

❖ **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.
- vi) 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.
- xii) 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/tube-well 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.

ANNEXURE

1- DISTRICT PROFILE:

- **History of Botad**

Newly made Botad district was formed from bhavnagar and ahmedabad district administrative place of Botad district is Botad city total population is 6.52 lacs of this district as per census of 2011 district is distributed in two subdivision and four talukas and three municipalities are in district.

Botad city is situated among four sides of bhavnagar, ahmedabad, rajkot, Surendranagar as such four districts at a view geographically main place of district is situated at expected distance of Botad from bhavnagar 93 km, from ahmedabad 154 km, from Surendranagar 90 km and from rajkot 120 km Botad is located on 21.70 north latitude and 71.40 east longitude river sukhbhadar is flowing in ranpur taluka at north line of this district while at south end river kalubhar is flowing in gadhada taluka in Botad district.

Main place as such Botad of district Botad and areas around it is holding important place also at many ancient culture with literature and at religious view religious places located here is an exclusive recognition of Botad shri kashtabhanjan-salangpur to rising limit, to setting limit place of shri viahalanath paliyad and to south limit shri gopinath gadhada of Botad are watchful place of shri mastaram bapu is in Botad he was guru of bhavnagar maharaja takhtasinhji the place of the plain at the extremity of rising of Botad born of one self without any external medium Shri Virateshwar Mahadev and the plain at the extremity of setting Shri Bhojeshwar Mahadev are there thus Botad has been city prabhanand merciful at religious view.

Botad is place of actions of national poet Zaverchand Meghani formations of rasdhar of saurashtra, sorathi, baharvatiya, sorathi saints and many undying books have been formed from here prominent news paper “Phulchaab” of saurashtra when was published from ranpur at that time zaverchand meghani was its editor.

Morso this is also birthplace of singer of human relations poet shri Botadkar formation of undying book “Janani Ni Jod Sakhi Nahi jade re lol” has also been formed here college on the name of any poet being in hold Gujarat that is only located in Botad of which name is kavishri Botadkar arts and commerce college.

Famous magician mohammad chhel of Gujarat was born in Botad who many astonishing magical experiments in Botad who stage had done not only but on the land among people at that place had done astonishing magical experiments.

During reign of maharaja Takhtasinhji Botad bhavnagar was understood important subdivision of state hospital was open in Botad from state in 1873 secondary school was also constructed to provide educational need of society.

Bhavnagar Vadhwan railway line via Botad was constructed in view of development formation of municipality in Botad was done in time of bhavsinhji second many improvements - aggregation in Botad are done in time of Krishnakumarsinhji firm road up to tower to station was built lamps on public roads were placed big pond was also constructed to western direction of village by purpose of water question to be ever today also that pond is known as Krishnakumar pond.

Thus, Botad has been mute witness of donation of donors with religious and literature of people from its existence this city has been developing and will be developed by blessings of divine consciousness of various legendaries.

1	Headquarters	Botad				
2	No. of Taluka	4				
3	Name of Taluka	Botad	Gadhada	Barawala	Ranpur	Total
4	Total area in hectares	61088.76.45	70428.77.57	49315.00.00	42066.2636	222898.8038
	Government Waste Land	5227.6593	8998.0296	815.3453	306.8477	15347.8819
	Goucher	6933.6997	5437.7200	614.0382	400.4043	4017028.4579
	Forest Area	--	8.56.93	--	--	8.56.93
	Hosts	24608	24889	10968	12119	72584
5	Staple Crops	Cotton, pulses, sorghum, millets	Peanuts. millet. Cotton, pulses	Cotton, sorghum, wheat, cumin	Cotton, sorghum	-----
6	Average Rainfall -2025	765mm	822mm	723mm	564mm	719mm Av
7	Revenue villages	52	76	26	34	188
8	Gram Panchayats	51	74	22	34	181

9	Number of cities	1	1	1	1	4
10	Municipality	1	1	1	...	3
11	Urban Population	130327	44320	17951	16944	209542
	Rural Population	156291	156155	47226	84600	444272
	Total population as per 2011	286618	200475	65177	101544	653814
	Total population of the district	6,53,814				
12	Primary school	91	111	37	51	290
13	Secondary School	68	40	14	21	143
14	Higher Secondary School	54	25	08	13	100
16	General Hospital	121	09	10	09	149
17	C.H.C.	02	02	01	01	06
18	P.H.C.	06	05	03	04	18
19	S.C.	47	33	12	20	112
20	Private Hos./ Desp.	72	30	13	16	131
21	Medical Stores	51	8	4	7	70
22	Blood Bank	1	0	0	0	1
23	Govt. Ambulance	08	03	03	04	18

25	Animal Hospital	06	05	02	02	15
26	Anganwadi	235	191	57	86	569
28	Cheap Grain Stores	68	59	21	36	184
29	Supply Corporation Godown	01	01	--	01	03
31	Gas Agency	05	02	01	02	10
33	Mid-Day Meal Center	79	93	29	42	243
34	Police Station	05	02	01	01	09
35	OP Station	01	01	02	--	04
36	Petition writer	02	01	02	02	07
37	Godown owned by Forest Department	04	03	--	--	07
38	Fire fighter	01	01	01	--	03
39	Multiplex Cinema	01	--	--	--	01
40	Rest House	02	01 (District Panchayat)	02	--	05
41	PGVCL. substation	11	00	02	05	18
42	Important Religious Places	1, Visaman Bapu Place,	1, Akshar Pursottami	1, Shri Kashtabhanj	---	-

		Paiyad 2, Sant fakadanath Place At. Zamrala	Temple 2 Gopinathji Dev Temple 2, Satha Hanuman, Limbadiya Hanuman	andev Hanumanji Temple. Salangpur, 2. Swaminaray an Temple Kundal, 3, Bhimnath Mahadev, Bhimnath		
--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Climate: -

Climate of this district is seen dry, and rain is registered in 30 days in a year four seasons are felt in a year during dec. to Feb. cold season, then march to may summer, seasonal winds of up to june to september, during oct. to nov. is season after rain.

Average rain of last year of this district is as much 575.85 mm. this rain is called good of season rain in area from south-east to south-west falls during july to sep. 80% rain of season falls in this time sometimes winds of west in winter season may fetch rain farming being through mostly bore, well is seen due to rain falling in least rain and period.

Herb and Jungle: -

Hills near dhankaniya village/area of this district are barren and hilly area mostly thorn thickets and acacia thorns trees is seen more no jungle is in Botad taluka.

Fishery: -

Fishery activity is not run in Botad district.

Industrial Information: -

Industries like as ceramic, tiles, diamond cutting and ginning are developed in Botad district no big industry is in this taluka.

Concerned To Agriculture: -

Various crops like as wheat, cotton, mango, sugar cane, peanuts beams, millet are cultivated in district. First attention towards works oriented response for flood and drought in disaster management to be done at district level should be concentrated response for such incident is associated with response of breaking.

Economy

Very good space for farming looking on geographical position of district Botad cause that land of most part is fruitful and yielding land without level alluvium land is adaptable for crop state this area is area of probable drought due to less rain limited industrial development is seen here due to not yielding natural properties and minerals here professional industry except farming may be then that is diamond industry and of cotton-ginning.

Here most of people are engaged in business of farming, diamond art skill (Diamond Cutting) etc economical position is very weak of laborers of here due to being here dissociated industries business structure of this district shows that how is layer of economical upgradation and economical activities in which those people are engaged probability of incident of fire to be emerged is more due to being one ratio of ginning factories in Botad district and R.M.P. and TEXSPIN such companies are located at Ranpur taluka due to that probability of accident is to be happened.

Administrative System

(A) Taluka village as per below in district are comprised.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	total village
1	Botad	52
2	Gadhada	76
3	Barvara	26
4	Ranpur	34
Total		188

(B) Division as per administrative area is as under

04-Taluka: Gadhada, Botad, Barvala and Ranpur

03-Nagarpalika: Botad, Barvala, Gadhada

(C) On considering to trilayer panchayat and local authorities in this district 03 nagarpalika are located and in district 04 taluka panchayat are located.

2. Laws And Policies Related To Disaster Risk Management

Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003, Disaster Management Act, 2005

A strong legal and organisational framework for disaster management has been established through the Act. This has made disaster management in India more organised and effective.

Ensuring availability of funds and resources for relief, rescue, rehabilitation, and resettlement in disaster affected areas, monitoring and predicting disasters, taking measures to reduce the risk of disasters, and building capacity for disaster management.

3. Shelter Management Plan:

As per instruction of a District collector or message from SEOC, DDO will do operation of relief and shelter with their staff, group members & their staff and maintain the records of area-wise population, shelter centers in your area for effective emergency evacuation.

Based on the warning issued by IMD, pinpoint the districts and villages likely to be affected by Disasters and start the procedure for identifying safe places/shelters for evacuation in those villages.

Generally public buildings are given priority for shelter because they are lesser in number and at the time of disaster people can take shelter in these public buildings.

Shelter Management Team takes care of the identified shelter buildings in pre, during and post disaster scenario. Care needs to be taken to stock necessary material such as food, drinking water, medicines, bleaching powder, firewood, lantern, etc. Special care needs to be taken for the animal stock during any disaster. The team needs to ensure hygiene in and around the shelter place. Women are generally active members of the shelter team as they are well acquainted with house management and can manage shelters during emergency. The team leader or any other team member should have the keys of the safe shelters so that prior to the disaster they will clean up the place and make available the necessary materials like food, water, medicines, bleaching powder, firewood, lantern, etc. required for the evacuees during disaster period.

The Industries Officer, Salt Commission Office, President of the Salt Manufacturers Association will evacuate workers from salt factories to safe shelters.

The most important action by the police is to cordon off the site of the accident, divert and regulate traffic, and evacuate/shelter in place citizens in proximity on a priority basis.

Village wise data of safe sheltering for evacuation available on SDRN should be referred and the dist. Lision officers/Taluka level officers/Village level officers should be contacted to know the status of the shelters with the capacity of the shelter and other available facilities at the site. Arrange to shift evacuated persons to temporary shelters and ensure provision of food, water facilities, blankets, and storage of relief materials.

Arrange for complaints regarding missing persons and initiate search in shelters, hospitals, and police records. The villagers identify safe areas such as strong houses /buildings, raised platforms etc. These act as a shelter place for the people in the event of an evacuation. It would be useful to identify the alternate approach routes which could be used during the time of an emergency.

Field visit to the affected areas and shelter/ relief camp sites and report preparation and forward to Collector for approval, sanction, and onward action. Check the condition of safe shelter during his visits in the district places and if necessary, gets it repaired by co-coordinating with the local authorities, available financial resources, and voluntary organizations.

Setting up relief camps and tents using innovative methods that can save time. Instruct local authorities to set up important telecom and other service-related facilities. Initiate, direct and market procurement of food available from different inventories and ensuring food supplies to the affected population. Prepare take-home food packets for the families. Ensure distribution of relief material to the all the people including vulnerable groups of the target area such as women with infants, pregnant women, children, aged people and handicapped. Ensuring supports from all corners to Local Administration.

4. Evacuation Plan:

Based on assessment of the severity of the disaster, the State Relief Commissioner shall issue appropriate instructions on actions to be taken including evacuation to the District Collector, who will then supervise evacuation.

The District Collector will give direction to the Liaison Officers, Dy. Collector and all concerned departments for evacuation based on situation. This will be carried out by the Revenue department, Local police & District Panchayat department.

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.

Types Of Evacuation:

To planning, all evacuations may 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.

Evacuation Team Members are mainly responsible to evacuate and carry out search and rescue operation during the time of emergency. The members of this team are mainly young men and women of the village, ex-service men, swimmers, etc. Rescue kits necessary to carry out the activities of this team would be ideally made locally with indigenous materials available. These members are trained with the help of Police, Fire services etc.

- ☐ In cases where the approach road is clear, people will be evacuated by local tractor/trolley, ST bus & other big vehicles. The people trapped in areas surrounded by water will be rescued by the Mamlatdar, local police & local swimmers through boats.
- ☐ RTO Office will be directed to arrange and supply vehicle for evacuation & rescue operation.
- ☐ Make transport arrangement for mobilization of all emergency response teams.
- ☐ Ensure that the arrangement for basic amenities (shown below) at evacuation/relief centres are made by the respective departments:

o Drinking water, o Food, o Sanitation and hygiene, o Lighting, o Health Care

- ☐ Ensure that law and order is maintained at evacuation centers and in the affected areas as well.
- ☐ Maintain the records of area-wise population, shelter centers in your area for effective emergency evacuation.

All evacuations will be ordered only by the Collector/Mamlatdar or by the SP or Fire Brigade, after consultation with the District Collector. SP should ensure appropriate security and maintenance of law and order during evacuation process and render all possible assistance to the Village level Task Force members. All voluntary evacuations should be immediately reported to the Collector.

All Primary Schools and Higher Secondary Schools and Community Centers will be utilised for Evacuation. Collector-Botad had ordered DEO/DPEO to handover schools to taluka authority for shelter as and when Evacuation took place.

5. Media Management Plan:

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

Timely mass media communication about impending disasters can lead to appropriate individual and community action, which is the key to implementing effective prevention strategies including evacuation and survival of people. Such communications can educate, warn, inform, and empower people to take practical steps to protect themselves from natural hazards.

Surendranagar Collectorate office has established an effective system of collaborating with the media 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 ground. A similar set up is also active at the Taluka Control room (i.e. Mamlatdar office).

Dy. Director, Information will establish media management / information cell for public information, guidance and rumor control and will assure following activities...

1. For Preparedness:

- ☐ Broadcast programs to raise people's awareness of disaster prevention measures
- ☐ Develop news sources in emergency situation
- ☐ Place broadcast equipments, microphone, tape/CD, transmitter, antennae in safety.

2. For Mitigation:

- ☐ Develop networks with DEOC/TEOC, NGOs, local government offices & stakeholders.

3. For Response:

- ☐ Broadcast pre - prepared announcements
- ☐ Broadcast emergency public meetings
- ☐ Broadcast emergency evacuation announcements
- ☐ All announcements broadcast in a reassuring and calm manner
- ☐ Dispel myths and rumours 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 informations

DEOC have to be ensured that the interaction with media is a two way process through which not only the DEOC provides the information / updates to the media but the media too, through their own sources / resources draws the attention of the DEOC officials to the need and requirement of the affected people.

6. Medical and Hospital Management Plan

District crisis group is a multi-sectoral group and comprises of different government departments, the group is headed by District Collector and senior/ junior factory inspector is a member secretary.

Chief district medical officers {CDMO} and Chief District health officers {CDHO} are members of this group. As per the guidance from the Commissionerate of Health, Medical Services and Medical Education, CDMO and CDHO of each district are to prepare a Contingency Plan for Medical Relief in Disaster to meet any adverse event in future limit immediate and delayed consequences of such a Disaster.

Activities to be carried out on strikes of any Disasters in District:

- ☐ PHC team will rush to affected village and start curative services as well as preventive and control measure of an outbreak.
- ☐ At the site team will carry out house to house surveillance.
- ☐ Team will guide and give health education regarding disease, and for prepare dispose of night soil, household garbage etc.
- ☐ Along with curative and control Measure team will carry out focal spray of insecticide and disinfectant in affected family and surrounding 50 House.
- ☐ Team will carry out super dose chlorination of all pre identified sources of potable water in the affected village also distribute chlorine tablet for domestic use.
- ☐ Team will prepare program for regular chlorination through Health worker and Panchayat Machinery.
- ☐ Male Health supervisor made responsible for checking the chlorination He is instructed to maintain register of R.C. test and asked to report regular.
- ☐ To maintain sanitary condition, Retail shop of food and food preparation, Fruit shop, Ice-cream and Cold drink shop must be check up.
- ☐ Team will take water sample, food sample, blood, urine, stool as per necessity and if possible, carry out laboratory analysis on the spot or will send the sample to Baroda laboratory with special Messenger.
- ☐ If it is necessary team will carry out vaccine immunization.
- ☐ with the help of Panchayat machinery Health Worker / supervisor make it possible to dispose, spoil food.
- ☐ Medical officers are instructed to take active support of youth forums, Mahila Mandal, Gram Panchayat and other NGO in their jurisdiction.
- ☐ Male supervisor made responsible for reporting of all activity carried out to the district health officer.

- If it is necessary other medical team and logistic will deputed from non-affected area.

6.Action Plan for Earthquake:

Action Plan for Earthquake covers all phases of earthquake management right from mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, relief to recovery.

Earthquake

An earthquake is a series of vibrations on the earth's surface caused by the generation of elastic (seismic) waves due to sudden rupture within the earth during release of accumulated strain energy. The point on the fault where slip starts is the Focus or Hypocenter and the point vertically above this on the surface of the Earth is the Epicentre. The depth of focus from the epicentre, called as Focal Depth, is an important parameter in determining the damaging potential of an earthquake. Distance from epicentre to any point of interest is called epicentre distance.

Earthquake Measurement

Magnitude is a measure of amount of energy released in an earthquake. It is most commonly measured on Richter scale. The earthquake magnitude is determined by use of a seismograph, an instrument that continuously records ground vibrations. An increase of one unit represents an increase of ground shaking by ten times and energy released by thirty-two times. Generally, earthquakes of magnitude greater than 5 cause damages while major earthquakes measure 7 or more on Richter scale.

Earthquake Preparedness & Capacity Building:

1. Ensure an updated database of critical resources (equipments, life saving facilities, trained personnel, etc.) available in the district is in place.
2. Ensure that local authorities in the district are involved in developing their own earthquake management plans.
3. Ensure that District EOC is fully functional and communication systems are in order.
4. Ensure that open and safe places in the district are identified for mass evacuation.
5. Ensure that site for helipad is identified at key locations in the district.

Earthquake Recovery

Detailed Damage and Need Assessment must be conducted before commencing reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. The primary objective of post earthquake damage assessment and need analysis is to provide a clear, concise picture of post disaster situation, to identify damage caused to different sector and to develop strategies for rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery.

Repair and Restoration

Respective departments should carry out timely repair and restoration of the related infrastructure, facilities, services, etc. This shall aid in quickly resuming the essential services they provide. GoG shall coordinate with national and international NGOs, donor agencies and other government bodies to prioritise restoration of critical infrastructure.

Activation of District and Local Level Control Rooms

At district level, nodal centre for coordination and communication is District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC). DEOC and TEOCs will get fully activated in case of L1 emergency.

7.Action Plan for Heatwave:

Heat-wave is a condition of atmospheric temperature that leads to physiological stress, which sometimes can claim human life. Heat-wave is defined as the condition where maximum temperature at a grid point is 3°C or more than the normal temperature, consecutively for 3 days or more. World Meteorological Organization defines a heat wave as five or more consecutive days during which the daily maximum temperature exceeds the average maximum temperature by five degrees Celsius. If the maximum temperature of any place continues to be more than 45° C consecutively for two days, it is called a heat wave condition.

Key strategies

The heat-wave action plan is intended to mobilize individuals and communities to help protect their neighbours, friends, relatives, and themselves against avoidable health problems during spells of very hot weather. Broadcast media and alerting agencies may also find this plan useful. Severe and extended heatwaves can also cause disruption to general, social and economic services. For this reason, Government agencies will have a critical role to play in preparing and responding to heat-waves at a local level, working closely with health and other related departments on long term strategic plan.

- ☐ Establish Early Warning System and Inter-Agency Coordination to alert residents on predicted high and extreme temperatures. Who will do what, when, and how is made clear to individuals and units of key departments, especially for health.
- ☐ Capacity building / training programme for health care professionals at local level to recognize and respond to heat-related illnesses, particularly during extreme heat events. These training programmes should focus on medical officers, paramedical staff and community health staff so that they can effectively prevent and manage heat-related medical issues to reduce mortality and morbidity.
- ☐ Public Awareness and community outreach Disseminating public awareness messages on how to protect against the extreme heat-wave through print, electronic and social media and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials such as pamphlets, posters and advertisements and Television Commercials (TVCs) on Do's and Don'ts and treatment measures for heat related illnesses.
- ☐ Collaboration with non government and civil society: Collaboration with non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations to improve bus stands, building temporary shelters, wherever necessary, improved water delivery systems in public areas and other innovative measures to tackle Heat wave conditions.

Identification of Color Signals for Heat Alert:

Red Alert (Severe Condition)	Extreme Heat Alert for the Day	Normal Maximum Temp increase 6° C to more
Orange Alert (Moderate Condition)	Heat Alert Day	Normal Maximum Temp increase 4° C to 5° C
Yellow Alert (Heat-wave Warning)	Hot Day	Nearby Normal Maximum Temp.
White (Normal)	Normal Day	Below Normal Maximum Temp.

8.Action Plan for Cyclone:

A long coastline of about 1600 km of flat coastal terrain, shallow continental shelf, high population density, geographical location and physiological features of its coastal areas makes Gujarat, extremely vulnerable to cyclones and its associated hazards like storm, high velocity wind and heavy rains.

Cyclones are huge revolving storms caused by winds blowing around a central area of low atmospheric pressure. In the northern hemisphere, cyclones are called hurricanes or typhoons and their winds blow in an anti-clockwise circle. In the southern hemisphere, these tropical storms are known as cyclones, whose winds blow in a clockwise circle.

Familiarization with terminology – cyclone

Sr.	Types	Wind speed in the center (km/hour)
1	Low pressure area	Less than 31 kmph
2	Depression	31-51 kmph
3	Deep Depression	52-62 kmph
4	Cyclonic storm	63-87 kmph
5	Severe Cyclonic storm	88-117 kmph
6	Very severe Cyclonic storm	118-221 kmph
7	Super Cyclonic storm	More than 222 kmph

Cyclone Forecasting and Warning

In case of cyclones, 72 hours advance warning of various levels of certainty are provided by the IMD. This system is well established and the Gujarat State EOC and ERCs gear up emergency operations soon after the first warning is received.

Cyclone Alert

It is issued at least 48 hours before the commencement of the bad weather when the cyclone is located beyond 500 km from the coast. It is issued every three hours.

Cyclone Warning

It is issued at least 24 hours before the commencement of the bad weather when the cyclone is located within 500 km from the coast. Information about the most likely time/place of landfall is indicated in the bulletin. Confidence in estimation increases as the cyclone comes closer to the coast

Cyclone Response

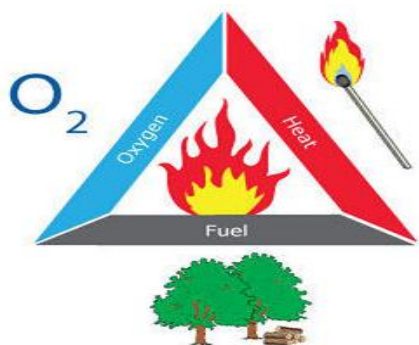
Response includes not only those activities that directly address the immediate needs, such as rescue, first aid and shelters, but also includes systems developed to coordinate and support such efforts. For effective response, all the stakeholders need to have a clear perception/vision about hazards, 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.

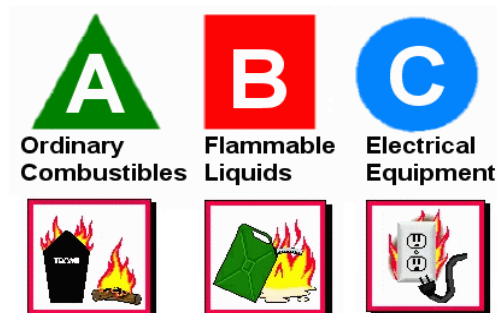
9. Action Plan for Fire:

The primary role of fire services has been to attend to fire incidents. Besides fire fighting, fire department also attends to other emergencies such as building collapse, road traffic accidents, human and animal rescue etc., and other special service calls. Some fire services also attend medical emergencies for transportation of casualties through ambulances maintained by them.

Fire Starts when a flammable/combustible material is exposed to a source of heat in collaboration with a sufficient quantity of oxygen. Fire can be extinguished by removing any one of the elements of the fire triangle. Fire can be natural or man-made.



Triangle of fire



Types of fire

TYPES OF FIRES – A, B, & C:

Type A - Cloth, paper and wood that produce Ash

Type B - Gasoline, oil, and other combustible/flammable material placed in a Barrel.

Type C - Electrically energized fires involving equipment and Circuits or Current

There are many reasons which causes fire such as accidents, electrical short-circuit, carelessness, etc. Further, Gujarat is highly industrialized State which increases the vulnerability. Fire causes huge losses of life and property every year. And yet, with some precaution, most fires can be prevented and damage minimized.

