



District Disaster Management Plan 2026.Vol-2 District Dahod



District Emergency Operation Center Office of Collector and District Magistrate District – Dahod





Introduction

Mankind has always learned something while dealing with the natural and man-made calamities that frequently occur in Gujarat in a practical manner. The Government has created a Disaster Management Authority as well as a Management Act to create a statutory framework and give a new direction to the country on disaster management.

Timely and systematic planning is essential to reduce the impact of disaster. In the Dahod district, the Disaster Risk Management Program has been implemented in collaboration with the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority. Planning of Various programs, first aid, search and rescue, building construction methods, warning and communication training as well as people's capacity building, public awareness are being continuously conducted by the Disaster Management Cell in the district.

The Emergency Operation Center at Dahod as well as the ultra-modern vehicles/equipment provided by the State Government can be used for quick response in times of disaster. The District Disaster Management Plan outlines the SOPs to be followed during a disaster. In this scheme, it has been mentioned what kind of work to be done by various officials working at the district level during the disaster and in the dire situation after the disaster. An Incident response system has also been included in this scheme. Which will help and guide the responders, as a result the damage caused by the disaster can be reduced or avoided to an extent.

Mock drill, i.e. artificial exercise will be conducted in a year to verify the presented District Disaster Management Plan and to make the plan more effective. Also, the Plan will be updated from time to time. This compilation manual will be useful to all stakeholders and your support and suggestions are welcome to provide more efficient services.


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➤ **Background.**

The National Disaster Management Act, 2005 (NDM Act 2005) lay down institutional and coordination mechanisms for effective Disaster Management (DM) at the national, state, district, and local levels. The Government of Gujarat has also enacted the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003 (GSDM Act 2003) which preceded the NDM Act 2005 and created a multi-layered institutional system consisting of Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) headed by the Hon. Chief Ministers and suitable mechanisms at below levels i.e. at District, Municipal Corporation, Taluka, City/Town and village level. The institutional arrangements have been set up consistently with the paradigm shift from the relief-centric approach of the past to a proactive, holistic, and integrated approach for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by way of strengthening disaster, prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

➤ **The NDM Act 2005 defines disaster as.**

“Disaster means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area.”

The losses and impacts that characterize disasters usually have much to do with the exposure, vulnerability and coping capacity of people and places as they do with the severity of the hazard event. Therefore, there is no such thing as a natural disaster, but disasters often follow natural hazards.

➤ **Need for the Plan**

As per Section 15 (3) of The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003, “The Authority shall prepare, or cause to be prepared and maintain a master plan for the State”. Section 23 (1) of The Disaster Management Act, 2005 also reads “There shall be a plan for disaster management for every State to be called State Disaster Management Plan”. Apart from these statutory requirements, the hazard profile and disaster history of the state demands for a comprehensive state disaster management plan to be in place for coordinated and streamlined management of disaster in the state.

➤ **Disaster Risk Reduction Post-2015**

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

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

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

The Four priorities of action are: -

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

➤ **The seven global targets are: -**

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

➤ **Sustainable Developmental Goals**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in September 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The

17 SDGs are integrated-that is, they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go 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 or 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 Pré-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 loss and damage associated with the effects of climate change. The agreement identified areas of cooperation central to DRR and called for investments to address the underlying risk drivers associated with rising greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels and to inspire innovation and low-carbon growth. The State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) has tried to envisage coherence across the state’s Efforts for DRR, sustainable development, and the actions in response to climate change.

➤ **Prime Minister’s 10 Point Agenda towards Disaster Risk Reduction**

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

1. All development sectors to imbibe principles of Disaster Risk Management
2. Work towards risk coverage for all starting from poor households to small and medium enterprises to multi-national corporations to national states.
3. Encourage greater involvement and leadership of women in disaster risk management
4. Invest in risk mapping globally related to hazards such as earthquakes based on widely accepted standards and parameters.
5. Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts
6. Develop a network of universities to work on disaster issues.
7. Utilize the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies.
8. Build on local capacity and initiative. Response agencies need to interact with the communities and make them familiar with the essential drill of disaster response.
9. Ensuring that disaster learning is well documented.
10. Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters.

➤ **Vision**

Making disaster resilient Gujarat by enhancing the capacity of all stakeholders to respond to disasters in a planned way to minimize loss of lives, livelihoods and economic loss in different forms including critical infrastructure, basic services including health and educational facilities along with social, cultural & environmental loss.

➤ **Objectives of the Plan**

1. To assess various hazards, vulnerability, capacity and risk associated with the state.
2. To lay down various measures and guidelines for prevention and mitigation.
3. To lay down preparedness measures for all stakeholders.
4. To build the capacity of all stakeholders in the state to cope with the disasters and promote community-based disaster management.
5. To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with various phases of disaster management.
6. To ensure co-ordination and promote productive partnership with all other agencies related to disaster management.
7. To mainstream disaster management concerns into the developmental planning process.
8. Ensuring DRM is socially inclusive, gender sensitive and empowering.
9. Strengthen efforts to mainstream DRR into water management and reduce the likely impacts of water-related hazards.
10. To develop efficient, streamlined and rapid disaster response and relief mechanism in the state.
11. Prevent disasters and achieve substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, health, and assets (economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental).
12. Invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience through structural, non-structural, and financial measures, as well as comprehensive capacity development.
13. To commence recovery programme as an opportunity to build back better in case of a future disaster by incorporating community in the programme.
14. 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.
15. Strengthen disaster risk modeling, assessment, mapping, monitoring, and multi-hazard early warning systems.
16. Effective use of science, technology, and traditional knowledge in all aspects of DRM.

➤ **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 areas 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 GSDMA Act 2003 enjoins state governments to make provisions for the implementation of the disaster management plans. The Section 15 of GSDMA 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 programs set out in its disaster management plan. The Act also states that every Department of the Government must prepare a departmental Disaster Management Plan in accordance with the SDMP.

➤ **Purpose of the Plan**

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

➤ **Key Objectives**

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

- Assess all risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters in the district
- Promoting prevention and preparedness by ensuring that Disaster Management (DM) receives the highest priority at all levels in the district.
- Prevention and minimization of loss of human lives and property by gearing up preparedness, prevention & mitigation of disasters
- To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively
- Assisting the line departments, Block administration, urban bodies and community in developing coping skills for disaster management & ensuring that community is the most important stakeholder in the DM process.
- To strengthen the capacities of the community and establish and maintain effective systems for responding to disaster

- Developing convergence of action in addressing, preventing and mitigating disasters and to equip with maximum possible relief measures and to resort to pre-disaster, during and post- disaster steps.
- To establish and maintain a proactive programme of risk reduction, this programme being implemented through existing sectoral and inter-sectoral development programmes and
- Mainstreaming DM concerns the developmental planning process.
- Encouraging mitigation measures based on state-of-the-art technology and environmental sustainability.
- To address gender issues in disaster management with special thrust on empowerment of women towards long term disaster mitigation
- Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and failure-safe communications and Information Technology support.
- Encourage training and create awareness, rehearsals, dissemination of knowledge, and information on DM among all the citizens living in the district.
- Ensuring relief/assistance to the affected with care, without any discrimination of caste, creed, community or sex
- Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat.
- Undertaking recovery to bring back the community to a better and safer level than the pre- disaster stage
- To develop disaster management as a distinct management discipline and create a systematic and streamlined disaster management cadre

CHAPTER :1 INTRODUCTION

1. District Profile:

Dahod District is situated between 20°30' to 23°30' North Latitude and 73°45' to 74°30' East Longitude. Dahod District came into existence after the division of Panchmahal District on 2/10/1997. The district is surrounded by Mahisagar District and Banswara District of Rajasthan in the north, Panchmahal District in the west and Zabua District of Madhya Pradesh in the east and southeast.

Dahod is a small city on the banks of the Dudhimati River in Dahod District in the State of Gujarat, India. It is said that it has taken its name from saint Dadhichi, who had an Ashram on the bank of Dadhumati river. The city serves as District Headquarters for the Dahod District. It is 214 kilometers from Ahmedabad and 159 kilometers from Vadodara. It is also known as Dohad (meaning “two boundaries”, as the borders of the states of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are nearby).

Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb was born in the fort of Dahod in 1618, during the reign of Jahangir. Tatya Tope, the freedom fighter, is known to have absconded in Dahod. He is believed to have lived his last days in this region. It was previously within the boundaries of Panchmahal District.

Sr. no	Details	Statistical information
1	Geographical location of the district	Geographical coordinates of 20°30' to 23°30' North Latitude and 73°15' to 74°30' East Longitude.
2	Total area	sq km 3642
3	Area under tillage	hectares 224919
4	Climate	Hot
5	land	sloping, hilly, mild, stony
6	Rivers	Dudhamati, Panam, Machhan, Hadaf, Kani, Khannadi
7	Crop	Corn, Channa, Cotton, Tuvar, Paddy
8	Total village	697
9	Total Gram Panchayats	633
10	Municipality	1. Dahod -09 ward 2. Devgad Baria -06 Ward 3. Jhalod - 07 Ward
11	Prant/	1. Dahod 2. Devgad Baria 3. Jhalod, 4. Limkheda

12	Taluka	1. Dahod 2. Jhalod 3. Limkheda 4. Fatepura 5. Dhanpur 6. Devgadhbaria 7. Garbada 8. Sanjeli 9. Singvad 10. Guru Govind Limdi 11. Sukhasar			
13	Population (year-2011)	Sr. no	Taluk	Number of villages	Population Year According to 2011
		.1	Dahod	87	480845
		.2	Jhalod	41	142413
		.3	Limkheda	81	191527
		.4	Devgadh Baria	87	249335
		.5	Garbada	34	198879
		.6	Dhanpur	90	180369
		.7	Fatepura	50	122918
		8	Singvad	71	114742
		9	Sanjeli	56	107507
		10	Guru Govind Limdi	54	223353
		11	Sukhasar	46	115198
		Total		697	2127086
		14	Health Facilities (Rural Area)		
Civil Hospital .1			01		
Community Health Centre .2			21		
Primary Health Centre .3			97		
15	Livestock (as per year 2019 - 2020)				
	Cow .1		6,56,223		

	Buffalo .2	5,24,521
	Sheep–Goats .3	8,35,594
	Other livestock .5	93
16	Primary school	1645
17	Secondary school	252
18	[PDS] PDDGB	628
19	Railway	Total length of railway – 78 km
20	Rain gauges	In each taluka, under the direct control of Mamlatdar

2. What is Disaster?

Disaster management is a process or strategy that is implemented when any type of catastrophic event takes place. Sometimes referred to as disaster recovery management, the process may be initiated when anything threatens to disrupt normal operations or puts the lives of human beings at risk. Governments on all levels as well as many businesses create some sort of disaster plan that make it possible to overcome the catastrophe and return to normal function as quickly as possible. A disaster is an event triggered by natural manmade causes that lead to sudden disruption of normalcy causing widespread damage to life and property. The High-Power Committee of Government of India has identified 30 major and minor disasters, which frequently occurs in our country. It is now a recognized fact that natural disasters are primarily due to imbalance in nature but losses due to them on account of human feelings. Human suffering and misery from many natural disasters can be minimized by taking timely action, preventing mechanisms and undertaking capital works of long and medium term.

2.1 Concept of Disaster Management

Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated process of:

- Planning and implementing measures to mitigate or reduce the risk of disasters
- Mitigating the severity or consequence of disaster
- Preparedness for emergencies and disasters
- Assessing the effects of disasters
- Providing emergency relief and rescue and post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction, and
- Building capacities to these ends.

The concepts of all hazard management and empowerment provide the foundation for disaster management plans and efforts. All hazards management involves considering, planning for, and taking actions to avoid or mitigate, all possible hazards, which may affect the district.

Empowerment means that each citizen is enabled, through education, training and support, to be able to address all hazards and disasters, which may threaten their lives or livelihoods. Empowerment does not transfer full responsibility for dealing with disasters to the individual,

but strives to ensure everyone has
The means and support needed to avoid or limit the impact of disaster.

The district and subsidiary plans seek to limit vulnerability and reinforce the resilience of communities in the face of hazards and disasters. Addressing vulnerability generally takes place before a disaster through actions to reduce the opportunities for disasters to occur. Reinforcing resilience occurs through actions to reduce the scale or potential impact of a disaster and building capacities and systems that facilitate (shorten and make less costly) the recovery process.

2.2 Levels of Disaster (The L Concept)

The L concept has been developed to define the different levels of disaster to facilitate assistance to the State and the Centre.

It has four levels which are as follows.

- **L0 level:** Denotes normal times, which will be utilized for close monitoring, documentation and preparatory activities. Training of Search and Rescue teams, rehearsals, evaluation and inventory Updation for response activities will be carried out during this period.
- **L1 level:** Denotes when the disasters which can be managed at the district level where the State and the Centre need to be on guard in case assistance is required for disaster relief operations.
- **L2 level:** Disaster situations that require assistance and active participation of State resources for management of the disaster.
- **L3 level: Disaster** situation arises in case of large-scale disasters that have a noticeable impact on several districts of states and when the State and District authorities have been overwhelmed with the disaster and require assistance from the Centre for rescue and relief operations.

2.3 Approach to Disaster Management-

The Government of Gujarat takes an inclusive approach to disaster management. Disaster impact decrease is divided into two broad areas:

- Warning, Relief and recovery, focusing on plans and actions necessary to reduce the impact of quick-onset disasters or speed the response of slow- onset disasters, and, Mitigation, Preparedness and Prevention, focusing on plans and actions to avoid or eliminate the causes or impacts of hazards or threatened disasters. The overall approach to disaster management is based on six elements.
- Precise risk and Vulnerability assessment
- Planning and efficient allocation of resources,
- Capacity building and training
- Provision of ample resources

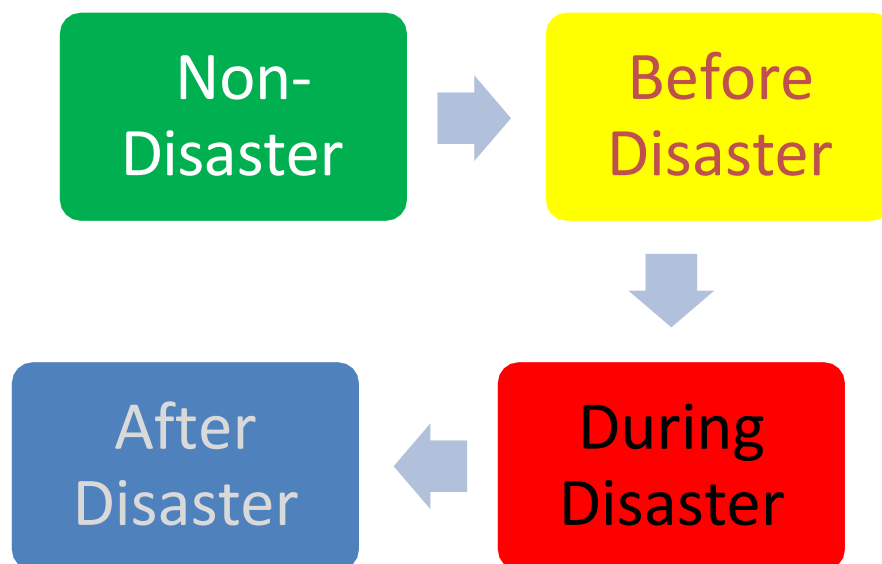
- The assignment of disaster management roles and responsibilities which correspond to normal roles and responsibilities (if possible) and,
- Use of diverse legal and operational mechanisms to accomplish disaster management objectives.

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

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

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

2.4 Four stages of the Disaster Cycle.



Four stages of the Disaster Cycle.

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

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

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

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

2.5 Warning, Relief and Recovery

Necessary actions are intended to eliminate the loss of life and property and hardship due to disasters. Plans and SOPs at District level should provide as seamless as possible provision of warning, relief and recovery assistance to avoid or reduce losses and hardship. The focal point for early warning, relief and recovery is the District Collector, who directs and coordinates these efforts within the district. The Collector is also answerable for coordinating warning, relief and recovery with similar activities in neighboring districts and with the GSDMA and Revenue Department. The Collector is further responsible for developing long-term relief, recovery and rehabilitation plans during a disaster. These plans will include steps to reduce disaster impact in the future and be coordinated with the GSDMA in terms of policy and implementation.

2.6 Mitigation, Preparedness and Prevention

Mitigation, preparedness and prevention actions are to be taken before a disaster to reduce the probability of a disaster (risk reduction) or the level of damage (vulnerability reduction) expected from a possible disaster. Vulnerability reduction is given priority over risk reduction. The district can avail itself of four mechanisms (singularly or together) to reduce risk and vulnerability.

- Long term planning for mitigation, preparedness and prevention investments in the district,
- Enforcement of regulations, particularly building and safety codes and land use plans,
- Review and evaluation of development plans and activities to identify ways to reduce risks and vulnerability, and,
- Capacity building includes 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 affect mitigation, preparedness and prevention using the mechanism noted above. Based on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the district will focus on the following areas for mitigation, preparedness and prevention.

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

2.7 Finance

The finance arrangement as per the fund granted by GSDMA / State nodal agencies to the district. The District Collector has authorities to distribute / impart the fund to the counter partners of Disaster management in the district as per required activities, according to the instructions of Government of Gujarat.

2.8 Aims and Objectives-

In the absence of a defined plan response to a disaster would be arbitrary leading to over emphasis on some actions or other actions, which would be critical. Moreover, due to absence of a defined response structure and responsibilities allocations there would be mismanagement of resources and overlaps of actions among various agencies, which may exacerbate the situation there by compounding the disaster effect. The objectives of the disaster management plan for the Dahod District should be listed covering the subject of responsibility of the district administration.

- To ascertain the status of existing resources and facilities available with the various agencies involved in the management of disaster in the district.
- Assess their adequacies and short falls if any in providing a multi- disaster response.
- Suggest institutional strengthening, technology support, upgradation of information system and data management for improving the quality of administrative responses to disaster at the district level and finally
- To evolve DDMP as an effective managerial tool.
- Defines the risks and Vulnerabilities of the citizens of the district to different disasters and identifies the private and public sector parties with prime and supporting responsibilities to reduce or negate these vulnerabilities.
- Defines actions to be taken by these parties to avoid or mitigate the impact of possible disasters in the district.
- To prevent loss of human lives and property and effective medical response
- Subsidiary plans detail the roles and responsibilities of most important and at the bottom of parties (Stake holders) in responding to definite disasters. These plans are developed
- At the Taluka level
- For location specific major industrial sites located in the district and,
- Through Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) detailing how specific disaster response actions will be accomplished.

- Developing and maintaining SOPs are the responsibility of parties with the designated prime of supporting tasks assigned by this plan.

3. Evolution of the Plan

Act No. 20 of 2003, THE GUJARAT STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2003 clearly stated to mandatory provision of the DM plan as per the following clause & sections

Clause 15 of Chapter VI

1. The authority shall develop or cause to be developed guidelines for the preparation of disaster management's plans and strategies and keep them update and shall assist such departments of Government, local authorities and people, as may be specified by the authority in preparation of plans and strategies and coordinate them
2. The plan preparing authority while preparing the plan under subsection
 - 1) shall make suitable provisions in the plan after considering the following namely:
 - a) The types of disaster that may occur and their possible effects.
 - b) Communities and property are at risk.
 - c) Provision for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies.
 - d) Inability to deal with disasters and promote capacity building.
 - e) The integration of strategies for prevention of disaster and mitigation of its effects with development plans, programme and such other activities in the State.
 - f) Provision for assessment of nature and magnitude of the effects of a disaster.
 - g) Contingency plans including plans for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the event of a disaster, providing for-
 - i) Allocation of responsibilities to the various stakeholders and coordination in carrying out their responsibilities.
 - ii) Procurement of essential goods and providing essential services.
 - iii) Establishment of strategic communication links.
 - iv) Dissemination of information; and
 - v) Other matters may be provided for in the regulations.
 - h) Any other matter required by the Authority.
3. The Authority shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and maintained a master plan for the State/District

3.1 How to use the plan

The present plan is not intended to provide comprehensive explanations and background information about a disaster or serve as a training manual on how to respond to a disaster or conduct a disaster related task. The approach taken is that plans and SOPs should be limited to the minimum information needed to respond to a specific disaster or undertake a disaster related task. Steps to address disaster specific requirements can be covered in procedures related to actions. This approach does require that task forces develop disaster specific procedures where appropriate. In other words, this plan is intended for use by people who are technically competent in the tasks or responsibilities

set out in each plan. The SOPs are intended to be used by people who are unfamiliar with disaster management topics but are intended to be task specific and not as replacements for full plans.

3.2 Authority for the plan-

The requirement for district and subsidiary plans is set by the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) under the authority of the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act of 2003. The Act authorizes the collector to secure cooperation and assistance from other parties in efforts to avoid or reduce the impact of disasters. The Collector (Specifically) and Government authorities (generally) are responsible for managing hazards and disasters which affect a district, with support from GSDMA, the relief commissioner and other public and private parties as may be needed. The roles, responsibilities and obligations of the Collector and other parties are set out in detail in the Act and are considered as part of this plan.

4. Stakeholders and their Responsibilities

At the district level, the District Collector is responsible for responding to any disaster situation in consultation with other line departments at district HQ are responsible to deal with all phases of disaster management within district. Technical institutions, NGOs, Local authority, private sector, Community groups, volunteer agencies and citizens. According to Disaster Management Act-2003 Stakeholders and their responsibilities are:

A. District Collector:

During the period, an area is an affected area the Collector may issue directions to the officers of the departments of the Government and the local authority in the affected area, to provide emergency relief in accordance with the disaster management plans.

The District Collector may

1. Decide for release and use of available resources
2. Control and restrict traffic to, from and within the area affected by a disaster.
3. Control and restrict the entry into, movement within and departure from any disaster area or part of it
4. Remove debris
5. Conduct search and rescue operations
6. make arrangements for the disposal of the unclaimed dead body, by appropriate means
7. Provide alternative shelter
8. Provide food, medicines and other essentials
9. Require experts and consultants in matters relevant to the disaster to provide relief under his direction and supervision

10. To take possession and make use of any property, vehicles, equipment, buildings and means of communication on such terms and conditions as may be prescribe
11. Procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities as and when required
12. Construct temporary bridges or other structures
13. Demolish unsafe structures which may endanger the public
14. Coordinate with non-governmental organizations and ensure that such entities carry out their activities in an equitable manner
15. Disseminate information to the public to deal with the disaster
16. Direct and compel evacuation, of all or part of the population from any affected area for the purpose of preservation of life and for such evacuation, and for such evacuation use such force as may be necessary
17. authorize any person, to make any entry into any place, to open or cause to be opened, any door, gate or other barrier, if he considers such an action is necessary for preservation of life and property, if the owner or occupier is absent, or being present, refuses to open such door, gate or barrier

The Collector may exercise the powers contained in subsection (2) to the extent only that this is necessary for the purpose of

- A. Assisting and protecting the community
- B. Providing relief to the community
- C. Preventing or combating disruption
- D. Dealing with the destructive and other effects of the disaster

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

2.2 The Collector

- Facilitate and coordinate with local Government bodies to ensure that pre and post - disaster management activities in the district are carried out.
- Assist community training, awareness programmers and the installation of emergency facilities with the support of local administration, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.
- Take appropriate actions to smoothen the response and relief activities to minimize the effect of disaster.
- Recommend CoR and State Government for declaration of disaster.

B. Local Authority

- Provide assistance to GSDMA, COR and Collector in disaster management activities.
- Ensure training of its officers and employees and maintenance of resources to be readily available for use in the event of a disaster.
- Ensure that all construction projects under it conform to the standards and specifications lay down.

- Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district. Carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area within its jurisdiction.

C. Private Sector

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

D. Community Groups and Voluntary Agencies

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

E. Citizen

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

5. Approval of the plan-

The District Collector has authority to give approval to DM plan when there are any significant changes in that then it will have to be incorporated by the District Collector / District Emergency Operation Centre. The DM Act authorizes the District Collector to secure cooperation and assistance from other parties in efforts to avoid or reduce the impact of disasters. The Collector (Specifically) and Government authorities (generally) are responsible for managing hazards and disasters which affect a district, with support from GSDMA, the relief commissioner and other public and private parties as may be needed. The roles, responsibilities and obligations of the Collector and other parties are set out in detail in the Act and are considered as part of this plan.

HAZARD, VULNERABILITY, CAPACITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk & Capacity analysis (HVRC) is the most important part of the plan as the entire planning process will be based on its outcome. Any error in identifying the frequency, magnitude and projected impact leads to incorrect identification of major hazard and hence an imperfect plan. The necessary outcomes of the HVRC analysis will be the type of hazards that the district is prone to, history of hazards, impact analysis of the worst case, the area, people and infrastructure that is prone to the risk of these hazards and their vulnerability of being damaged by such disasters due to their vulnerability characteristics. Vulnerability Assessment should deal with the natural, socio-economic vulnerability, housing vulnerability and the environmental vulnerability. After knowing the existing hazards and potential vulnerabilities, the risk analysis will be carried out. HVRC analysis will also include resource inventory/capacity analysis, preparedness analysis in terms of network of communication systems, public distribution systems, storage facilities, transportation facilities, medical facilities, fire stations, cyclone shelters with their capacity, presence of NGOs and other volunteers etc. to enable quick response

"Risk is a technical concept, which is used by engineering and management specialists to arrive at an estimation of losses in the event of disaster and the expected probability of its occurrence."

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazards} \times \text{Vulnerability}$$

1. Hazard Assessment

Dahod district, located on the eastern border of Gujarat state, is adjacent to the borders of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan states. There are a total of 9 talukas in Dahod district. In which Dahod, Garbada, Devgadhbaria, Dhanpur, Limkheda, Jhalod, Fatepura, Sanjeli and Singvad talukas are located. According to the physical condition of the Talukas of Dahod district, the land in the district is hilly and rocky. Due to continuous low rainfall during the monsoon season, the probability of flooding is very low. Dahod district is in earthquake seismic zone 2. Therefore, the probability of earthquakes is also negligible. But due to urbanization, fires, accidents and other incidents have been increasing in the last few years. Since most of the area of Dahod district is rocky and sloping, sufficient water cannot be stored, due to which water shortage occurs in summer.

2. Major applicable hazards

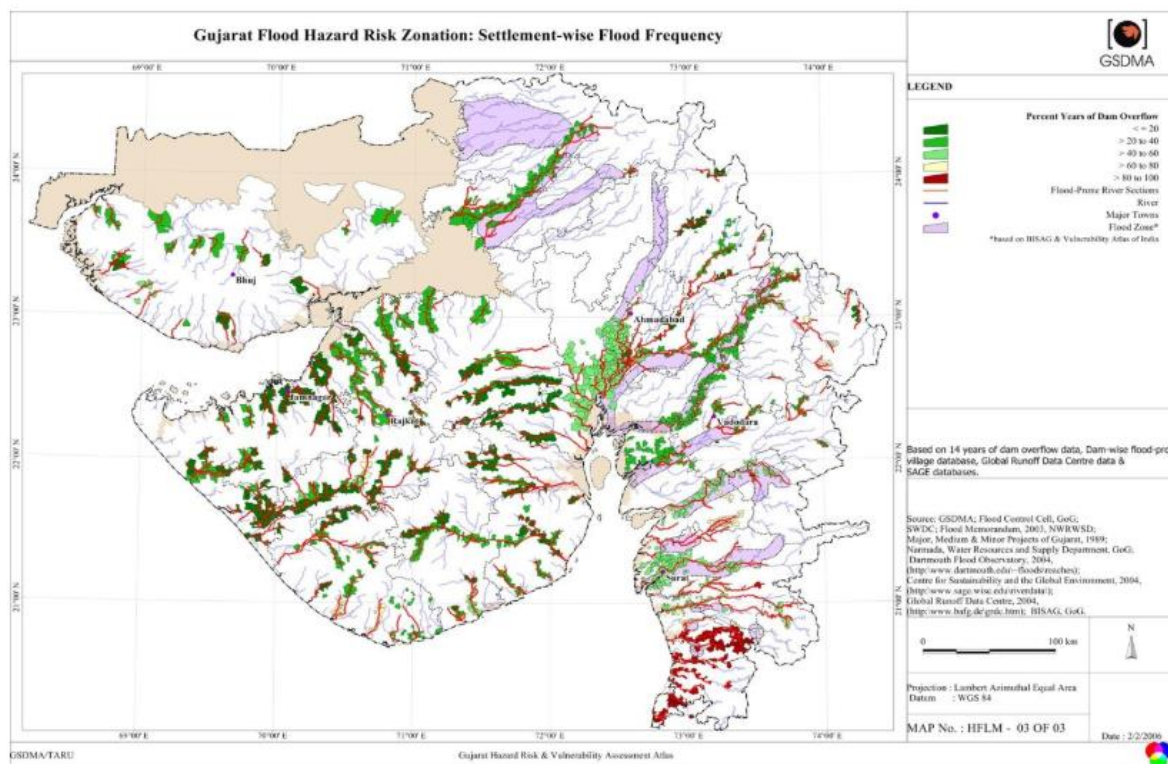
2.1 Flood

There is a possibility of flooding in various natural disasters in Dahod district, some areas of Dahod are prone to flooding, the main reason behind which is excessive rainfall. Dahod district includes the following 9 talukas. According to the physical condition of the taluka in Dahod district, the land of the district is hilly and rocky. There are small, big rivers and small, big dams in the district. It mainly includes Kabutari River, Dudhimati River, Machhan River, Panam River, Khan River, Hadaf River, ved River. As per the warning messages due to more than normal rainfall, the Mamlatdars and Taluka Development Officers from district level to taluka level are urged to take precautionary measures to inform the people of the dam and river area in the district in advance and move to a safe place. There are small and big dams in Dahod district which include Kali-2, Machannala Yojana, Pantadunagri Yojana, Muvaliya Irrigation Pond, Wankleshwar Bhe. Irrigation Yojana, Adalwada Irrigation Yojana, Umaria Irrigation Yojana, Kataribu Irrigation Yojana etc.

2.1.1 List of flood prone villages

Serial Number	Taluka	River / Lake	List of Flood-Affected Villages
1	Dahod	Muwaliya Reservoir	Dahod Kasba
2	Jhalod	Chabli River	PipLet, Pethapur, Khakhriya, Vagala, Blendiya, Chakliya, Ghodiya, Timachi, Rampur, Raipura, Melaniya, Therka, Munkhosla, Chitrodia, Dhavadiya, Mandlikhuta, Kharshna, Mahudi
3	Garbada	Khan River- PataDungari Irrigation Scheme Tunki Vaju	Sahda, Garbada, Gungardi, Nalvai, Gangardi, TunkiVaju, TunkiAnup, Nandava
4	Devgad Bariya	Bed River, Wankaleshwar Bh. Irrigation Scheme, Moti Khajuri	Keliya, Degawada, Zhabia, Vandhar
5	Dhanpur	Naleshwar Nala, Adal Wada Irrigation Scheme, Modhwa	Bogdwada, Adalwada, Khokhra, Modhwa, Rampur, Ved
6	Limkheda	Hadf River	Patwan, Agara (U), Kundantha,

		Umariya Irrigation Scheme, Patwan	Khakhariya, Andhari, Kundli, Timba, Vislanga	
7	Singwad	Kabutri River Kabutri Irrigation Scheme, Chundadi	Singwad	Valagota, Chundadi
			Morwa (H)	Vandeli, Kuwajhar, Chanpur
8	Sanjeli	Chibota	Pratapura, Charmariya, Nanaki, Jeetpura, Dhadhesiya	
9	Fatehpura	Khariya	Dhadheli Moti, Dhadheli, Borida, Ghani Khunt	
10	Guru Govind Limdi	Machhan River, Nansalai Kharva River		
11	Sukhasar	Khari River	Sukhsar, Asapur, Varuna	
			62 villages with flood Potential	

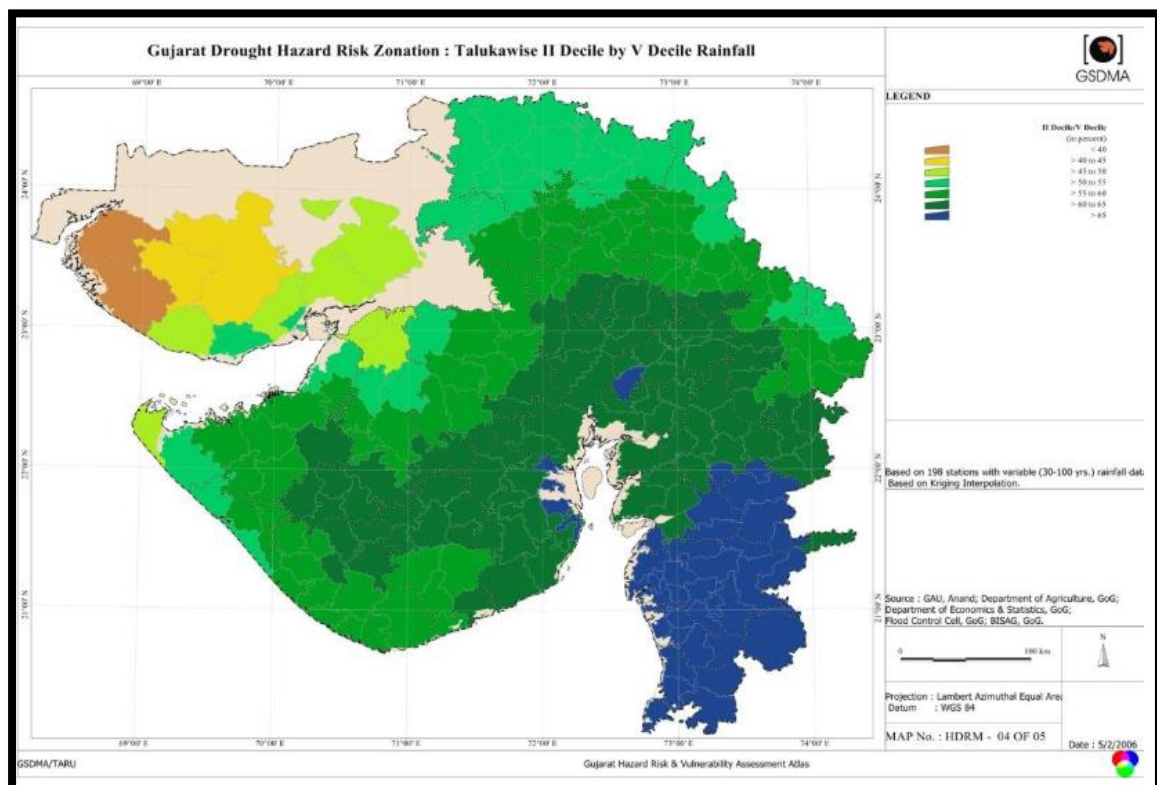


2.2 Earthquake

An earthquake prediction is not possible so its intensity and damage cannot be estimated, and more care/vigilance is required in this regard. Dahod district is in earthquake zone- .2So, earthquakes are also a moderate possibility. Paved and multi-storied buildings exist in urban areas in the district from an earthquake point of view. In rural areas, mud and wooden houses are mostly built. Thus, urban areas are likely to be affected more than rural areas in terms of earthquakes. The effects of damage can be minimized if communities build in a planned manner before, during, and after an earthquake.

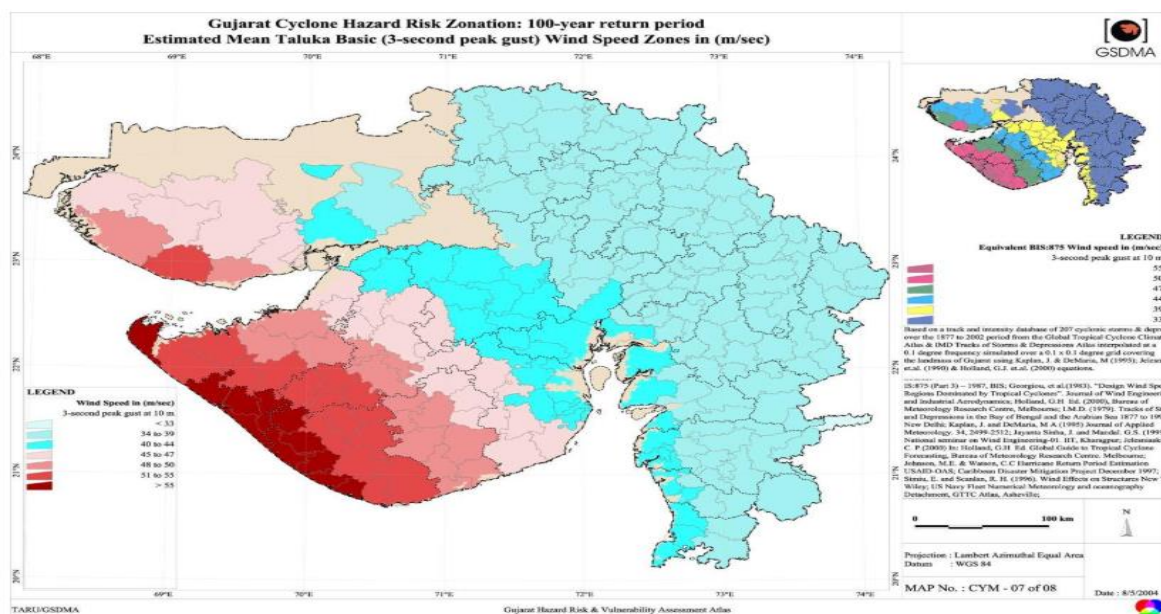
2.3 Drought

Since most of the area of Dahod district is stone and sloping paddy, the water cannot be stored in sufficient quantity, so the effect of drought is seen. When drought conditions occur due to lack of rainfall, hay depots are started at the taluka level and other departments must carry out the necessary operations.



2.4 Thunderstorm

Since Dahod district is not located on the seacoast, there is no possibility of heavy storms. But there is a possibility of increasing light winds. And if such advice is received from the Meteorological Department, the people will be shifted to the designated place of shelter with the help of the administration. However, no such incident has happened so far.



2.5 Hailstorm

Hail in the form of precipitation which consists of balls or irregular lumps of ice. The incident of Hailstorm occurred because of global warming in the last few years. It can damage crops, up largely depending upon intensity

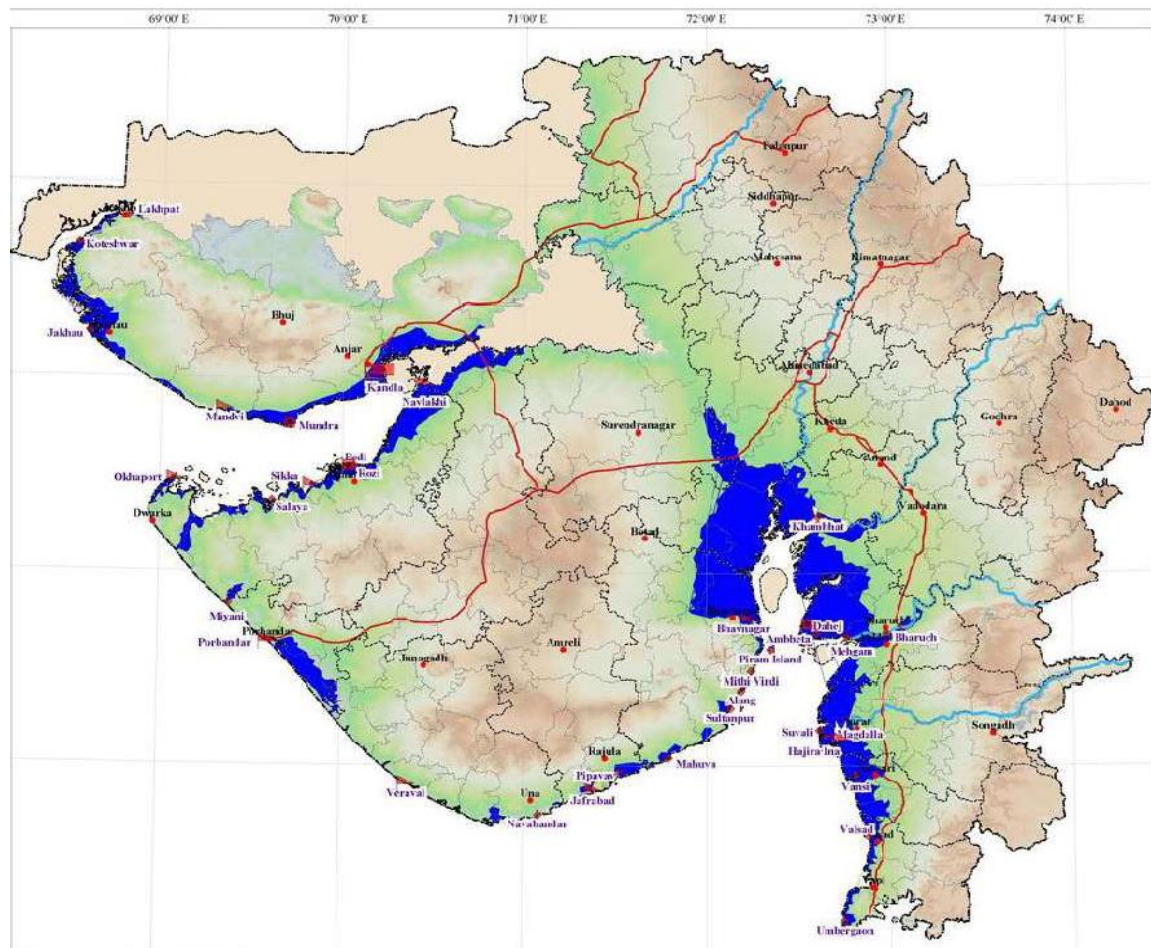
2.6 Road accidents/Fire accidents

Road accidents are caused by several major factors. These include over speeding, reckless driving, and violation of traffic rules. In addition, factors such as driver fatigue, alcohol consumption, and failure to understand road signs can cause accidents. In some cases, accidents involve vehicles colliding with stationary objects or other vehicles. Also, small and big incidents like fires happen due to short circuits or other reasons.