TYPES OF EXTINGUISHERS:

Pressurized Water (P/W)- These are normally found in residence halls where cloth, paper, and wood are the most common hazards. They are metallic colored and hold approximately 2 ½ gallons of water. They are capable of discharging a distance of 25' – 30' for approximately 1 minute.

Dry Chemical (ABC) or (BC) – These are normally found in cars, laboratories, and other places where gasoline, oil, and other combustible/flammable liquids are used. They are usually red in color and are capable of spraying 10' – 15' for approximately 30 seconds.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) – These are normally found only in electrical or mechanical rooms where electricity is the hazard. They are used to put out electrical fires while the equipment is still energized. The carbon dioxide extinguishers are red in color, have no gauge to indicate amount of contents, and are limited to a spray distance of 5' – 10' for about 10 seconds.

Halon - These extinguishers were used for computer room fires in the past, but their use now is questionable because of health risks associated with the halon agents in a fire situation. Amherst College no longer uses this type of extinguisher or extinguishing agent.

Fire Services in Gujarat are under the respective concerned municipal corporations.

10.Action Plan for Flood & Flash Flood:

The one-day Probable Maximum Precipitation is often higher than the average rainfall in most parts of Saurashtra . Occasional cyclones and depressions also cause heavy rainfall in large parts of Saurashtra , Gujarat. .It has to be noted that the flood prone villages classified by Flood control Cell is based on the settlements affected. This is due to the presence of dams in the upper basins, which have to resort to emergency discharge during heavy rainstorms.

Flood Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation

Floods being the most common natural disaster, people have, out of experience, devised many ways of coping with them. However, encroachments into the flood plains over the years has aggravated the flood problem and a need to take effective and sustained measures has been felt. Various measures, structural and non-structural, have been taken by the central and state governments and as a result, considerable protection has been provided to the people.

However, more efforts are required in this direction and there is a need to put in place a techno-legal regime to make structures flood-proof and regulate the activities in the flood plains of the rivers. Flood forecasting and warning and Decision Support System (DSS) will be established on a scientific basis taking into account the latest technological developments in the world.



11.Action Plan for Lightning and Thunderstorm:

Thunderstorm and Lightning are hazardous and cause risk to life and public property. There are potentially hazardous for aviation sector as well in addition to transport, power, communication and other socio-economic sectors. Lightning being the flow of electric charges, any electrically conductive body can be affected by lightning. Hence the electrical appliances if operated during lightning period can be affected by lightning. Similarly, the living beings coming in contact with lightning directly or indirectly through electrical conductors can be affected, often leading to death.

In India every year more than 2500 people die due to lightning. Mostly Rural and forest areas are vulnerable with tall trees and water bodies. Majority of the lightning victims are the people working on the field in rural area. Lightning is also a major cause of electrical power breakdowns, and forest fires. It can also cause damages to communication and computer equipment, and aircrafts.

Thunderstorm is a small-scale phenomenon.

and has a life cycle of up to only three hours. It has a dimension of 2 km to 20 km, and therefore, its detection is difficult. Automatic weather stations (AWS) provide some basic parameters such as wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity temperature, pressure etc.

Preparedness and Mitigation Measures

The lessons learnt from various thunderstorm and squall events in India, particular regarding rescue and relief works and the shortcomings experienced in the process should be carefully and honestly. Lack of communication and transportation, undue delays in clearing the roads and or streets blocked due to the falling of trees, electricity poles and hoardings that further delays in the immediate transportation of the injured to the nearby hospital. The hierarchical structure for execution needs to be formalized so that all efforts are properly coordinated. Coordination of all relief distribution is as important as its quantity and timely delivery; otherwise some places may receive it in duplicate and triplicate and some places remain completely starved.

Vulnerability assessment of buildings, structure/infrastructure, lifelines, economy and people should be undertaken:

The occurrence of thunderstorm and or squall is a natural hazard over which man has no control at present. Its prediction with respect to precise time, place or intensity of occurrence is still not feasible. But this natural hazard gets converted into a disaster to the society. Enough experience has been gained worldwide and researches carried out in India which gives us confidence to minimize the damages human casualties and loss of cattle heads due the onslaught of thunderstorm and or squall.

Protection against Lightning — Lightning Shields

Lightning shields are the most commonly employed structural protection measures for buildings and other structures. The lightning shield consists of installation of a lightning conductor at a suitably high location at the top of the structure. The conductor is grounded using a metal strip of suitable conductance. The grounding of the conductor is also specially designed to ensure rapid dissipation of the electrical charge of lightning strike into the ground.

12.Action Plan for Mass Gathering Events:

Celebrations and festivals in Surendranagar are part of our cultural and religious diversity. India being the second most populated country in the world with diverse religious heritage has vast number of festivals that are celebrated on grand scale. Many of them are celebrated at national level, regional or state level.

Religious pilgrimage is highly prone to human stampedes as it is comprised of huge crowd including women, elderly people and children. The availability of limited open space, uneven topography and high density of pilgrims together make the festival venues a stampede hotspot. Human stampede at festival gatherings may happen due to the following reasons.

Rush and Surge of people:

People may try to enter into a special place for better view/participation in the functions which results in jostling, suffocation, failure of confining walls, barriers and gates.

Accidents:

Collapse of temporary or permanent structures, accidents on bridges, vehicle accidents

Natural or human induced hazards:

slope failure, heavy rain, slippery surfaces, fire, intentional acts etc.

Rumors:

Spread of rumor about an accident, man-animal conflict, terror attack, stampede or a calamity near to the venue

Long Queue Discomfort:

People standing in tightly packed queues for long hours will create discomfort among individuals and they may try to escape from the queues.

Disaster preparedness process for religious mass gatherings should begin with the event planning stage. The event organizer shall take up the design and execution of safety components with the help of safety agencies and services.

Festival Safety –Preparations Coordinating religious mass gatherings require additional man power, resources, facilities and support from other agencies or experts. Proposed site for mass gatherings need to be assessed for additional facilities based on the expected crowd size and crowd behavior. Event organizers may utilize the service of disaster management experts for effective planning and implementation of preparedness measures.

Risk Assessment The mass gathering organizer has to submit a risk assessment statement and venue lay out map along with the event proposal form. The venue lay out map should contain services and utilities proposed and arranged at the venue, fire hydrant points, police control room, emergency operation centre, medical facilities, crowd flow pattern, crowd management facilities etc.

Crisis Communication Plan Crisis Communication plan act as the fundamental coordination mechanism for event organizer and emergency services. The event organizer is responsible to establish a crisis communication system for the venue that should include a system to address the public, and a system for internal communication.

Onsite Response Plan Identify the agency or department that is responsible for each hazard. Prior permission from the agencies must have taken while specifying the responsibilities of each agency. For effective emergency response, the festival venue may be classified as sectors and sector wise responsibilities may be assigned. Locate fire units and first aid teams at important locations for major events.

Resource Inventory Include emergency contact details and resources which are required to meet a festival emergency.

13.Action Plan for Drought:

Drought or a distressed situation caused by lack of rainfall is a deadly natural environmental hazard. It is directly related to one of the basic requirements of any form of life (i.e. water, air and food) that is, water and is indirectly related to food because crops and other plants and animals exclusively depend on water. Droughts resulting from accumulative effect of water scarcity cause extensive and enormous damage to agriculture and natural vegetation and therefore cause famine and starvation to human and animal population of the region concerned.

According to India Meteorological Department (I.M.D.), the drought in India is a situation occurring in any area when the mean rainfall of a year is less than 75% of the mean annual rainfall. I.M.D. classified drought in two broad categories: -

Severe Drought: When the deficiency of rainfall exceeds 50% of the normal rainfall.

Moderate Drought: When the deficiency of rainfall is between 25% and 50% of the normal rainfall.

Meteorological Drought: Meteorological drought is a situation when the actual rainfalls do not arrive in time or less than the climatologically expected rainfall over a wide area.

Hydrological Drought: Hydrological Drought is associated with marked depletion of surface water and consequent drying up of lakes, rivers, and reservoirs except deep geological aquifers.

Agricultural Drought: Agricultural drought occurs when the soil moisture is inadequate to support a healthy growth of crops to the stage of maturity.

IMPACT OF DROUGHT

Drought is somewhat different from the other major natural disasters. Floods, earthquakes and cyclones start in a comparatively sudden manners, having a relatively short duration and are restricted to local influence.

Drought in contrast starts slowly, having long duration, being of the creeping and pervasive nature, covers vast areas. Floods, cyclones, and earthquakes are disasters associated with extreme events, drought is the extreme hydrologic result of the non-occurrence or less than normal mean rainfall of an area. Basically drought is a slow evolution that seldom causes dramatic losses of human life (except in famine) but its effect is long lasting in economic sector for the region and its people.

Drought management in Gujarat

Relief Manual (2016–17) under Gujarat Land Revenues Rules for assessment of crop-losses in terms of scores (1 to 12 scores). The assessment is carried out for each village by the *Annawari* committee which includes a chairperson: a Circle Inspector and members (village heads, important persons of the villages, farmers' representatives etc.). The committee estimates yield from three plots representing good, medium and poor crop conditions in a village by actual harvest. The estimated *Annawari Report* is published and feedback, objections and grievances from the villagers may be submitted within 15 days. After the objection period is over, the committee submits the report to Sub-divisional Magistrate who sends it to the District Collector to finalize the decision. Whenever there is a serious shortage of drinking water, crop failure, very abnormal rainfall, high inter-spell duration and so on, the state governments immediately shoot off a letter to the central government asking for relief. The Ministry of Agriculture sends a team to assess the problem and sanctions money to the states.

14.Action Plan for CBRN:

Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (**CBRN**) Threats. '**CBRN**' is the abbreviation commonly used to describe the malicious use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear materials or weapons with the intention to cause significant harm or disruption. A CBRN incident differs from a hazardous material incident in both scope and intent.

Chemical

The main types of chemical weapons are:

- Nerve agents, which attack the central nervous system. Examples include types of pesticides called organophosphates; sarin; and VX.
- Blister agents, which cause burns and blisters both inside and outside of the body. Examples include the mustard gases.
- Incapacitating agents, which are designed to hurt a large number of people, and make it impossible for them to fight back, but without killing them. Examples include tear gas and pepper spray.

Biological

The goal of biological weapons is to get as many people sick with infectious diseases as possible. Types of biological weapons include:

- Bacteria, like the bacteria that cause anthrax and plague
- Viruses, like the ones that cause smallpox, Ebola, and the flu.
- Toxins (poisons made by living things), like ricin, botulism toxin, and aflatoxin.

Radiological

A radiological weapon is any kind of weapon that spreads radiation. For example:

- A dirty bomb (a regular bomb which spreads radioactive material)
- Poisoning food or water supplies with radioactive contamination

Nuclear

A nuclear weapon releases a huge amount of energy in a nuclear explosion. Nuclear weapons can kill everyone in a city and make many other people who survive sick with radiation poisoning.

Line of Communication and Responsibility for the State

- For metropolitan areas, the Incident Commander for all nuclear hazards shall be the Commissioner of Police. For other areas it will be the District Magistrate (DM). DEOC / District Magistrate/ Commissioner of Police shall inform the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC), the Commissioner of Relief (COR) and GSDMA.
- The COR or GSDMA shall convene an immediate meeting of the Crisis Management Group under the Chief Secretary.
- COR shall inform National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) and if required coordinate with Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC) for specialized support.
- The Commissioner of Police in a metropolitan area and the District Magistrate in others shall review the situation and activate coordination, command and control.
- Commissioner of Health (COH) shall place medical and para-medical teams if required at the disposal of the Incident Commander.
- The Fire Brigade as well as personnel/vehicles/equipments from GSDMA's Emergency Response Centers (ERCs) will report to the Incident Commander.
- Commissioner of Relief (COR) shall also coordinate immediate evacuation of potentially affected civilians with the CP, Municipal Commissioner and Collector.
- Chemical Biological Nuclear and Radiological team (CBRN) shall be formed and deployed to ground zero by the incident commander.

15.Action Plan for Epidemics:

District crisis group is a multi-sectoral group and comprises of different government departments, the group is headed by District Collector and senior/ junior factory inspector is a member secretary.

Chief district medical officers {CDMO} and Chief District health officers {CDHO} are members of this group. As per the guidance from the Commissionerate of Health, Medical Services and Medical Education, CDMO and CDHO of each district are to prepare a Contingency Plan for Medical Relief in Disaster so as to meet any adverse event in future limit immediate and delayed consequences of such a Disaster.

Activities to be carried out on strikes of any Disasters in District:

- ☐ PHC team will rush to affected village and start curative services as well as preventive and control measure of an outbreak.
- ☐ At the site team will carry out house to house surveillance.
- ☐ Team will guide and give health education regarding disease, and for prepare dispose of night soil, house hold garbage etc.
- ☐ Along with curative and control Measure team will carry out focal spray of insecticide and disinfectant in affected family and surrounding 50 House.
- ☐ Team will carry out super dose chlorination of all pre identified sources of potable water in the affected village also distribute chlorine tablet for domestic use.
- ☐ Team will prepare program for regular chlorination through Health worker and Panchayat Machinery.
- ☐ Male Health supervisor made responsible for checking the chlorination He is instructed to maintain register of R.C. test and asked to report regular.
- ☐ To maintain sanitary condition, Retail shop of food and food preparation, Fruit shop, Ice-cream and Cold drink shop must be check up.
- ☐ Team will take water sample, food sample, blood, urine, stool as per necessity and if possible, carry out laboratory analysis on the spot or will send the sample to Baroda laboratory with special Messenger.
- ☐ If it is necessary team will carry out vaccine immunization.
- ☐ with the help of Panchayat machinery Health Worker / supervisor make it possible to dispose, spoil food.
- ☐ Medical officer are instructed to take active support of youth forums, Mahila Mandal, Gram Panchayat and other NGO in their jurisdiction.
- ☐ Male supervisor made responsible for reporting of all activity carried out to the district health officer.
- ☐ If it is necessary other medical team and logistic will deputed from non-affected area.

Relief and Rehabilitation Norms (Standards):

REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FUNDS (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)

(Period 2015-20, MHA Letter No. 32-7/2014-NDM-I Dated 8th April 2015)

Sl. No.	Items	NORMS OF ASSISTANCE
1	2	3
1.	Gratuitous Relief	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	Rs.4.00 lakh per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	Rs. 59100/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60%. Rs. 2.00 lakh per person, when the disability is more than 60%. Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability.
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	Rs. 12,700/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. Rs. 4,300/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week.
	d) Clothing and utensils/ house-hold goods for families whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/severely inundated for more than two days due to a natural calamity.	Rs.1,800/- per family, for loss of clothing. Rs.2,000/- per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods.
	e) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Rs. 60/- per adult and Rs. 45/- per child, not housed in relief camps. State Govt. will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps. Further State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries district-wise. Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will upto to 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/ pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
2.	SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS	
	(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).

		- By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities are already over. Therefore, the State Level Committee and the Central Team can recommend actual/ near-actual costs.
	(b) Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.
3	RELIEF MEASURES	
	a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc. for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	As per assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period up to 30 days. The SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and upto 90 days in cases of severe drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year. Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
	b) Air dropping of essential supplies	As per actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). - The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.
	c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), up to 30 days and may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
4.	CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS	
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF).
	c) Disposal of dead bodies/ Carcasses	As per actuals, based on assessment of need by SEC and

		recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).
5	AGRICULTURE	
(i)	<i>Assistance farmers having landholding upto 2 ha</i>	
A.	Assistance for land and other loss	
	a). De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/ silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	Rs. 12,200/- per hectare for each item. (Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	
	c) De-silting/ Restoration/ Repair of fish farms	
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs. 37,500/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records.
B.	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)	
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 6,800/- per ha. in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 13,500/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas.
	b) Perennial crops	Rs. 18,000/- ha. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 2000/- and restricted to sown areas.
	c) Sericulture	Rs. 4,800/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 6,000/- per ha. for Muga.
(ii)	Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Ha of landholding	Rs. 6,800/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs.13,500/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 18,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops and restricted to sown areas. Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33% and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.
6	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS	
	i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.	<i>Milch animals -</i> Rs. 30,000/- Buffalo/ cow/ camel/ yak/ Mithun etc. Rs. 3,000/- Sheep/ Goat/ Pig <i>Draught animals -</i> Rs. 25000/- Camel/ horse/ bullock, etc. Rs. 16,000/- Cal/ Donkey/ Pony/ Mule - The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals and will be subject to a

		ceiling of 3 large milch animals or 30 small milch animals or 3 large draught animals or 6 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals. (The loss is to be certified by the Competent Authority designated by the State Government). Poultry:- Poultry @ 50/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs 5000/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity. Note:- Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.
	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.	Large animals- Rs. 70/- per day. Small animals- Rs. 35/- per day. Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought up to 90 days. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit, subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year. Based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.
	iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps	As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.
7	FISHERY	
	i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement of boats, nets – damaged or lost -- Boat -- Dugout-Canoe -- Catamaran -- net (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme.)	Rs. 4,100/- for repair of partially damaged boats only Rs. 2,100/- for repair of partially damaged net Rs. 9,600/- for replacement of fully damaged boats Rs. 2,600/- for replacement of fully damaged net
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	Rs. 8,200 per hectare.

		(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal; Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture.)
8	HANDICRAFTS/HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS	
	i) For replacement of damaged tools/ equipment	Rs. 4,100 per artisan for equipments. - Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
	ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/ finished goods	Rs. 4,100 per artisan for raw material. - Subject to certification by Competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.
9	HOUSING	
	a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses	
	i) Pucca house	
	ii) Kutch House	Rs. 95,100/- per house, in plain areas.
	b) Severely damaged houses	
	i) Pucca House	Rs. 1,01,900/- per house, in hilly areas including Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.
	ii) Kutch House	
	(c) Partially Damaged Houses –	
	(i) Pucca (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %	Rs. 5,200/- per house
	(ii) Kutch (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %	Rs. 3,200/- per house
	d) Damaged / destroyed huts:	Rs. 4,100/- per hut, (Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutch house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.) Note: -The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.
	e) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs. 2,100/- per shed.

Format of Primary Situation Report

1. Format of Primary Situation Report:

Emergency Operation Center – City/ Taluka / District..... Address..... Phone No..... Fax No. Email Address: -

No. Disa/...../Pri.Rep./2022

Date: - / / 2022

Primary Situation Report of Calamity / Accident

1	Type of Calamity	
2	Name, Address details of a person/s injured/ death in Calamity/ Disaster (If Available)	
3	Place of Calamity (Place/Village/Taluka/District)	
4	Date / Time	
5	Reason of Accident / Calamity	
6	Description of Accident, Calamity, Disaster	
7	Activity / Process done at Village / Taluka / City / District Place	

This is the Primary Situation Report sent to you. Detail Report will be sent to your office later on.

**Designation,
Office of the.....,
(District / Taluka / City)**

**To,
Hon. Collector sir,
DEOC, Collector office,Botad ,
Ph. – 02849-271340/41,**

**Copy to...
Director of Relief, New Sachivalay, Gandhinagar.**

7. Formats for Post Disaster Damage, Loss, Needs and Capacity Assessment:

A. Inspection Team

Structure Engineer: _____

Civil Engineer: _____

Junior Engineer: _____

Officer of Local Competent: _____

Authority (from engg. section)

Photographer: _____

Inspection Date & Time: _____

Area Inspected: ☐ Exterior Only
☐ Exterior & Interior

B. Type of Disaster

☐ Earthquake ☐ Flood ☐ Fire ☐ Cyclone ☐ Blast ☐ Other

C. Location, Type & Occupancy of Building:**Location:**

Building Name: _____

Address: _____

Contact: _____ Phone: _____

Survey No.: _____

Final Plot No.: _____

Sub Plot No.: _____

Town Planning Scheme No.: _____

Brief Details:

Number of stones above ground: _____

below ground: _____

Parking Floor: ☐ Ground Level☐ Basement Level

Approx. Footprint area (sqm): _____

No. of residential units: _____

No. of residential units: _____

not habitable

(To be collected from Competent Authority)

Type of Construction:☐ Timber Construction☐ Masonry Construction☐ Kiln burnt bricks☐ Unburnt bricks☐ Random Rubble Uncoarsed☐ Random Rubble Coarsed☐ Hollow Concrete Blocks☐ Steel Structure☐ Other: _____☐ Reinforced Masonry☐ Kiln burnt bricks☐ Hollow Concrete Blocks☐ Concrete Frame☐ Concrete Shear Wall☐ Dual System☐ Precast Concrete Construction☐ Composite Structure**Primary Occupancy:**☐ Individual House☐ Offices☐ Government☐ Semi Government☐ Emergency Services☐ Hospital☐ Commercial☐ Restaurant☐ Hotel☐ Industrial☐ Cinema House, Auditoriums, Assembly Halls☐ Other: _____☐ Educational☐ School☐ College☐ University☐ Group Housing☐ Tenaments☐ Flats☐ Historic☐ Fire Stations

D. Assessment:

Investigate the building for the conditions given below and check the appropriate column.