2.7 Tsunami

The tsunami is an extraordinary natural phenomenon. Tsunamis are often called “tidal waves”. But tsunamis have nothing to do with global mass tides. In reality, a “tsunami” is a series of waves traveling across the open ocean at an average speed of 450 (and 600) miles per hour. Tsunamis are mostly generated by earthquakes under the ocean floor. An earthquake with a magnitude (intensity) greater than 6.5 is considered critical for generating a tsunami.

Gujarat Tsunami Hazard Risk Zonation : Indicative Inundation based on PMS at Highest High Tide level



Month /Year	Cause and Origin of Hazard	Affected Total Area	Affected No. of Villages	Affected Total Population	Milksat Affected
Since there is no coastline in Dahod district No tsunami event has occurred.					

2.8 Heatwave

What is heatwave and what causes it: -

Heat wave problems arise when the temperature is above normal for a long period of time. A heat wave is caused by the difference between the actual temperature of the location and the normal temperature of the location. According to a report of India Metrological Department, the minimum temperature of a plain area is 40°C. And 30°C of mountainous region. It is called heat wave.

If the temperature rise is 6.4°C. more than and the actual temperature is 4°C. If reached, it is called a severe heat wave. The temperature in the coastal zone is 4°C. Increases or the temperature rises to 37°C. It can be said that the heat wave has started as soon as it is reached.

A heat wave can generally be seen as an atmospheric phenomenon. But environmental factors also play an important role in this. high. Atmospheric air systems bring air from the upper layers of the atmosphere down. This causes the temperature to rise due to the compression of the air. And the air cannot escape. And that's why heatwaves stay in that area for as long as days.

A positive correlation can be seen between global warming and heat waves. But no direct relationship between these two has been proved until. According to Global Warming Science, as the Earth continues to warm, future heat waves are becoming more likely. Heat wave is a common thing in summer season in India. Many parts of the country face a heat wave during the initial months of the monsoon season (June).

Dos and Don'ts for Heat waves

Heat waves cause mental stress. And there is also a possibility of death. During a heat wave the following measures will help to minimize its effects.

What to do. :...

- Constantly listening to the radio, watching TV and reading newspapers to check the weather forecast during a heatwave.
- Drink water every now and then even if you are not thirsty.
- Wear light colored loose and light cotton clothes, use glasses, umbrella, hat, boots and shoes if you have to go outside.
- Carry drinking water with you during travel.
- Use umbrella and hat when working in direct sunlight. And keep a wet cloth on the

head, neck and face.

- More consumption of homemade drinks like lassi, kanji, lemon water, buttermilk etc.
- Effects of heatwave include muscle spasms, body blisters, weaknesses, dizziness, headaches, nausea, profuse sweating, body stiffness. If you feel weak or sick, consult a doctor immediately.
- Keep poultry under shed/in shade. And keep drinking plenty of water.
- Use curtains and shutters to keep the house cool. And open the windows at night.
- Use fans and damp clothes at home. And wash frequently with cold water.
- Keep a cold-water supply near the work area.
- Care should be taken that workers do not work in direct heat of the sun.
- Creating a timetable for labor intensive workers to work

3. Coping Capacity

"Vulnerability gives the extent to which a community is affected by a disaster".

The idea of danger or threat points out the possibility of physical events capable of causing damage, like earthquakes, floods, industrial accidents etc. The vulnerability brings to light the structural susceptibility of society or social groups suffering harm, based on physical events constituting a "Threat". Vulnerability concerns the relationship between the social, economic and physical elements, on which the wellbeing of the society or the group in question depends. The analysis of vulnerability is specific and based on the type of danger or threat which is apprehended.

The table below summarizes the results of an analysis of impact of Hazard, risk and Vulnerability of disaster in Vadodara is as below. This analysis indicates that disaster planning at Vadodara district level should first focus on the functional response to the Flood, Industrial Accidents and Earthquakes which triggers to the other hazards like Dam Failure, Water logging, Fire, Failure of critical infrastructure and building collapse.

3.1 Risk and Vulnerability Analysis (Dahod District)

Sr. no	Hazard	probability rate	rate of effect	Level of sensitivity	Vulnerable Areas / Taluks
1	Drought	3	3	(Medium) 9	Entire district
2	Fire	1	1	(low) 1	Largely scattered urban areas (including rural areas)
3	Industrial accidents	1	1	(low) 1	Greatly
4	Earthquake	1	4	(lower) 4	Entire district
5	Heatwave	1	2	(lower) 2	Entire district
6	Railway/ Road accident	1	1	(low) 1	Godhra to Dahod Railway Line Main roads of the district

7	Flood	3	2	(lower) 6	Heavy rains or dam breaks Potential villages before filling the ponds.
8	Terrorism	1	1	(low) 1	
9	Collapse of important infrastructure	1	3	(lower) 3	-
10	Building collapse	1	2	(lower) 2	
11	Hailstorm	1	1	(low) 1	
12	The ground slipped	1	1	(low) 1	
13	Infectious disease	1	1	(low) 1	Largely scattered urban areas (including rural areas)
14	Animal disease	1	1	(low) 1	
15	Food poisoning	1	1	(low) 1	

Note :- Table 1 above is essential for understanding risk and susceptibility classification.1, 1.2, and 1.3 to study.

3.2 Resource inventory

Sr. no	Municipality	Name Of Tools /vehicle	Number of Tools/vehicles	Current condition of equipment	Responsible Officer Name/No
1	Dahod	Emergency light	1	Working	-Dipeshbhai Jain Fire Officer 7878740400
		Fire tender	Mini tender-1	Working	
			Water -2 tender	Working	
		Water Bowser	1	Working	
		Fire bullet	1	Working	
2	Jhalod	Emergency light	1	Working	Bachubhai Bhoi Fire Man 9727890895
		Fire tender	1-Mini tender	Working	

3	Devgadh-Baria		Water-1 tender	Working	Mayurbhai Chauhan Fire Officer 9979055856
		Water Bowser	1	Working	
		Fire bullet	1	Working	
		Emergency light	1	Working	
		Fire tender	1	Working	
		Water Bowser	1	Working	
		Fire bullet	0	-	
		boat	1	Working	

4. Risks Assessment

Capability analysis, risk and sensitivity classification

In which. Dahod district is facing such threats. Only the risk and potential impact (susceptibility) arise from such hazards. The impact of a small incident for a village is greater than the incidents that affect the entire state. The table below shows a summary of the hazard and disaster impact analysis results of Dahod district.

Determining the probability rate:

Considering the probability of hazards and the history of disasters, the probability of disasters is as follows.

Sr.no	Probability	Probability rate	Detail
1	A permanent possibility	5	An infrequent occurrence of approximately once a year
2	potential	4	An event that occurs approximately once in 2 years
3	Mild probability	3	An event that occurs approximately once every five years
4	Sometimes	2	An event that occurs approximately once in years 20
5	rarely	1	An infrequent occurrence of approximately once every 20 to 50 years

Determine the rate of effect:

The potential magnitude or impact of each hazard is assessed, and the rate of impact is determined based on past occurrences

Sr.no	Effect	Rate of effect	Detail
1	Destructive	5	Mass insecurity, potential for heavy casualties, need for large scale assistance to large sections of the population, urgent need for technical expertise, need for large scale equipment support.
2	Moderate effect	4	Fear of insecurity among all people, impact on vulnerable groups and vulnerable people, need to save people's lives in emergencies, requires immediate need for additional administrative planning and technical expertise.
3	Mild effect	3	Security threats to certain groups, need for certain types of intervention, threats to groups that cannot defend themselves.
4	Common	2	Local people and local groups can respond, temporary insecurity, local organizations can respond with technical assistance to the local community.
5	Negligible	1	Normal change in normal conditions Loss of life, normal injury and damage to property.

Determining the level of sensitivity.

The number obtained by multiplying the probability and impact scores in the above tables indicates the primary sensitivity. A score below 7 indicates low sensitivity, a score of 7 to 15 indicates moderate sensitivity and a score above 15 indicates extreme sensitivity.

Probability and rate of impact and yield		Probability and rate of impact and yield				
Sr.no	score	Negligible (1)	General (2)	Mild (3)	Moderate (4)	Destructive (5)
1	A permanent possibility (5)	lower (5)	medium (10)	Medium (15)	tall (20)	tall (25)
2	potential (4)	lower (4)	medium (8)	medium (12)	tall (16)	tall (20)
3	(3) Mild Probability	lower (3)	lower (6)	moderate (9)	medium (12)	Medium (15)

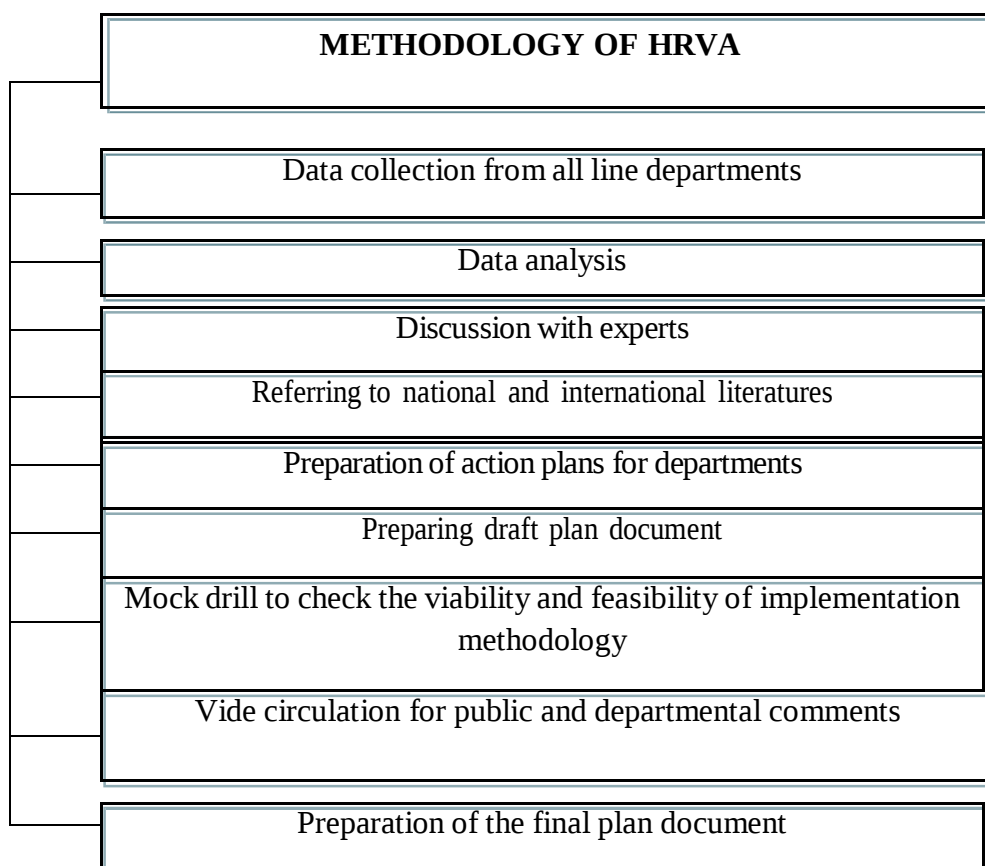
4	Sometimes (2)	lower (2)	lowe (4)r	lower (6)	medium (8)	medium (10)
5	R(1) arely	(1)lower	(2)lower	(3)lower	(4)lower	(5)lower

These three categories relate to disaster susceptibility. and provides guidance for disaster response and planning. Looking at the above table it can be understood that the higher the probability and effect, the higher the sensitivity and the lower the probability and effect, the lower the sensitivity.

People's ability to cope with disasters in traditional ways

Sr.no	Disaster	Forewarning	Advance preparation	Initial response
1	flood	Monitoring of water level by community	Evacuation to designated high ground and preparation of rescue teams	Search and rescue and first aid
2	Earthquake	No	Identification of a safe place	Search and rescue and first aid
3	Drought	Prediction of rainfall based on almanac, prediction based on direction and speed of wind and cloud in Jeth month	Fodder and grain storage, make rules for use of water from wells and ponds	To start cages, parabs and fodder depots
4	Storm	Getting information through Meteorological Department	Identifying and evacuating to a safe place	Search and rescue and first aid

Tool and methodology used for HRVA



List of hazards with probability (frequency and magnitude)

Probability of Occurrence of disaster												
Type of Hazard	Time period											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Earthquake												
Cyclone												
Flood												
Tsunami												
Fire												

CHAPTER 3: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DM

The plan incorporates multi-level institutional as well as response planning mechanism at district level.

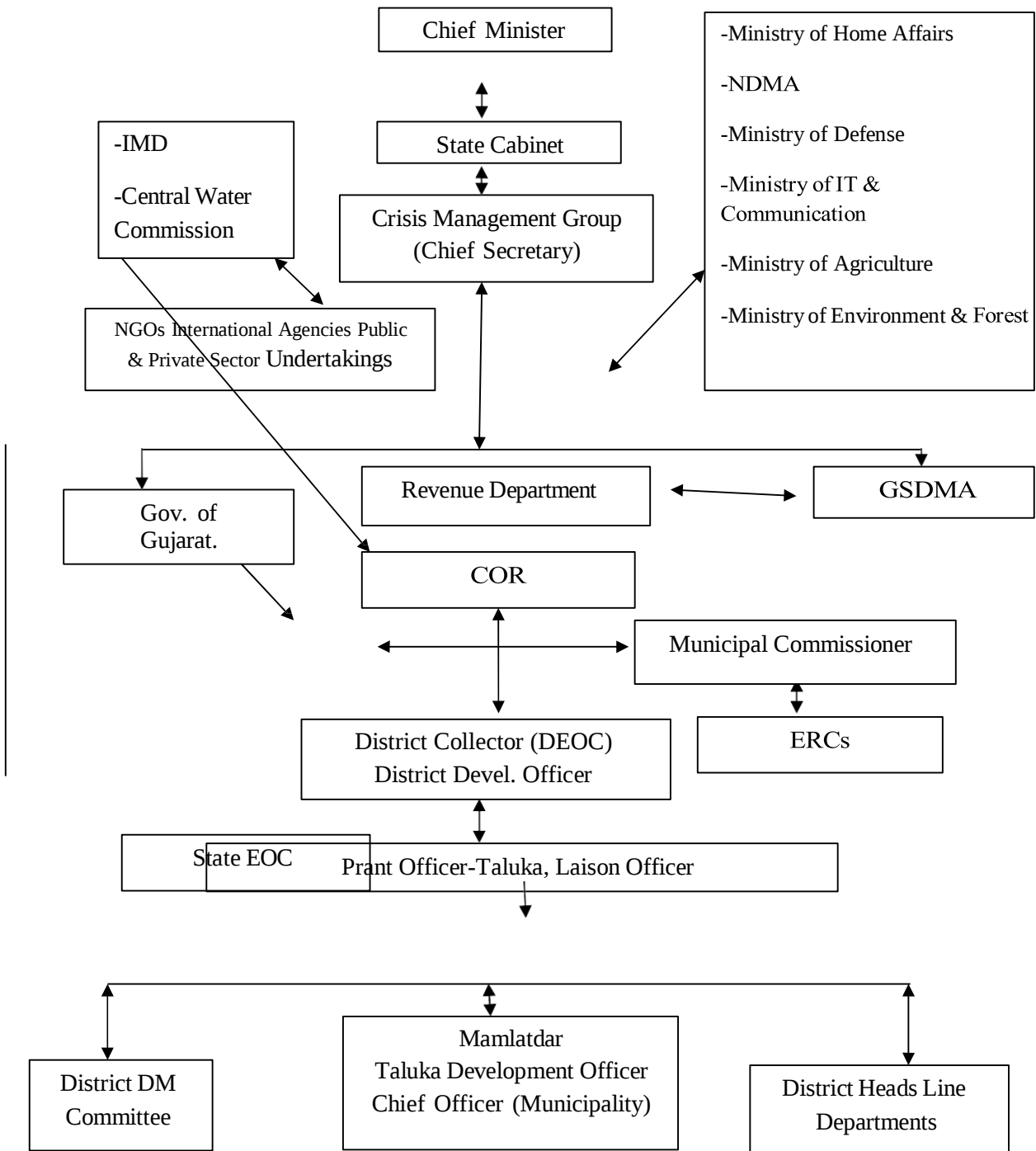
The DM structure in the State is as per the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act – 2003. The National Disaster Management Act – 2005 resembles the State Act with only a few provisions which are not a part of the State Act but are there in the Central Act. Those provisions include designating a Vice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

The Revenue Department of the State is the Nodal Department for controlling, monitoring and directing measures for organizing rescue, relief and rehabilitation. All other line departments concerned 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 an area to be disaster-affected area under GSDMA Act (Section 32 (2) (a)).

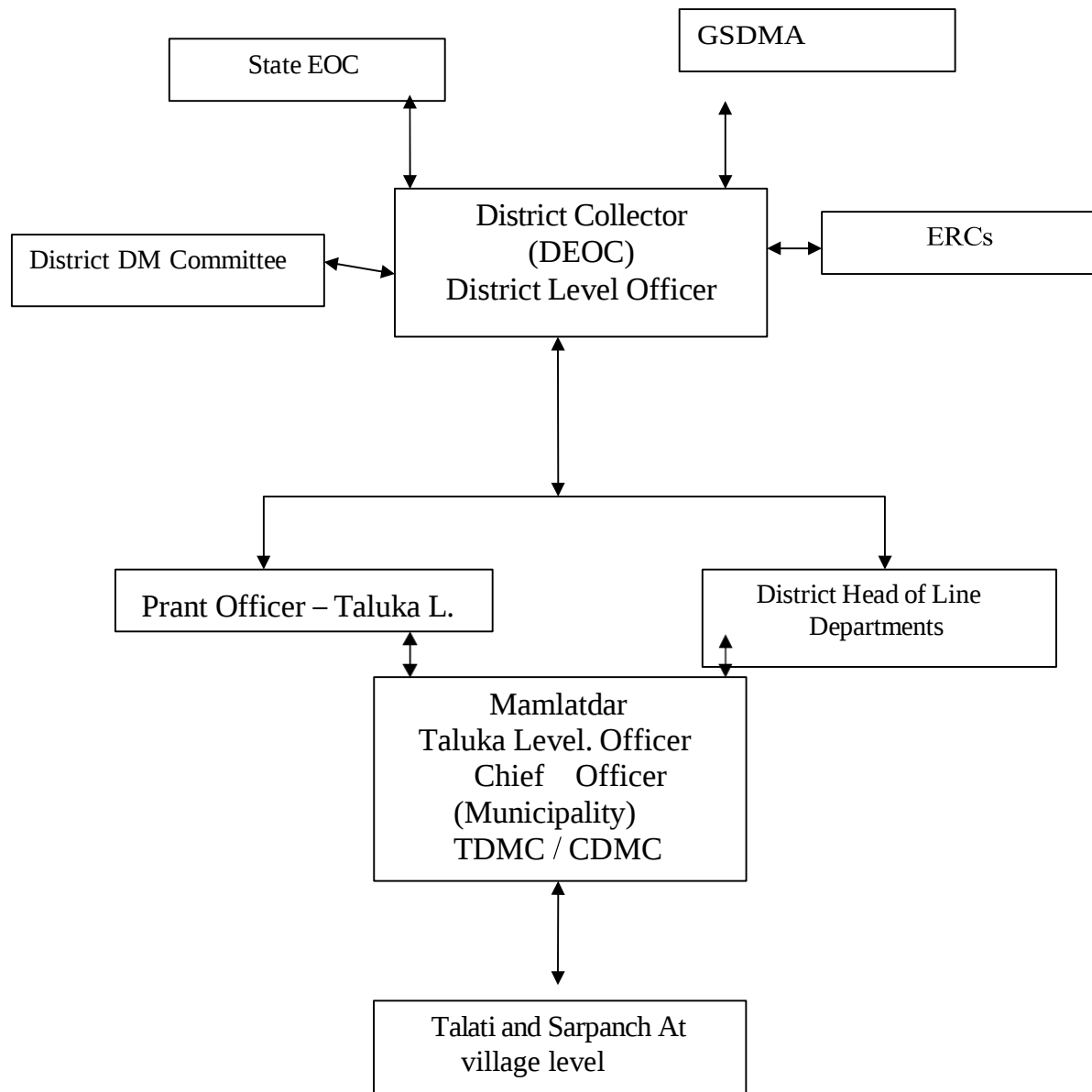
Under this State Disaster Management Plan, all disaster specific mechanisms would come under a single umbrella allowing for attending to all kinds of disasters. The existing arrangements therefore will be strengthened by defining this administrative arrangement. This arrangement proposes Chief Secretary as the head supported by the Relief Commissioner through the branch

arrangements at the Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), both at State level and at the district levels. 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.

1. D.M. Organizational Structure of the State



2. D.M. Organizational Structure in The District



3. District Crisis Management Group (Task Force)

The district administration of Dahod has identified 16 expected task forces for key response operation functions that are described below (As per the ICS manual). 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.

Emergency	Operation
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 (including Evacuation)	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 reestablish 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	Provide the resources to reestablish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities.
9. Power	Provide the resources to reestablish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities.
10. Public Health and sanitation (including First aid and all medical care)	Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and reestablish normal health care systems.
11. Animal Health and Welfare	Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster
12. Shelter	Provide materials and supplies to ensure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations
13. Logistics	Provide Air, water and Land transport for evacuation

	and for the storage and delivery of
14. Survey (Damage Assessment)	Collect and analyses 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 ensure 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 floods, search & rescue would come under the Operations section, Transport would come under the Logistics Section and Public Information under the Public Information Unit.

District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)

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. The following members should be clubs at the district level committee.

Sr. No.	Designation	Position in DDMC
1	Collector/ District Magistrate	Chairman
2	District Development Officer	Member
3	District Superintend of Police	Member
4	DCF, Forest	Member
5	Residential Additional Collector	Member
6	S D M	Member
7	District Supply Officer	Member

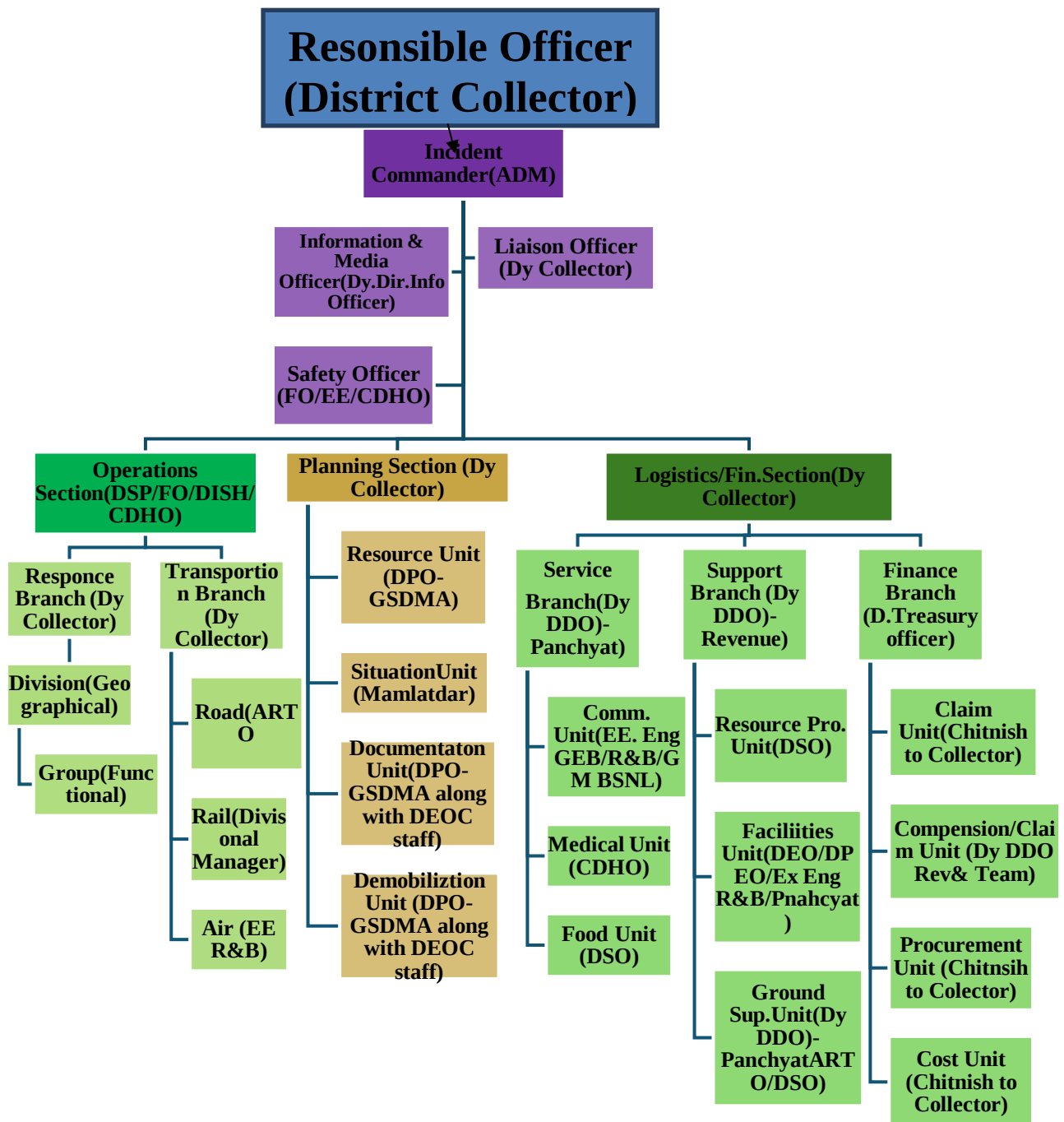
8	Exe. Engineer-R&B State	Member
9	Exe. Engineer-R&B Panchayat	Member
10	Exe. Engineer Irrigation-Panchayat	Member
11	Exe. Engineer- Water Supply	Member
12	Superintending Engineer- MGVL	Member
13	Superintendent Civil Hospital	Member
14	CDHO	Member
15	District Agriculture Officer	Member
16	Dy. Director Animal Husbandry	Member
17	District Primary Education officer	Member
18	Divisional Controller-State Transport	Member
19	Dy. Director-Information Department	Member

4. Incident Response System in the District

The response to disasters in the district will be organized according to the Incident Command System as adopted to conditions in Gujarat State (ICS/GS). The argument for the ICS is that its fundamental elements –unity of command, clarity of objectives and efficient resource use are common to the effective response to any disaster.

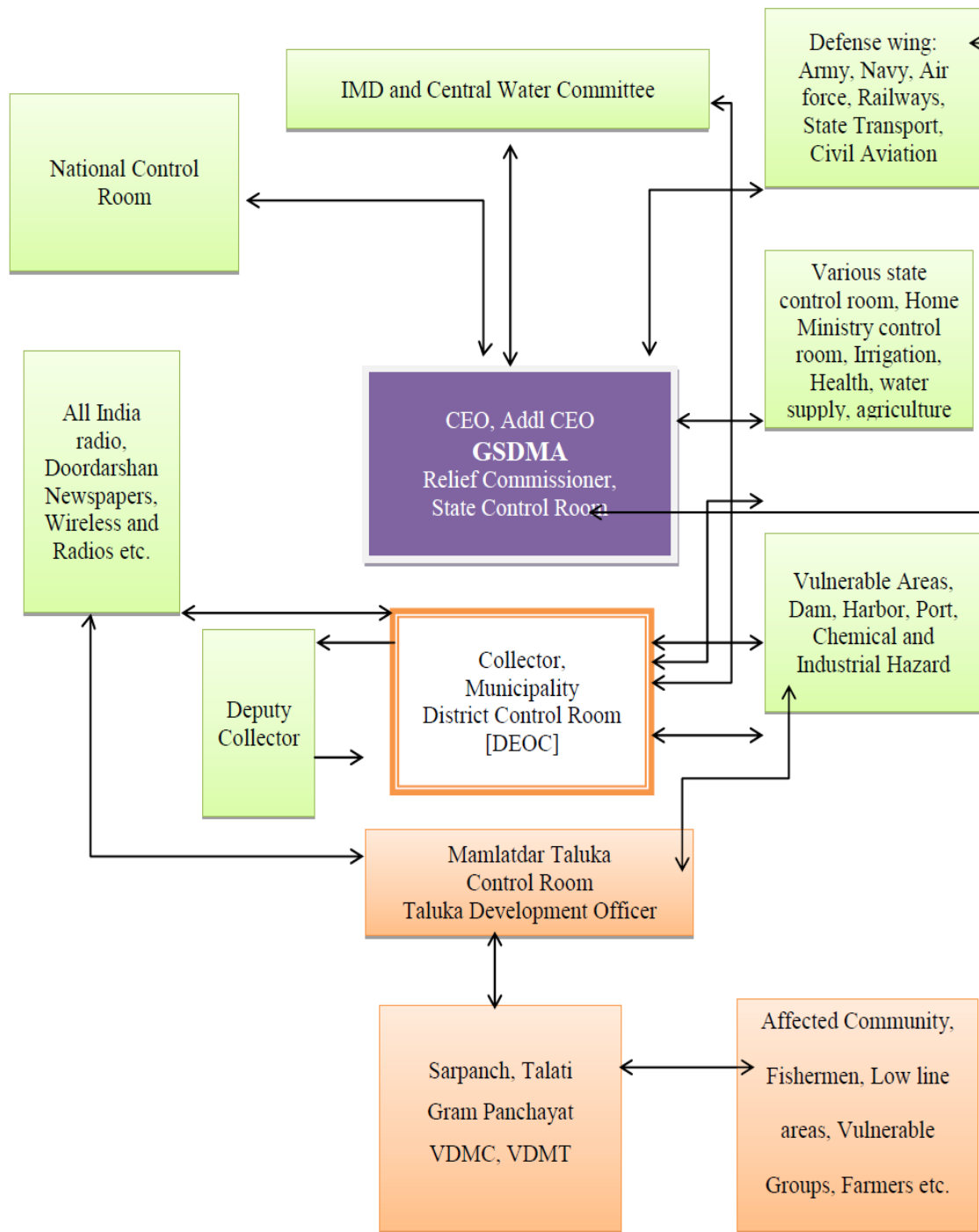
In the Dahod district, the multi-hazard response plan focused on sector specific action plans unlike the department specific planning approach in the previous plan documents. The disaster response is led by the District Emergency Operation Center (EOC) under the command and control of the District Collector. The organizational structure of the Incident command system of district.

- Incident Response System



The response will be planned as per the disaster response methodology. Under the Incident Response System (IRS) at the district level, primary and alternate responsibilities have been designated for each sector.

THE COMMUNICATION FLOWCHART



4.1 Triggering Mechanism for Deployment of IRS

Some of the natural hazards have a well-established early warning system. On receipt of information regarding the impending disaster, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will inform the Responsible Officer (RO), who in turn will activate the required IRT and mobilize resources. At times the information about an incident may be received only on its occurrence without any warning – in such cases the local IRT will respond and inform the higher authority and if required seek reinforcement and guidance.

4.2 Activation of IRS in the District

Before taking up response activities, the DM (RO/IC as per IRS) will hold a briefing meeting and take stock of the situation, availability and mobilization of resources for listing out the various tasks and providing proper briefing to the responders. The IAP will be drawn and put into action based on the assessment of situations. The DM/RO will nominate Operations Section Chief (OSC) based on “incident type” and rest will follow as per IRS/IRT and other procedural guidelines.

On activation of IRS, all line departments/organizations/individuals shall follow the directions of the Incident Commander as condition demands. He can divert all mechanisms and resources in the district to fight against a scenario leading to disaster/calamity in the district. All Section Chiefs (Operations, Planning and Logistics) are vested with commanding authority and logistic assistance to deliver the concerned responsibility.

4.3 Incident Action Plan

It is important that activities indicated in the IAP relate to the functional responsibility defined in IRT and according to other descriptions as per DDMP. For instance, proper links should be established between IRT and Emergency Support Functions (ESF) for IAP effectiveness.

Three basic elements of IAP are: Task /Function /Activity, Department/Officer Responsible, and Time. Besides that, common forms used for performing IRS and IAP as given in IRS National Guidelines may be utilized.

4.4 Standard Operating Procedures

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are a common method of implementing instructions. SOPs provide response protocols for carrying out specific responsibilities. They describe the “who, what, when and how” during a disaster, helping responders to perform complex tasks with high level of coordination. SOPs should be prepared and annexed to the DDMP for all relevant hazards of the district, such as earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide, tsunami, man-made disasters, etc. It should be based on pre-defined IRTs and ESFs and communicated to every stakeholder in advance.

4.5 DEOC setup and facilities available with the location

District Emergency Operation Centers/Control Rooms (DEOC)

The District Control Room is in Office Of the Collector & District Magistrate, Jilla seva sadan, Jhalod Road, Chhapri TA-DI. Dahod. 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 about the management of disasters based on the information gathered and

processed. The Incident Commander takes charge of the District Control Room and commands the emergency operations as per the Incident Command System organizational chart. All the task force leaders shall take position in the District Control Room along with the Incident Commander to enable one point co-ordination for decision-making process.

Facilities at District Emergency Operation Centers

The District Control Room is equipped with the following items in Table:

Sr. No.	Item/ Facility	Unit/ Number of items
1	Television	2
2	Telephones	2
3	Satellite Phone	1
4	Printer	2
5	Scanner	1
6	PC with GSWAN Internet and web site facilities	3
7	A copy of Disaster Management Plan	2
8	Chairs	20
9	Tables	5

Taluka Emergency Operation Centers (TEOC)

The Taluka Emergency Operation Centers are located at the Office of Mamlatdar & Executive Magistrate. 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 TFOR for mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from TFOR/DEOC.

Task Force Operation Room (TFOR)

Individual Task Force functions shall activate & operate their respective control rooms in their office manned by a competent person who is proficient in communication and technically capable of coordinating with Taluka Level Control Room and District Control Room and mobilizing requisite resources to the disaster site.

Facilities at Taluka Level Control Rooms (TLCR)

The following facilities are maintained inside TFCR:

- Telephones
- Satellite Phone (desirable)
- Marker board (1)
- A copy each of Disaster Management Plan and Taluka Level Plan
- Other relevant documents, if any

Responsibility of up keeping and maintenance of all the above items / facilities in the respective Control rooms is given as below.

DCR (DEOC): District Collector or any person nominated

TFCR: Respective Task Force Leader

TLCR (TEOC): Respective Taluka Liaison Officer

The above responsible Depts./ personnel shall carry out periodic inspection of such facilities in their respective control rooms at the frequency set by them and maintain records on the same.

5. Emergency Communication Systems

Communication systems are very crucial for effective control of any disaster. The communication philosophy adopted by Disaster Management team during the disaster is given as below: In the event of collapse of any communication facility / Communication infrastructure as a cascading effect/consequence of disaster, Telecommunication Task Force Leader shall ensure immediate restoration of such facility or infrastructure to ensure uninterrupted communication for effective disaster management operations.

5.1 Synthesized Radio Communication

All the Control Rooms are equipped with Radio base stations and all the task force leaders, and their teams are provided with handheld radio sets. The different user groups are operating at different frequency channels allotted to them for ease in communication in respective groups. The table below shows the allotted frequency channel for individual Task Force. All the sets are programmed for different groups' frequencies to facilitate horizontal communication among the different task groups.

5.2 Telephones

Telephones and PC Set provided at DEOC and all TEOC Control Rooms.

5.3 Alternate EOC available and its location

The District Control Room is in Office of the Collector & District Magistrate, Jilla seva sadan, Jhalod Road, Chhapri TA-DI. Dahod, it is also the central point for information gathering, processing and decision making more specifically to combat the disaster but when such kind of situation where DEOC will collapse so alternate EOC will start at District Head quarter, or any other place decided by DCMC.

5.4 Alternate Communication System

There could be a situation when all the communication facilities and systems may come to halt due to collapse of communication facilities/infrastructures. In the event of such a failure, till the facility/infrastructure is restored made functional, following alternate systems shall be used based on the seriousness of the situation:

5.6 Satellite Communication System

Satellite communication should be activated once all the communication systems fail. This facility is installed in all the control rooms. The Telecommunication Task Force Leader shall ensure that this facility is resumed on all such occasions.

5.7 Messengers

- Use of messengers as a last resort to carry handwritten messages to persons concerned in dealing with the disaster.
- A dedicated vehicle shall be made available by the Transport Task Force Leader upon request

5.8 Right use of Communication facility

- The sense of urgency that everyone experiences during disaster may lead to a chaotic situation if communication systems are not properly used.
- Communication should be brief and simple.
- Telephones/ Hot Lines shall be used wherever possible to avoid congestion of Radio communication.
- All task force members shall communicate only through their allotted frequency channel to avoid congestion in the channel.
- Personnel who use Radios should be acquainted with the operation of the equipment, various channels, code words, length of speech, etc.

6. Forecasting and warning agencies

Alert Mechanism – Early Warning

On the receipt of a warning or alert from any such agency, which is competent to issue such a warning, or based on reports from the 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 warnings or alert pertaining to various types of disasters are given below.

Sr. No.	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, Labor & Employment Department, DISH
8	Fire	Fire & Emergency Services

CHAPTER 4: PREVENTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

1. Prevention measures in development plans and programmers

For disaster prevention and mitigation, both structural and non-structural interventions can be planned. Structural interventions include construction of physical engineering and non-engineering structures to reduce hazard risks. Nonstructural mitigation includes awareness and capacity building at official and community level, formulation of new plans and overall promoting a commitment for safety.

Mitigation measures can be divided into two categories:

- i) Structural measures: On site works, construction, and engineering works and
- ii) Non-structural measures: Which include studies, research, regulations, policy changes and capacity building activities that support the structural measures.

The taluka disaster management plan includes hazard specific structural and non-structural mitigation plans in consultation and convergence with various Departments. For example, the MGNREGA work can take up activities on construction of embankment for flood safety or the forest department may take up mangrove plantation in the coastal areas, while the water supply department can construct hand pumps on raised platforms.

Departments shall draw out its own plan, goals and milestones and review it annually for its achievements and planning for next year.

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

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

The Collector, assisted by the District Development Officer, is responsible for developing plans and activities to affect mitigation, preparedness and prevention using the mechanism noted above.

Based on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the 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

This part will mainly focus on various ways and means of reducing the impacts of disasters on the communities through damage prevention. Major focus will be given to disaster mitigation owing to its importance in reducing the losses. The mitigation plans will be specific for different kinds of hazards identified in HRVC section. Mitigation plans will be sector specific, and will deal with both aspects, structural & non-structural. Prevention and mitigation activities and non-structural activities to reduce the effects of disasters include public awareness, capacity building, behavioral change, formulation and implementation of safety regulations.