Observed Conditions	None	Minor	Moderate	Severe
● Collapse, partial collapse, or subsidence or uneven settlement of foundations	☐	☐	☐	☐
● Building or story leaning	☐	☐	☐	☐
● Structural Damage to Bearing Walls	☐	☐	☐	☐
● Structural Damage to Frame Structure				
Columns	☐	☐	☐	☐
Beams	☐	☐	☐	☐
Column-Beam Junction	☐	☐	☐	☐
Stairs	☐	☐	☐	☐
Walls	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other:	☐	☐	☐	☐
● Parapet Wall, Architectural Elements, other Falling Hazard	☐	☐	☐	☐
● Subsidence of ground, cracking ground slope movement	☐	☐	☐	☐
● Internal Services				
Water supply	☐	☐	☐	☐
Drainage	☐	☐	☐	☐
Electricity	☐	☐	☐	☐
Lift	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fire Fighting	☐	☐	☐	☐
● Site Hazards				
Gas	☐	☐	☐	☐
Electricity	☐	☐	☐	☐
Water Supply	☐	☐	☐	☐
Drainage	☐	☐	☐	☐
Storm Water	☐	☐	☐	☐
Toxic Chemicals	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐	☐

Sketches:

Photographers:

8. List Of Resources Available In District

Taluka Naam	Generator Set	Rain Gadget (Manual)	Automatic Rain Gadget	Live Jacket	Live Boya	Rop	Drill Machine	Crane	Rescue Wan	Water Browser	Tractor	Mini Fire Tender	Jcb	Tree Cuter	Led Torch
Botad	1	1	1	16	21	15	2	0	1	1	4	0	1	2	5
Gadhada	1	3	1	65	36	12	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	2	4
Ranpur	2	2	1	140	20	10	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	3	5
Barawala	0	1	1	4	28	6	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	2	2
Total	4	7	4	225	105	43	3	0	1	1	36	1	1	9	16

9. List of NGOs, CBOs List of public Volunteers their areas of specialty and capabilities

Sr No.	Organization Name	Name Of Organization Contact Person	Address	Mobile Numbe
1.	Visaman Bapuni Jagya	Shree Samantbhai D Varu	Paliyad, Botad	9725104040
2.	Swaminarayan Mandir Gadhada	Shastri Bhaktipriy Dasji	Gadhada	9429405000
3.	Kadva Patidar Chhatralay Botad	Prabhubhai Bhupatbhai Trasadiya	Botad	9824452022
4.	Indian Redcross Society	Kiashorbhai Shah	Botad	9374233744
5.	Botad Taluka Grahak Suraxa Mandal	Yugvande.S	Botad	02849251953
6.	Saheli Giant Group Botad	Yasminiben Himani	Botad	02849251907
7.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Charitable Trust Botad	Dr. Vallabhbhai Jivabhai Patel	Botad	99998768768
8.	Jivdaya Mitramandal	Panjarahol Botad	Botad	02849252918
9.	Giant Group Botad	Rtilal Gajesh	Botad	9924291454
10.	Aanandji Kalyanji Trust Botad	Shashikant Chikani	Botad	02849251417
11.	Barvala Panjarahol	Dipakbhai Ranpura	Barvala	9727725286
12.	Shree Gopinathji Dev Mandir Trust Gadhada	Shree Aadhyatmik Swami	Swa. Mandir	9998994466

	Sn		Gadhada	
13.	Gopinath Kelvni Mandir Ghela Kanthe	P Shastriswami Pu. Bhaktipriyadas Ji	Swa. Mandir Gadhada	02847253283 9426357874,
14.	Bhal Nal Kantha Khadi Gram Udhyog Bhandar	Shree Govind Bhai Dabhi	Ranpur	02711238278
15.	Amrutlal Sheth Trust	-	Ranpur	95271123827
16.	Jilla Diamond Association President	Shree Shankar Bhai Dholu	Botad	9824030656
17.	Jining Association	Shree Gatorbhai Haripara	Botad	9898874799
18.	Giant Group Of Botad	Shree Ratilal Gajera	Botad	9924291454
19.	Bramha Samaj Botad	Bharatbhai Joshi	Botad	9924250381
20.	Sarvoday Shikshan Ane Seva Trust Botad	Bhatti Anvarbhai Nanubhai	Botad	9427448201
21.	Dalit Seva Mandal Botad	Chauhan Rameshbhai Kanjibhai	Botad	9773024560
22.	BAPS Shre Swaminarayan Mandir	Kothari Swami	Gadhada	9998994466
23.	Akshar Purushottam Swami Sanstha Salangpur	Managal Swami	Barvala	9725205604
24.	Shree Kashtbhanjandev Hanumanji Mandir	Shree Viveksagar Swami	Barvala	8511151705
25.	Shree Gadhada Jivdaya Jankalyan Trust Gadhada	Rajendrabhai B Oza	Gadhada	9408598965
26.	Shree Swaminarayan Mandir Kundalddham	Shree Shihetswami	Barvala	9601790017
27.	Gayatri Charitable Trust	Narendra H Dave	Ranpur	9825206653
28.	Bhimnath Mahadev Temple	Aashutoshgiri Goswami	Barvala	9825033957

10. List of Trained Personnel: -Tarvaiya

Sr.No	Name	Taluka	Mo. No
1	Chetanapari B Gauswami	Botad	9824222241
2	Vishalbhai J Makwana	Botad	9723713032
3	Kalpeshbhai P Algotar	Botad	8804116836
4	Deepakbhai G Chauhan	Botad	8173776618
5	Mansukhbhai Ji Baghodaria	Botad	8428638878
6	Amitbhai J Solanki	Botad	9328408524
7	Dilipbhai N Solanki	Botad	9824770156
8	Baldev Singh F Limbola	Botad	9998171797
9	Dharmendra Singh C Dodia	Botad	8723688800
10	Yuvraj Singh D. Dodia	Botad	8737080668
11	Rakeshbhai D Maru	Botad	8624002008
12	Kishanbhai M Chauhan	Botad	7359191397
13	Maheshbhai P Many	Baravala	8780092973
14	Sachinbhai G Zapadia	Baravala	7600632185
15	Ramjibhai or Gami	Baravala	9714750733
16	Dharmendrabhai R Parmar	Baravala	9737644173
17	Munnabhai S Dodia	Baravala	8804426087
18	Alpeshbhai A Abiali	Baravala	9724701777
19	Vijay Singh D Rathore	Gadhada	8153850024
20	Bharatbhai M Somani	Gadhada	9426256262
21	Vanraj Singh B Rathore	Gadhada	9429232300
22	Manishbhai N Deliwala	Gadhada	8160868768
23	Chakuben N Rathore	Gadhada	9898529822
24	Budhabhai B Jograna	Gadhada	9725963899
25	Fatubha B Parmar	Gadhada	8888132840
26	Amdubha M Parmar	Ranpur	9173033747
27	Jayaraj Singh N Parmar	Ranpur	8401541244
28	Ranjit Singh A Parmar	Ranpur	9725401969
29	Kishorbhai or Parmar	Ranpur	8104876143
30	Maheshbhai M Vaghela	Ranpur	9979632270

11. Definitions Of Commonly Used Terms

Sr.	Abbreviations	Full Form
1	AAI	Airport Authority of India
2	ACWCs	Area Cyclone Warning Centres
3	AERB	Atomic Energy Regulatory Board
4	BARC	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
5	BIS	Bureau Of Indian Standard
6	BISAG	Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo Informatics
7	BOOT	Build Own Operate and Transfer
8	BPL	Below Poverty Line
9	CBOs	Community Based Organizations
10	CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
11	CCG	Central Crisis Management Group
12	CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
13	CDO	Central Design Organization
14	CEO	Chief Executive Officer
15	CFO	Chief Fire Officer
16	CMG	Crisis Management Group
17	COH	Commissioner Of Health
18	COR	Commissioner Of Relief
19	CP	Commissioner Of Police
20	CWC	Central Water Commission
21	CWCs	Cyclone Warning Centers
22	CWDS	Cyclone Warning Dissemination System
23	DAE	Department Of Atomic Energy
24	DCG	District Crisis Management Group
25	DDO	District Development Officer
26	DEOCs	District Emergency Operation Centres
27	DG	Director General
28	DGHS	Directorate General of The Health Services
29	DGP	Director General of Police
30	DIG	Deputy Inspector General
31	DSO	District Supply Officer
32	DSP	District Superintendent of Police
33	DISH	Director Industrial Safety & Health
34	DM	Disaster Management
35	DOR	Director Of Relief

36	DP&S	Directorate Of Purchase and Stores
37	DPR	Detailed Project Report
38	DRM	Disaster Risk Management
39	DRMP	Disaster Risk Management Programme
40	EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
41	EMS	Emergency Medical Services
42	EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
43	ERCs	Emergency Response Centres
44	ERTs	Emergency Response Teams
45	ERU	Emergency Response Unit
46	F&ES	Fire And Emergency Services
47	GAD	General Administration Department
48	GEB	Gujarat Electricity Board
49	GERI	Gujarat Engineering Research Institute
50	GIDC	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation
51	GIDM	Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management
52	GIS	Geographic Information System
53	GMB	Gujarat Maritime Board
54	GoG	Government Of Gujarat
55	GoI	Government Of India
56	GPCB	Gujarat Pollution Control Board
57	GSDMA	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
58	GSI	Geological Survey of India
59	GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
60	GSWAN	Gujarat Statewide Area Network
61	GUVNL	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited
62	GWSSB	Gujarat Water Supply & Sewage Board
63	HAZCHEM	Hazardous Chemicals
64	HF/VHF	High Frequency/Very High Frequency
65	HOD	Head Of Department
66	HRVA	Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
67	HWB	Heavy Water Board
68	IDRN	India Disaster Resource Network
69	IEC	Information Education Communication
70	IMD	Indian Meteorology Department
71	INCOIS	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services
72	INSAT	Indian National Satellite System
73	IRIS	Incorporated Research Institute for Seismology

74	ISR	Institute Of Seismological Research
75	ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
76	ICT	Information And Communication Technology
77	ICTS	Information Communications Technology System
78	KAPS	Kakrapar Atomic Power Station
79	LCG	Local Crisis Management Group
80	MAH	Major Accident Hazard
81	MFRs	Medical First Responders
82	MHA	Ministry Of Home Affairs
83	MoA	Ministry Of Agriculture
84	MoC & F	Ministry Of Chemicals and Fertilizers
85	MoC & I	Ministry Of Commerce and Industry
86	MoD	Ministry Of Defence
87	MoEF	Ministry Of Environment & Forests
88	MoF	Ministry Of Finance
89	MoLE	Ministry Of Labour and Employment
90	MoP & NG	Ministry Of Petroleum and Natural Gas
91	MoSRT & H	Ministry Of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways
92	MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
93	NCC	National Cadet Corps
94	NCMC	National Crisis Management Committee
95	NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
96	NEC	National Executive Committee
97	NEIC	National Earthquake Information Centre
98	NGO	Non-Government Organization
99	NGRI	National Geophysical Research Institute
100	NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
101	NIOT	National Institute of Ocean Technology
102	NPCIL	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.
103	NSRA	Nevada Seismic Research Affiliates
104	NWRWS	Narmada Water Resources Water Supply
105	PESO	Petroleum And Explosive Safety Organization
106	PPE	Personal Protective Equipments
107	PFZ	Potential Fishing Zones
108	PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration
109	PMO	Prime Minister 's Office
110	PMS	Probable Maximum Surge
111	PPP	Public Private Partnership

112	PS	Principal Secretary
113	QCI	Quality Council of India
114	QRMT	Quick Reaction Medical Team
115	R & B	Dept. Roads & Buildings Department
116	R & R	Rehabilitation & Reconstruction
117	RDD	Radiological Dispersal Device
118	RED	Radiation Exposure Device
119	RESECO	Remote Sensing and Communication Centre
120	RSO	Radiological Safety Officer
121	SAR	Search And Rescue
122	SCG	State Crisis Management Group
123	SCMC	State Crisis Management Committee
124	SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
125	SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
126	SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
127	SDRN	State Disaster Resource Network
128	SED	Site Emergency Director
129	SEOC	State Emergency Operation Centre
130	SMS	Short Messaging Service
131	SOG	Standard Operations Guide
132	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
133	SRPF	State Reserve Police Force
134	SSNNL	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited
135	SST	Sea Surface Temperature
136	SWP	Single Wire Protocol
137	TEOCs	Taluka Emergency Operation Centers
138	UD & UHD	Urban Development & Urban Housing Development
139	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
140	UTs	Union Territories
141	WALMI	Water And Land Management Institute
142	WAN	Wide Area Network
143	WSEAC	World Scientific and Engineering Academy and Socie

12. Contacts Directory

List Of Contact Numbers of Other Officers in The District				
Sr.	Officer's Name	Designation	Office Tel.No	Officer's Mo
1	Shri H.M.Vora	Hon'ble Collector, Botad	02849-271301	9978405931
2	Shri D.J. Patel	Pa To Collector, Botad	02849-271301	9409511563
3	Shri Pradipsingh L. Jankat	Hon.Resident Additional Collector, Botad	02849-271302	9727758035
4	Shri Vanrajsih Pavara	Pa To Resident Additional Collector, Botad	02849-271302	9904357124
5	Shri Mehulkumar Pandor	Deputy Collector-1	02849-271306	7567152822
6	Shri Jaydipsight Solanki	Deputy Collector-2	02849-271306	8140419414
7	Shri Mehulkumar Pandor	Deputy Collector, Stamp Duty (I/C)	02849-271306	7567152822
8	Shri Chetana Pandya	S.L.R. (I/C)	-	7567010383
9	Shri Jayrajsingh Paramar	D.I.L.R. (I/C)	-	9909290598
10	Shri R.A. Pathak	District Planning Officer	02849-271336	9427050137
11	Shri Arjun Chavda	District Supply Officer	02849-271324 02849-2713R5	9879970244
12	Shri A J Vaghela	Deputy District Election Officer	02849-271314 02849-271313	9023183733
13	Shri R J Umath	Mamlatdar, Election	02849-271314 02849-271313	-
14	Shri Trivedi	Mamlatdar-1 (I/C)	02849-271305	9979604859
15	Shri K K Sumara	Mamlatdar-2 (I/C)	02849-271305	9879349797
16	Shri A.A. Gauswami	Prant Officer, Botad	02849-231233	7567010383
17	Shri Sanjay V. Chaudhry	Prant Officer, Barwala	02711-37043	9558288867
18	Shri S D Baraiya	Mamlatdar, Botad (City)	02849-251712	6354585393
19	Shri S.R. Parmar	Mamlatdar, Botad (Rural)	02849 251412	9924091949
20	Shri S.N. Vala	Mamlatdar, Gadhada	02847 253227	9426464020

21	Shri Hardipsight Jadeja	Mamlatdar, Barwala	02711 237324	9662627555
22	Shri K.B. Gohil	Mamlatdar, Ranpur	02711 238477	9879516151
23	Shri H K Patel	Chief Officer, Botad	02849-251426	9601951935
24	Shri Digvijay Prajapati	Chief Officer, Gadhada	02849-251427	82005197336
25	Shri R.G. Zala	Chief Officer, Barwala	02849-237128	9875091301
26	Shri Mehul Botadara	D.P.O. Disaster Collector Office Botad	02847 253193	9624731931
27	Shri Dharmendra Sharma	Superintendent Of Police	02711-237128	9978405988
28	Shri K R Patel	P.A. (I/C) To S.P.	02711-237428	9687616767
29	Shri Saiyad Saheb	Deputy Superintendent of Police	-	9978407987
30	Shri B.C.Parmar	District Development Officer, Botad	02849-271340	9978406493
31	Shri Anirudhbhai Khachar	P.A. To District Development Officer	02849-271341	9724792879
32	Shri Rekhaben (I/C)	Weighing Office	-	9265512553
33	Shri Vijay Sonagara	Deputy District Development Officer, (Revenue/Department)	02849-231400	7096070204
34	Shri Bhargav Patel	Director, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)	02849- 271371	9909886328
35	Shri V.A. Gohil	Taluka Development Officer, Botad	-	9687124678
36	Shri A.A. Wala	Taluka Development Officer, Gadhada	02849-271374	9409495137
37	Shri Shaileshbhai Zinzunvadiya	Taluka Development Officer, Barwala	02849-271374	9909201369
38	Shri H F Bhuvatra	Taluka Development Officer, Ranpur	02849- 27136R1	9824471589

39	Dr. H.V. Mansuri	District Program Officer ICDS	02849 253744	9274100205
40	Shri R K Gohil	Inspector Of Registration,	02847 253385	7041924024
41	Shri R K Gohil	Sub Registrar, Botad	02711 237994	7041924024
42	Shri G.K. Patel	Sub Registrar, Gadhada	02711 238635	9662447089
43	Shri M P Rathod	Sub Registrar, Barwala (I/C)	-	8128314131
44	Shri G.J. Patel	Sub Registrar, Ranpur	02849-252663	9662447089
45	Shri Jayarajsinh Parmar	City Survey Supt.Botad	-	9909290598
46	Shri G G Parekh	Executive Engineer, Roads, and Buildings Department (State) Botad	-	9106820125
47	Shri Jigarbhai Kadiya	Executive Engineer, Roads, and Buildings Department (Panchayat) Botad	-	9998161524
48	Shri Emtiyaaz Khan	Executive Engineer, National Highways, Rajkot	-	9016079533
49	Shri Ravi Aadaresha	Aae,NHAI,Rajkot (Limbd)	02849-252663	7069892012
50	Shri Mohit D Dhakad	Executive Engineer Sardar Sarovar Narmada Corporation Ltd. And Saurashtra Canal Division No.3/1, Botad	02849-251446	9409588064
51	Shri G.B. Rathod	Executive Engineer Sardar Sarovar Narmada Corporation Ltd. And Saurashtra Canal Division No.3/2, Botad	-	9909957815
52	Shri Y K Patel	Executive Engineer Sardar Sarovar Narmada Corporation Ltd. And Saurashtra Canal Section No.4/1, Limbdi	-	9924198001

53	Shri M. M. Chauhan	Executive Engineer Sardar Sarovar Narmada Corporation Ltd. And No.2/1, Dhadhunka	-	9909921824
54	Shri Chou Sahib	Executive Engineer, Bhavnagar Irrigation Scheme Department (Sauni Division) Rajkot	02849-251446	9978873999
55	Shri Divyesh Gajera	Executive Engineer, Bhavnagar Irrigation Planning Department (Sauni Division) Bhavnagar	-	9737228846
56	Shri Ravikumar Kanazariya	Executive Engineer (Irrigation) Panchayat Division, District Panchayat Botad	-	9574664595
57	Shri Y.A. Patel	Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department (State) Botad	-	8780210791
58	Shri U.D. Hadwani	Deputy Executive Engineer Irrigation Sub-Division (Paliad-Botad)	0278-2439803	9510131311
59	Shri. D.B Parmar	Deputy Executive Engineer Irrigation Sub-Division (Gadhada)	-	7567706555
60	Shri. H.J. Sikotra	Deputy Executive Engineer Irrigation Sub-Division (Gadhada)	02847-23513	9913900424
61	Shri M.R. Paramar	Executive Engineer (G.P.P. Board) Public Health and Works Department, Botad	02849-251483 02849-251484	9978406824
62	Shri. Alpeshbhai Varu	Senior Manager Shri, Gwil Barvala	-	9978443292

63	Shri V.S. Patel(I/C)	Superintending Engineer Shri P.G.V.C.L., Botad	-	9898517751
64	Shri J.J. Gohil	The Executive Engineer, P.G.V.C.L., Botad	-	9879200784
65	Shri K D Ninama	The Executive Engineer, PGVCL, Garhda	02849256002	9978936293
66	Shri Parimal Chaudhari	Executive Engineer, Vidyut Rajkot		9979851355
67	Shri Parimal Chaudhari	Deputy Executive Engineer, Vidyut Junagadh		9979851355
68	Shri. Ayush Varma	Deputy Conservator of Forest Shri Botad	-	7574955044
69	Shri Pradip Dholakia	Assistant Conservator of Forests, Botad	02849-256002	9624431542
70	Dr. Bharati Dholakiya	Chief District Health Officer, Botad Cdho	-	9825050604
71	Dr. J.S Kanoria	Additional District Health Officer Adho(I/C)	-	6359661011
72	Dr. Rakesh Awasthi	District Chief Medical Officer, Sonawala Hospital Botad Cdmo	02849-231534	7698286989
73	Dr. Rakesh Awasthi	R.M.O.	02849-231534	7698286989
74	Shri Bharat Vader(I/C)	District Education Officer Botad	-	7567803017
75	Shri Bharat Vader	District Primary Education Officer Botad	-	7567803017
76	Shri U.J. Patel	District Agricultural Officer Botad	-	9712571331
77	Shri B.R Baladaniyaa	Deputy Director Of Agriculture, Extension Botad	02849-253476	9727925560
78	Dr. Hareshkumar Bhoraniyaa	Deputy Director Of Animal Husbandry Botad	02849-271387	9106476599

79	Shri J.D. Wala	Deputy Director Of Horticulture Botad	-	9979860960
80	Shri A D Desai	District Registrar Officer	02849-271335	9428403503
81	Shri M.B Prajapati (I/C)	District Employment Officer, Botad	02849-271315	9898334880
82	Shri Rohit Singh Parmar	District Sports Officer, Botad	-	8320025311
83	Shri Imranbhai Khan	Sr. Coach, Near Circuit House, Botad	-	9714755543
84	Shri Dilip Misra	District Sports Development Officer Botad		9714733321
85	Shri D.B. Dehora	District Youth Development Officer Botad	-	9824854242
86	Shri A H Chauhan	State Revenue Officer, Botad	02849-251473	9727347037
87	Shri D J Solnaki	Divisional Director St Department, Bhavnagar	-	9725450051
88	Shri Rathod	D.T.O. Gadhada St Division Manager	-	6359918415
89	Shri S.N Jokhia	Depot Manager, St. Depot, Botad	02849-251420	6359918409
90	Shri A.J. Chavda	Sine. Food Safety Officer Food and Drug Administration Botad	-	9904644065
91	Shri D.J. Solnaki	Food And Drugs Independent Assistant Commissioner Bhavnagar	-	9725450051
92	Shri Alok Kumar	Lead Bank Manager Leadbank-Bank of Baroda	02849-252270	7567882571
93	Shri. S B Bhatiy (i/c)	General Manager District Industries Centre, DIC	02849- 294290	-

		BOTAD		
94	Shri R P Dani	Assistant Regional Traffic Officer, Botad	02849-255509	9898399227
95	Mrs. Sapana Bhatti	Assistant Director Of Information (I/C)	02849-271350	9898399227
96				
97	Shri. Jambucha	Sub Divisional Engineer BSNL Office, Botad	0278 251008	9409102510
98	Shri S A Bhupal	Assistant Labor Commissioner (I/C)	02849-271345	9909891590
99	Mrs.M P Joshi	Government Labor Officer, (Industry)	02849-271345	9723103144
100				
101	Shri H.K. Makwana	District Treasury Officer, Botad	02849- 271330	7990389203
102	Shri J.J. Trivedi	District Examiner, District Local Fund Accounts Office, Botad	-	8460405207
103	Shri B.K. VAJA	Mr. Assistant Charity Commissioner, (I/C) Office of Registration of Public Trusts, Government High School Botad	02849- 253344	9979386162
104				
105	Shri. D.N. Bhajagotar	Deputy Director Scheduled Caste Welfare	02849-271390	9913936015
106	Shri. S.S. Hathila	Project Officer, Deputy Director Scheduled Caste Office, Botad	02849-271390	9687596700
107	Shri K.M. Vakani	District Social Welfare Officer Mr. (V.J.)	02849-271321	9558737668
108	Shri. K. N. Joshi	Assistant District Social Welfare Officer (V.J.)	02849-271335	9909448081

109	Shri J.H. Parmar	District Social Welfare Officer (Panchayat)	02849-271390	9925489118
110	Shri A.K. Bhatt	District Social Welfare Officer	02849-271390	9574518884
111	Shri I.I. Mansuri	District Women and Child Officer	02849-271391	9712716060
112	Shri Nitinkumar Gajjar	District Dowry Prohibition Officer	02849-271391	9227898956
113	Shri Aashish Malik (I/C)	DIO, NIC	-	7988857772
114	Shri Hasmukhbhai	DC, DST	02849-271323	9998917070
115	Shri Bhartiben	District Ayurvedic Officer	02849-271632	8160230292
116	Dr. A sight	Distt.T.B. Officer	0278-2421901	7573037292
117	Shri D.D. Lathia	Principal, ITI, Botad	-	8128113211
118	Shri Makavana	Accounts Officer, District, Botad	-	9173996693
119	Shri M.P.Chauhan	Project Manager, Shramyogi Kalyan Board	-	9601671088
120	Shri Manharsinh Chudasma	District Supply Manager, G.R.N.P.N.L., Botad, Bhavnagar	-	8951010203
121	Shri Rahul Kanojiya	Regional Officer, Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Ahmedabad (Rural) GPCB	-	9898166414
122	Shri B.G. Dhandhalia	Aatma Project, Botad	-	9033750690
123	Shri Z.G. Chauhan	Inspector Of Police, A.C.B., Botad	-	8200392004

13. Taluka Level Officials Contact List

Taluk a Name	Designation	Officer Name	Code	(O)	Mobile	Police Statio n	E-Mail
Botad	Prant Officer Botad	Shri A.A. Gauswami	02849	231233	75670103 83	Botad 02849- 231401 , 02849- 231406	po-botad- bav@ gujarat.gov.in
	Mamlatdar Botad (Rural)	Shri S.R. Paramar	02849	251412	99240919 49		mam-botad@ gujarat.gov.in
	Tdo Botad	Mr. V.A. Gadhavi	02849	253744	96871246 78		tdo-botad@ gujarat.gov.in
	Chief Officer Botad	Shri H K Patel	02849	251427 251426	96019519 35		np_botad@ yahoo.co.in
Barwala	Prant Officer Barwala	Shri Sanjay V. Chaudhari	02711	237043	97370494 46	Barwal a 02711- 237433	prantbarvala @ gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	Shri Hardipsigh Jadeja	02711	237324	96626275 55		mam- barvala@ gujarat.gov.in
	Tdo Barwala	Shri Shaileshbhai ZunZunvadiya	2711	237994	99092013 69		tdo-barvala@ gujarat.gov.in
	Chief Officer	Shri R.G. Zala	02711	237128 237428	98750913 01		np_barvala@ yahoo.co.in
Gadhada	Prant Officer Botad	Shri. A.A. Gauswami	02849	231233	75670103 83	Gadhad a 02847- 253333	po-botad- bav@ gujarat.gov.in
	Mamlatdar	Shri S.N. Vala	02847	253227	94264640 20		mam- gadhada@ gujarat.gov.in
	Tdo Gadhada	Shri A.A. Vala	02847	253385	94094951 37		tdo- gadhada@ gujarat.gov.in
	Chief Officer	Shri Digvijay Parajapti	02847	253193	82005197 36		np_gadhada@ yahoo.co.in

Ranpur	Prant Officer Barwala	Shri Sanjay V. Chaudhari	02711	237043	9737049446	Ranpur 02711-238233	prantbarvala@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	Shri K B Gohil	02711	238885	9879516151		mam-ranpur@gujarat.gov.in
	Tdo Ranpur	Shri H F Bhuvatra	02711	238635	9824471589		tdo-ranpur@gujarat.gov.in

14. Important Contact Numbers In Case Of Flood

Disaster Related Control Number Of Other Account Departments Of Botad District		
Sr.No	Department/Office	Telephone/Mobile No.
1	Control Room Disaster Branch Botad	02849-271341,271340 / 1077
2	Police Control Room	02849-231401
3	Fire Station Botad	02849-252420
4	Ambulance	108
5	Depot Manager Botad	02849-251420
6	Medical Officer Botad	02848-288064
7	Railway Botad	9426451154
8	Divisional Control Room Botad	02847 49-251420
9	Traffic Officer	93832417 1768
10	PGVC L Botad	02849-251418/9687633474
11	Irrigation Department	02849-251448
12	road and building	02849-251448
13	District Education Officer	02849-253476
14	Forest Department	02782428644/02782427317
15	Water supply	9978404875/9 18878406878 0280 849-251484,0 02848 - 251483