2. Hazard wise structural and non-structural mitigation measures

.Structural measures for flood mitigation

Task	Activity	Implementing Department	Time to start	Time to complete	Source of funding
Repair, cleaning	Repair of sewers and canals for drainage of rainwater	Municipality, Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board , R&B State and Panchayat	May	Jun	Maintenance Fund
Identify and develop local resources	Developing traditional coping tools and skills	DDMC, Youth organizations and NGOs	Regular	Regular	Training and capacity building of DRMPs
Animal health	Awareness about animal safety	Department of Animal Husbandry and Village Development	Regular	Regular	Under the vaccination programme

Non-structural measures for flood mitigation

Task	Activity	Implementing Department	Time to start	Time to complete	Source of funding
Developing skills through training	Capacity building and skill development by organizing special training for technical skills of volunteers and swimmers.	D.D.M.C, GSDMA, Municipality, Police	Regular	Regular	DRM program
Mainstreaming disaster management	To ensure coordination of disaster management operations with community based programs at district level	All line departments of the district DRDA/ICDS/Education	Regular	Regular	As per the provisions of the respective programme
Forewarning	Strengthening early warning system	Collector Office, Prant Office, I.M.D, DEOC	Regular	Regular	
MockDrill	Schools, multi-storied buildings	Collector Office	Regular	Regular	

Structural measures for drought mitigation

Task	Activity	Implementing Department	Time to start	Time to complete
Boosting water harvesting activities	Construction of rainwater harvesting in house and public buildings at family level.	Forest Department, Village Development and Panchayat	Regular	Regular
Repair of water source	Construction of ponds, farm ponds and check dams for rainwater harvesting at community level.	Village Development and Irrigation Department	Regular	Regular

Non-structural measures for drought mitigation

Task	Activity	Implementing Department	Time to start	Time to complete
To identify the villages	To list and locate scarcity and drought relief works	Department of Agriculture, Panchayat, Forest Department, Revenue Department	Regular	Regular
Providing agricultural information	To sensitize farmers for low rainfall drought tolerant crops and for economical use of water	Department of Agriculture, Panchayat, Forest Department, Irrigation Department	Regular	Regular

Structural measures for storm mitigation

Task	Activity	Implementing Department	Time to start	Time to complete	Source of funding
Safe construction	Identifying and strengthening houses and public buildings vulnerable to storms	Roads and Buildings Department, T.D.M.C., SDM	April	Jun	A.T.V.T

Non-structural measures for storm mitigation

Task	Activity	Implementing Department	Time to start	Time to complete
Develop a communication system	DEOC/Strengthening early warning system up to taluka control room and .village level	Taluka Control Room /TDMC , Panchayat, Irrigation	April	Jun

Structural measures for earthquake mitigation

Task	Activity	Implementing Department
Capacity building	Construction and strengthening of EOC/ERC	Department of Revenue, road and building GSDMA
Reinforcement	Retrofitting of weak houses and private buildings (schools, banks, shopping centers etc.	Department of Revenue, road and building
Reinforcement	To identify and demolish extremely weak and dilapidated houses and buildings	Department of Revenue, a road and building and provincial officer.

Non-structural measures for earthquake mitigation

Task	Activity	Implementing Department
Training	Capacity building of architects, engineers, bricklayers on earthquake resistance issues	Municipality, D.D.M.C road and building
Enforcement of building codes	Ensuring strict adherence to earthquake safety related policies in all constructions.	Municipality, D.D.M.C road and building
Conduct exercises	Conducted mock drills for schools, hospitals and public buildings.	DEO, DPEO, CDHO, Mamlatdar

Structural Mitigation Measures for Tsunami

Structural measures	Identified Locations and Villages	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Constructing shelter belts in coastal areas	No coastal area	Rural Development	Departmental programs, MGNREGA	Long term planning

Contraction Sea water brake structure		R & B State and panchayat	Departmental programs, MGNREGA	Long term planning
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Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Tsunami

Non-Structural measures	Locations/ coverage area	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency/program	Time frame
Provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone to be effectively implemented	Coastal Area	Department of Environment & Forest GEC	ICZMP	Long term planning
Capacity building of task forces in coastal villages		TDMC, DDMC, CDMC, VDMC,	DRM,	Periodically
Awareness activity in prone/ vulnerable area		DDMC, TDMC, CDMC, VDMC	DRM	Regularly

3. Special projects proposed and ongoing programmers for preventing the disasters

1. Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM)

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

2. Gujarat Initiative School Safety Programme-I

Initiative (GSSI) – I & II. The pilot programs were designed for promoting a culture of disaster safety in schools and reduce risk through structural and non-structural measures in the schools. One hundred and fifty schools were selected from the cities of Ahmadabad (100), Jamnagar (15) and Vadodara (35) cities on basis of the school's disaster vulnerability, number of students and willingness to implement

the suggested measures. The following activities were conducted in each of the project schools:

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

3. Gujarat School Safety Initiative – I

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

4. Gujarat School Safety Initiative – II

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

5. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

Gujarat being prone to cyclones, it is the topmost priority of the State Government to reduce the effect of cyclones 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. Under NCRMP project various activity will carry out like Construction of cyclone shelter for selected area.

4. Structural: Structural Mitigation Measures

Retrofitting Buildings: Dahod district falls into Zone II in earthquake. There are multi-storey/high-rise buildings in Dahod city. Also, since the district is mostly rural, there are pucca houses. But they have at most one or two floors, at some places there are kutchha houses and at some places there are wooden huts.

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

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

After assessing vulnerability of buildings, the priority for structural mitigation must be defined. Generally, public buildings are given priority because they are less in number and at the time of disaster, people can take shelter in these public buildings. Some examples of important buildings are hospitals, clinics, communication buildings, fire and police stations, water supply, cinema halls, meeting halls, schools and cultural buildings such as museums, monuments and temples. The second priority goes to other types of buildings like housing, hostels, offices, warehouses and factories.

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

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

In building by-laws and the Seismic Code must be enforce by the municipal, Area Development Authority and Panchayat bodies.

Non-structural

Land use planning: Damage to a building depends primarily upon the soil conditions and topology of the area.

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

Mitigation strategies

The mitigation strategy for Dahod district involves the following elements:

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

5. Special Projects for Vulnerable Groups Development Schemes:

1. MGNREGA:

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

1. Construction of Tube wells can be done.
2. Building of Roads for places which are not connected to other parts of the district.
3. Leveling of low-lying areas during floods to a higher level to prevent those areas.
4. Construction of check dams and embankments and drainage systems to prevent flooding of those areas.

2. **Awash Yojanas:**

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

3. **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan:**

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

4. **NRHM:**

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

5. **Mukhyamantri Avas Yojana:**

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

6. **Jal- Abhishekh Abhiyan:**

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

7. **Samagra Swachta Abhiyan:**

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

8. **Madhyanah Bhojan Karyakram:**

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

6. Risk Management Funding

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 5:

PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

1. Preparedness Plan

This protective process embraces measures which enable governments, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations to cope with them effectively. Preparedness includes the formulation of viable emergency plans, the development of warning systems, the maintenance of inventories and the training of personnel. It may also embrace search and rescue measures as well as evacuation plans for areas that may be at risk from a recurring disaster.

Preparedness therefore encompasses those measures taken before a disaster event which have aimed at minimizing the loss of life, disruption of critical services, and damage when the disaster occurs. All preparedness planning should be supported by appropriate legislation with clear allocation of responsibilities and budgetary provisions.

The preparedness plan will further ensure that agencies are able to respond to the potential damage zones in a prompt and coordinated manner. In most disaster situations the loss of life and property could be significantly reduced through appropriate preparedness measures and warning system. It will be necessary that with respect to every disaster concerned agencies will be designated to issue the warnings.

So, during this activity, it will ensure that the pre-disaster warning & alerts, preparedness before response and dissemination of warning, and evacuation activities have will be carried out in coordination with concern line departments.

Prevention and Mitigation and preparedness actions are to be taken before a disaster to reduce the likelihood of a disaster (risk reduction) or the level of damage (vulnerability reduction) expected from a possible disaster. Vulnerability reduction is given priority over risk reduction.

Based on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, certain majors for mitigation, preparedness and prevention has been taken with respect to the Dahod District. These are...

The proposed state-level disaster-planning format sets out priorities for mitigation, prevention and preparedness activities. The underlying concept is to incorporate these three types of activities into normal (developmental) policies, procedures and undertakings and targeting specific areas for concerted effort.

Complementary priorities, plans and activities need to be established at the district level. This process is complicated by five realities:

1. Developmental policies and budgets are set at the state level and project implementation is not always under the control of district authorities
2. District authorities have limited policy and funding independence.
3. The range of possible mitigation, prevention and preparedness actions within a district is significant but can be difficult to prioritize.
4. Many activities require popular participation and should be focused on the family or community, which requires time and effort to effectively organize.

5. The local commercial sector is cost-conscious and tends to avoid investments in activities which do not immediately improve profits.

A set of possible district-level approaches to mitigation, prevention and preparedness are summarized below based on these realities. These approaches need to be reviewed at the district and state level and, to the degree possible, harmonized vertically within the government structure and across public and private sector organizations and districts. At the same time, the focus of efforts can vary between and even within districts depending on their hazards, risks and vulnerabilities.

One approach to developing this harmonization is to hold a state-district conference on mitigation, preparedness and prevention, complemented by annual review workshop. The initial conference would define and harmonize policies, procedures and approaches vertically and horizontally. The workshop would serve to recognize progress and adjust plans to consider changing local and state-level conditions.

2. District-level Approaches to Mitigation, Prevention and Preparedness

2.1 Preventive measure (for all disasters)

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 risk reduction. The district can avail itself of four mechanisms (singularly or together) to reduce risk and vulnerability.

1. Long term planning for mitigation, preparedness and prevention investments in the district,
2. Enforcement of regulations, particularly Structural-building and safety codes and land use plans,
3. Review and evaluation of development plans and activities to identify ways to reduce risks and vulnerability, and,
4. 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 affect mitigation, preparedness and prevention using the mechanism noted above. Based on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the Dahod 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.

Mitigation measures (for all disasters)

2.2 Town and Country Planning Acts and their related provisions:

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

Zoning Regulations and their related provisions:

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

2.3 Development Control regulations:

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

3. Government-sponsored programmers and schemes:

The State Planning Department will prepare a report on the government sponsored programmers, schemes running in the State and how far each programme/scheme addresses the issue of disaster management and submits to the government. The Disaster Management Group which is constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with concern 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.

4. Community Warning System-Early Warning System (EWS)

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

Early Warning Action Plan

Type of work	Flood	Storm	I/ndustrial chemical	Tsunami
Existing early warning system	Irrigation Department/Dam Authority/Meteorological Department ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar TDO ↓ villages	Weather report ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar TDO ↓ villages	Industries Association ↓ DCG ↓ LCG ↓ Mamlatdar	Weather report ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar TDO ↓ villages
Responsible Department	DEOC Mamlatdar TDO	DEOC Mamlatdar TDO	DEOC Mamlatdar TDO	DEOC Mamlatdar TDO

5. During and Post Disaster Advisory Action Plan

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

6. Communication System

Training is given for search and rescue teams, first aid teams and disaster management teams at village, taluka and district level. These teams will provide timely help during any type of disaster.

Provision of wireless sets at all Sub-division and Taluka Offices for effective communication of cyclone/heavy rainfall/flood warning should be provided. Fire Brigades at all the Municipal Offices. Setting up a special Highway Safety Patrol. Effective and stricter implementation of flood zone regulations disallowing construction within 200 m of riverbanks. Widespread community awareness programmes in flood prone villages so that villages are sensitized about the flood hazard and there are no problems when there is need for evacuation.

7. Training for Disaster Management Team Members

Each of the DMTs comprise of groups of women and men volunteers and are assigned with special task. The Search and Rescue Teams, First Aid Teams formed at the three levels should be provided training from time to time so that their timely help can be used during disaster.

8. Organization of Mock Drills

Mock drills are an integral part of a community-based/improvised exercise disaster management plan, as are preparedness exercises to keep the community alert. Mock drills are organized at all levels to activate the DMT and make changes to the DM plan.

9. Community Awareness of Various Disasters

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 areas to safer areas

10. Procurement various Resource

Provide logistical support to government and agencies for procurement of relief goods, transportation, Tents, blankets, tarpaulins, equipment etc, and monitoring illegal price escalations, stocking etc. during crisis. DDMA and other local authority should do procurement of such resources and if they have such resources, keep them ready to use in disaster situations.

11. Protocol and arrangement for VIP Visit

It is important that immediately inform VIPs and VVIPs on impending disasters and current situation during and after disasters. Appeals by VIPs can help in controlling rumors and chaos during the disaster. Visits by VIPs can lift the morale of those affected by the disaster as well as

those who are involved in the response. Care should be taken that VIP visits do not interrupt rescue and lifesaving work. Security of VIPs will be an additional responsibility of local police and Special Forces. It would be desirable to restrict media coverage of such visits; in which case the police will liaise with the government press officer to keep their number to a minimum.

Pre-Disaster Warning, Alerts

Hazards	Prediction Agencies
Drought	Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Revenue Department, Public Health Department
Floods	IMD, PHE, Irrigation Department and the flood relief cell (State and district)
Human Epidemics	Health department, Agriculture department and Veterinary Division
Animal Epidemics	Animal Husbandry
Road Accidents	Police. RTO
Industrial and Chemical Accidents	Department of Industry, Police, State Pollution Control Board, Mutual Aid and Response Group (MARG) Departments of Industry, Police* Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)
Fires	Fire Brigade, Police, Forest Department
Hot & Cold waves	Indian Meteorological Department
Earthquake	State Earthquake Research Institute (SERI) Geological Society of India (GSI)

12. Evacuation preparedness

- It is important to understand the nature of threat and the procedures to be adopted and must be incorporated as part of the evacuation plan in the Gram Panchayat, Block and Urban areas evacuation plans.
- Safe routes and safe shelters need to be marked for each Gram Panchayat, Block and Urban areas.
- Safe routes and safe shelters need to be marked in relation to specific hazards, as in case of floods shelters at higher elevations are a must, but for earthquakes even the shelters in lower lying areas will do.

- All agencies involved in evacuation must have a common understanding of their roles and responsibilities to avoid confusion and panic in affected community.
- Different situations demand different priorities and hence the responsibility for ordering evacuation is assigned to different agencies.
- All evacuations will be ordered only by the Designated Officer appointed by DDMA/Deputy Commissioner.
- For appropriate security, law and order, evacuation should be undertaken with assistance from home department, community leaders/Village Panchayat Disaster Management Committee and Task Forces responsible for evacuation.
- All evacuations should be reported to the Collector or DEOC along with details of evacuees and facilities available at the safe shelters and emergency needs (if any).

Wireless arrangement–The following are the wireless arrangements in the District

Sr.no	Place	Number of wireless sets	Caregiver's Office
1	Collector office Dahod {EOC}	1	Collector office Dahod {EOC}
2	Kali – 2 dam site	1	A wireless set will be made operational by the police department at the dam site
3	Machhan nala dam site	1	A wireless set will be made operational by the police department at the dam site
4	Patadungri dam site	1	A wireless set will be made operational by the police department at the dam site
5	Vakleshvar dam site	1	A wireless set will be made operational by the police department at the dam site
6	Adalvada dam site	1	A wireless set will be made operational by the police department at the dam site
7	Umariya dam site	1	A wireless set will be made operational by the police department at the dam site
8	Sabul dam site	1	Police Department
9	Bariya control repeater station	1	Police Department
10	Kabutari dam site	1	A wireless set will be made operational by the police department at the dam site

13. Media Management

The role of media, both print and electronic, in informing the people and the authority during emergencies becomes critical, especially the ways in which media can play a vital role in public awareness and preparedness. Media through educating the public about disasters; warning of hazards; gathering and transmitting information about affected areas; alerting government officials, helping relief organizations and the public towards specific needs; and even in facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response. During any emergency, people seek up-to-date, reliable and

detailed information. The State Government has established an effective system of collaborating with the media during emergencies. At the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC), a special media cell has been create which is made operational during emergencies. Both print and electronic media are regularly brief 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).

14. Documentation

Documentation is a very important activity in disaster management. DDMA also appoints duty for Documentation to the information department. Documentation should be in good manner. It can be in summary and detail form. It should be reliable and authenticated

CHAPTER 6:

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING MEASURES

1. Training & Capacity Building

Regular training of government employees and other stakeholders is recommended. The different government departments have different roles to play in disaster period. Training of each department concerned should be conducted through workshops and lectures with the involvement of experts. It should be done on a regular basis (at least once a year). For search and rescue operation home guard department is key agency, Mock Drills, First Aid Training, should be included in training module. Training Programme of common people should be programmed for Health care, sanitation and first Aid from village level to district level. Apart from training awareness, program for community should be organized. This can be done by walling, posters, street play, mass rallies, etc.

Capacity building includes procurement of latest search and rescue equipment, manpower arrangements etc. More youths should be promoted to join *Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan* (NYKS). Disaster management training is a mandatory subject of the training of the youth clubs who come under Nehru Yuva Kendra. The Disaster Management training is imparted to NSS / NCC/Scout guide students at college/school level, which equips them to help during a disaster. Hence, the number of NCC / NSS/Scout Guide students should be increased and DDMA must keep a check on the quality of the training. Also, the vacant positions in Police and Hospitals should be filled up.

2. Community Initiatives

As communities are first responders of any disaster situation, involvement of community and their support to local administration and their awareness for disaster management is very important. So, this plan proposes community-led disaster management at panchayat levels.

The idea is to chart out disaster management plans at the grass root level to lessen the impact of disasters and to cultivate a culture of disaster mitigation, preparation, and quick responsiveness among members of the community. The proposal calls for a slew of measures including the setting up of disaster management committees and task forces at panchayat level, preparation and execution of panchayat disaster management plans. Depending upon their vulnerability, community specific training and mock drills must be conducted.

Awareness camps for local people need to be organized. In awareness camps information about government initiatives and government expectations at the time of flood, earthquake, drought etc. should be given. Also, people should be made aware of do's and don'ts during disaster. NGOs working at village, tehsil level play an important role in community participation because they have strong contact with local community groups like Self Help Groups (SHGs), farmers groups, youth groups, women's groups, village health committees, watershed committees etc.

Capacity Building Plan

To organize the following training for capacity building in disaster management.

- Search and rescue
- First aid
- Forewarning
- Migration
- Loss and assessment

4. Analysis of training needs

Training changes the knowledge, skills and practices of individuals and groups. Affects affective and cognitive aspects. Thus, individual and group performance becomes better. For this, identify training needs in advance and planning training and capacity building accordingly.

- Review existing training.
- Work Analysis (Addition of new or revised system)
- Identifying training needs
- Summary of training needs.
- Determining alternative arrangements for training.
- Conducting a training cost-benefit analysis.

5. Training is to be conducted for various departments.

Training programs are arranged for the officers and employees of various departments based on their training needs. From this process the topics and procedures for training can be derived.

Each department is active in listing and scheduling training programs to strengthen disaster management at its level. Generally, this process is done from a district or state level. Training needs should be identified at the taluka level and training should be organized accordingly for better quality training.

From the experiences so far the following training programs are conducted for each department

- I. Disaster management orientation at various levels.
- II. Police, Fire Safety Skill Development Training Program for Health, Revenue, Panchayat Village Development, Forest Department etc.
- III. Various units involved in emergency response viz, Police, Municipal Fire Brigade, Home Guard, GRD, NSS. , N.C.C. search and rescue training for etc.
- IV. Maintenance and use of equipment and machinery
- V. Different groups like teachers, First Aid and Health Training for Anganwadi Workers, mid-day meal schemes manager (sanchalak). Administrators, PDS Control etc.

:Special Training Departmental Trainings for irrigation other stakeholders on introductory, pre-preparedness, response mitigation, prevention etc. are held at GIDM.

- For panchayats, communities, CBDP relief, damage assessment rules and training.
- NGOs and CBOs/SHGs, CBDP, Helplessness and Risk Assessment.
- Search and rescue, first aid, evacuation procedures, early warning, etc. for community task forces.

.Training planning system

Function	Activity	Responsible Department
Training Need Analysis	To identify the roles and responsibilities of departments in disaster management.	• Revenue and Deputy Collector • General Administration Department • Department of Revenue • GSDMA/GIDM • All procedure wise sections • Public Sectors • Private sectors • NGOs and other organizations
	Identifying various stakeholders to carry forward the roles and responsibilities of the departments.	
	Continuously conduct training needs analysis	
	.Designing training as per training requirement	
	.Managing resources	
	To Train	

CHAPTER 7: RESPONSE AND RELIEF MEASURES

Response measures are those which are taken instantly prior to, and following, a disaster aimed at limiting injuries, loss of life and damage to property and the environment and rescuing those who are affected or likely to be affected by disaster. The response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent that a disastrous event is imminent and lasts until the disaster is declared to be over. Since response is conducted during periods of high stress in a highly time- constrained environment with limited information and recourses (in majority of 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 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 line departments concerned should extend full cooperation in all matters pertaining to the response management of the disaster whenever it occurs.

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

1. Response flow chart Response

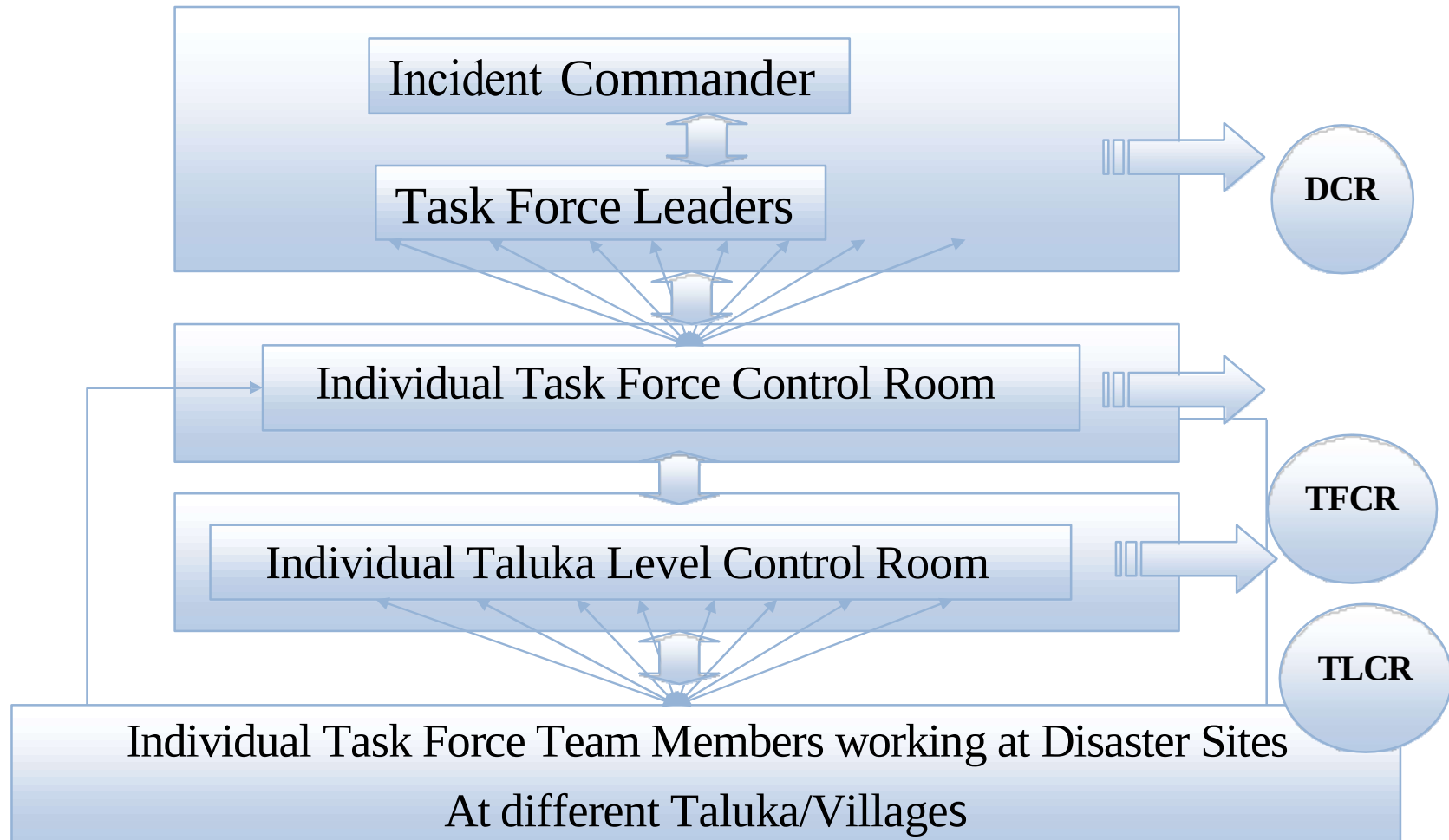
1.1 District CMG meeting

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

1.2 Activation of EOC

Emergency Operation Center (EOC) is a physical location and normally includes the space, facilities and protection necessary for communication, collaboration, coordination and emergency information management. The EOC is a nodal point for the overall coordination and control of relief work. In case of a Level 1 Disaster the Local Control room will be activate, in case of a Level 2 disaster DEOC will be activated along inform with the SEOC

2. Response flow chart and Communication Flow Chart during Disaster Management



2.1 Warning, alert and warning dissemination

On the receipt of a warning or alert from any such agency, which is competent to issue such a warning, or based on reports from the 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 warnings or alerts pertaining to various types of disasters are given below:

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

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

community and important officials in areas are likely to be affected directly and quickly. There are 19 CWDS stations in Gujarat.

- b. After getting information from IMD, warning dissemination is a responsibility of State Government (COR). The COR under the Revenue Department is responsible for disseminating cyclone warnings to the public and Line Departments.
- c. On receiving an initial warning, the office of the COR disseminates the warning to all Line Departments, the District administration and DG Police. Warning messages are transmitted through wireless to all districts and Talukas. District Collectors are provided with satellite phones and a Ham radio to maintain effective communication, even if terrestrial and cell-phone communication fails.
- d. The state EOC and control rooms of the other line departments at the State level as well as district level also get warnings. The control rooms are activated to receive warnings.

2.2 Resource Mobilization

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

2.3 Media Management

The role of media, both print and electronic, in informing the people and the authority during emergencies becomes critical, especially the ways in which media can play a vital role in public awareness and preparedness through educating the public about disasters; warning of hazards; gathering and transmitting information about affected areas; alerting government officials, helping relief organizations and the public towards specific needs; and even in facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response. During any emergency, people seek up-to-date, reliable and detailed information.

The State Government has established an effective system of collaborating with the media during emergencies. At the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC), a special media cell has been created which is made operational during emergencies. Both print and electronic media are 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).

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

2.4 Emergency Response Functions

Responsible for assuring specific operations according to objectives and plans to address the immediate impacts of the incident. Task forces under the operation section will deal with specific functional tasks, such as search and rescue, the provision of water or shelter. The composition and the size of these taskforces depends on the nature of the incident.

3. Each Taskforce is led by one organization and supporter by other organizations.

Emergency Operation Taskforce Functions Table 0-15

Emergency Operation Taskforce Functions

Sr. No.	Emergency Operation Taskforce	Functions
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 (including Evacuation)	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 reestablish normally operating infrastructure.
7	Water	Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for Industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate.
8	Food and Relief Supplies	Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities.
9	Power	Provide the resources to reestablish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities.
10	Public Health and sanitation	Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems.
11	Animal Health and Welfare	Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster
12	Shelter	Provide materials and supplies to ensure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations
13	Logistics	Provide Air, water and Land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other task forces and competent authorities.

14	Survey (Damage Assessment)	Collect and analysis 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 ensure 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 floods, search & rescue would come under the Operations section, Transport would come under the Logistics Section and Public Information under the Public Information Unit.

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

4. Another Departmental plan incorporated in DRMP

4.1 Agriculture

Prevention Activities:

- Awareness generation regarding various plant diseases, alternate cropping practices in disaster-prone areas, Crop Insurance, provision of credit facilities, proper storage of seeds, etc.
- Hazard area mapping (identification of areas endemic to pest infections, drought, flood, another hazards)
- Develop database village-wise, crop-wise, irrigation source wise, insurance details, credit etc.

- Regular monitoring at block level; the distribution and variation in rainfall
- Prepare the farmers and department officers to adopt contingency measures and take appropriate courses of action corresponding to the different emerging conditions.
- Detail response manuals to be drawn up to advise the farmers for different types of disasters, e.g., rain failure in July or September & development of a dynamic response plan considering weekly rainfall patterns.
- Develop IEC materials to advise the farming communities on cropping practices and precautionary measures to be undertaken during various disasters
- Improving irrigation facilities, watershed management, soil conservation and other soil, water and fertility management
- Measures keeping in mind the local agro climatic conditions and the proneness of the area to specific hazards.
- Promotion of alternative crop species and cropping patterns keeping in mind the vulnerability of areas to specific hazards
- Surveillance for pests and crop diseases encourages early reporting.
- Encourage promotion of agro service outlets/enterprise for common facilities, seed and agro input store and crop insurance.

Preparedness Activities before disaster seasons

- Review and update precautionary measures and procedures, especially ascertain that adequate stock of seeds and other agro inputs are available in areas prone to natural calamities.
- Review the proper functioning of rain gauge stations, have stock for immediate replacement
- of broken / non-functioning gadgets/equipment's, record daily rainfall data, evaluate the variation from the average rainfall and match it with the rainfall needs of existing crops to ensure early prediction of droughts.

Response Activities:

- a. Management of control activities following crop damage, pest infestation and crop disease to minimize losses
- b. Collection, laboratory testing and analysis of viruses to ensure their control and eradication
- c. Pre-positioning of seeds and other agro inputs in strategic points so that stocks are readily available to replace damage caused by natural calamities.
- d. Rapid assessment of damage to soil, crops, plantation, irrigation systems, drainage, embankment, other water bodies and storage facilities and the requirements to salvage, replant, or to compensate and report the same for ensuring early supply of seeds and other agro inputs necessary for re- initiating agricultural activities where crops have been damaged.

- e. Establishment of public information centers with appropriate and modern means of communication, to assist farmers in providing information regarding insurance, compensation, repair of agro equipment and restarting agricultural activities at the earliest.

Recovery Activities

1. Arrange for early payment of compensation and crop insurance dues.
2. Facilitate provision of seeds and other agro inputs.
3. Promotion of drought and flood tolerant seed varieties
4. Review with the community, the identified vulnerabilities and risks for crops, specific species, areas, which are vulnerable to repetitive floods, droughts, other natural hazards, water logging, increase in salinity, pest attacks etc. and draw up alternative cropping plans to minimize impacts to various risks.
5. Facilitate sanctioning of soft loans for farm implements.
6. Establishment of a larger network of soil and water testing laboratories
7. Establishment of pests and disease monitoring system
8. Training in alternative cropping techniques, mixed cropping and other agricultural practices which will minimize crop losses during future disasters

4.2 Health Department

Disaster Events Prevention

Activities:

- Assess preparedness levels at State, District and Block levels.
- Identification of areas endemic to epidemics and natural disasters
- Identification of appropriate locations for testing laboratories
- Listing and networking with private health facilities
- Developing a network of volunteers for blood donation with blood grouping data
- Strengthening of disease surveillance, ensuring regular reporting from the field level workers (ANMs/LHV etc) and its compilation and analysis at the PHC and District levels, on a weekly basis (daily basis in case of an epidemic or during natural disasters), forwarding the same to the State Disease Surveillance Cell and monthly feedback from the State to the district and from the District to the PHC
- Formation of an adequate number of mobile units with trained personnel, testing facilities, communication systems and emergency treatment facilities
- Identification of locations in probable disaster sites for emergency operation camps
- Awareness generation about various infectious diseases and their prevention
- Training and IEC activities

- Training of field personnel, Traditional Birth Attendants, community leaders, volunteers,
- NGOs and CBOs in first aid, measures to be taken to control outbreak of epidemics during and after a disaster, etc.
- Arrangement of standby generators for every hospital
- Listing of vehicles, repair of departmental vehicles that will be requisitioned during emergencies for transport of injured

Preparedness Activities before Disaster Seasons

For heat wave:

Preparation and distribution of IEC materials, distribution of ORS and other life-saving drugs, training of field personnel on measures to be taken for management of patients suspected to be suffering from heatstroke.

For floods and cyclones:

- Assessment and stock piling of essential medicines, anti-snake venom, halogen tablets, bleaching powders. ORS tablets, Pré positioning of mobile units at vulnerable and strategic points

Response activities:

Stock piling of life-saving drugs, detoxicants, anesthesia, Halogen tablets in vulnerable areas

Strengthening of drug supply system with powers for local purchase during Level 0

Situational assessment and reviewing the response mechanisms in known vulnerable pockets

Ensure adequate availability of personnel in disaster site Review and update precautionary measures and procedures.

Sanitation

- Dispensing with post-mortem activities during L1, L2 and L3 when the relatives and/or the competent authority are satisfied about cause of death
- Disinfections of water bodies and drinking water sources
- Immunization against infectious diseases
- Ensure continuous flow of information.

Recovery Activities

- Continuation of disease surveillance and monitoring

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

Epidemics Preventive Activities:

- Supply of safe drinking water, water quality monitoring and improved sanitation
- Vector Control programme as a part of overall community sanitation activities
- Promotion of personnel and community latrines
- Sanitation of sewage and drainage systems
- Development of proper solid waste management systems
- Surveillance and spraying of water bodies for control of malaria
- Promoting and strengthening Primary Health Centers with network of paraprofessionals to improve the capacity of surveillance and control of epidemics
- Establishing testing laboratories at appropriate locations to reduce the time taken for early diagnosis and subsequent warning
- Establishing procedures and methods of coordination with the Health Department, other local authorities/departments and NGOs to ensure that adequate prevention and preparedness
- measures have been taken to prevent and / or minimize the probable outbreak of epidemics
- Identification of areas prone to certain epidemics and assessment of requirements to control and ultimately eradicate the epidemic
- Identification of appropriate locations and setting up of site operation camps for combating epidemics
- Listing and identification of vehicles to be requisitioned for transport of injured animals.
- ☐ Vaccination of the animals and identification of campsites in the probable areas
- Promotion of animal insurance
- Tagging of animals
- Arrangement of standby generators for veterinary hospitals

- Provision in each hospital for receiving large number of livestock at a time
- Training of community members in carcasses disposal

Preparedness activities before disaster seasons

- Stock piling of water, fodder and animal feed
- Pre-arrangements for tie-up with fodder supply units
- Stock-piling of surgical packets
- Construction of mounds for safe shelter of animals
- Identification of various water sources to be used by animals in case of prolonged hot and dry spells
- Training of volunteers & creation of local units for carcass disposal
- Municipalities / Gram Panchayats to be given responsibility for removing animals likely to become health hazards.

Response Activities:

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

Recovery Activities:

- Assess losses of animal's assets and needs of persons and communities.
- Play a facilitating role for early approval of soft loans for buying animals and ensuring insurance coverage and disaster proof housing or alternative shelters/ mounds for animal for future emergencies.
- Establishment of animal disease surveillance system

4.3 Water Supplies and Sanitation (GWSSB)

Prevention Activities:

- Provision of safe water to all habitats
- Clearance of drains and sewerage systems, particularly in the urban areas
- Assess preparedness level

- Annual assessment of danger levels & wide publicity of those levels
- Identify flood prone rivers and areas and activate flood monitoring mechanisms
- Provide water level gauge at critical points along the rivers, dams and tanks
- Identify and maintain materials/tool kits required for emergency response
- Stock-pile sandbags and other necessary items for breach closure at the Panchayat level

Preparedness Activities for disaster seasons

- a. Prior arrangement of water tankers and other means of distribution and storage of water.
- b. Prior arrangement of stand-by generators
- c. Adequate prior arrangements to provide water and halogen tablets at identified sites to used as relief camps or in areas with a high probability of being affected by natural calamities.
- d. Rising tube-well platforms, improvement in sanitation structures and other infrastructural measures to ensure least damage during future disasters
- e. Riser pipes to be given to villagers

Response Activities:

- a. Disinfections and continuous monitoring of water bodies.
- b. Ensuring provision of water to hospitals and other vital installations.
- c. Provision to acquire tankers and establish other temporary means of distributing water on an emergency basis.
- d. Arrangement and distribution of emergency tool kits for equipment required for dismantling and assembling tube wells, etc.
- e. Carrying out emergency repairs of damaged water supply systems.
- f. Disinfection of hand pumps is to be done by the communities through prior awareness activities & supply of inputs.
- g. Monitoring flood situation.
- h. Dissemination of flood warning.
- i. Ensure accurate dissemination of warning messages to GPs & Taluka with details of flow.
- j. Monitoring and protection of irrigation infrastructures.
- k. Inspection of bunds of dams, irrigation channels, bridges, culverts, control gates and overflow channels.
- l. Inspection and repair of pumps, generator, motor equipment, station buildings.
- m. Community mobilization in breach closure

Recovery Activities:

- a. Strengthening of infrastructure.
- b. Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
- c. Training to staff, Review and documentation.
- d. Development of checklists and contingency plans.
- e. Strengthening of infrastructure and human resources.
- f. Review and documentation.
- g. Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
- h. Training of staff.
- i. Development of checklists and contingency plans.

4.4 Police:**Prevention Activities:**

- a. Keep the force in general and the RAF in particular fighting fit for search, rescue, evacuation and other emergency operations always through regular drills.
- b. Procurement and deployment of modern emergency equipments while modernizing existing infrastructure and equipments for disaster response along with regular training and drills for effective handling of these equipments.
- c. Focus on better training and equipments for RAF for all types of disasters.
- d. Rotation of members of GSDRAF so that the force remains fighting fit.
- e. Ensure that all communication equipments including wireless are methodology functioning and deployment of extra wireless units in vulnerable pockets.
- f. Ensure interchangeability of VHF communication sets of police and GSDMA supplied units, if required.
- g. Keeping close contact with the District Administration & Emergency Officer.
- h. Superintendent of Police be made Vice Chairperson of District Natural Calamity Committee.
- i. Involvement of the local army units in response planning activities and during the preparation of the contingency plans, ensure logistics & other support to armed forces during emergencies.

Response Plan:

- ✓ Security arrangements for relief materials in transit and in camps etc.
- ✓ Senior police officers to be deployed in control rooms at State & district levels during L 1
- ✓ level deployment onwards.
- ✓ Deploy personnel to guard vulnerable embankments and at other risk points.
- ✓ Arrangement for safety.
- ✓ Coordinate search, rescue and evacuation operations in coordination with the administration
- ✓ Emergency traffic management
- ✓ Maintenance of law and order in the affected areas
- ✓ Assist administration in taking necessary action against hoarders, black marketers etc.

4.5 Civil Defense:**Prevention Activities**

- a. Organize training programmes on first-aid, search, rescue and evacuation.
- b. Preparation and implementation of first aid, search and rescue service plans for major public events in the State.
- c. Remain fit and always prepared through regular drills and exercises.

Response Activities

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

4.6 Fire Services:

Prevention Activities:

- Develop relevant legislation and regulations to enhance adoption of fire safety measures.
 - Modernization of firefighting equipment's and strengthening infrastructure.
 - Identification of pockets, industry, etc., which are highly susceptible to fire accidents or areas, events which might lead to fires, building collapse, etc. and educate people to adopt safety measures. Conduct training and drills to ensure a higher level of prevention and preparedness.
 - Building awareness in use of various fire protection and preventive systems.
 - Training the communities to handle fire emergencies more effectively.
- ☐ VHF network for fire services linked with revenue & police networks.
- Training masons & engineers in fireproof techniques.
 - Making clearance of building plans by fire services mandatory.

Response Activities:

- Rescue of persons trapped in burning, collapsed or damaged buildings, damaged vehicles,
- including motor vehicles, trains and aircraft, industries, boilers, trenches & tunnels.
- Controlling fires and minimizing damages due to explosions.
- Control of dangerous or hazardous situations such as oil, gas and hazardous materials spill.
- Protection of property and the environment from fire damage.
- Support other agencies in the response to emergencies.
- Investigation into the causes of fire and assist in damage assessment.