15. Important Contact Numbers in Case of Downed Power Poles and Disconnection Due to Falling Trees During Monsoon

1	Botad Pgvcl Control Room	-	9426445243
2	Shri K D Ninama Superintending Engineer, PGVCL, Botad	02849- 256002	9978936293
3	Shri J J Gohel Executive Engineer, PGVCL, Botad	02849- 256002	9879200784

16. Important Numbers of Forest Department

Sr. No	Name / Designation	Office Number	Mobile No
1	Shri Aayush Vrama, Deputy Conservator of Forest	-	8160416283
2	Shri P.R. Dhodakiya, RFO, Botad	-	8160847155
3	Shri I.S. Prajapati, RFO, Gadhada	-	9426235536
4	Miss.C. M. Paramar, RFO, Baravala(I/c)	-	9099228277
5	Shri V. G. Chaudhari, RFO, Ranpur	-	8160847155

17. List Of BSNL Telephone Numbers

Sr. No	Name	Office Number	Mobile No
1	Shri jambucha/s d p fons	251088/131000	9409102510
2	Shri jambucha /j t o	251088/231000	9409102510

18. Post and Station Master Contact List

Sr. No	Name	Mobile Number
1	Station master	231709/9924774850
2	Bhopabhai Jamod (Post master)	9824857310

19. Details Of Control Rooms of Districts

S.No.	Name of District	STD Code No	Office Number	Fax No
1.	Ahmedabad	079	27560511	27552144
2.	Amreli	02792	230735	221600
3.	Aanad	02692	243222	266193
4.	Aravali	02772	250221	247801
5.	Banaskantha	02742	250627	252740
6.	Bharuch	02642	242300	251900
7.	Bhavnagar	0278	2521554/55	2437700
8.	Dahod	02673	239123	239277
9.	Dang	02631	220347	220347 / 220294
10.	Gandhinagar	079	23256639/720	23245878
11.	Jamnagar	0288	2553404	2553404
12.	Junagadh	0285	2633446/47	2633449
13.	Kheda	0268	2553356/57	2553358
14.	Kutch	02832	250923	224150
15.	Mahesana	02762	2222220/222299	222202
16.	Navsari	02637	233002	259401
17.	Panchmahal	02640	224911	224719
18.	Patan	02672	240921	242899
19.	Porbandar	02766	224830	224830
20.	Rajkot	0281	2471573	2471574
21.	Sabarkantha	02772	249039	230100
22.	Surat	0261	2652132	2655757
23.	Vadodara	0265	2427592	2431500
24.	Valsad	02632	243238	249335
25.	Tapi	02626	223332	221281
26.	Morbi	02822	243300	241602
27.	Botad	02849	271340/41	231304
28.	Mahisagar	02674	250666	250655
29.	Devbhumi Dwarka	02833	232125	232102
30.	Gir-Somnath	02876	240063	243300
31.	Chota Udaipur	02669	233022/12	233002
32.	Narmada	02640	224820	
33.	Surenrdanagar	02752	283400	

34.	Vav-Tharad	02737	250627	
-----	------------	-------	--------	--

20. State Collectors

S.No.	Name of District	Code No	Phone Number	Fax No	Mobile No
1.	Ahmedabad	079	27551681	27552144	9978406201
2.	Amreli	02792	222307	222710	9978406202
3.	Aanad	02692	242871	241575	9978406203
4.	Banaskantha	02742	257171	252740	9978406204
5.	Bharuch	02642	240600,251900	240602	9978406205
6.	Bhavnagar	0278	2428822	2427941	9978406206
7.	Dahod	02673	239001	222005	9978406207
8.	Dang	02631	220201	220294	9978406208
9.	Gandhinagar	079	23259030	23259040	9978406209
10.	Jamnagar	0288	2555869	2555899	9978406210
11.	Junagadh	0285	2650201, 2650202	2651332	9978406211
12.	Kheda	0268	2550856	2565348	9978406212
13.	Kutch	02832	250020	250430	9978406213
14.	Mahesana	02762	222200,222211	222202	9978406214
15.	Navsari	02637	244999,250556	281540	9978406215
16.	Narmada	02640	222161	222171	9978406216
17.	Panchmahal	02672	242800	242899	9978406217
18.	Patan	02766	233301	2332112	9978406218
19.	Porbandar	0286	2243800	2242527	9978406219
20.	Rajkot	0281	2473900,2479351	2453621 23479351	9978406220
21.	Sabarkantha	02772	241001, 240600	241611	9978406221
22.	Surat	0261	2471121, 2472471	2465116	9978406222
23.	Botad	02752	282200	283862	9978406223
24.	Vadodara	0265	2433000	2431093	9978406224
25.	Valsad	02632	243417,253613	249335	9978406225

26.	Tapi	02626	224400,224401	221281	9978405364
27.	Morbi	02822	241701	241602	9978405932
28.	Botad	02849	231301	231302	9978405931
29.	Mahi sagar	02674	250666	250655	9978405936
30.	Devbhumi Dwarka	02833	223804	232102	9978405933
31.	Gir-Somnath	02876	240001	243300	9978405934
32.	Aravali	02772	247800	247801	9978405935
33.	Chota Udaipur	02669	232003	233002	9978405937
34	Vav-Tharad	02737	223378	-	-

21. State District Development Officers

S.No.	Name of District	Code No	Phone Number	Fax No	Mobile No
1.	Rajkot	0281	2477008	2479128	9978406245
2.	Ahmedabad	079	25506487	25507152	9978406226
3.	Amreli	02892	22313	222378	9978406227
4.	Aanad	02692	241110	243895	9978406228
5.	Kheda	0268	257262	2557851	9978406237
6.	Banaskantha	02742	254060	252063	9978406229
7.	Bharuch	02642	240603	240951	9978405066
8.	Bhavnagar	0278	2426810	2430295	9978406231
9.	Dahod	02673	239066	247438	9978406232
10.	Dang	02631	220254	220444	9978406233
11.	Gandhinagar	079	23222618	23223266	9978406234
12.	Jamnagar	0288	2553901	2552394	9978406235
13.	Junagadh	0285	2553901	2651222	9978406236
14.	Kutch	02832	2250080	2250355	9978406238
15.	Mahesana	02762	222301/2212302	221447	9978406239
16.	Navsari	02637	253377	253350	9978406242
17.	Panchmahal	02672	253377	253350	9978406242
18.	Patan	02766	232936	234294	9978406243
19.	Porbandar	0286	2243804	241268	9978406244
20.	Narmada	02640	224820	222085/6	9978406241

21.	Sabarkantha	02772	232350	240872	9978406246
22.	Surat	0261	2422160	2412543	9978406250
23.	Botad	02752	283752	283402	9978406248
24.	Vadodara	0265	22432027	22431078	9978406249
25.	Valsad	02632	253184	248315	9978406250
26.	Tapi	02626	222141	222142	9978405263
27.	Morbi	0281	2477008	2479128	9978406245
28.	Botad	0278	2426810	2430295	9978406231
29.	Mahi sagar	02672	253377	235350	9978406242
30.	Devbhumi Dwarka	0288	2553901	2552394	9978406235
31.	Gir-Somnath	0285	2651001	2651222	9978406236
32.	Aravali	02772	242350	240872	9978406246
33.	Chota Udaipur	0265	2432027	2431036	9978406249
34.	Vav-Tharad	02737	223373	-	-

22. State Superintendents of Police

Sr.No.	Name of District	Code No	Phone Number	Fax No	Mobile No
1.	Rajkot	0281	2477220	2476052	9978405080
2.	Ahmedabad	078	26890440 26890886	226861145	9978406342
3.	Amreli	02892	222333	222711	9978405063
4.	Anand	02692	260027	-	9978405064
5.	Kheda	0268	2550250	2552210	9978405272
6.	Banaskantha	02742	257015	252190	9978405065
7.	Bharuch	02642	223633	223401	9978405066
8.	Bhavnagar	0278	250050	2426631	9978405067
9.	Dahod	02673	222300	222300	9978405068
10.	Dang	02631	220248	220226	9978405021
11.	Gandhinagar	078	23210901 23259141	23210906 23259142	9978405070
12.	Jamnagar	0288	2554203	2556372	9978405071

13.	Junagadh	0285	2655633	2650501	9825005250
14.	Kutch/Bhuj/ Gandhidham	02832 02836	250444 227936	250427 253440	9978405073 9978405690
15.	Mehsana	02762	222122	222125	9978405074
16.	Navsari	02637	245333	247510	9978405075
17.	Panchmahal	02672	242200	242812	9978405077
18.	Patan	02766	223555	230182	9978405078
19.	Porbandar	0286	2211222	2243015	9978405079
20.	Narmada	02640	222167	222167	9978405076
21.	Sabarkantha	02772	247333	247933	9978405081
22.	Surat	0261	2651831	2479174	9978405082
23.	Botad	02752	282100	282815	9978405083
24.	Vadodara	0265	2412255	243604	9978406094
25.	Valsad	02632	254222 248053	253408	9978405085
26.	Tapi	02626	222700	220100	9427305068
27.	Morbi	02822	243471	243479	9978405975
28.	Botad	02849	231407	251464	9712415910
29.	Mahi sagar	02674	250815	250815	7874376004
30.	Devbhumi Dwarka	02833	232002	232112	9978405976
31.	Gir-Somnath	02876	222250	222110	9978405974
32.	Aravali	02772	247333	247233	9879910101
33.	Chota Udaipur	02669	233077	233077	9978405085
34	Vav-tharad	02737	257015		

23. Satellite Phone Number of all Districts & MCs

Sr.No.	DISTRICT NAME	IMEI No.	Phone Number
1.	Ahmedabad City (Mc)	353032044157861	8991115047
2.	Ahmedabad	353032044156657	8991115048
3.	Amreli	353032044158232	8991115046
4.	Anand	353032044161202	8991115043
5.	Banaskatha	353032044160212	8991115042

6.	Bharuch	353032044160295	8991115041
7.	Bhavnagar	353032044160618	8991115044
8.	Dahod	353032044160709	8991115045
9.	Dang	353032044160774	8991115036
10.	Devbhoomi Dwarka	353032044160451	8991115037
11.	Gandhinagar	353032044161319	8991115038
12.	Jamnagar	353032044158612	8991115040
13.	Junagadh	353032044161442	8991115039
14.	Kheda	353032044160196	8991115034
15.	Kachchh	353032044159958	8991115035
16.	Mehsana	353032044158828	8991115033
17.	Narmada	353032044161350	8991115032
18.	Navsari	353032044158802	8991115031
19.	Panchmahal	353032044157234	8991115030
20.	Porbandar	353032044157465	8991115029
21.	Rajkot	353032044157556	8991115026
22.	Sabarkantha	353032044157457	8991115027
23.	Botad	353032044157564	8991115026
24.	Surat	353032044145353	8991115024
25.	Surat City	353032044146609	8991115025
26.	Tapi	353032044146823	8991115023
27.	Vadodara City	353032044144729	8991115022
28.	Valsad	353032044146617	8991115021
29.	Seoc	353032044044648	8991115020
30.	Ceo-Gsdma	353032044043954	8991115019
31.	Jamnagar Mc	353032044044655	8991115018
32.	Junagarh Mc	353032044043889	8991115017
33.	Rajkot Mc	353032044043608	8991115016
34.	Botad	353032041746302	8991115049
35.	Arvalli	353032040819159	8991115050
36.	Patan	353032041844156	8991115051
37.	Vadodara	353032041433604	8991115052
38.	Gir Somnath	353032041424710	8991115053

39.	Chottaudepur	353032041844461	8991115054
40.	Morbi	353032040543395	8991115055

24. State Police Commissioner and DIG shri

No	Name of City	Designation	Code No	Phone no	Mobile No
1	Gujarat	D.I.	079	23246333	9978406255
2	Ahmedabad City	D.I.G.	079	25633636	9978406271
3	Vadodara City	Commissioner of Police	0265	2431414	9978406276
4	Rajakot City	Commissioner of Police	0281	2459888	9978406076
5	Surat	Commissioner of Police	0261	2244440	9978406259
6	Ahmedabad range	D.I.G.	079	26890597	9978405089
7	Ganadhinagar Range	D.I.G.	079	23260171	9978406284
8	Vadodara Range	D.I.G.	0265	2432400	9978405299
9	Surat Range	D.I.G.	0281	2668666	9978406256
10	Rajakot Range	D.I.G.	0281	2477511	9978406293
11	Junagadha Range	D.I.G.	0285	2650401	9978406290
12	Bordar Range-bhuj	D.I.G.	02832	232335 232366	9978406200

25. Chief Fire Officers of the Municipal Corporation

No	Name of the Chief Fire Officer	Name of the city	Phone no.	Fax no.	Mobile No
1	Director Shri State Fire Residents' Office Gujarat State Gandhinagar,	Mu. Block no. 13, 3rd Floor, Dr. Jivraj Mehta S Bhavan, Gandhinagar, 382 010	079- 23257022/23/4 0	E Mail- dir.sfps@gm ail.com	Shri. K.K Bisnoi, 9879531101
2	Shri Amit Dongre	Ahmedabad	22148466	22148598	9274494725
3	Shri Raju Patel (i/c)	Gandhinagar	23254022 23257024	-	7016479404
4	Shri Pareek Basant K.	Surat	2420881 9978958591-2	-	97243 45553
5	Shri Manoj Kumar Patil.	Vadodara	2227222	2226185	9510922360

6	Shri. Amit Dave, (i/c)	Rajkot	24248115	2430061	9714504343
7	Shri. Pradyumansinh Jadeja,	Bhavnagar	2672208	-	97277 12177
8	Shri. K.K Bisnoi	Jamnagar	2620841	2651510	9879531101
9	Shri Darshan Chavada	Mahesana	02762254568	-	9328170506
10	Shri Dipak Garva	Grandhidham	02836-231610	-	8866663078
11	Shri Yogesh Choudhary	Vapi	0260 2460100.	-	-
12	Shri Dev Chaudhari	Navasari	02637-250253	-	9727762606
13	Shri. H. D. Parab. (i/c)	Aanad	022- 23001393/4/5.	-	-
14	Dr.Navnath Gavhane	Surendranagar	02752-282858	Adm- snmc@gujar at.gov.in	9978499589
15	Shri Rudresh J. Hudad	Nadiyad	0268- 2551376/77	-	9687780004
16	Shri Swapnil Khare	Morabi	02822-230050	-	9925013512
17	Shri Harsh Patel	Porbandar	02862240936	-	9662662278

26. SDRF

NO	Group	Std code	Control No	Mo. No.
1	S.R.P.F.GR.1, VADODRA	0265	2433401	-
2	S.R.P.F.GR.2, AMEDABAD	079	22823597	-
3	S.R.P.F.GR.3, MADANA	02742	283658	-
4	S.R.P.F.GR.5 GODHRA	02672	262859	-
5	S.R.P.F.GR.7 NADIYAD	0268	256635	-
6	S.R.P.F.GR.8 GONDAL	02825	220046	-
7	S.R.P.F.GR.9 VADODRA	0265	2637100	-
8	S.R.P.F.GR.10 VALIYA	02643	290109	7203860321
9	S.R.P.F.GR.11 VAV	02621	251147	-
10	S.R.P.F.GR.12 GANDINAGAR	079	23210923	-
11	S.R.P.F.GR.13 RAJKOT	9512430100		-

27. National and State Level Control Rooms

No	Section	Phone no.	Fax no.
1	Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India	011-23092923	011-23093750
2	National Disaster Management Authority	011-26701728	011-26701729
3	IMD (Seismological)	011-24619943	011-24619943
4	IMD(Metrology), Ahmedabad	22865012	22865449
5	State Emergency Operation Centre, Gandhinagar	23251900	23251916/12
6	Flood Control Cell, Irrigation	23248735	23240553
7	Flood control cell, road and building	23251510	23257681
8	Control Room, Health	23253334	23253336
9	Police Control Room, Gandhinagar2	23254343	23246329
10	Control Room, Home Department, Gandhinagar2	23252957	23252075
11	Gujarat Maritime Board, Gandhinagar	23224758	23236499
12	GSRTC, Ahmedabad	25454032	25463396
13	Indian Seismology Research, Gandhinagar	66739000	66739028
14	Control Room, G.P.P. & G.V. Board, Gandhinagar	23220859	23225979
15	GPCB, Gandhinagar	23232152	23222784
16	Control Room, Fisheries	23253730	23253740

28. Nodal Officer of Departments of State of Gujarat

Sr.	Name of Dept.	Tel.	e-mail ID
1	Revenue Department	23251509(O) 23251568 (F)	cor-rev@ Gujarat.gov.in
2	Road & Buildings Department	23251815-16(O) 23252163(F)	ce-pan-rnb@ Gujarat.gov.in
3	Forests & Environment Dept.	23251051-(O) 23252656(F)	secsed@ Gujarat.gov.in
4	Fisheries Commissioner	23253729(O) 23253737(F)	commi-fisheries@ Gujarat.gov.in
5	Commissionerate of Information	23253425(O) 23259288(F)	Gujaratinformation@gmail.com
6	GSDMA	23259292(O) 23259275(F)	inforgsdma.org
7	IMD	079-22865165 079-22861413 079-22867657	met_mm@yahoo.co.in
8	commissioner of Relief and Additional Secretary,	079-23251509 079-23251568-fax	99784 01531 cor-rev@ Gujarat.gov.in
9	Narmada Water Resources Water Supply & K Dept.	079-23251749(O)	osdipwr@gmail.com
10	Police Bhavan (Communication)	(O) 23254414 (F) 23259444	igp-augnr@ Gujarat.gov.in
11	BSNL, Gujarat	079-23249555	deextgnr@gmail.com
12	Home	23250536 (O) 23211545(R)	us-lno1-home@ Gujarat.gov.in
13	Panchayat	079-23250458(O),	pratyuxvasaiya@gmail.com
14	Science & Technology	079-23250438 079-23257998	asit@ Gujarat.gov.in
15	BISAG	079-23213091(F)	bisagsp8@ Gujarat.gov.in

16	Urban Development	079-23251017(O), 079-23252309(F)	us-tp-ud@ Gujarat.gov.in
17	Health	23251411 (O) 23251443 (F)	us-estt-hswd@ Gujarat.gov.in
18	Central Water Commission	23239509(O), 23239509(F)	eemdgnr-cwc@gov.in
19	UD & UHD for Nagarpalika's	23256302(F) 23256303/01 (O)	directormuni@gmail.com
20	Agriculture & Co-operation	23256210(O), 23256210(F) 23256154(O)	dda-staf-agri@ Gujarat.gov.in
21	Animal Husbandary	23256181(O), 23256142(F)	jt-dir2-anml@ Gujarat.gov.in
22	Energy & Petrochemicals	23250784	se.osd.05@gmail.com
23	Office of the, Director of Food and Civil Supplies	23251175(O), 23233962(F) 23245070	dydir-sdcs@ Gujarat.gov.in
24	Port & Transport	23251485(O) 23251489(O) 23252132(F)	us-ports-ptd@ Gujarat.gov.in
25	Gujarat Maritime Board	23238346/47(O) 2324704(F) 2324705(F)	sharad.dharan@gmbports.in
26	Comm. of Transport	23251365(O) 23251366 (O), 23251362(F)	osd10trans@ Gujarat. gov.in
27	GSRTC	(O), 22822216(F)	ctcmgsrtc@yahoo.co.in
28	Industries & Mines	23254771(O)	us-mines-imd@ Gujarat.gov.in
29	Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar	23231745(O) 23222784 (F)	bmwp3gpcb@gmail.com vig-uh-gpcb@ Gujarat.gov.in
30	Labour & Employment	23254515 (O) 23250875(F)	us1-led@ Gujarat.gov.in
31	Army	22856251(O/F),	neeraj_guptabuzz@yahoo.co.in

32	Air Force	23242700(O) 23242600(F)	-
33	Coast Guard (Base Side Field)	23243264(O) 23243284(F)	ops-nw@ indiancoastguard.nic.in
34	Doordarshan	26853174 (O) 26853854(F)	ddkahmedabad@gmail.com
35	Fire & Emergency Service AMC	22148466 (O)	mfdastur@gmail.com
36	Director General (GIDM)	23275801/804	9978406146
37	Director (F & A)	232-75811 Fax 232 75814	9978407173
38	NDRF Commanadant	(O) 02668274470 (F)02668274470 (M) 094288 26445	-
39	NDRF Second Incharge	(M) 94273 04217	-
40	NDRF Dy. Commandant	(M) 9427304214 (M)9427050984	-
41	NDRF Control Room comdt06ndrf@gmail.com	(O) 02668 274245, (F) 0266 8274470 (M) 9870006730	-
42	SEOC	(O) 23251900,23251902, 23251908 (F) 23251912/23251916	-

29. Army Camp, Ahmedabad.

Sr.	Designation	Phone Mobile No
1	Army Exchange	22856251
2	Major	22861902 Fex no. 22856251

Army Camp, Gandhinagar.