4.7 Civil Supplies:

Preventive Activities

- Construction and maintenance of storage goods storage at strategic locations
- Stock piling of food and essential commodities in anticipation of disaster.
- Take appropriate preservative methods to ensure that food and other relief stock are not damaged during storage, especially precautions against moisture, rodents and fungus infestation.

Response Activities

- Management of procurement
- Management of material movement
- Inventory management

Recovery Activities

Conversion of stored, unutilized relief stocks automatically into other schemes like Food for work. Wherever, it is not done, leading to damage of stock, it should be viewed seriously.

4.8 Public Works/ Rural Development Departments:

Prevention Activities:

- Keep a list of earth moving and clearing vehicles / equipment (available with Govt. Departments, PSUs, and private contractors, etc.) and formulate a plan to mobilize those at the earliest
- Inspection and emergency repair of roads/ bridges, public utilities and buildings

Response Activities

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

Recovery Activities:

- Strengthening and restoration of infrastructure with an objective to eliminate the factor(s)
- which caused the damage.
- Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
- Training to staff, Review and documentation.
- Development of checklists and contingency plans.

4.9 Energy: MGVCL

Prevention Activities:

- Identification of materials/tool kits required for emergency response.
- Ensure and educate the minimum safety standards to be adopted for electrical installation and equipments and organize training of electricians accordingly.
- Develop and administer regulations to ensure safety of electrical accessories and electrical installations.
- Train and have a contingency plan to ensure early electricity supply to essential services during emergencies and restoration of electric supply at an early date.
- Develop and administer code of practice for power line clearance to avoid electrocution due to broken / fallen wires.
- Strengthen high-tension cable towers to withstand high wind speed, flooding and earthquake, modernize electric installation, strengthen electric distribution system to ensure minimum damage during natural calamities.
- Conduct public/industry awareness campaigns to prevent electric accidents during normal times and during and after a natural disaster.

Response Activities:

- Disconnect electricity after receipt of warning.
- Attend sites of electrical accidents and assist in undertaking damage assessments.
- Stand-by arrangements to ensure temporary electricity supply.
- Prior planning & necessary arrangements for tapping private power plants like those belonging to ICCL, NALCO, RSP during emergencies to ensure uninterrupted power supply to the Secretariat, SRC, GSDMA, Police Headquarters, All India Radio, Doordarshan, hospitals, medical colleges, Collector Control Rooms and other vital emergency response agencies.
- Inspection and repair of high-tension lines /substations/transformers/poles etc.
- Ensure the public and other agencies are safeguarded from any hazards which may have occurred because of damage to electricity distribution systems.
- Restore electricity to the affected area as quickly as possible.
- Replace / restore of damaged poles/ salvaging of conductors and insulators.

4.10 Forest Department:

Prevention activities

- Promotion of shelter belt plantation
- Publishing for public knowledge details of forest cover, use of land under the forest department, the rate of depletion and its causes
- Keep saws (both power and manual) in working conditions
- Provision of seedlings to the community and encouraging plantation activities, promoting nurseries for providing seedlings in case of destruction of trees during natural disasters

4.11 Transport Department:

Prevention Activities

- Listing of vehicles which can be used for emergency operations.
- Safety accreditation, enforcement and compliance
- Ensuring vehicles follow accepted safety standards.
- Build awareness on road safety and traffic rules through awareness campaigns, use of different IEC strategies and training to school children.
- Ensure proper enforcement of safety regulations Response Activities.
- Requisition of vehicles, trucks, and other means of transport to help in the emergency operations.
- Participate in post impact assessment of emergency situation
- Support in search, rescue and first aid.
- Cooperate and appropriation of relief materials.

Recovery Activities

- Provision of personal support services e.g. counseling.
- Repair/restoration of infrastructure e.g. roads, bridges, public amenities.
- Supporting the GPs in development of storage and in playing a key role and in the coordination of management and distribution of relief and rehabilitation materials.
- The G.P. members to be trained to act as an effective interface between the community,
- NGOs and other developmental organizations.

- Provide training so that the elected representatives can act as effective supportive agencies for reconstruction and recovery activities.

4.12 Panchayati Raj Institutions:

Preventive Activities

- Develop prevention/mitigation strategies for risk reduction at community level.
- Training of elected representatives on various aspects of disaster management
- Public awareness on various aspects of disaster management
- Organize mock drills
- Promote and support community-based disaster management plans.
- Support strengthening response mechanisms at the G.P. level (e.g., better communication, local storage, search & rescue equipment, etc.).
- Clean drainage channels, trimming of branches before cyclone season.
- Ensure alternative routes/means of communication for the movement of relief materials and personnel to marooned areas or areas likely to be marooned.
- Assist all the government departments to plan and priorities prevention and preparedness activities while ensuring active community participation.
-

Response Activities

- Train up the G.P. Members and Support for timely and appropriate delivery of warning to the community.
- Clearance of blocked drains and roads, including tree removal in the villages.
- Construct alternative temporary roads to restore communication to the villages.
- PRIs to be a part of the damage survey and relief distribution teams to ensure popular participation.
- Operation emergency relief centers and emergency shelter.
- Sanitation, drinking water and medical aid arrangements.
- IEC activities for greater awareness regarding the role of trees and forests for protection during emergencies and to minimize environmental impact which results owing to deforestation like climate change, soil erosion, etc.
- Increasing involvement of the community, NGOs and CBOs in plantation, protection and
- other forest protection, rejuvenation and restoration activities.
- Plan for reducing the incidence and minimizing the impact of forest fire.

Response Activities:

- Assist in road clearance.
- Provision of tree cutting equipment
- Units for tree cutting and disposal to be put under the control of GSDMA, SRC, Collector during Level 1.
- Provision of building materials such as bamboo etc for construction of shelters

Recovery Activities:

Take up plantation to make good the damage caused to tree cover.

4.13 Information & Public Relations Department:**Prevention Activities**

- Creation of public awareness regarding various types of disasters through media campaigns.
- Dissemination of information to the public and others concerned regarding do's and don'ts of various disasters
- Regular Lessoning with the media

Response Activities

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

4.14 Revenue Department

- Co-ordination with Govt. of Gujarat Secretariat and Officers of Govt. of India
- Overall control & supervision
- Damage assessment, finalization of reports and declaration of Level 1/Level 2 disasters
- Mobilization of finance

4.15 Home Department:

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

4.16 Gujarat Disaster Rapid Action Force Response

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

5. Reporting

Media & information Management:

Taskforce Leader: District Information Officer

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

Activation of the Plan

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

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

On activation, coordination of warning and response efforts will operate from the District Control Room and Information Centre (DCIC). The DCIC operations plan and SOPs are providing in Annexure.

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

- The nature of needs to be addressed
- The type of assistance to be provided
- The time limit within which assistance is needed
- The district or other contacts for the provision of assistance
- Other Task Forces with which coordination should take place, and financial resources are available for task force operations.

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

End of Emergency

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

controlled and normally is restored.

6. Humanitarian Relief and Assistance

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

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

7. Helpline

Establish Information/ reception centers and set up telephone helpline numbers for public utility. True information must be released by the media to the concerned person and in case of rescue activity the public can call on help line number. in that point of view help line must be activate at DEOC

8. Arrangement of VIP Visit

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

Incident control system /Task force compared to Gujarat state structure				
Sr. no	Work force	Presiding Officer	Assisting members/Organizations	Incident control system/section/unit
1.	Coordination and planning	Collector	District Development Officer, Superintendent of Police, Resident Additional Collector, Prank Officer, Mamlatdar and Disaster Mamlatdar	Planning
2	Administration and Protocol	Resident Additional Collector	District Development Officer, Superintendent of Police, Resident Additional Collector, Mamlatdar and Disaster Mamlatdar	Finance and Administration
3	Warning	Resident Additional Collector	Resident Additional Collector, Mamlatdar, Disaster Deputy Mamlatdar, Control Room	Operation
4	Law and order	Superintendent of Police,	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Home Guard Dal, Commander,	Law and order

			Non-Governmental Organizations and Para-military Forces	
5	Search and rescue	Deputy Collector	Mamlatdar, Taluk Development Officer, Police, Executive Engineer, Fire Brigade, Road Transport Officer, State Transport, Health Department	Operation
6	Public construction	Executive Engineer	Irrigation, Executive Engineer, Panchayat NGO, Water Supply Board, Municipalities, Home Guard, Police	Operation
7	Shelter	District Primary Education Officer	School Principal, Teachers, Primary Health Centre, State Transport, Water Supply, Mamlatdar, Taluk Development Officer	Operation
8	Water supply	Executive Engineer, Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Executive Engineer Water Works	Deputy Executive Engineer, Talati, Mamlatdar, Taluk Development Officer, Deputy Engineer	Operation
9	Electricity	Executive Engineer, M.G.V.C. L	Executive Engineer, Deputy Technical Engineer, GEB Transport	Operation
10	Public Health and Sanitation	C.D.H.O.	Superintendent of Hospitals, Primary Health Centers of Municipal Corporations. C.H.C. Municipality, Red Cross, Fire Brigade, Civil Defense NGOs, Doctors, Taluk Development Officer, Mamlatdar	Operation
11	Support system	District Development Officer	RTO, District Supply Officer, FPS, Private and Public Sectors, Municipal Water Supply Board Mamlatdar, District Supply Mamlatdar.	Support system {logistic}
12	Animal Health and welfare	Deputy Director Animal Husbandry	Veterinary Inspector Non-Governmental Organizations	Operation
13	Relief supplies	District Development Officer	Sub Divisional Magistrate, Non-Governmental Organizations, RTO, Water Supply, Gujarat Development Board Health Home Guard, DRDA Municipality Mamlatdar Taluk Development Officer.	

14	Communication system	Resident Additional Collector	Mamlatdar Deputy Mamlatdar Mobile Operator TV Radio, port Office Gujarat Merry Time Board, Police, Forest	Support system
15	Medium	District information center	Print Media, TV Journalists, Non-Governmental Organizations	Public information
16	Survey	Additional District Collector	DIC, Deputy District Development Officer, Executive Engineer (R & B Department) Fisheries	Planning

CHAPTER 8: RECONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY MEASURES

1. 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 the new cycle, where the opportunity to reconstruction and rehabilitation should be utilized for building a better and more safe and resilient society.

Strategies for restoring physical infrastructure and lifeline services may be:

Build Back Better:

This ensures greater resilience, preparedness, and minimum loss in the event of future disasters.

Participatory Planning:

Infrastructure improvement measures need to be balanced with, or at least be in line with, the social and cultural needs and preferences of beneficiaries

Coordination:

A plan for 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 the shortest possible time. Alternate arrangement of water supply, temporary sanitation facilities can be sought with the help of special agencies.

Special arrangements for the 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.

Damage Loss Assessment

Restoration of Essential Services and Infrastructure

Following tables are to be filled after an event of disaster

Power

Item/ Services	No. of unit damaged	No of villages affected	Populat ion affected	Recovery measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Feeder							
Transformers							
HT Lines							
LT Lines							
Electric Poles							

Note: To be planned after initial damage assessment by departments

Health

Item/ Services	PHC (village name)	C H C	Sub Cent re	Drug Store	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budge t
No. of buildings damaged								
No. health centers inaccessible								
Refrigeration and other vital equipment for storage								
Drugs and medicines perished	(Location and qty)							
No of Ambulance damaged								

Note: To be planned after initial damage assessment by departments

Social

People in need of immediate rehabilitation including psychosocial support (due to disaster)

Village	Men	Women	Child	Total	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget

Water Supply

Type	Village	No. of unit Affected	Faliya/ Population affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Mon.)	Budget
Well							
Bore wells							
Pond							
Wate Supply Disrupted							
Contamination							
ESR damaged							
GLR Damaged							
Sump damaged							
Pipelines damaged							
Stand post damaged							
Cattle trough damaged							
Hand pump							

Road and Transport

Road damage	Location	Severity	K m	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Panchayat							
State Roads							
National Highway							
Nagar Palika							

Item/ services	Village /Ward	Population	Alternate road/route	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration Months	Budget
Road Cut off							
Rail Connectivity							

Communication

Type	Office/Tower Damaged	Villages affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Landline connectivity	(No. of unit and location)					
Mobile connectivity						
Wireless Tower						
Radio						

Food Supply

List of villages affected by disruption in food supply

Type	No. of go down damage	Type of grains perishe d (Ton)	Qty of grain perish ed (Ton)	Qty of grain at risk (Ton)	Recovery Measures	Implementin g Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budg et
Civil Suppl y								
APM C								
Other								

Housing

Partial Damage		Fully Damaged / Collapsed		Recover y Measure s	Prog. / Schem e	Implementin g Agency	Tentativ e Duratio n (Months)	Budge t
Kuch a	Pucca	Kuch a	Pucc a					

Public Utilities

Public Buildings	Partial damag e (No. of units)	Fully Damaged / Collapse d (No. of Unit)	Recover y Measure s	Prog/ Sche me	Implementin g Agency	Tentativ e Duration (Months)	Budge t
Panchayat							
Educationa l							

Buildings							
Anganwadi							
Hospitals							
Office Buildings							
Market							
Police station							
Community Halls/ Function plots							

**Restoration of Livelihood Provisioning
of Employment**

Occupational category	No. of workers	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Skilled laborers				
Unskilled and, Agricultural laborers				
Small and marginal farmers				
Construction workers				
Salt pan workers				
Fisher folk				
Weavers				
Other artisans				

Land Improvement

Land erosion / siltation (Hectare)	HHs affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget

Agricultural

Crop failure (Hectare)	HHs affected	Recovery Measures	Implementin g Agency	Tentativ e Duration (Months)	Budget

Non-farm livelihood

Cottage Industry	Extent of damage/disrupt i on		Recovery Measures	Implementin g Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
	Tools and equip ment (Speci fy no. and type)	Goods and materi a l (Speci fy type and qty)				
Handloom						

Pottery						
Food Processing						
Diamond sorting etc						
Printing/ Dying						
Other						

Shops and establishments

Extend of damage/disruption			Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)	Budget
Building (No. and location)	Tools and equipments (Specify no. and type)	Goods and materials (Specify type and qty)				

2. Long-term recovery program

Disaster recovery typically occurs in phases, with initial efforts dedicated to helping those affected meet immediate needs for housing, food and water. As homes and businesses are repaired, people return to work and communities continue with cleanup and rebuilding efforts. Many government agencies, voluntary organizations, and the private sector cooperate to provide assistance and support. Some individuals, families and communities that are especially hard hit by a disaster may need more time and specialized assistance to recover, and a more formalized structure to support them. Specialized assistance may be needed to address unique needs that are not satisfied by routine disaster assistance programs. It may also be required for very complex restoration or rebuilding challenges. Community recovery addresses these ongoing needs by taking a holistic, long-term view of critical recovery needs, and coordinating the mobilization of resources at the, and community levels.

Oftentimes, committees, task forces or other means of collaboration formed with the goals of developing specific plans for Community recovery, identifying and addressing unmet or specialized needs of individuals and families, locating funding sources, and providing coordination of the many sources of help that may be available to assist. Some collaboration focuses on the community level and relies on the expertise of community planning and economic development professionals. Other collaborations focus on individual and family recovery and are coordinated by social service and volunteer groups. All such efforts hope to lay the groundwork for wise decisions about the appropriate use of resources and rebuilding efforts.

Under the National Response Framework, Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 Community Recovery coordinates the resources of federal departments and agencies to support the long-term recovery of States and communities, and to reduce or eliminate risk from future incidents. While consideration of long-term recovery is imbedded in the routine administration of disaster assistance and mitigation programs. Some incidents, due to the severity of the impacts and the complexity of the recovery, will require considerable interagency coordination and technical support.

ESF #14 efforts are driven by State/local priorities, focusing on permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing, and the local economy. When activated, ESF #14 provides the coordination mechanisms for the Federal government to:

- Assess the social and economic consequences in the impacted area and coordinate Federal efforts to address Community recovery issues resulting from an Incident of National Significance.
- Advise on the Community recovery implications of response activities, the transition from response to recovery in field operations, and facilitate recovery decision-making across ESFs.
- Work with State, local, and tribal governments; NGOs; and private- sector organizations to conduct comprehensive market disruption and loss analysis and develop a forward-looking market-based comprehensive long-term recovery plan for the affected community.
- Identify appropriate Federal programs and agencies to support implementation of the Community recovery plan, ensure coordination, and identify gaps in resources available.
- Avoid duplication of assistance, coordinate to the extent possible program application processes and planning requirements to streamline assistance, and identify and coordinate resolution of policy and program issues; and
- Determine/identify responsibilities for recovery activities and provide a vehicle to maintain continuity in program delivery among Federal departments and agencies, and with State, local, and tribal governments and other involved parties, to ensure follow-through of recovery and hazard mitigation efforts.

2.1 Grievances Redressed System

Grievance redressed is an important aspect in the context of providing need-based assistance to affected communities with transparency and accountability. It also ensures the protection of their rights and entitlements for disaster response services.

Grievance Redressed System

No.	Key Person/ Establishment	Contact No	Address
1	DEOC/ RAC	9978405179	Office of the Collector and District Magistrate - District Emergency Operation center
2	DDO	9978406232	District Panchayat, Dahod
3	POLICE	9978405068	Office Of the Superintend of Police, Dahod

3. Matrix form of Short term and long-term recovery programme

Disaster recovery has three distinct but interrelated meanings. First, it is a goal that involves the restoration of normal community activities that were disrupted by disaster impacts –in most people’s minds, exactly as they were before the disaster struck. Second, it’s a phase in the emergency management cycle that begins with stabilization of the disaster conditions (the end of the emergency response phase) and ends when the community has returned to its normal routines. Third, it is a process by which the community achieves the goal of normal life.

4. SHORT TERM AND LONG-TERM RECOVERY TIMETABLE

Recovery and Reconstruction

Activity/Action	Estimate of Duration	Estimate of Duration
Period	Short-Term	Long-Term
Warning	Hours to a few days	
Response/Operations	Ongoing	Ongoing
Emergency	1-15 days	1-60 days
Preparation for damage assessment	1-4 days	4-8 days
Disaster declaration (state or federal)	1-10 days	0-30 days
Federal/State Mitigation Strategy	1-15 days	15-30 days
Recovery	7-150 days	150-365 days
Temporary building moratorium	<=30 days	<=60 days
Letter of intent to submit HM Grant	<=60 days	<=60 days
Short-term reconstruction	<= 1 year	200-365 days
State mitigation	<= 180 days	365 days
HMGP proposal	70-200 days	200-365 days
Long-term reconstruction	100 days to 5 years	5 to 10 years

CHAPTER 9: FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DDMP

(According to ACT No. 53 of 2005 – the Disaster Management Act, 2005, Chapter IX, Finance, Account and Audit)

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

Establishment of funds by the State Government

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

- a) The fund is to be called the District Disaster Response Fund.
- b) The fund is to be called the District Disaster Mitigation Fund.

District Disaster Response Fund

This will basically cover the disaster response, relief, and rehabilitation part.

District Disaster Mitigation Fund

This will basically cover the disaster mitigation and preparedness activities

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

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

1. State Disaster Response Fund

To carry out Emergency Response & Relief activities after any disaster the State Disaster Response Fund is making available to Commissioner of Relief, Revenue Department under which the Central Government will share 75% and the Govt. of Gujarat must share 25% as per the recommendation of 13th Finance Commission.