Sr.	Designation	Phone Mobile No
1	Army Exchange	23201507- 23201503

2	Major,	Office-23200930 -23201117 Mobile- 8155022787
3	Major,	Mobile- 9638773800

Air Force

Sr.	Designation	Phone Mobile No
1	Control Room- Gandhinagar,	Office-P23242600
2	Wing Commander, Gandhinagar	Mobile -9898890715
3	Air Traffic Control Room, Ahmedabad.	Office-P22869251
4	Air Force, Delhi.	Office- 01123010231 Fex no 01123011051

Contact Numbers of Rescue Agencies

Army Camp			
Sr.	Designation	Phone no	Fex no
1	Army Exchange	22856251	22856251
2	GSO – II (Ops.)	22856251(F-2411)	22861902
R.A.F.			
1	Commandant Shri,	079-22893921	-
2	Control Room	079-22893921	-
Air Force			
1	Control Room Gandhinagar	23242600	23240054
2	Wing Commander Gandhinagar	23240054	-

Airport Authority Of India

NO	Designation	Phone no,	Fax no
1	Director, S.V.P.I Airport, Ahamadabad	22869211	22863561
2	Manager S.V.P.I Airport, Ahamadabad	22869266	22863561
Railway Ahamadabad			
1	Div. Railway Manager Shri	22204589	22204589
2	ADRM	22204590	2220458

30. List Of Villages Included In The Downstream Of The Dam

No	Taluka	Village Included in The Lower Reaches of The Dam/River	River Name	Name Of the Dam	Number Of Gates	Location Of the Dam	Dam Capacity	Overflow Surface	Contact Number in Flood Cell.
1	Gadhada	Bhimdad, Goradka, Meghvadiya, Ningala, Sakhpar, Surkha (6)	Keri	Bhimdad Dam	-	220-05'-08.90" N 710-34'-21.93" E	104.85 M	107.31 M	Shree Dashrath Parmar (70969-57080)
2	Gadhada	Gadhada, Itaria, Kerala, Madavdhar, Rampura, Adatala, Pipal, Tatana, Lakhanka, Ishvariya, Limbali (11)	Ghelo	Ghelo(I) Dam	-	210-57'-52.79" N 710-23'-29.42" E	166.72 M	168.55 M	Shree Dashrath Parmar (70969-57080)
3	Gadhada	Adatala, Gadhada, Manavadar, Rampur, Kerala, Pipal, Tatana (7) Dared, Melana, Loliyana, Hadmatia, Pachhegam, Vallabhpur, Khetatimba	Ghelo	Limbali Dam	12	210-59'-00" N 710-28'-00" E	128.1 M	128.44 M	Shree Nikunj D Kher (99989-80294)
4	Gadhada	Malpara, Ghoghasamdi, Ankadia (3)	Sitapari	Malpara Dam	8	210-51'-49.90" N 710-32'-40.71" E	78.1 M	78.1 M	Shree Nikunj D Kher (99989-80294)
5	Botad, Ranpur, Barwala	Kaniyad, Kundali, Panvi, Khas, Chachria, Alav (6)	Utavali	Kaniyad Dam	7	220-14'-22.85" N 710-37'-35.80" E	102.25 M	102.25 M	Shree Sandip Satwara (95744-00416)
6	Botad, Ranpur	Derdi, Devalia, Sagangpur, Gadhadiya, Kinara, Patna, Ranpur, Baraniya, Limboda, Nana Bhadla, Hansalpar (11)	Sukhbhadar	Sukhbhadar Dam	20	220-20'-44.09" N 710-32'-20.40" E	109.2 M	110.7 M	Shree Nirav Patel (97276-19569)
7	Botad, Ranpur	Alampur, Babarkot, Bodi, Nana-Paliyad, Paliyad, Pipladi, Ranpur Sankali, Umarala (9)	Goma	Goma Dam	-	220-14'-57.03" N 710-30'-3.60" E	126.5 M	128.81 M	Shree Chetan Tarsariya (80003-56005)

No	Taluka	Village Included in The Lower Reaches of The Dam/River	River Name	Name Of the Dam	Number Of Gates	Location Of the Dam	Dam Capacity	Overflow Surface	Contact Number in Flood Cell.
8	Barwala	Gunda, Bela, Timbla, Kundal, Barwala, Juna Navda, Nava Navda, Wadhela (8)	Utavali	Utavali (G) Dam	15	220-11'-27.78" N 710-47'-37.42" E	49.3 M	49.3 M	Shree Karan Parmar (89051-52695)
9	Barwala	Khambhda, Bela, Timbala, Kundal, Barwala, Khamdidana, Juna Navda, Nava Navda, Wadhela (9)	Utavali	Khambhda Dam	7	220-09'-45.57" N 710-47'-37.25" E	50.35 M	50.35 M	Shree Karan Parmar (89051-52695)

31. Rainfall Figures for the last 10 Years in mm

Sr.	Taluka	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Average
1	Botad	529	572	362	1158	1084	673	618	794	820	1041	765
2	Gadhada	465	662	405	925	880	723	534	936	692	947	822
3	Baravala	650	832	386	1091	1463	565	745	717	822	1010	723
4	Ranpur	485	949	363	752	582	531	446	422	582	530	564
	Total	532	754	379	982	1002	623	586	717	729	882	719

32. Number of Shelters in Botad District

Sr.	Name of taluka	Number of shelters
1	Botad	178
2	Gadhada	111
3	Baravala	88
4	Ranpur	51

33. List Of Talati Cum Mantri and Sarpanch.

Sr	Name Of Taluka	Name Of Villages	Name Of Tcm	Mobile No.	Name Of Sarpanch	Mobile No.
1	Botad	Kaniyad	H.G.Zampadiya	8306791366	Ishvarbhai Gatorbhai Dharjiya	9723564871
2	Botad	Kariyani	S.J.Jivani	9924523366	Ic. Jagubhai Khachar	9904576599
3	Botad	Krushannagar	R.J.Purohit	9327184417	V.D Dambhala	7623984004
4	Botad	Kumbhara	M.D.Parmar	8238002899	Nakubhai Bavkubhai Khachar	9909970330
5	Botad	Keriya 1	D.D.Chavda	9033328095	Jigishaben Ghanshyambhai Vegad	9824970241
6	Botad	Keriya 2	K. P. Gadhiya	9484826003	S. J. Jivani (Vahivatdar)	9924523366
7	Botad	Khakhoi	M.H.Raval	9426939707	Ic.Bhavuben Shatabhai Saraiya	9773117530
8	Botad	Gadhadiya	B.V.Zapadiya	8160474200	Sangitaben Ashokbhai Bavaliya	9974464710
9	Botad	Chakampar	K .N.Kanazariya	8347451268	P.N.Chuhan	9016179505
10	Botad	Jotingada	B.A.Khachiya	820018325	Kantaben Bakulbhai Dhalvaniya	9714449511
11	Botad	Zamrala	S.J.Jivani	9924523366	Ranjitbhai Khachar	9428118398
12	Botad	Zariya	D.B.Kanzariya	9313447044	Ravatbhai	9824944953
13	Botad	Zinzavadar	D.D.Chavda	9033328095	Ishavarbhai Ramjibhai Makvana	9904368063
14	Botad	Dhankaniya	A.N.Chauhan	9904457087	Janaben Nagabhai Jograna	9714989091
15	Botad	Dhinkavali	K.G.Dabhi	8154826384	Shantuben Nagarbhai Chauhan	6356076105
16	Botad	Targhara	G.D.Makwana	7990430349	Rasik Bhai Gopalbhai Sankaliya	8140083103
17	Botad	Tajpar	G.B.Badheka	9898842252	Laljibhai Manjibhai Ishamliya	9824341400
18	Botad	Turkha	P.N.Chauhan	9016179505	Manharbhai Damjibhai Matriya	9426450283
19	Botad	Nagalpar	C.B.Vaghela	9016492902	Kavitaben Rameshbhai Fatepara	9429111236
20	Botad	Nana Chhaida	R.J.Purohit	9327184417	C.V.Chaniya	9714294299
21	Botad	Nana Paliyad	A.S.Aniyaliya	9662021621	Pravinaben Arvindbhai Meniya	9558276933

Sr	Name Of Taluka	Name Of Villages	Name Of Tcm	Mobile No.	Name Of Sarpanch	Mobile No.
22	Botad	Nani Virava	R.J.Solanki	9714319100	K.R.Solanki	7096961546
23	Botad	Patti	V.N.Chauhan	9974632548	Devshibhai Bhagvanbhai Kankotiya	9924640840
24	Botad	Paliyad	N.B.Vaghela	9824570390	G.D.Makwana(Vahivatdar)	8347470526
25	Botad	Pipardi	C.V.Saniya	9714294299	M.M.Parmar	9.62486e+11
26	Botad	Pipaliya	S.K.Dervaliya	7359538947	M.D.Parmar	8238002899
27	Botad	Babarkot	V.D Dambhala	7623984004	Chandrikaben J Gondaliya	9106640443
28	Botad	Bodi	M.M Parmar	9624843611	Geetaben Shantibhai	9904092205
29	Botad	Bhadla	R.J.Purohit	9327184417	S.D.Dodiya	9725920055
30	Botad	Bhadravadi	K.R Solanki	7096961546	Dhirubhai Gordhanbhai Hariyani	9723534521
31	Botad	Bhambhan	S.D.Dodiya	9725920055	N. B. Vaghela (Vahivatdar)	9824570390
32	Botad	Moti Virva	R.J.Solanki	9714319100	Lilaben Bachubhai Mithapara	9662310930
33	Botad	Ratanvav	K. P. Gadhiya(Ic)	9484826003	J. R. Moradiya	6354289501
34	Botad	Ratanpar	S.K.Dervaliya	7359538947	Jyotsanaben Dalasukhabhai Haripara	9106802646
35	Botad	Rangpar	V.D Dambhala	7623984004	M.P Mer (Vahivatdar)	9723043184
36	Botad	Rajapara	B.A.Khachiya	820018325	Kanuben Kalyanbhai Galthara	9624776742
37	Botad	Rohishala	V.N.Chauhan	9974632548	Yogeshkumar Motibhai Miyani	9925360006
38	Botad	Lakheni	K.V.Delvadiya	9978777240	V.N.Chauhan	9974632548
39	Botad	Lathidad	K.V.Delvadiya	9978777240	A.T.Galchar	9714070832
40	Botad	Limboda	C.V.Saniya	9714294299	Ashaben Vijaybhai Dharajiya	9727906057
41	Botad	Shirvaniya	D.B.Kanzariya	9313447044	Munnabhai Samatbhai Gamara	9723533994
42	Botad	Sajeli Vajeli	K.G.Dabhi	8154826384	Dharmishthaben Maglubhai Govaliya	8511385004
43	Botad	Samadhiyala 1	D.L.Dodiya	8511413151	D.K.Raol (Vahivatdar)	7048634448
44	Botad	Samadhiyala 2	D.K.Raol	7048634448	Kajalben R.Shihora(Vahivatdar)	9484826003
45	Botad	Sarvai	S.M.Baliya	9924728623	J.B.Vaghela	9510427731
46	Botad	Sarva	M.P Mer	9723043184	Ic. Bhartbhai Mangabhai	6355420522

Sr	Name Of Taluka	Name Of Villages	Name Of Tcm	Mobile No.	Name Of Sarpanch	Mobile No.
					Parmar	
47	Botad	Salaiya	M.H.Raval	9426939707	A.N.Chauhan	9904457087
48	Botad	Sankardi	Mm Parmar	9624843611	Alekbhai Hathibhai	9.19727e+11
49	Botad	Sangavadar	K.Parmar	9558606797	B.A.Khasiya (Vahivatdar)	8200183325
50	Botad	Sherthali	M.D.Parmar	8238002899	G.B.Badheka (Vahivatdar)	9898842252
51	Botad	Hadadad	A.S.Aniyaliya	9662021621	K.V.Delvadiya	9978777240
52	Gadhada	Pipaliya	S.N.Vaghasiya	9624627676	Rajeshbhai Bharatbhai Moradiya	9723862936
53	Gadhada	Ningala	V.D.Chauhan	9687405402	Madhuben Premjibhai Vithani	9924712155
54	Gadhada	Moti Kundal	D.H.Gohil	9722474724	Lakshmiben Ajitbhai Jaliya	9913138686
55	Gadhada	Gundala	N.R.Moradiya	8140453833	Ramaben Madhubhai Chauhan	9979620300
56	Gadhada	Nana Umarada	D.L.Sindhav	9265207335	Madhuben Valjibhai Dholakiya	9427172313
57	Gadhada	Nana Jinjavadar	K.S.Khavad	9979185367	V.D.Chauhan (Administrator)	7405403285
58	Gadhada	Vikaliya	D.M.Mooliya	9409488658	Labhubhai Sadulbhai Ghanghal	9924543333
59	Gadhada	Padapan	V.M.Ghed	9664864655	Madhuben Jaskubhai Bakhlakiya	8320396333
60	Gadhada	Tatam	P.C.Fatepara	9974796040	N.J.Kamejaliya (Administrator)	9737146774
61	Gadhada	Mandava	K.D.Gohil	9724338474	Madhuriben Rajeshbhai Jadvani	7096892015
62	Gadhada	Dhasa Junction	R.C.Gohil	8141876346	Asmitaben Kapilkumar Goletar	9998278482
63	Gadhada	Bhimdad	N.J.Kamejaliya	9737146774	F.M.Gohel(Administretor)	6354377605
64	Gadhada	Ugamedhi	P.L.Chavda	9574868841	Thakarshibhai Mohanbhai Gadhiya	6355215255
65	Gadhada	Khopala	R.S.Joshi	9428107676	Lakshmiben Hirabhai Chauhan	7203905019
66	Gadhada	Mota Sakhpur	D.G.Patel	9924017151	Pravinbhai Audhabhai Makawana	9979996299
67	Gadhada	Raniyala	Shri N.N.Goyani	9265292007	Himatbhai Shamjibhai Dobariya	9106792883

Sr	Name Of Taluka	Name Of Villages	Name Of Tcm	Mobile No.	Name Of Sarpanch	Mobile No.
68	Gadhada	Patana	A.R.Tank	9157573249	Kishorbhai Hamirbhai Sindhav	9879171729
69	Gadhada	Haripar	K.N.Talavadiya	9586392985	Rameshbhai Papatbhai Makawana	6353401441
70	Gadhada	Lakhanka	A.J.Chavda	8347911361	K.S.Khavad (Administrator)	9979185367
71	Gadhada	Shiyanagar	K.A.Padhariya	9904440417	Veeriben Virambhai Gamara	9824200708
72	Gadhada	Itariya	U.D.Jalu	8140865490	R.N Chauhan (Administrator)	7227961424
73	Gadhada	Goradaka	F.M.Gohel	6354377605	Rajeshbhai Valjibhai Solanki	9737421120
74	Gadhada	Janada	R.K.Chavda	6354755652	Laljibhai Vithalbhai Solanki	9723002119
75	Gadhada	Rampara	R.N.Chauhan	7227961424	V.M.Ghed (Administrator)	9712136858
76	Gadhada	Padvadar	H.D.Boricha	9725315354	Gauriben Chhaganbhai Dabhi	8153955622
77	Gadhada	Dhasagam	P.V.Dharajiya	9898919842	Shilpaben Mukeshbhai Rajapara	9427432896
78	Gadhada	Limbali	V.K.Parmar	8140615100	D.H.Gohil (Administrator)	9722474724
79	Gadhada	Rajpipala-2	V.I.Dabhi	9898925656	Bhikhabhai Thakarshibhai Dungarani	9099126655
80	Gadhada	Mandavdhar	H.M.Rathod	7016543332	Shantuben Heerabhai Paramar	9913518325
81	Gadhada	Rasnal	P.K.Dabhi	9904529390	P.V.Dharajiya (Administrator)	9898919842
82	Gadhada	Mota Umarada	A.K.Shiyal	9601420121	H.M.Rathod (Administrator)	7016543332
83	Gadhada	Adatala	H.D.Shekh	8200954062	Devjibhai Samatbhai Saraniya	8758241884
84	Gadhada	Limbadiya	B.J.Gohil	9913585763	Savitaben Becharbhai Suvagya	7567912999
85	Gadhada	Meghavdiya	S.C.Khadsaliya	9166493474	Babubhai Ghughabhai Galathara	9824407811
86	Gadhada	Anida	D.D.Moradiya	8153905158	Nitaben Rasikbhai Kher	9727282980
87	Gadhada	Ghoghasamdi	N.M.Parmar	8382048182	Madhuben Sureshbhai	9426184214

Sr	Name Of Taluka	Name Of Villages	Name Of Tcm	Mobile No.	Name Of Sarpanch	Mobile No.
					Nathani	
88	Gadhada	Chiroda	P.G.Sankaliya	9687768035	Labhuben Narashibhai Jajadiya	9979781087
89	Gadhada	Vanali	J.D.Jadav	7016538803	Devendrasinh Jayvantsinh Gohil	9265205252
90	Gadhada	Limbala	K.G.Gondaliya	9374957478	Bhartiben Jerambhai Revar	7698013290
91	Gadhada	Kamparadi	S.B.Rathod	9574157643	Asmitaben Dilipbhai Dabhi	9624216622
92	Gadhada	Kerala	A.B.Prajapati	9723083980	Shobhaben Vinubhai Taviya	9723481269
93	Gadhada	Khijadiya	H.D.Makwana	7621825087	Kiranbhai Khodabhai Anajara	6352377351
94	Gadhada	Malpara	J.M.Patel	9327164141	Ratanben Devarajbhai Savani	9426460539
95	Gadhada	Derala	K.M.Patel	7046748416	Shitalben Jaydeepbhai Boricha	8780229135
96	Gadhada	Gadhali East	B.G.Jamod	8460559456	H.D.Boricha (Administrator)	9725315354
97	Gadhada	Hamapar	V.J.Baraiya	9904981129	Premjibhai Kavabhai Bavaliya	6353494428
98	Gadhada	Chabhadiya	P.S.Jadeja	6354708272	P.C.Fatepara (Administrator)	9974796040
99	Gadhada	Ingorala(K)	R.K.Chavda	6354755652	Radhuben Rajnitbhai Vikma	9574881720
100	Gadhada	Gala	R.S.Joshi	9428107676	Radhaben Bavsangbhai Maru	9426656261
101	Gadhada	Vavadi	Shri N.N.Goyani	9265292007	V.K.Parmar (Administrator)	9428193003
102	Gadhada	Holaya	K.N.Talavadiya	9586392985	D.G.Patel (Administrator)	9924017151
103	Gadhada	Ratanpar	F.M.Gohel	6354377605	Manshibhai Hathibhai Govaliya	6351378091
104	Gadhada	Raypar	R.N.Chauhan	7227961424	K.A.Padhariya (Administrator)	9428107676
105	Gadhada	Bodki	J.D.Jadav	7016538803	Pritiba Jaypalsinh Rana	7433888811
106	Gadhada	Virdi	P.V.Dharjiya	9898919842	Bhavesbhai Manjibhai Chauhan	9924210084
107	Gadhada	Rojmal	V.K.Parmar	8140615100	Arvindbhai Jesingbhai	8799093233

Sr	Name Of Taluka	Name Of Villages	Name Of Tcm	Mobile No.	Name Of Sarpanch	Mobile No.
					Shekh	
108	Gadhada	Viravadi	V.K.Parmar	8140615100	Dhirubhai Tejabhai Talavadiya	9725450020
109	Gadhada	Jalalpur	A.K.Shiyal	9601420121	Rekhaben Pankajbhai Gami	9974950902
110	Gadhada	Piparadi	B.J.Gohil	9913585763	Kankuben Dhanjibhai Bavaliya	9586170567
111	Gadhada	Chosala	K.G.Gondaliya	9374957478	Ilaben Prabhudasbhai Nimbark	9924801704
112	Gadhada	Samadhiyala	Shri N.N.Goyani	9265292007	Shantibhai Dilubhai Ausura	9687724789
113	Gadhada	Surka	K.S.Khavad	9979185367	P.L.Chavda (Administrator)	9574868841
114	Gadhada	Junvadar	V.M.Ghed	9664864655	Jaskubhai Najabhai Pada	7359380510
115	Gadhada	Ishwariya	A.J.Chavda	8347911361	Janakben Bhikhabhai Chudasama	9879171729
116	Gadhada	Ingorala(G)	N.R.Moradiya	8140453833	P.K.Dabhi (Administrator)	9904529390
117	Gadhada	Rajpipala 1	V.I.Dabhi	9898925656	Ashaben Jagdishbhai Sapramer	6355013182
118	Gadhada	Prahladgad	V.I.Dabhi	9898925656	Mohanbhai Premjibhai Maiyani	9664858109
119	Gadhada	Pipal-Tatana	H.D.Shekh	8200954062	A.J.Chavda (Administrator)	8347911361
120	Gadhada	Sitapar	B.J.Gohil	9913585763	Jayantibhai Babubhai Olakya	9925263258
121	Gadhada	Salangparada	S.C.Khadsaliya	9166493474	Hansaben Ganeshbhai Vasani	9723446820
122	Gadhada	Sanjanavadar	P.G.Sankaliya	9687768035	Jitubhai Veljibhai Barad	9265191923
123	Gadhada	Bhandariya	H.D.Makwana	7621825087	Dayaben Vikrambhai Goletar	9429352776
124	Gadhada	Dhrufaniya	K.M.Patel	7046748416	Radhaben Govindbhai Olakiya	6356154187
125	Gadhada	Gadhali West	B.G.Jamod	8460559456	H.D.Boricha (Administrator)	9725315354
126	Barvala	Chokdi	G. G. Mori	8238886622	Hetalben M. Gohil	6352036537
127	Barvala	Bhimnath	C. .B. Rathod	9714741472	Punamben J. Chauhan	6355614807
128	Barvala	Nabhoi-Pipariya	S. P. Pandiya	9998444359	Pritiba O. Chudasama	9924680517
129	Barvala	Khambhada	B. B. Zezariya	9106660584	Kalubhai L. Khachar	9724629333
130	Barvala	Chachariya	M. S. Sapara	9662219091	Rambhaben B. Sathaliya	6355237423
131	Barvala	Salangpur	Y. G. Makwana	9099622695	Saradkumar G. Parmar	9106339408

Sr	Name Of Taluka	Name Of Villages	Name Of Tcm	Mobile No.	Name Of Sarpanch	Mobile No.
132	Barvala	Bela-Timbla	B. B. Zezariya	9106660584	Shitalben S. Nadoliya	8980686988
133	Barvala	Polarpur	S. P. Pandiya	9998444359	Kiranba V. Chudasama	8980827555
134	Barvala	Ankevaliya	U. B. Maheshavari	9662526719	Jankben S. Zapadiya	9909762180
135	Barvala	Rampara	H. N. Mundhava	8511204029	Nathubhai M. Dabhi	9825681506
136	Barvala	Kundal	N. B. Solanki	7383567058	Nirmalben L. Kamijaliya	9979005561
137	Barvala	Kapadiyali	S. B. Bavaliya	9662319400	Babubhai M. Bavaliya	9824890419
138	Barvala	Dhadhodar	S. B. Bavaliya	9662319400	Babubhai M. Parmar	9228173165
139	Barvala	Juna Navda	B. B. Baraiya	9033410567	Davalben K. Chauhan	9724135945
140	Barvala	Nava Navda	D. A. Desai	9033590860	Kanchanben G. Desai (Up Sarpanch)	9879070835
141	Barvala	Khamidana	H. N. Mundhava	8511204029	Navalbhai M. Sarvaiya	6351006622
142	Barvala	Rojid	B. N. Mevada	9879583353	Jigarbhai D. Dungarani	8866155520
143	Barvala	Ranpari	D. A. Desai	9033590860	Sangitaba M. Rathod	9277757316
144	Barvala	Vahiya	D. A. Desai	9033590860	Odhbhai A. Dabasara	9727176319
145	Barvala	Refda	M. S. Sapara	9662219091	J. B. Vaghela (Vahivatdar)	8160838152
146	Barvala	Shahpur	U. B. Maheshavari	9662526719	B. B. Baraiya (Vahivatdar)	9033410567
147	Barvala	Vadhela	J. B. Vaghela	8160838152	H. N. Mundhava (Vahivatdar)	8511204029
148	Ranpur	Alampur	M D Dharajiya	9601186515	Lakshmiben Parshotambhai Sheikh	9909699504
149	Ranpur	Alau	V.B Vaishanav	8490993695	Sureshbhai Lakhubhai Khachar	9979195695
150	Ranpur	Aniyali Kasbati	A.P Pardhi	9316113538	Sajanben Merambhai Rathod	6352631126
151	Ranpur	Aniyali Kathi	M . D Vora	9904746520	Hansaben Pratapbhai Patgir	9998093579
152	Ranpur	Bagad	S.K Parmar	8347794199	Ilaben Shaileshkumar Agravat	8980709141
153	Ranpur	Baraniya	P.N Gabu	9924912791	Dineshbhai Harjibhai Bagodaria	8140518142
154	Ranpur	Bodiya	J.A. Chavda	7016811077	Jayaben Ranjitbhai Parmar	7201919147
155	Ranpur	Bubavav	K. B Chavada	8160722055	Naranbhai Waljibhai Olkia	9904119152
156	Ranpur	Chandarva	A.M. Limbola	9723699011	Parmar Sarojben Ranjitbhai	9725729974
157	Ranpur	Charanki	B.N. Makawana	7384731652	Kanchanben Diyalbhai Parmar	9712179214

Sr	Name Of Taluka	Name Of Villages	Name Of Tcm	Mobile No.	Name Of Sarpanch	Mobile No.
158	Ranpur	Devaliya	P.N.Gabu	9924912791	Pareshbhai Narsinh Sailaya	7600212575
159	Ranpur	Devgana	D.R. Mer	9724853358	Chudasama Shilpaba Indrasinh	9898432525
160	Ranpur	Dharpipla	K.R.Desai	9737400818	Shantuben Batukbhai Dharjiya	9925375698
161	Ranpur	Gadhiya	S.K.Natra	9662089282	Ranchodbhai Bhagwanbhai Vadodaria	9714144466
162	Ranpur	Godhawata	A.R.Nakum	8511648283	Sushilaben Rameshbhai Puraniya	9925379495
163	Ranpur	Gunda	M.K.Madhar	9727835799	Kailashben Lakhubhai Dodiya	9979778842
164	Ranpur	Hadmatala	M.R.Shekh	7046576001	Zikuben Nanubhai Metaliya	7046274731
165	Ranpur	Jalila	D.B.Makwana	8487880038	Shri R.D. Rathod-T.C.M (Administrator)	9586476964
166	Ranpur	Keriya Ranpur	K.R.Desai	9737400818	Jagabhai Rupabhai Chihla	6352441477
167	Ranpur	Khas	H.N.Parmar	9558166476	Vilashben Ranjitsinh Makwana	9574680500
168	Ranpur	Khokharnes	H.G.Jograna	9879812534	Kailashben Bharatbhai Solanki	9624942842
169	Ranpur	Kinara	R.D.Rathod	9586476964	Merubha Bachubha Parmar	8401222231
170	Ranpur	Kundli	R.D.Solanki	9265596575	Babubhai Trikambhai Meniya	8866445210
171	Ranpur	Malanpur	S.A.Khadsaliya	9157616301	Vipulbhai Ganeshbhai Solanki	8690051456
172	Ranpur	Moti Vavdi	R.D.Rathod	9586476964	Shri D.B. Makwana-T.C.M (Administrator)	8487880038
173	Ranpur	Nagnesh	I.J.Jadav	9898798430	Suresh Kumar Jorubha Zala	9925971801
174	Ranpur	Nani Vavdi	R.V.Parmar	7405118940	Pratapsinh Kanubha Dodiya	7359787359
175	Ranpur	Panvi	S.N.Dharajiya	7046526727	Jadavbhai Bachubhai Dhadvi	9824980237
176	Ranpur	Rajpura	S.K.Natra	9662089282	Shri M.D. Dharjia - T.C.M (Administrator)	9601186515
177	Ranpur	Ranpur-1	J.L.Sonara	6284257697	Gosubha Jivubha Parmar	9429440477
178	Ranpur	Ranpur-2	M.R.Devmurari	8140889965	Gosubha Jivubha Parmar	9429440477