2. State Budget

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

3. District Planning Fund

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

4. Partnerships

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

Centrally Sponsored scheme

Name	Purpose	Finance Arrangements	Activities that can be taken under scheme	Nodal Agency
NDRF (NCCF)	Relief Assistance	100% Central Govt	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
SDRF (CRF)	Relief Assistance	75% Centre, 25% State	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
Planning Commission (13 Finance commission) Year 2011-15	Capacity Building	100% Centre	Trainings Awareness Generation IEC material Mock drills	Revenue Department

5. Risk Transfer / Risk Distribution

Risk transfer or risk distribution refers to compensation cover against loss of life or assets in case of any disaster event. Insurance and reinsurance mechanisms and products against natural and manmade disasters have rapidly evolved in last decade. According to UNISDR, “Insurance is a well-known form of risk transfer, where coverage of a risk is obtained from an insurer in exchange for ongoing premiums paid to the insurer. Risk transfer can occur informally within family and community networks where there are reciprocal expectations of mutual aid by means of gifts or credit, as well as formally, where governments, insurers, multi-lateral banks and other large risk-bearing entities establish mechanisms to help cope with losses in major events. Such mechanisms include insurance and re-insurance contracts, catastrophe bonds, contingent credit facilities and reserve funds, where the costs are covered by premiums, investor contributions, interest rates and past savings. Linkages with government insurance schemes like Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Aam Admi Bima Yojana can be extensively taken up for risk transfer. Linkages can be made for teaching staff and children with existing insurance schemes. Livestock insurance can also be taken up

through the animal husbandry department. The coverage of crop insurance should be increased specifically for small and marginal farmers. Weather/rainfall insurance can also be explored with various existing sch

Financial forecasting is an annual process. There are two types of budgets for disaster management, one is the departmental budget of the various departments, and the other is the budget for expenses separately required for disaster management.

Planning for disaster management from different sources of finance for the following various expenses.

• **Central and State Disaster Response Funds**

Name	purpose	Financial arrangements	Activities that can be undertaken under the scheme	Responsible Department
National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)	Relief assistance	percent Central 100 Govt	Cash relief	Department of Revenue
State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)	Relief assistance	percent Central 75 Govt, 25 percent State Govt	Cash relief	Department of Revenue
District Planning Board	Capacity building	percent Central 100 Govt	training, public awareness, educational material, mock drill	Department of Revenue
Various departments	Pre-preparation and mitigation	from the budget of the department	.D.R.R, pre-preparedness and mitigation	Various departments
District Planning Board	Any public function	MP and MLAMember and Grant	Preparatory, capacity building and rehabilitation	Local organization and various departments
Assistance from outside organizations	rehabilitation, mitigation, And to prep Program of DRR	Making bilateral or multilateral arrangements with assistance from outside organizations	Improvement of infrastructure, intervention of technology in DRR programme	Department of Revenue
donor	Anyone	All donations are in cash or in kind	anyone	DDMA/ TDMA
CSR	Corporate	At least 2% of their net profit	anyone	
Public appeal	Immediate relief	Fully or partially external fund	Immediate relief and reconstruction	DDMA/ TDMA

CHAPTER 10:

PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION, UPDATION AND MAINTENANCE OF DDMP

Responsible for preparing and revising/modifying the District Disaster Management Plan, in collaboration with the District Collector's office and other departments in the district. When there is a significant change in risk.

- From lessons learned after a major disaster,
- When there is a significant change in the organization defined in the plan or a significant change in the responsibilities of the primary members of the task force. To review such plan annually and revise it from time to time

1. Plan Review and Updation

The District Collector is responsible for the preparation, revision and updating of the District Disaster Management Plan in collaboration with the line departments and other organizations in the district. The plan should be reviewed annually / half yearly and updated:

- When significant changes in the nature of any hazards
- Lessons learnt following any major disaster or
- When there is any significant change to organization or
- responsibility of primary members of the task forces defined in the

2. Plan Evaluation

The purpose of evaluating DDMP is to determine

1. the adequacy of resources
2. co-ordination between various agencies
3. community participation
4. partnership with NGOs

The plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in

1. Organizational structures
2. Technological changes render information obsolete
3. Response mechanism following reports on drills or exercises
4. Assignments of state agencies

Individuals and agencies assigned specific responsibilities within this Plan will prepare appropriate supporting plans and related standard operating procedures, periodically review and update alerting procedures and resource listings, and maintain an acceptable level of preparedness.

3. Plan Update

The DDMP is a “living document” and the Collector along with all line departments will update it every year taking into consideration

- The resource requirements
- Update of human resources
- Technology to be used
- Co-ordination issues

An annual conference for DDMP update will be organized by the Collector. All departments concerned and agencies would participate and give recommendations on specific issues. The new plan should be handy and precise. It should be so designed that it will help the officials to take quick action during the disaster. Apart from it, the plan will be updated when shortcomings are observed in Organizational structures; Technological changes, Response mechanism following reports on drills or periodic exercises, and specific assignments of state agencies.

-:Reference Section

Disaster Management Plan is useful as a guide in case of any calamity in the district. Thus, the methods of dealing with different disasters are different and some are attached to certain departments and some calamities affect the entire district system.

- ❖ Taluka Disaster Management Plan (TDMP) for Taluka Response
- ❖ Urban Disaster Management Plan (CDMP) for urban areas
- ❖ State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP Part-I & Part-II)
- ❖ Different types of departmental response plans, contingency plan
- ❖ Flood Memorandum
- ❖ GSDMA. IEC material prepared by

Supporting documents

- ❖ Communication Plan
- ❖ Departmental Response Plan
- ❖ Details and inventory of SDRN database

CHAPTER 11: COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DDMP

1. Coordination mechanisms with other stakeholders

Mapping of stakeholders in the district

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

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

a. Private and Public Sectors:

Public Sector: The Indian Railways has a strong Disaster Management System in place which can be looked upon as a model for the accident prevention in the district.

Also, it is recommended that coordination with the Railway Department for the District Disaster management plan will give it a more holistic view and lead to better implementation of the plan.

Private Sectors: Media along with the Public Relation officer who is an important part of the information desk in ICS is recommended to play an important role during the time of disasters to provide important information as well as stop rumors.

Hospitals in private sectors can act as essential stakeholders due to their infrastructure and specialty.

b. Non-Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations:

Local NGOs and CBOs, due to their proximity to the community, can act as a vital link between government and the community particularly during emergencies. They are in a better position to appreciate the area and time specific problems of the people and their flexibility in approach makes them more acceptable in the community. The Role of NGOs and CBOs in disaster management will be in three stages:

1.1 Preparedness

- Community awareness and capacity building
- Community Based Disaster Management Planning.
- Assisting and participating in preparation of disaster management plans at Block, district, municipal and gram panchayat levels.

- Support in vulnerability assessment and mapping
- Support in preparing mitigation strategy and plans; assessments for structural and non- structural mitigation.
- Support in policy review on disaster management
- Reviewing and upgrading DM Plans
- Documentation

1.2 Emergency Response

- Dissemination of warning
- Evacuation, Search and Rescue
- Relief distribution
- Medical aid
- Emergency shelter
- Immediate restoration
- Women and Childcare
- Trauma Counseling
- Coordination of Volunteers
- Community mobilization
- Documentation

1.3 Recovery

- Restoration of damaged community structures (schools, etc.)
- Construction and management of MCS
- Restoration of livelihood
- Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups
- Restoration of environment
- Managing emergent group activities
- Recovery planning, coordination, evaluation
- Documentation

c. Religious Institutions:

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

d. International Humanitarian Organizations:

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

e. Responsibilities of the stakeholders

The responsibilities of all the key stakeholders include:

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

2. Inter- District Coordination Mechanisms – [Standard Operating Procedures / Protocols]

During emergencies districts may require support from other adjoining districts, which are not affected by disasters. For this the Distt. EOC heads can seek help from other districts through Divisional Commissioner or State EOC.

This will be ensured at the disaster management plan formation stage by comparing the resource inventories and the vulnerability of the area.

The DDMA's of adjoining districts or of all the districts in one subdivision should later integrate their disaster plans to have a joint approach when dealing with disasters

3. Intra- District Coordination Mechanisms – [with Block Headquarters]

The recommended “integrated disaster management plan” follows „Top to Bottom“ approach i.e. the communities are the first one to response. Then there are disaster management committees on gram panchayat level and block level up to the district level. On each stage, the nodal contact people are appointed who will ensure the adequacy of resources in dealing with disasters.

CHAPTER 12:

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs) AND CHECK LIST

The Present plan document identifies the roles and Responsibilities of the organization, in key identified sector. Taskforces have constituted for taking response measures in sectors. Action plans have been prepared for each taskforce which covers their roles & responsibilities in development of incident / emergency. It is expected that each taskforce shall develop standard operating procedures for specific disaster / emergency. The district collector must ensure that all the members acquire knowledge and skills to perform their assigned roles.

1. District Magistrate & Collector

Being chairperson and Incident commander of the district for Disaster Management, he will be in overall command & emergency action to control a kind of emergency effectively for the district.

The Chairperson has to perform the following role:

- Preparation and updating of District Disaster Management Plan for the District.
- To ensure that everyone can perform the role involved in emergency services effectively.
- To activate and maintain the District Control Room round the clock.
- To provide essential facilities with the district control room.
- To address emergencies and must declare the emergency, call and direct the emergency services to respond to the emergency by providing reinforcement and support by pooling the resources from the district and if required from the State.
- The arrangement for rescue, evacuation, shelter, food, water, clothing, and transportation to affected area, announcement to the public.
- To keep inform to the higher authority time to time to declare the withdrawal or termination of emergencies.
- Rehabilitation, Restoration, Cleaning, etc. on post emergency actions.
- To submit the reports on emergencies. To conduct the meetings.
- To conduct the mock drill.

2. District Development Officer

Being a responsible person of Taluka / District, the following actions are to be given prime importance for emergency purposes.

- To ensure the different authorities, agencies, organization people, as specified their role, should participate immediately during emergency in district pocket area.
- To advise and guide different panchayat department and local representatives for mitigate and preventives aspects of disaster management and coordinative approach at the time of emergency.
- To participate in the meeting, mock drill & training.

- To prepare our own detailed action plan to ensure effective control over emergencies.
- To liaison & co-ordination with chairperson, Central Control Room, emergency services, organization, agencies, agencies, person etc.
- To support all other duties as specified by the District Collector.

3. Police Department

Another authority who gets the first information on incident / accident is the police department. The following actions are to be carried out by the police department.

- To assess the situation and report immediately.
- To maintain the law and order during the emergency to control the traffic and control the affected area.
- To protect the life of people, inside, outside as well as road movers.
- To protect the property & environment & public announcement.
- Evacuation, rehabilitation, shelter & transportation work during the emergency as per prevailing situation.
- To help & assist to make the area clean, removing any structure and other similar work as required during an actual emergency.
- To participate in the meetings & Mock Drill / Rehearsal & Training.
- To liaison with Central Control Room and other emergency services / organization / agencies.
- To prepare their own detailed action plan & to ensure the provisions to handle the emergency.

4. Responsibilities of City Liaison Officers

When rain, storm or any other type of disaster occurs in the villages of the taluka of the district, precautionary measures/vigilance/rescue work should be taken in that area such as monitoring the condition of the rain, any reservoir or dam overflow, taking immediate necessary action if there is a need to evacuate due to waterlogging, determining shelters and getting them evacuated, arranging water, food packets, medicines and all necessary essential items at the shelters, taking immediate action if there is dewatering work, making immediate payment of cases of human death, housing assistance, animal death assistance, etc. In addition, all necessary actions as per the rules as per the situation should be taken immediately.

5. Fire Services

Most probably, the first information regarding any incidence / event is received by the fire services. Thus, fire service being first informant has to play the major

role during the emergency.

- Inspection, survey & assess the situation where incident occur & give the report.
- To decide the proper & effective actions and immediate response actions to control the emergency, under intimation to Central Control Room or Chairperson.
- Proper training to fight against different hazards
- Rescue, Evacuation, remove of debris, and other emergency work as directed or instructed.
- To maintain the proper and adequate firefighting, equipment's, neutralizing media, self-breathing apparatus, emergency equipment's, personnel protective equipment with keeping in working order.
- The knowledge & information on different types of alternative resources, various types of extinguishing media, neutralizing media, chemical properties and their hazards with safe handling procedure.
- To participate in the meetings Mock Drill / Rehearsal & training.
- To liaison with Central Control Room and other emergency services.
- To prepare their own detailed action plan & to ensure the provisions to handle the emergency.
- Other duties as required during actual emergencies.

6. Health Department

The health and medical services have to play a vital role following the emergency. One-fold is proper & timely treatment for the victims injured or affected people. Another fold is to safeguard public health.

- To ensure the arrangement & preparedness for special medical treatment antidotes and trained doctor Para-medical staff as specified in toxicology at the time of industrial emergency in local pocket area.
- On declaration of emergency or on receiving the message or information, prompt medical facilities should be set up e.g. first aid post, casualty receiving center/ camp, as per gravity of situation at site. Similarly, arrangement for emergency operation or special treatment on chemical burn, injury, gas dispersion etc. with adequate arrangement, which will serve the purpose of Base Hospital.

- Identification of dead bodies and postmortem arrangement.
- To maintain an up-to-date list with telephone nos. of services of doctors, hospitals,
- Ambulance, primary health center, Para-medical staff, vehicle to meet the emergency.
- Arrangement to inform the up-to-date status from time to time to DEOC, Chairperson, and Relatives of injured or admitted patients, emergency services etc.
- Arrangement to safeguard the public health in case of development of epidemic situation & announcement on safety measure to be taken by public at the time of emergency.
- To advise & guide the different stakeholders in respect of medical & health part time to time.
- Provision for proper and adequate medicines, lifesaving drugs, equipment, antidotes etc. related to different hazards.
- To participate in meetings, mock drills / examine and training.
- To prepare our own detailed action plan to ensure the effective handling of different kinds of emergencies.
- To liaison with DEOC, Chairperson, emergency services organization, agency and other related people.
- Other duties as required during actual emergency.

7. RTO

- a. To respond to collector and police instructions in different kinds of emergencies
- b. To provide adequate requirements for both people and material.
- c. To arrange for deployment of vehicles with full fuel levels.
- d. To streamline traffic flow and parking yard movement.
- e. To co-ordinate in deployment of vehicles, if required.
- f. To participate in meeting, mock drills & training.
- g. To prepare our own detailed action plan to ensure effective handing at the time of actual emergency.

8. Civil Supplies Department

- a. To arrange to provide cooked food and clothing to evacuees and others involved in emergency controlling operation.
- b. To ensure availability of sufficient cooked food, water ready for distributaries at various locations.
- c. To participate in the meeting, mock drills & training.

- d. To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure effective handling of emergency.

9. Dy. Director – Information

The proper and correct news should be reach to the public to avoid rumors and panicky. The role of District information officer is to create awareness and preparedness amongst the public for different hazards because of wide & fast spreading news.

- a. To participate in the meeting, mock drill / exercises and training.
- b. To assist the public in case of rescue operations and authentic news.
- c. To liaison & Co-ordination with Chairperson, Central Control Room and emergency services.
- d. Ensure to safeguard the public at large during actual emergencies by providing correct reliable authentic guideline and news.

10. Electricity Board (MGVCL)

- a. To arrange for an un-interrupted power supply, if needed.
- b. To arrange for lighting at temporary medical camps, rallying points and parking yards.
- c. To take care of electrical equipment within affected zone.
- d. Arrange for switching off power supply if requested by authority.
- e. To participate in the meeting, mock drills & training
- f. To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure effective handling of emergencies

11. Role of other members of District Crisis Group

The other members like controller of explosives, trade union representatives, agriculture department, municipal commissioner and other government agencies, etc. must perform the various duties. However, the following are the suggested duties as required during the emergency:

- a. To participate in the meeting, mock drill / exercise and training.
- b. To assist the public in proper way in case of rescue and evacuation during actual emergency.
- c. To advise and guidance to the district crisis group & Chairperson.
- d. To arrange and help the supporting actions and duties in respect of industrial emergency
- e. To provide more and adequate resources & various requirements to tackle the industrial emergency immediately.

- f. Liaison & co-ordination with Central Control Room and emergency services.

12. Volunteer Organizations (N.G.O.)

The voluntary organization / services can play vital role in relief & rescue operations like arrangement of food packets & packing up of the same, distribution of the food packets and water pouches, arrangements of life saving drugs & distribution of the same, can play a major role in awareness generation, to convince the person / public to evacuate the residence / place and to shift to safe shelter timely during emergency. Otherwise, it may result more serious effect. To save the life of public is a more important factor, which will be successfully carried out by the voluntary organization. The list of such organizations with address, telephone no. organization etc. will be prepared and up-to-date time to time.

13. Irrigation Department

- a. Play a vital role in pre, during and post form of emergencies particularly in floods.
- b. Proper management of dams, irrigation canals, ponds and timely maintenance of the same.
- c. Inform DEOC and respective stakeholders in case of water release from the dams.
- d. Start their control room at the time of monsoon.
- e. Follow the instructions mentioned with the Flood memorandum.
- f. To participate in the meetings, mock drill / exercises and training.
- g. To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure the effective handling of different kinds of emergencies.
- h. Liaison with DEOC, Chairperson, emergency services organization, agency and other related people.
- i. Other duties as required during actual emergency.

14. R&B Department

- a. To play a vital role in pre, during and post form of emergencies.
- b. Proper management of roads and buildings and timely maintenance of the same.
- c. Inform DEOC and respective stakeholders' diversion of routes, closing status of the roads etc.
- d. Ensure safety terms while establishing or developing of bridges, dams, roads, buildings etc.
- e. To participate in the meetings, mock drill / exercises and training.

- f. To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure the effective handling of different kinds of emergencies.
- g. Liaison with DEOC, Chairperson, emergency services organization, agency and other related person.
- h. Other duties as required during actual emergency.

15. Citizen:

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

Appendix1

Information of Dahod Irrigation Department, Dahod (State).

List of District and Taluka Level Officers

Sr .no	Name of Officer	Name of the office and phone number	Mobile number of the employee	Scheme under the office under the control of the taluka
1	Mr. P. S. Bariya, Executive Engineer	Dahod Irrigation Department, Dahod, Phone No-02673-224525	9825900334	-
2	Mr. V. S. Garasiya, Deputy Executive Engineer	Pata Dungari Reservoir Sub-Division, Dahod, Phone No-02673-220054	9904766375	Patadi Dam
3	Shri R. G. Baman, Deputy Executive Engineer	Umariya Nahar Sub- Division, Dahod Phone No - 02673-246427	9724203386	Umariya Dam
4	Shri J. N. Parmar, Deputy Executive Engineer	Hadf Nahar Sub-Division No-, Limkheda Phone No - 02677-222209	9099201985	Kabutari Dam
5	Shri M. C. Hathila, Deputy Executive Engineer	Koliyari Sub-Division No- 1, De. Bariya Phone No - 02678-220218	7434979973	Vakleshwar Bhay and Adalvada Reservoir
6	Mr. C.K. Bariya Deputy Executive Engineer	Machhanala Canal Sub Division No-3, Jhalod Phone No-02679-224323	9099954352	Machhanala and Kali-2 Reservoir

Source : Irrigation Department, Dahod

❖ Sheet showing details of irrigation ponds and dams

Sr. .no	Detail	Name of Place/ Village	Danger level (m.)	Overfl ow surface (m.)	Names of affected villages and talukas	Name of Supervisor in Charge of Dam	Name and Mo. No. of the concerned officer
1	Pata Dungri Reservoir, Scheme Ta-Garbada	Pata Dungri	172.79	170.84	Ta-Garbada Sahada, Panchvada, Devdha, Ta-Dahod Varamkheda, Borkheda, Jalat, Motikhraj, Pusari, Dahod Kasba	R.D. Rajat Assistant Engineer 7575049792	Shri. V.S. Garasiya Deputy Executive Engineer 9904766375
2	Umariya Reservoir, Scheme Ta-Limkheda	Patvan	284.24	280.00	Ta-Limkheda Umariya, Budhpur, Bor, Mahunala, Mandav	A.M. Bariya Assistant Engineer 8780036731	Shri R. G. Baman Deputy Executive Engineer 9724203386
3	Kabutari Irrigation Scheme Ta-Singvad	Chundi	189.56	186.30	Ta-Singvad Valagota, Chuddi Ta-Morwa(H) Vadeli, Kuvaajar, Chenpur	J.N. Parmar Assistant Engineer 9099201985	Shri. J. N. Parmar Deputy Executive Engineer 9099201985
4	Vakalekshwar Bhe Irrigation Scheme Ta-Devgadh Bariya	Moti Khajuri	225.25	223.57	Ta-Devgadh Bariya Keliya, Degavada, Koli na Muwada, Nani Khajuri, Moti Khajuri, Bedat, Chor Bariya Bogdawa, Rai	M.C. Hathila Assistant Engineer 7434979973	Shri M.C. Hathila Deputy Executive Engineer 7434979973

5	Adalvada Irrigation Scheme Ta-