Sr	Name Of Taluka	Name Of Villages	Name Of Tcm	Mobile No.	Name Of Sarpanch	Mobile No.
179	Ranpur	Sanganpur	J.J. Jamod	8155887298	Manharben Babubhai Khachar	9875059094
180	Ranpur	Sundariyana	P.K. Dervaliya	9723809350	Sahdevbhai Jilubhai Chavda	9662953300
181	Ranpur	Umralla	S.K.Natra	9662089282	Arvindbhai Dhirabhai Bavliya	8128194735
182	Ranpur	Vejalka	R.A. Vora	8488007628	Khachar Rekhaba Lakhubha	7874756167

34. Taluka Wise Latitude Longitude

Sr No	Taluka Name	Village Name	Latitude	Longitude
1	Botad	Moti Virva	22.2699067	71.4566518
2	Botad	Nana Bhadla	22.33732	71.55464
3	Botad	Bodi	22.1597433	71.68068
4	Botad	Chakampar	22.03969	71.86616
5	Botad	Dhankaniya	22.1597473	71.680676
6	Botad	Dhinkawali	22.14374	71.75238
7	Botad	Kariyani	22.1597473	71.680676
8	Botad	Zinzavadar	22.0198	71.70355
9	Botad	Zariya	22.156	71.56864
10	Botad	Tajpar	22.1027331	71.718821
11	Botad	Shirvaniya	22.17783	71.5977
12	Botad	Sarva	22.1597443	71.680679
13	Botad	Salaiya	22.1079143	71.6149737
14	Botad	Rohishala	22.0198	71.70355
15	Botad	Ratanpar	22.27953	71.53722
16	Botad	Rangpar	22.16261926	71.49523076
17	Botad	Rajpara	22.09888	71.62824
18	Botad	Pipaliya	22.05226	71.66391
19	Botad	Pati	22.0198	71.70355
20	Botad	Paliyad	22.1597463	71.680677
21	Botad	Nana Paliyad	22.25983	71.51285

Sr No	Taluka Name	Village Name	Latitude	Longitude
22	Botad	Nagalpar	22.1238184	71.6414085
23	Botad	Babarkot	22.25976	71.56665
24	Botad	Bhambhan	22.1140164	71.6779876
25	Botad	Gadhadiya	22.1597483	71.680675
26	Botad	Hadadad	22.1597453	71.680678
27	Botad	Kaniyad	22.24473	71.62477
28	Botad	Keriya No.1	22.02805	71.72592
29	Botad	Keriya No.2	22.09708	71.87834
30	Botad	Kumbhara	22.1597473	71.680676
31	Botad	Lakheni	22.0198	71.70355
32	Botad	Lathidad	22.0898382	71.7025736
33	Botad	Nana Chhaida	22.31489	71.51832
34	Botad	Nani Virva	22.29037	71.45779
35	Botad	Piparadi	22.294865	71.600434
36	Botad	Sajeli	22.13193	71.785573
37	Botad	Samadhiyala No.1	22.1372075	71.7340567
38	Botad	Samadhiyala No.2	22.1372075	71.7340567
39	Botad	Sankardi	22.278083	71.594918
40	Botad	Sarvai	22.07064	71.73571
41	Botad	Sherthali	22.1597483	71.680675
42	Botad	Bhadravadi	22.21036	71.63167
43	Botad	Jotingada	22.11279	71.63814
44	Botad	Khakhoi	22.12381082	71.56633559
45	Botad	Limboda	22.338189	71.590528
46	Botad	Ratanvav	22.07707	71.86096
47	Botad	Sangavadar	22.1597483	71.680675
48	Botad	Targhara	22.1597473	71.680676
49	Botad	Turkha	22.1697381	71.660047
50	Botad	Zamrala	22.0986339	71.8732458
51	Botad	Mota Chaida	22.306	71.50683
1	Gadhada	Adarala	21.966386	71.615251
2	Gadhada	Anida	21.835308	71.600454

Sr No	Taluka Name	Village Name	Latitude	Longitude
3	Gadhada	Ankdiya	21.861542	71.571597
4	Gadhada	Ingorala (Kha)	22.075511	71.678286
5	Gadhada	Ingorala (Gi)	21.891929	71.492934
6	Gadhada	Ittaria	21.974457	71.414954
7	Gadhada	Ishwariya	21.96012o	71.688725
8	Gadhada	Ugamedia	21.998196	71.647607
9	Gadhada	Kampardi	21.880121	71.675115
10	Gadhada	Kerala	21.987692	71.501553
11	Gadhada	Khijdia	21.83621o	71.56411o
12	Gadhada	Khopala	21.913576	71.667809
13	Gadhada	Gadhda	21.965608	71.573945
14	Gadhada	Gadhali	21.881831	71.611132
15	Gadhada	Gal	22.046118	71.55374o
16	Gadhada	Gundala	21.880834	71.55906o
17	Gadhada	Gorada	22.024774	71.61174o
18	Gadhada	Ghogha Samadi	21.86698o	71.523147
19	Gadhada	Chabhadia	21.878666	71.711001
20	Gadhada	Chiroda	21.889623	71.603461
21	Gadhada	Chosla	21.849226	71.589029
22	Gadhada	Janda	22.089388	71.692088
23	Gadhada	Jalalpar	21.760317	71.565821
24	Gadhada	Junavadar	21.846759	71.462452
25	Gadhada	Tatam	22.0561oo	71.62689o
26	Gadhada	Dhasa (Village)	21.85257o	71.517598
27	Gadhada	Tatana	21.964372	71.651852
28	Gadhada	Derala	22.065484	71.514051
29	Gadhada	Dhrufania	21.729015	71.554899
30	Gadhada	Nana Umarda	21.758838	71.615317
31	Gadhada	Nana Jhinjavdar	22.042959	71.750805
32	Gadhada	Ningala	22.020779	71.706476
33	Gadhada	Padavadar	21.893636	71.535801
34	Gadhada	Patna	21.836763	71.52922o

Sr No	Taluka Name	Village Name	Latitude	Longitude
35	Gadhada	Padapan	21.844224	71.487604
36	Gadhada	Pipardi	21.869539	71.496191
37	Gadhada	Pipal	21.971594	71.639185
38	Gadhada	Pipliya	22.040578	71.659991
39	Gadhada	Prahladgad	21.847354	71.634950
40	Gadhada	Bodki	21.911174	71.591998
41	Gadhada	Bhandaria	21.816136	71.545007
42	Gadhada	Bhimdad	22.067293	71.583992
43	Gadhada	Mandavadhar	21.962515	71.534775
44	Gadhada	Mandwa	21.807370	71.581936
45	Gadhada	Malpara	21.853538	71.545372
46	Gadhada	Meghavadiya	22.035799	71.601531
47	Gadhada	Mota Umarda	21.738969	71.592653
48	Gadhada	Moti Kundal	21.904634	71.486765
49	Gadhada	Ratanpar	22.036587	71.509737
50	Gadhada	Ratanwadi	22.045107	71.491222
51	Gadhada	Rasnal	21.827451	71.483582
52	Gadhada	Raliyana	21.923530	71.557082
53	Gadhada	Rajpipla	21.859724	71.639648
54	Gadhada	Rampara	21.964429	71.486790
55	Gadhada	Raipar	22.013561	71.507476
56	Gadhada	Rojmal	22.000161	71.483057
57	Gadhada	Lakhanka	21.954341	71.661100
58	Gadhada	Limbadia	21.884393	71.433835
59	Gadhada	Limbala	21.837684	71.622152
60	Gadhada	Limbali	21.984875	71.641413
61	Gadhada	Vanali	21.912077	71.614957
62	Gadhada	Vavdi	21.947558	71.484665
63	Gadhada	Vikliya	21.708893	71.609308
64	Gadhada	Virdi	21.897913	71.654218
65	Gadhada	Virawadi	22.020900	71.470266
66	Gadhada	Sakhpar Nana	22.022042	71.647460

Sr No	Taluka Name	Village Name	Latitude	Longitude
67	Gadhada	Sakhpar Mota	22.04842o	71.534416
68	Gadhada	Samadhiyala	21.91146o	71.535847
69	Gadhada	Sanjanavdar	21.868254	71.592976
70	Gadhada	Salangpar Nano	21.865382	71.595085
71	Gadhada	Sitapar	21.873899	71.471389
72	Gadhada	Siyanagar	22.021592	71.776307
73	Gadhada	Surka	22.023903	71.667893
74	Gadhada	Haripar	21.990734	71.534054
75	Gadhada	Hamapar	22.077542	71.661776
76	Gadhada	Holaya	22.018757	71.545ooo
1	Barwala	Kapdiyali	22°07'53.6"N	71°56'10.3"E
2	Barwala	Vadhela	22°08'53.0"N	71°58'18.1"E
3	Barwala	Dhadhodar	22°07'32.1"N	71°58'12.2"E
4	Barwala	Nava Navda	22°10'00.7"N	71°57'45.6"E
5	Barwala	Juna Navda	22°09'49.5"N	71°58'15.8"E
6	Barwala	Salangpur	22°09'28.5"N	71°46'12.1"E
7	Barwala	Refda	22°12'24.2"N	71°44'44.3"E
8	Barwala	Chanchariya	22°11'51.7"N	71°45'57.2"E
9	Barwala	Khambhada	22°09'53.8"N	71°47'56.0"E
10	Barwala	Bela	22°10'34.2"N	71°49'32.5"E
11	Barwala	Kundal	22°09'35.4"N	71°51'32.5"E
12	Barwala	Rampara	22°06'51.7"N	71°52'46.0"E
13	Barwala	Timbla	22°10'25.5"N	71°50'56.2"E
14	Barwala	Bhimnath	22°14'41.5"N	71°55'14.9"E
15	Barwala	Polarpur	22°14'26.1"N	71°55'11.3"E
16	Barwala	Shahpur	22°12'51.0"N	71°56'08.4"E
17	Barwala	Barwala	22°09'02.0"N	71°53'29.5"E
18	Barwala	Chokadi	22°14'02.6"N	71°57'04.9"E
19	Barwala	Nabhoi	22°14'35.3"N	71°59'31.2"E
20	Barwala	Pipariya	22°13'18.3"N	71°58'34.1"E
21	Barwala	Ankevaliya	22°13'26.1"N	71°57'00.4"E
22	Barwala	Rojid	22°11'35.3"N	71°53'16.4"E

Sr No	Taluka Name	Village Name	Latitude	Longitude
23	Barwala	Vahiya	22°11'59.2"N	71°51'43.4"E
24	Barwala	Ranpari	22°12'24.5"N	71°52'33.6"E
1	Ranpur	Alau	22.24420929	71.70200363
2	Ranpur	Alampur	22.31992531	71.66492462
3	Ranpur	Aniyali Kasbati	22.38208948	71.70571145
4	Ranpur	Aniyali Kanthi	21.92706549	70.60443331
5	Ranpur	Umralla	22.29667439	71.64082345
6	Ranpur	Kinara	22.35061195	71.7263497
7	Ranpur	Kundali	22.25851048	71.66751847
8	Ranpur	Keriya	22.38000614	71.68000046
9	Ranpur	Khas	22.23592772	71.73437487
10	Ranpur	Khokharnesh	22.3035722	71.7300782
11	Ranpur	Gadhiya	22.34000002	71.65000163
12	Ranpur	Gunda	22.20000063	71.80000316
13	Ranpur	Godhavata	22.2165163	71.80574812
14	Ranpur	Chandarva	22.2654167	71.856565
15	Ranpur	Charanaki	22.21469494	71.83944706
16	Ranpur	Jalila	22.255859	71.8099534
17	Ranpur	Devgana	22.30005003	71.80802498
18	Ranpur	Devaliya	22.37839928	71.83470927
19	Ranpur	Dharpipala	22.37999901	71.63999934
20	Ranpur	Nanivavdi	22.28065556	71.73544072
21	Ranpur	Panvi	22.25481236	71.69858549
22	Ranpur	Bagad	22.23001433	71.76000204
23	Ranpur	Baraniya	22.34855791	71.8158111
24	Ranpur	Bubavav	22.29484167	71.68344878
25	Ranpur	Bodiya	22.3352856	71.7874466
26	Ranpur	Malanpur	22.32000691	71.76999662
27	Ranpur	Motivavdi	22.27789251	71.77281193
28	Ranpur	Rajpara	22.3188979	71.6949309
29	Ranpur	Ranpur	22.35477265	71.70533761
30	Ranpur	Vejalka	22.24000681	71.86000049

Sr No	Taluka Name	Village Name	Latitude	Longitude
31	Ranpur	Sanganpur	22.35264301	71.64205156
32	Ranpur	Sundariyana	22.28799232	71.82618722
33	Ranpur	Hadmtala	22.310009	71.73999786

35. Satellite Website for Storm Prediction

<http://en.allmetsat.com/images/asia.php>

http://www.imd.ernet.in/main_new.htm

http://en.allmetsat.com/images/met5_cimss_irc.php

<http://imd.gov.in/section/satmet/dynamic.qpe.htm>

<http://www.sat.dundee.ac.uk/abin/geobrowse/IODC/2007/8/7/600>

<http://manati.orbit.nesdis.noaa.gov./dataimages21/cur/zooms/WMBas49.png>

<http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/tropic/real-time/indian/images/xxirment5n.GIF>

<http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/tropic/real-time/indian/images/xxwvmet5.GIF>

<http://imkhp2.physik.uni-karlsruhe.de/~muehr/satbilder1.html#Asien>

36.Information about the causeway in Botad district

Panchayat R & B Sub Division, Botad (Ta.Botad)					
Sr. No.	Name of Road	Village Name	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks
1	Rohishala Chakampar Patna Road	Rohishala	22.023706	71.846354	
2	Zamarala Ratanvav Panvi Road	Zamarala	22.094632	71.843525	
3	Zamarala Ratanvav Panvi Road	Zamarala	22.092188	71.847039	
4	Zamarala Ratanvav Panvi Road	Zamarala	22.090080	71.849250	
5	Zamarala Ratanvav Panvi Road	Zamarala	22.089235	71.850174	
6	Targhara Kaniyad Road	Kaniyad	22.243775	71.622603	
7	Botad Bhambhan Janada Road	Zamarala	22.103740	71.683476	
8	Zamarala Samadhiyala2 Road	Zamarala	22.099488	71.838464	
9	Paliyad Pipaliya Limboda Road	Paliyad	22.261634	71.560954	
10	Paliyad Pipaliya Limboda Road	Paliyad	22.265027	71.563995	
11	Paliyad Pipaliya Limboda Road	Pipaliya	22.285935	71.570865	
12	Hadadad Shirvaniya Road	Hadadad	22.184178	71.613718	
13	Ratanpar Bhadla Limboda Road	Ratanpar	22.306344	71.548021	
14	Ratanpar Gadhadiya MotiVirva Road (District Limit)	Gadhadiya	22.289698	71.478780	
15	Ratanpar Gadhadiya MotiVirva Road (District Limit)	Gadhadiya	22.287354	71.474558	
16	Ratanpar Gadhadiya MotiVirva Road (District Limit)	Gadhadiya	22.282706	71.471549	
17	Ratanpar Gadhadiya MotiVirva Road (District Limit)	Motivirva	22.273420	71.458855	
18	Ratanpar Gadhadiya MotiVirva Road (District Limit)	Ratanpar	22.281789	71.540560	
19	Ratanpar Gadhadiya MotiVirva Road (District Limit)	Ratanpar	22.282829	71.537930	
20	Bodi Pipardi Limboda Road (District Limit)	Limboda	22.319558	71.598114	
21	Bodi Pipardi Limboda Road (District Limit)	Limboda	22.329638	71.593991	
22	Paliyad Turkha Devdhari Road (District Limit)	Turkha	22.165807	71.533123	
23	Paliyad Turkha Devdhari Road (District Limit)	Turkha	22.163076	71.533220	
24	Paliyad Turkha Devdhari Road (District Limit)	Turkha	22.151161	71.533211	
25	MotiVirva NanaPaliyad Road	Motivirva	22.266758	71.467027	

26	MotiVirva NanaPaliyad Road	Nanapaliyad	22.258047	71.485874	
27	Bodi Kaniyad Hadadad Road	Kaniyad	22.247815	71.623777	
28	Bodi Kaniyad Hadadad Road	Kaniyad	22.243748	71.628017	
29	MotaChhaida Approach Road	Motachhaida	22.307322	71.509889	
30	Lakheni Shiyangar Road	Shiyangar	22.033047	71.789654	
31	Rangpar Devdhari Road (District Limit)	Rangpar	22.160214	71.494548	
32	NanaPaliyad Gadhadiya Road	Nanapaliyad	22.250642	71.500330	
33	NanaPaliyad Gadhadiya Road	Nanapaliyad	22.269248	71.500502	
34	Samadhiyala2 Sarangpur Road	Vajeli	22.129428	71.081793	
35	Samadhiyala2 Sarangpur Road	Vajeli	22.122942	71.827065	
36	Samadhiyala2 Sarangpur Road	Sajeli	22.131636	71.785414	
37	Samadhiyala2 Sarangpur Road	Sajeli	22.132675	71.783655	
38	Jotingada Salaiya Road	Salaiya	22.108918	71.620146	
39	Lathidad Sarangpur Road (Taluka Limit)	Lathidad	22.107951	71.769860	
40	Lathidad Sarangpur Road (Taluka Limit)	Salangpur	22.131806	71.782348	
41	Sajeli Vajeli Road	Sajeli	22.131553	71.785325	
42	Samadhiyala1 Dhinkvali Road (Taluka Limit)	Samdhiyala1	22.142586	71.735370	
43	Samadhiyala1 Dhinkvali Road (Taluka Limit)	Dhinkvali	22.143584	71.750652	
44	Samadhiyala1 Dhinkvali Road (Taluka Limit)	Dhinkvali	22.416974	71.758869	
45	Rajapara Approach Road	Rajapara	22.096680	71.633270	
46	MotiVirva Vangadhra Road (District Limit)	Motivirva	22.268997	71.458431	
47	MotiVirva Vangadhra Road (District Limit)	Vangadhra	22.242162	71.447469	
48	Sarvai Sangavadar Road	Sangavadar	22.062864	71.750729	
49	Turkha Dhrufaniya Road (Taluka Limit)	Turkha	22.143456	71.532945	
50	Turkha Dhrufaniya Road (Taluka Limit)	Turkha	22.142329	71.533478	
51	Turkha Dhrufaniya Road (Taluka Limit)	Turkha	22.124166	71.534404	
52	Shirvaniya Dhankaniya Road	Dhankaniya	22.149233	71.598637	
53	Shirvaniya Dhankaniya Road	Dhankaniya	22.145384	71.599749	
54	Shirvaniya Dhankaniya Road	Dhankaniya	22.143880	71.599671	

55	Shirvaniya Dhankaniya Road	Dhankaniya	22.140163	71.601503	
56	Turkha Sarva Road	Sarva	22.203475	71.489005	
57	Turkha Khakhoi Road	Turkha	22.134591	71.550094	
58	Tajpar Samadhiyala1 Road	Samdhiyala1	22.122477	71.723842	
59	Pipaliya Bhadla Road	Pipaliya	22.299519	71.557069	
60	Pipaliya Bhadla Road	Pipaliya	22.300994	71.556741	
61	Pipaliya Bhadla Road	Krushnagar	22.309168	71.557459	
62	Pipaliya Bhadla Road	Krushnagar	22.311198	71.557671	
63	Limboda Derdi Road (Taluka Limit)	Limboda	22.337266	71.607098	
64	Babarkot Kaniyad Road	Kaniyad	22.253500	71.595470	
65	Babarkot Kaniyad Road	Kaniyad	22.251710	71.603110	
66	Babarkot Kaniyad Road	Kaniyad	22.247760	71.616610	
67	Piparadi Pipaliya Road	Pipardi	22.293134	71.600284	
68	Piparadi Pipaliya Road	Pipardi	22.290727	71.598033	
69	Piparadi Pipaliya Road	Pipaliya	22.286737	71.579786	
70	Piparadi Pipaliya Road	Pipaliya	22.284710	71.572674	
71	Pipaliya Ratanpar Road	Pipaliya	22.289928	71.553368	
72	Sarva MotiVirva Road	Sarva	22.231765	71.473480	
73	Sarva MotiVirva Road	Sarva	22.237755	71.467983	
74	Sarva MotiVirva Road	Sarva	22.242634	71.465937	
75	Sarva MotiVirva Road	Motivirva	22.263968	71.460099	
76	Ratanvav Rohishala Road	Ratanvav	22.074529	71.861161	
77	Ratanvav Rohishala Road	Ratanvav	22.073573	71.860747	
78	Ratanvav Rohishala Road	Rohishala	22.061237	71.857603	
79	Ratanvav Rohishala Road	Rohishala	22.054635	71.854978	
80	Paliyad Gadhadiya Road	Paliyad	22.267386	71.533986	
81	Lakheni Lathidad Road	Lakheni	22.078444	71.781112	
82	Lakheni Lathidad Road	Lathidad	22.099227	71.771063	
83	Kariyani Rohishala Road	Kariyani	22.067435	71.821250	

Panchayat R & B Sub Division, Botad (Ta.Gadhada)					
No.	Name of Road	Village Name	Latitude	Longitude	Remark
1	(Anida Mandva Road) Anida App. Road	Anida	21.833613	71.598	
2	(Anida Mandva Road) Anida App. Road	Anida	21.827677	71.597238	
3	Gadhali Chiroda Gundala road	Gadhali, Chiroda, Gundala	21.886338	71.602897	
4	Gadhali Chiroda Gundala road	Gadhali, Chiroda, Gundala	21.88208	71.56551	
5	Patana Padapan Junvadar Road	Patana, Padapan, Junvadar	21.845835	71.508153	
6	Patana Padapan Junvadar Road	Patana, Padapan, Junvadar	21.846489	71.507381	
7	Patana Padapan Junvadar Road	Patana, Padapan, Junvadar	21.846485	71.50693	
8	Patana Padapan Junvadar Road	Patana, Padapan, Junvadar	21.843922	71.476252	
9	Chabhadiya approach road	Chabhadiya	21.889336	71.706825	
10	Chabhadiya approach road	Chabhadiya	21.887066	71.70697	
11	Raliyana Padvadar Ingorala road	Raliyana, Padvadar, Ingorala	21.906516	71.546144	
12	Raliyana Padvadar Ingorala road	Raliyana, Padvadar, Ingorala	21.897132	71.536505	
13	Raliyana Padvadar Ingorala road	Raliyana, Padvadar, Ingorala	21.902841	71.507674	
14	Raliyana Padvadar Ingorala road	Raliyana, Padvadar, Ingorala	21.901392	71.503321	
15	Raliyana Padvadar Ingorala road	Raliyana, Padvadar, Ingorala	21.895723	71.498491	
16	Kapardi Approach Road (Bochadva Kapardi)	Kapardi	21.887839	71.690225	
17	Sanjanavadar approach road	Sanjanavadar	21.870937	71.598041	
18	Dhasa Bhandariya Road	Dhasa, Bhandariya	21.81462	71.538468	
19	Dhasa Bhandariya Road	Dhasa, Bhandariya	21.81566	71.544289	
20	Sitapar Pipardi Ghogha Samdi Road	Sitapar, Pipardi, Ghogha Samdi	21.873122	71.476634	

21	Sitapar Pipardi Ghogha Samdi Road	Sitapar, Pipardi, Ghogha Samdi	21.872286	71.489112	
22	Bhandariya Khijadiya road	Bhandariya, Khijadiya	21.823453	71.548418	
23	Bhandariya Khijadiya road	Bhandariya, Khijadiya	21.834451	71.562245	
24	Sitapar Limbadiya Road	Sitapar, Limbadiya	21.874637	71.457567	
25	Malapara Khijdiya Mandava Road	Malapara, Khijdiya, Mandava	21.845553	71.542481	
26	Malapara Khijdiya Mandava Road	Malapara, Khijdiya, Mandava	21.84523	71.545333	
27	Malapara Khijdiya Mandava Road	Malapara, Khijdiya, Mandava	21.843004	71.55878	
28	Malapara Khijdiya Mandava Road	Malapara, Khijdiya, Mandava	21.837771	71.562679	
29	Jalalpar Mandva Road	Jalalpar, Mandva	21.763084	71.569521	
30	Jalalpar Mandva Road	Jalalpar, Mandva	21.766981	71.571117	
31	Jalalpar Mandva Road	Jalalpar, Mandva	21.793252	71.57919	
32	Mandava Mota Umarda Road	Mandava, Mota Umarda	21.805059	71.584602	
33	Mandava Mota Umarda Road	Mandava, Mota Umarda	21.760382	71.595532	
34	Moti Kundal Ingorala Road	Moti Kundal, Ingorala	21.8947	71.490691	
35	Moti Kundal Ingorala Road	Moti Kundal, Ingorala	21.89397	71.490815	
36	Samdhiyala Padvadar Road	Samdhiyala, Padvadar	21.910659	71.534478	
37	Vanali Viridi Road	Vanali, Viridi	21.898637	71.648613	
38	Vanali Viridi Road	Vanali, Viridi	21.903766	71.639904	
39	Vanali Viridi Road	Vanali, Viridi	21.90938	71.615094	
40	Vikaliya Laxmipura road	Vikaliya, Laxmipura	21.715797	71.616821	
41	Vikaliya Laxmipura road	Vikaliya, Laxmipura	21.716959	71.621103	
42	Vikaliya Muliyaapat road	Vikaliya, Muliyaapat	21.706726	71.586342	
43	Vikaliya Muliyaapat road	Vikaliya, Muliyaapat	21.70674	71.580426	
44	Rasnal Padapan road	Rasnal, Padapan	21.840424	71.487478	
45	Dhasa Budhgardhar road	Dhasa,	21.796856	71.519833	

		Budhgardhar			
46	Junvadar Jambarwala up to District Limit road	Junvadar, Jambarwala	21.849009	71.457422	
47	Junvadar Jambarwala up to District Limit road	Junvadar, Jambarwala	21.851013	71.452135	
48	Junvadar Jambarwala up to District Limit road	Junvadar, Jambarwala	21.853753	71.448507	
49	Raniyala Chiroda Road	Raniyala, Chiroda	21.903829	71.586435	
50	Viradi Rajpipala Road	Viradi, Rajpipala	21.894483	71.650401	
51	Rasnal Approach Road	Rasnal	21.823961	71.48147	
52	Sanjanavadar Akadiya Road	Sanjanavadar, Akadiya	21.862644	71.58934	
53	Ingorala Pipardi Road	Ingorala, Pipardi	21.871354	71.498817	
54	Khijadiya Anida Road	Khijadiya, Anida	21.838573	71.568349	
55	Rajpipla Approach Road	Rajpipla	21.868	71.639028	
56	Viradi Rajpipala Road	Viradi, Rajpipala	21.879488	71.647005	
57	Nani kundal itariya gadhala road	Nani kundal, itariya, gadhala	21.948177	71.428922	
58	Nani kundal itariya gadhala road	Nani kundal, itariya, gadhala	21.959887	71.424556	
59	Nani kundal itariya gadhala road	Nani kundal, itariya, gadhala	21.967037	71.420917	
60	Nani kundal itariya gadhala road	Nani kundal, itariya, gadhala	21.977501	71.415476	
61	Sitapar padapan road	Sitapar, padapan	21.871773	71.474736	
62	Gadhali Kaparadi road	Gadhali, Kaparadi	21.881135	71.63714	
63	Gadhali Kaparadi road	Gadhali, Kaparadi	21.880739	71.66742	
64	Ingorala Sitapar Junvadar Road	Ingorala, Sitapar, Junvadar	21.876259	71.473649	
65	Ingorala Sitapar Junvadar Road	Ingorala, Sitapar, Junvadar	21.879219	71.474911	
66	Ingorala Sitapar Junvadar Road	Ingorala, Sitapar, Junvadar	21.883171	71.482145	
67	kerala rampara Vavdi Road	kerala, rampara, Vavdi	21.986048	71.492736	
68	kerala rampara Vavdi Road	kerala, rampara, Vavdi	21.97409	71.484901	
69	kerala rampara Vavdi Road	kerala, rampara, Vavdi	21.95384	71.478549	
70	Chosala approach road	Chosala	21.834949	71.59886	
71	Lakhanka Nana Zinzavadar road	Lakhanka, Nana Zinzavadar	21.97807	71.693236	
72	Tatam Bhimdad Road	Tatam, Bhimdad	22.069055	71.591913	

73	Rojamal Limbali Itariya Road	Rojamal, Limbali, Itariya	21.986536	71.452798	
74	Zinzavadar Approach road	Zinzavadar	22.0068048	71.690673	
75	Mandavdhar Vavdi Road	Mandavdhar, Vavdi	21.960396	71.531786	
76	Mandavdhar Vavdi Road	Mandavdhar, Vavdi	21.959913	71.530314	
77	Mandavdhar Vavdi Road	Mandavdhar, Vavdi	21.954990	71.494415	
78	Mandavdhar Vavdi Road	Mandavdhar, Vavdi	21.952742	71.484577	
79	Derala- Dhrufaniya road	Derala, Dhrufaniya	22.076717	71.520836	
80	Gadhada Holaya Sakhapar Dhrufaniya road	Gadhada, Holaya, Sakhapar, Dhrufaniya	22.045102	71.523403	
81	Gadhada Holaya Sakhapar Dhrufaniya road	Gadhada, Holaya, Sakhapar, Dhrufaniya	22.065968	71.534277	
82	Gadhada Holaya Sakhapar Dhrufaniya road	Gadhada, Holaya, Sakhapar, Dhrufaniya	22.076435	71.534888	
83	Sakhapr Dhrufaniya road	Sakhapr, Dhrufaniya	22.066028	71.534202	
84	Sakhapr Dhrufaniya road	Sakhapr, Dhrufaniya	22.080698	71.53536	
85	Lakhanka Ishwariya road	Lakhanka, Ishwariya	21.96031	71.675772	
86	Ratanpar Ratanvav Road	Ratanpar, Ratanvav	22.046575	71.500148	
87	Rampara Navarampara road	Rampara, Navarampara	21.97736	71.474642	
88	Tatam Pipaliya Surka Road	Tatam, Pipaliya, Surka	22.053157	71.636593	
89	Tatam Pipaliya Surka Road	Tatam, Pipaliya, Surka	22.045833	71.667643	
90	Tatam Pipaliya Surka Road	Tatam, Pipaliya, Surka	22.041988	71.669472	
91	Tatam Pipaliya Surka Road	Tatam, Pipaliya, Surka	22.038523	71.670638	
92	Tatam Pipaliya Surka Road	Tatam, Pipaliya, Surka	22.034537	71.60163	
93	Tatam Pipaliya Surka Road	Tatam, Pipaliya, Surka	22.02523	71.669992	
94	Goradka Meghvadiya Salangparada Road	Goradka, Meghvadiya, Salangparada	22.038902	71.587873	

95	Goradka Nana Sakhapar Road	Goradka, Nana Sakhapar	22.024853	71.636457	
96	Goradka Nana Sakhapar Road	Goradka, Nana Sakhapar	22.027467	71.620442	
97	Goradka Nana Sakhapar Road	Goradka, Nana Sakhapar	22.028657	71.614568	
98	Gala Sakhapar Road	Gala, Sakhapar	22.045807	71.551045	
99	Bhimdad Dhrufaniya Road	Bhimdad, Dhrufaniya	22.084778	71.557607	
100	Ningala Janada road	Ningala, Janada	22.072833	71.69555	
101	Ningala Janada road	Ningala, Janada	22.068077	71.695496	
102	Ugamedil Lakhanka road	Ugamedil, Lakhanka	21.959954	71.661294	
103	Bhimdad Salaiya road	Bhimdad, Salaiya	22.10607	71.610658	
104	Bhimdad Salaiya road	Bhimdad, Salaiya	22.093821	71.60083	
105	Dhakaniya bhimdad Road	Dhakaniya, bhimdad	22.12868	71.59548	
106	Dhakaniya bhimdad Road	Dhakaniya, bhimdad	22.096248	71.5909	
107	Gadhada Salangparda Road	Gadhada, Salangparda	22.06343	71.569295	
108	Gadhada Salangparda Road	Gadhada, Salangparda	22.031	71.573515	
109	Gadhada Salangparda Road	Gadhada, Salangparda	22.036785	71.574147	
110	Tatam meghavadiya Bhimdad Road	Tatam, meghavadiya, Bhimdad	22.047063	71.606468	
111	Tatam meghavadiya Bhimdad Road	Tatam, meghavadiya, Bhimdad	22.036785	71.574147	
112	Shiyanagar Zinzavadar Road	Shiyanagar, Zinzavadar	22.024369	71.773832	
113	Shiyanagar Zinzavadar Road	Shiyanagar, Zinzavadar	22.052434	71.746135	
114	Ningala Pipaliya Road	Ningala, Pipaliya	22.029599	71.694286	
115	Mota Sakhapar ratanpar Road	Mota Sakhapar, ratanpar	22.035713	71.51646	
116	Dhrufaniya Khakhoi Road	Dhrufaniya, Khakhoi	22.094067	71.543758	
117	Dhrufaniya Khakhoi Road	Dhrufaniya, Khakhoi	22.11272	71.55831	
118	Gala Bimdad Road	Gala, Bimdad	22.050967	71.558723	
119	Goradka Ugamedil Road	Goradka, Ugamedil	22.013178	71.645623	

120	Goradka Ugamedi Road	Goradka, Ugamedi	22.010655	71.64596	
121	Goradka Ugamedi Road	Goradka, Ugamedi	22.005315	71.647408	

Panchayat R & B Sub Division, Botad (Ta.Ranpur)

No.	Name of Road	Village Name	Latitude	Longitude	Remark
1	Alampur Gadhia Road	Alampur,Gadhiya	22.315004	71.667162	
2	Alampur Gadhia Road	Alampur,Gadhiya	22.320199	71.665398	
3	Alampur Gadhia Road	Alampur,Gadhiya	22.323836	71.664074	
4	Alampur Gadhia Road	Alampur,Gadhiya	22.323162	71.664317	
5	Hadamtala Khokharnesh Road	Hadamtala, Khokharnesh	22.303834	71.732871	
6	Khas nanivavdi hadamtala malanpur bodiya state to highway road	Khas, Nanivavdi, Hadamtala, Malanpur, Bodiya	22.304324	71.744478	
7	Khas nanivavdi hadamtala malanpur bodiya state to highway road	Khas, Nanivavdi, Hadamtala, Malanpur, Bodiya	22.313567	71.757031	
8	Khas nanivavdi hadamtala malanpur bodiya state to highway road	Khas, Nanivavdi, Hadamtala, Malanpur, Bodiya	22.318426	71.764986	
9	Khas nanivavdi hadamtala malanpur bodiya state to highway road	Khas, Nanivavdi, Hadamtala, Malanpur, Bodiya	22.336388	71.790555	
10	Vejalaka chandarva Road	Vejalaka, chandarva	22.262465	71.851992	
11	Vejalaka chandarva Road	Vejalaka, chandarva	22.262777	71.852222	
12	Dharpipala Chaska Chuda Road Ta. Limit	Dharpipala, Chaska, Chuda	22.373054	71.662222	
13	Dharpipala Chaska Chuda Road Ta. Limit	Dharpipala, Chaska, Chuda	22.374443	71.661944	
14	Dharpipala Chaska Chuda Road Ta. Limit	Dharpipala, Chaska, Chuda	22.375277	71.661944	
15	Dharpipala Chaska Chuda Road Ta. Limit	Dharpipala, Chaska, Chuda	22.390566	71.659180	

16	Keriya Approach Road	Keriya	22.356666	71.698610	
17	Khokharnesh to state highway Approach road	Khokharnesh	22.304558	71.729469	
18	Sundariyana salasar road	sundariyana, salasar	22.303333	71.846388	
19	Sanganpur Approach Road	Sanganpur	22.352222	71.641388	
20	Jalila Rly. Station Road	Jalila	22.254980	71.808831	
21	Malanpur devagana road	Malanpur, devagana	22.306461	71.794377	
22	Malanpur devagana road	Malanpur, devagana	22.303507	71.803175	
23	Nani Vavdi to Moti Vavdi road	Nani Vavdi, Moti Vavdi	22.277924	71.764674	
24	Nagnesh Devaliya road	Nagnesh, Devaliya	22.369744	71.80919	
25	Bodiya Baraniya Road	Bodiya, Baraniya	22.336388	71.790555	
26	Charanki para gunda Road	Charanki, gunda	22.215328	71.835733	
27	Charanki para gunda Road	Charanki, gunda	22.215311	71.836146	
28	Charanki para gunda Road	Charanki, gunda	22.215338	71.836392	
29	Charanki para gunda Road	Charanki, gunda	22.211782	71.82274	
30	Charanki para gunda Road	Charanki, gunda	22.201239	71.807529	
31	Panvi Militari Road	Panvi	22.257468	71.707936	
32	Panvi Militari Road	Panvi	22.256139	71.705131	
33	Panvi Militari Road	Panvi	22.255395	71.703832	
34	Hansalpur App. Road	Hansalpur , Gadhiya	22.354207	71.657337	

Panchayat R & B Sub Division, Botad (Ta. Barwala)

S.No	Name of Road	Village Name	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks
1	Bela Vahiya Road	Bela ,Vahiya	22.178220	71.832361	
2	Vadhela Approach Road	Vadhela	22.154970	71.971071	
3	Vadhela Approach Road	Vadhela	22.153590	71.971652	
4	Vadhela Approach Road	Vadhela	22.151875	71.971219	

5	Navda Shahpur Road	Navda, Shahpur	22.175031	71.958157	
6	Navda Shahpur Road	Navda, Shahpur	22.193322	71.946155	
7	Navda Shahpur Road	Navda, Shahpur	22.200270	71.941914	
8	Navda Shahpur Road	Navda, Shahpur	22.207617	71.936919	
9	Dhadhodar Devpara Road	Dhadhodar,Dev para	22.123662	71.982016	
10	Dhadhodar Devpara Road	Dhadhodar,Dev para	22.124529	71.984252	
11	Dhadhodar Devpara Road	Dhadhodar,Dev para	22.125458	71.988306	
12	Dhadhodar Devpara Road	Dhadhodar,Dev para	22.126291	71.990997	
13	Dhadhodar Devpara Road	Dhadhodar,Dev para	22.118551	72.006316	
14	Barawala - Kapadiyali - Dhhadhodar Road	Barwala Kapadiyali,Dhhadhodar	22.133410	71.954053	
15	Barawala - Kapadiyali - Dhhadhodar Road	Barwala Kapadiyali,Dhhadhodar	22.129204	71.962380	
16	Vadhela Dhadhodar Road	Vadhela, Dhadhodar	22.129482	71.962210	
17	Barwala To Shahpur Mugalpur Road	Barwala ,Shahpur	22.208055	71.932280	
18	Barwala To Shahpur Mugalpur Road	Barwala ,Shahpur	22.198227	71.929570	
19	Salangpur Chanchariya Road	Salangpur, Chanchariya	22.188711	71.766774	
20	Bagad Chanchariya Road	Bagad, Chanchariya	22.227861	71.762753	
21	Bagad Chanchariya Road	Bagad,Chanchariya	22.210783	71.764183	
22	Bagad Chanchariya Road	Bagad, Chanchariya	22.202287	71.764779	
23	Refda Chanchariya Road	Refda, Chanchariya	22.206511	71.744942	
24	Refda Chanchariya Road	Refda, Chanchariya	22.202260	71.758058	
25	Vahiya Approach Road	Vahiya	22.200078	71.861767	
26	Nabhoi Approach Road	Nabhoi	22.253448	71.996687	
27	Ankevadiya Approach Road	Ankevadiya	22.224271	71.945147	
28	Ankevadiya Approach Road	Ankevadiya	22.223038	71.948597	

29	Chokdi Ankevadiya Shahpur Road	Chokdi, Ankevadiya, Shahpur	22.232533	71.953598	
30	Chokdi Ankevadiya Shahpur Road	Chokdi, Ankevadiya, Shahpur	22.224365	71.951276	

Causeway photo in Botad district



37.District Level RRT Team

<u>District-Botad</u> <u>District Level RRT Team</u>				
S r	Name	Designatio n	Address	Contact Number
1	Dr. B.A. Dholkia	CDHO	D.P.Botad	9227722318
2	Dr. Ghanshyam Ahir	Asso.Pro.PSM	Govt. Medical College Bhavnagar	9687604104
3	Dr. Vipul Patel	Microbiologist	General Hospital, Botad	9727067153
4	Dr. R.R.Chauhan	EMO	D.P.Botad	9727723323
5	Dr. Dushyant Trivedi	Epidemiologist (i/c)	D.P.Botad	9727716426
7	Mr. D.D.Chudasama	DSI	D.P.Botad	9638506010
8	Mr.Pareshbhai Daraji	Pharmacist	D.P.Botad	9974626421
9	Mr.Anilbhai Chauhan	ADMO(i/c)	D.P.Botad	9824065950
10	Mr.K.O.Navadiya	MPHS	D.P.Botad	9714419844
11	Mr.R.R.Chavda	MPHW	D.P.Botad	9099094850
12	Mr. Rajdipbhai Solanki	MPHW	D.P.Botad	7069035942
13	Mr.Bhupatbhai Dumadiya	Lab Tech.	D.P.Botad	9714642085

38.Taluka Level RRT Team

BOTAD TALUKA RRT				
Sr	Name	Designation	Adderess	Contact Number
1	Dr.Jaydeep Kanzariya	THO	THO BOTAD	7878004241
2	M.K.Bavaliya	Male Supervisor	THO BOTAD	9067186061
3	Bhavnaben Zala	THV(i/c)	THO BOTAD	9727779713
GADHADA TALUKA RRT				
Sr	Name	Designation	Adderess	Contact Number
1	Dr.Milan Ghevariya	THO	THO GADHADA	9727779720
2	Hiteshbhai Patel(I/C)	Male Supervisor	THO GADHADA	8238014320
3	Pujaben Halari	THV	THO GADHADA	9099094848
BARWALA TALUKA RRT				
Sr	Name	Designation	Adderess	Contact Number
1	Dr.S.S.PRASAD	THO	THO BARWALA	9727779655
2	Ishwarbhai Vaghela	Male Supervisor	THO BARWALA	9512020741
3	Manjuben Solanki	THV	THO BARWALA	9099064648
RANPUR TALUKA RRT				
Sr	Name	Designation	Adderess	Contact Number
1	Dr.Ajay Zanjrukiya	THO	THO RANPUR	9558035871
2	Hardiksinh Rathod	Male Supervisor(i/c)	THO RANPUR	7069053924
3	Aruna Raval	THV	THO RANPUR	6352454843

39.Civil Hospital Information

Civil Hospital Information				
Sr	District Name	Doctor's Name	Contact Number	Address
1	2	3	4	6
1	Botad	Dr.R.U. Awasthi	7698286989	(Sonawala) General Hospital Botad, Beside Under Bridge, Botad Sanlagpur Road, Botad
2	Botad	Dr.Vipul K Patel	9227067153	
3	Botad	Dr.Manthan R Trivedi	9099043058	
4	Botad	Dr.Pravin Parmar	7069169784	
5	Botad	Dr.Varsha Baraiya	9106002553	
6	Botad	Dr.Rachna Jhulasana	8849928081	
7	Botad	Dr. Yagnesh Isnawa	9426802373	
8	Botad	Dr. Kavita Chauhan	9537228789	
9	Botad	Dr. Dharmesh Vyas	8000128399	

40.Talukawise U.H.C information

Talukawise U.H.C information				
Sr	Taluka Name	Doctor's Name	Contact Number	Address
1	2	3	4	5
1	Botad	Dr. Mysura Chudesara	7284985077	UPHC-1 Shivpara, Gadhda Road Botad
2	Botad	Dr. Sejal Kansagra	9227728404	UPHC-2 Panch Pada Paliad Road Botad
3	Botad	Dr. Jyoti Chauhan	9328244297	UPHC-3 Sitaram Nagar Bhavnagar Road Botad
4	Gadhda	Dr. Sumesh Saklia	9727300643	Opposite Mohan Nagar Bus Stand Gadhda

41.Talukawise C.H.C information

Talukawise C.H.C information				
Sr	Taluka Name	Doctor's Name	Contact Number	Address
1	2	3	4	5
1	Botad	Dr. S.S. Prasad	9427181535	CHC.Paliad

Talukawise C.H.C information				
Sr	Taluka Name	Doctor's Name	Contact Number	Address
2	Botad	Dr. Naresh Jadav	6354550090	CHC. Lathidar
3	Barwala	Dr. Nishit Shah	9925016377	CHC. Barwala
4	Ranpur	Dr. Vanitaben Jivani	9925124351	CHC. Ranpur
5	Gadhda	Dr. Aditya Pidaparthi	8511420487	CHC. Gadhada
6	Gadhda	Dr. Jayanti Jhapadia	9409527774	CHC. Dhasa

42.Talukawise P.H.C information

Talukawise P.H.C information				
Sr	Taluka Name	Doctor's Name	Contact Number	Address
1	2	3	4	5
1	Botad	Dr. Ashish Vedani	9227728250	PHC Turkha,
2	Botad	Dr. Priyanka Gohil	6352289579	PHC Lakheni
3	Botad	Dr. P.J. Lakhani	9924411054	PHC Bhadrawadi
4	Botad	Dr. Hardik Gambhva	9824470270	PHC Sarwa
5	Botad	Dr. Amisha Vaniya	6328679236	PHC Jamrala
6	Botad	Dr. Sawan Makwana	9228276400	PHC Kaniyad
7	Barwala	Dr. Urviben Chavda	7990578222	PHC BHIMNATH
8	Barwala	Dr. Nikunj Gondlia	6353717689	PHC SALANGPUR
9	Barwala	Dr. Rumit Jadav	9227728500	PHC Nawada
10	Ranpur	Dr. Kinjal Makwana	8690407081	PHC Jalila
11	Ranpur	Dr. Hiralben Parmar	9265510499	PHC Khas
12	Ranpur	Dr. Dhaval Pateliya	9227711270	PHC Umralla
13	Ranpur	Dr. Sanjay Chauhan	6354122546	PHC Naganesh
14	Gadhda	Dr. Bhagirath Kanjaria	9723130530	PHC Khopala
15	Gadhda	Dr. Milan Ghewaria	9727779720	PHC Gadhali
16	Gadhda	Dr. Kirtan Mordia	7878285833	PHC Moti Kundal
17	Gadhda	Dr. Dharmesh Danidharia	7016774058	PHC Mandwa
18	Botad	Dr. Dhruv Joshi	6355235172	PHC Tatam

43. Important Websites

Department	Website
MHA	www.mha.nic.in
NDMA	www.ndma.gov.in
GSDMA	www.gsdma.org
NIDM	www.nidm.net
IDRN	http://idrn.gov.in
GSWAN	http://www.gswan.gov.in
IMD	www.imd.gov.in
ISR, Gujarat (Institute of Seismological Research)	http://dst.gujarat.gov.in/isr.htm
BISAG (Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics)	http://www.bisag.gujarat.gov.in
NDEM (National Database for Emergency Management)	https://ndem.nrsc.gov.in/

44. General Terminology Used in Weather Bulletins

(A). Intensity of Rainfall Terminology Used

Sr. No.	Rain in mm” (24 hrs)	Terminology
1	0.1.mm to 2.4 mm”	Very light rain
2	2.5 mm to 7.5 mm”	Light rain
3	7.6 mm to 34.9 mm”	Light to Moderate rain
4	35.0 mm to 64.9 mm”	Moderate rain
5	65.0 mm to 124.9 mm”	Heavy rain
6	Exceeding 125 mm”	Very Heavy rain

(B) Special distribution of weather phenomenon

Sr. No.	Percentage Area Covered	Terminology Used
1	1 to 25	Isolated
2	26 to 50	Few Places
3	51 to 75	Many Places
4	76 to 100	At most Places

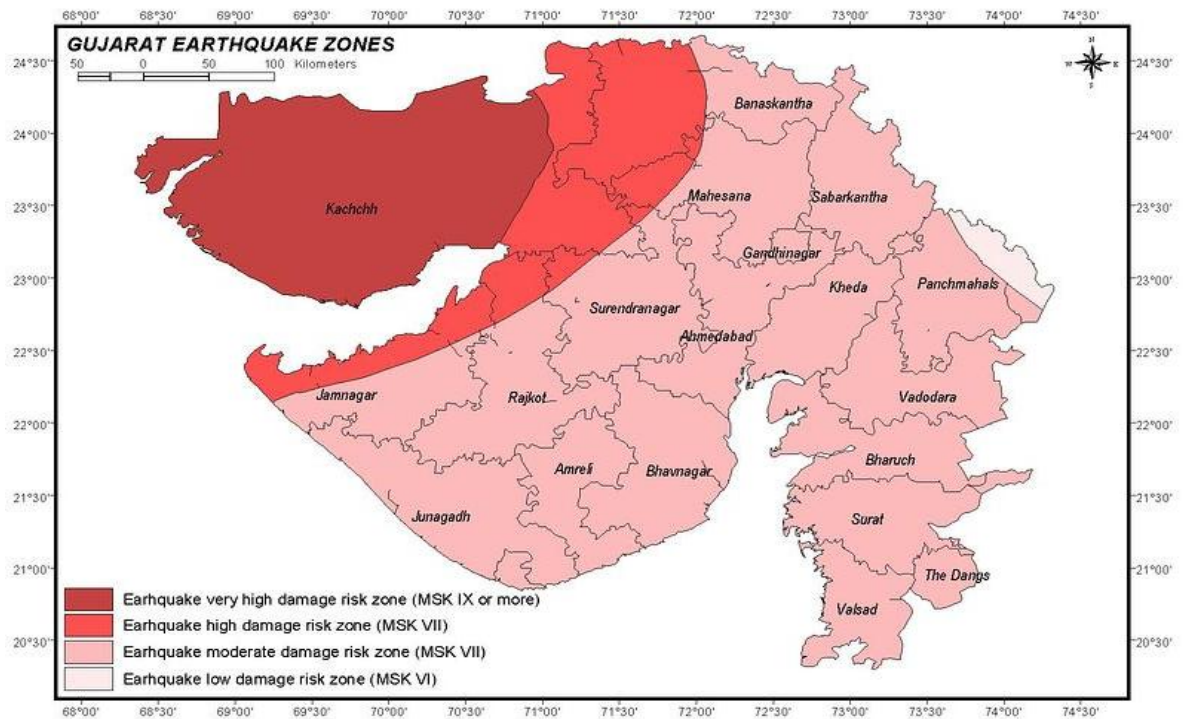
(C) Emergency Situation

1. When water level is rising above the danger of H.F .L
2. When intensity of rainfall is above 65 mm /hr
3. When breaches are anticipated and may lead to disaster.
4. When water levels are rising alarmingly.

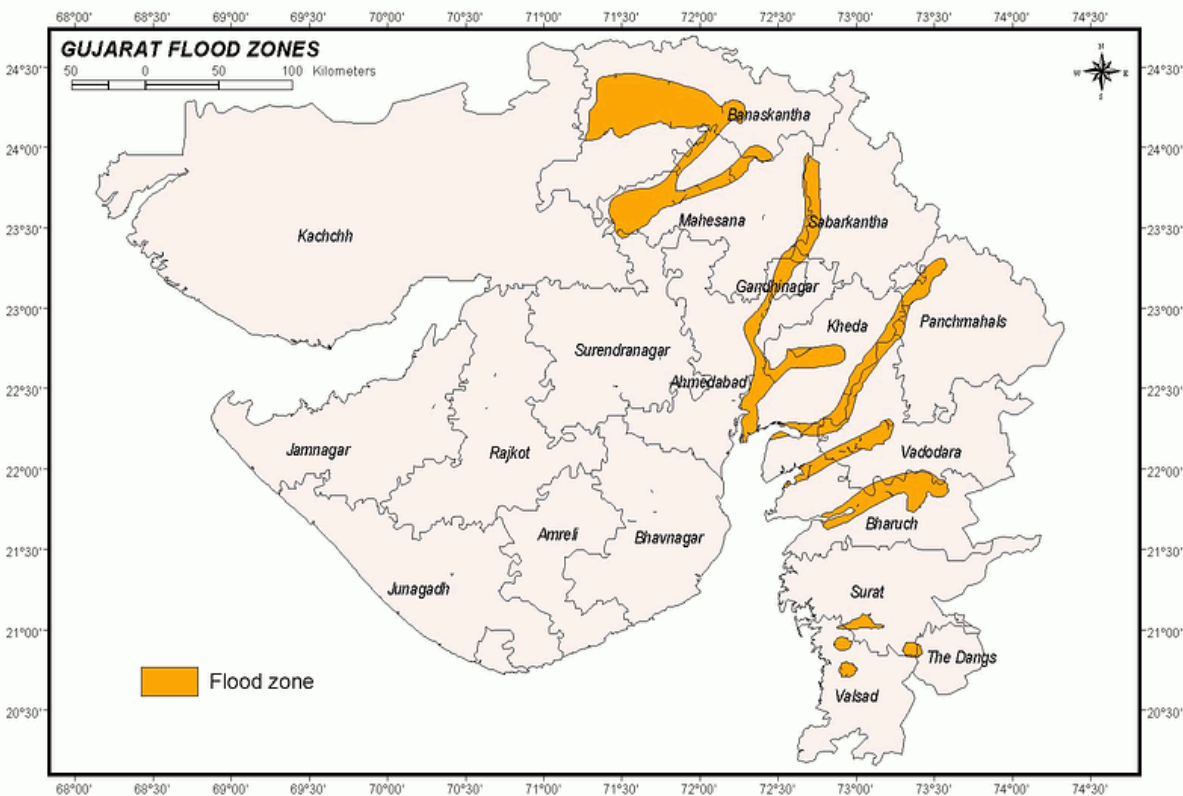
(D) Evacuation

Sr. No.	Signal	Activity
1	White Signal	Alert condition
2	Blue Signal	Ready for Evacuation
3	Red Signal	Immediate Evacuation

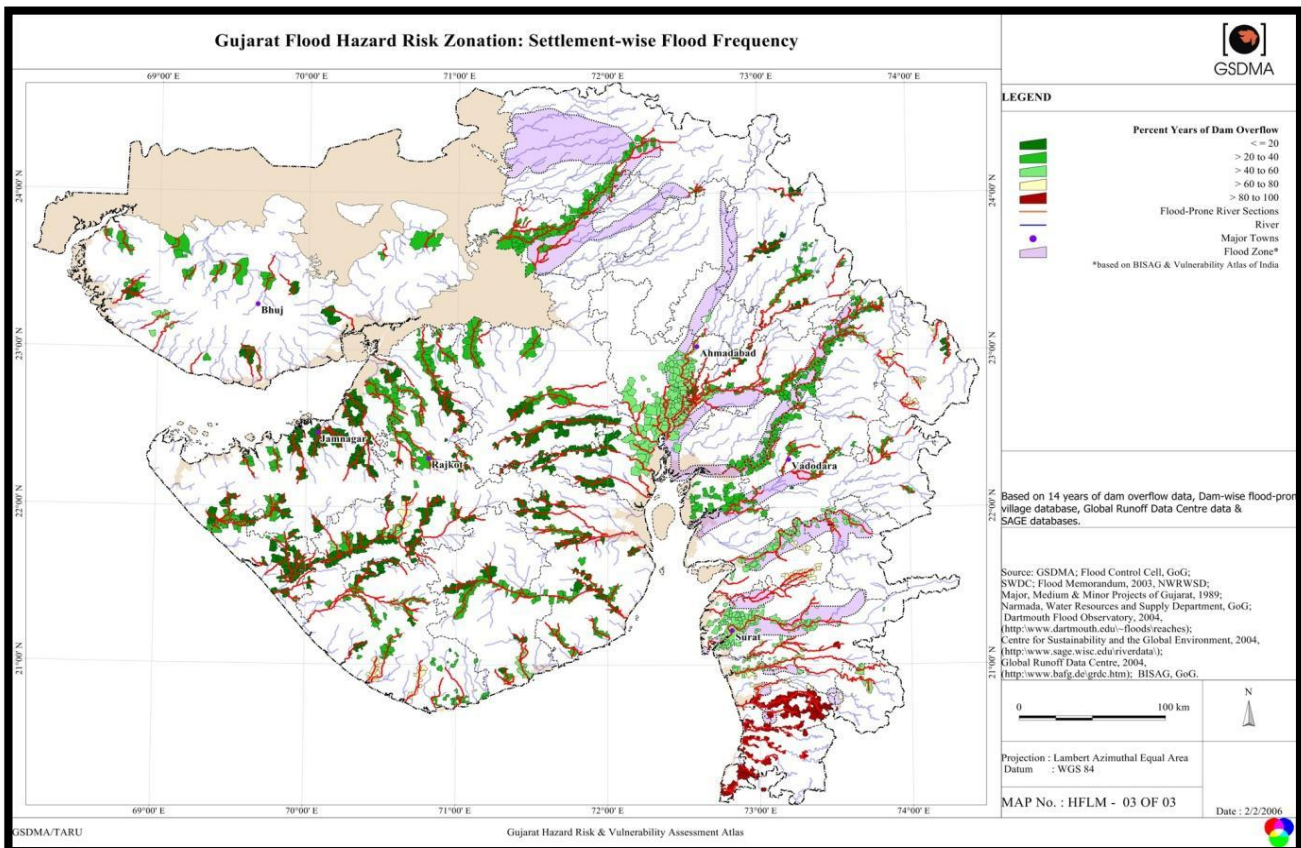
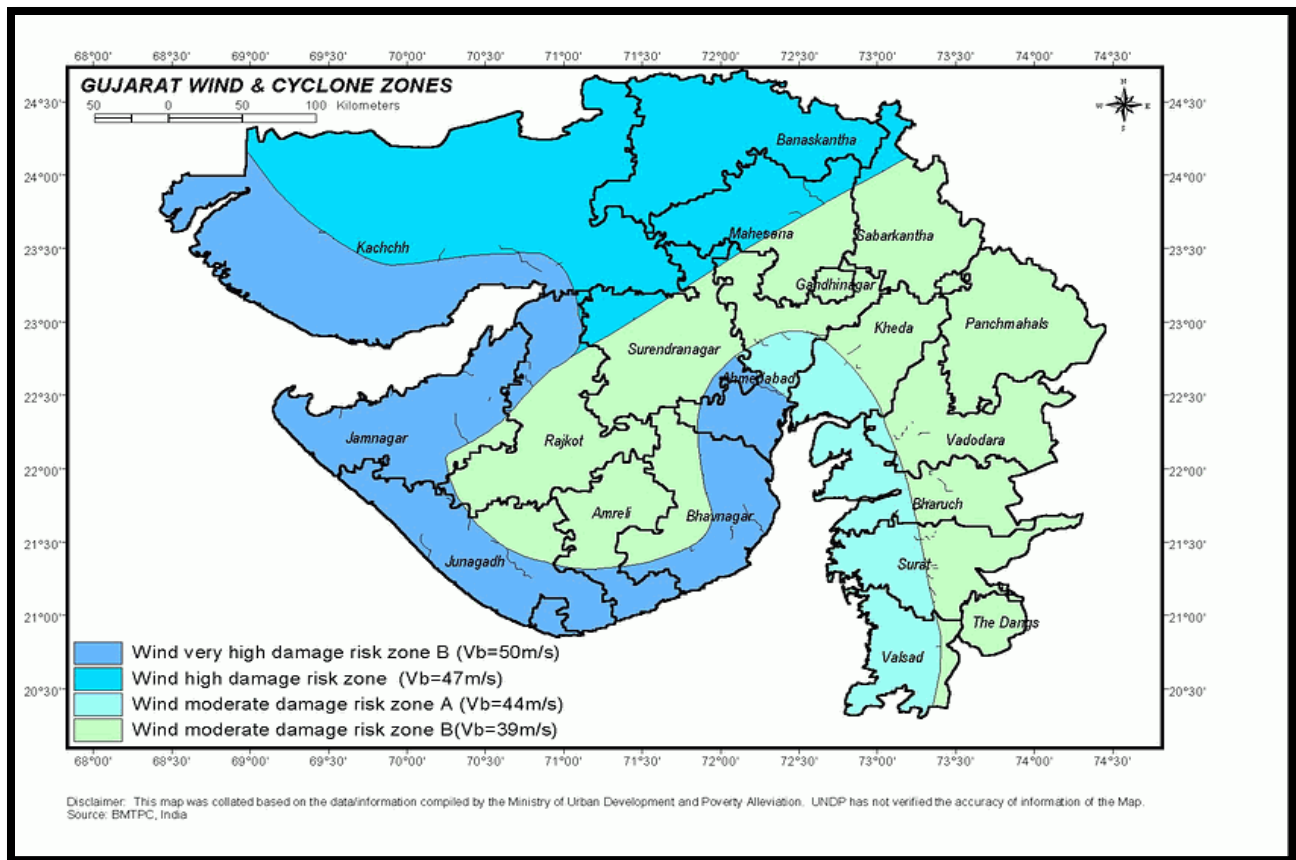
45. Maps: -



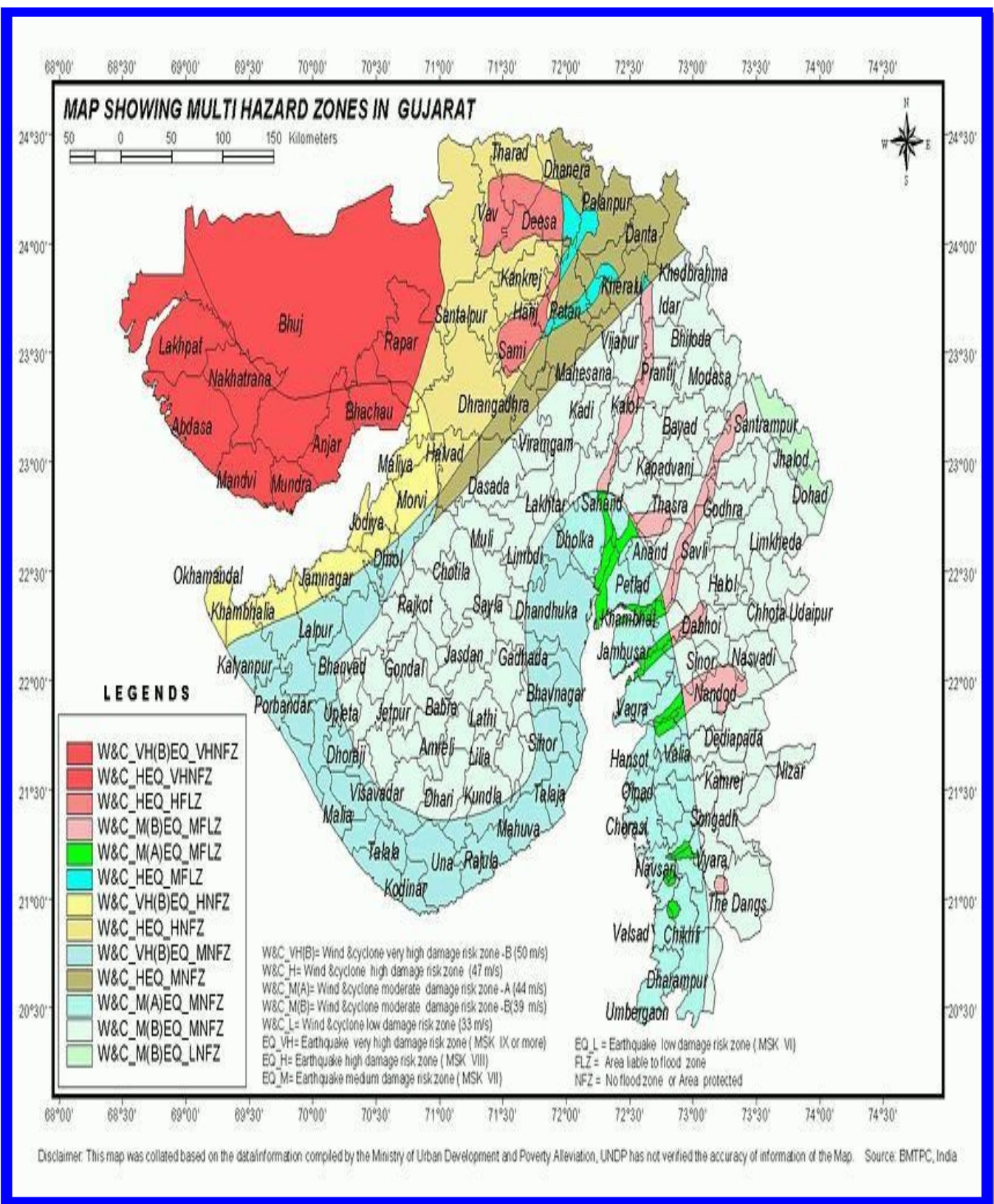
Disclaimer: This map was collated based on the data/information compiled by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. UNDP has not verified the accuracy of information of the Map. Source: BMTPC, India

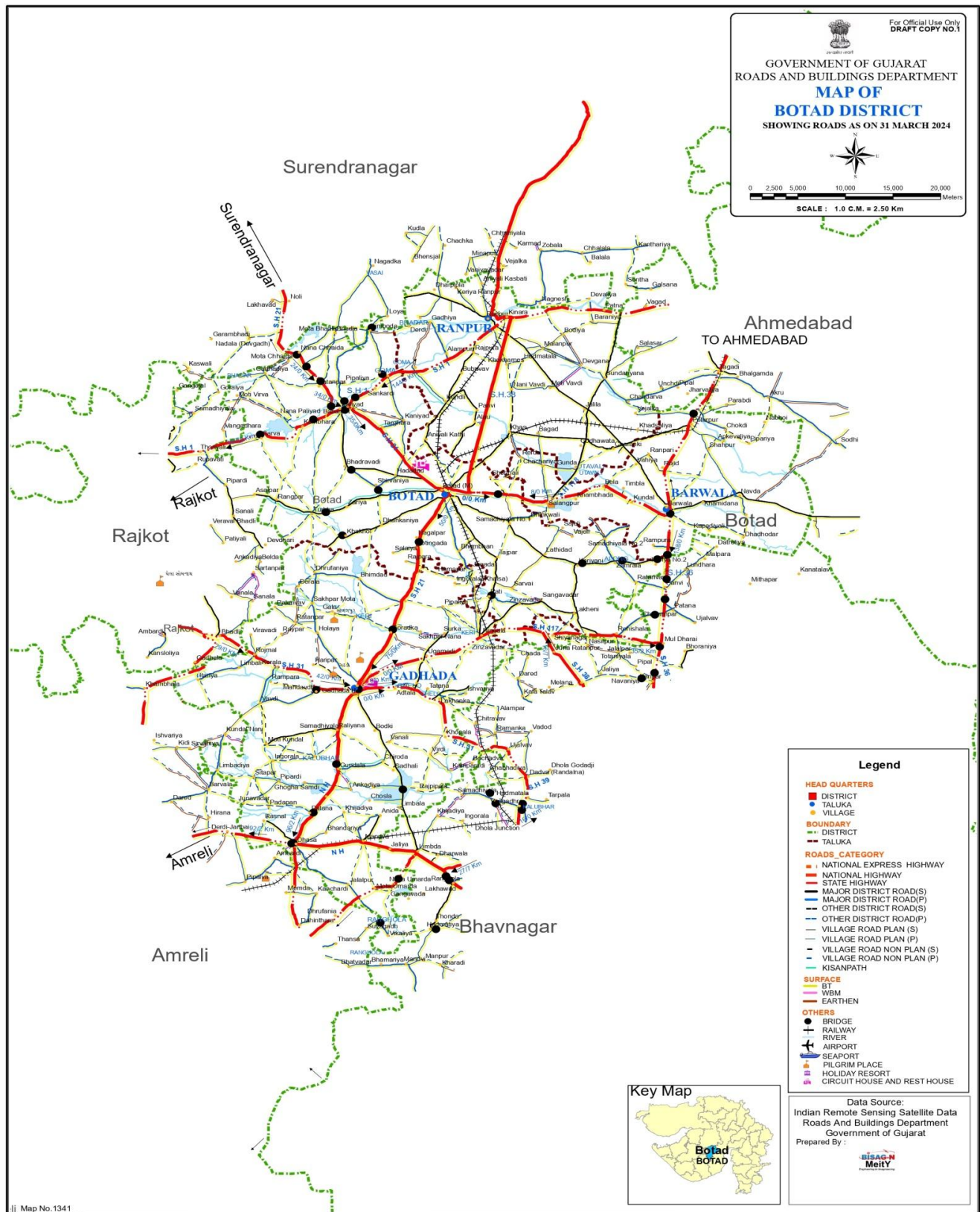


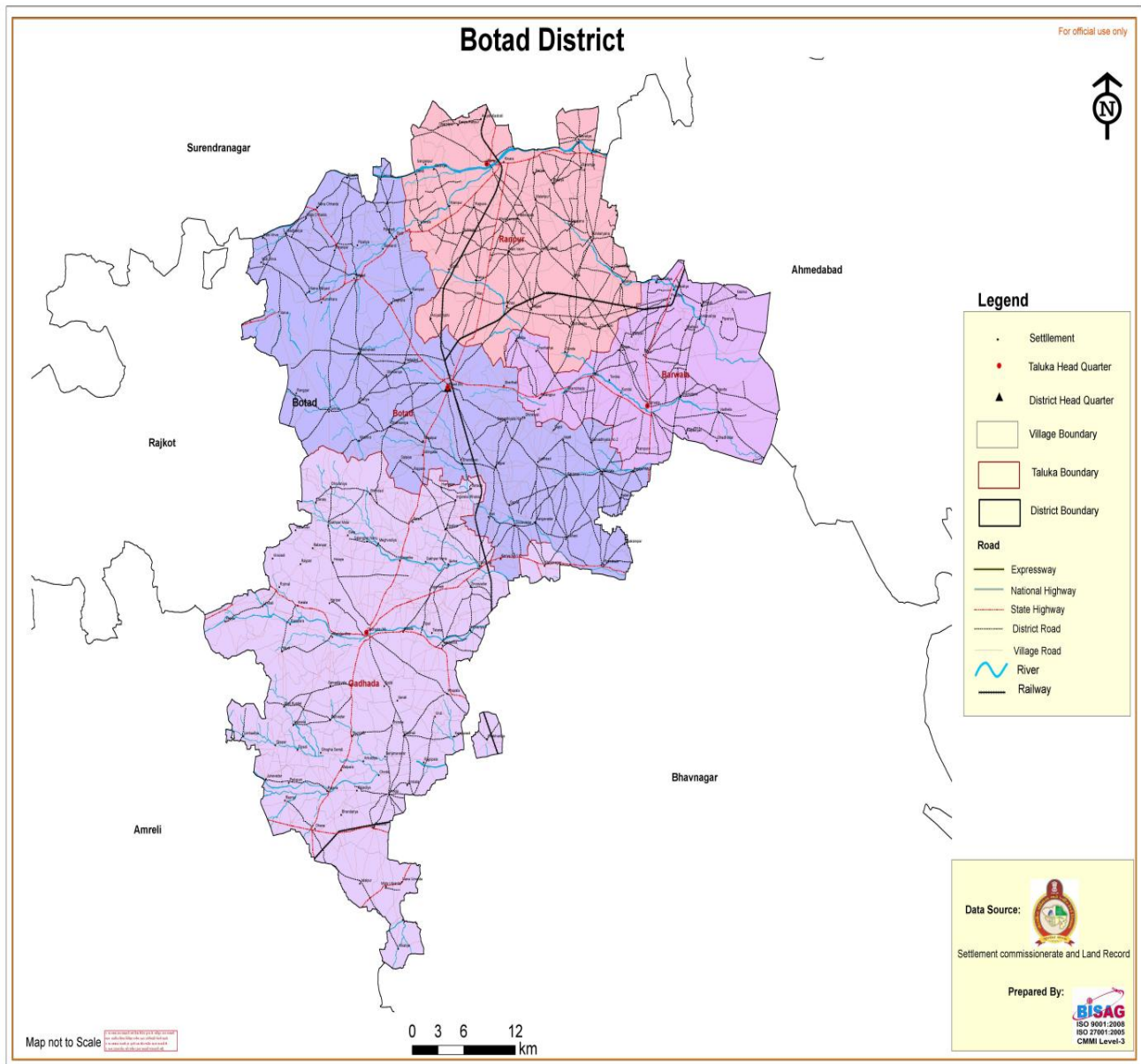
Disclaimer: This map was collated based on the data/information compiled by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. UNDP has not verified the accuracy of information of the Map. Source: BMTPC, India



Multi Hazard Map







Places with a possibility of lightning in Botad district

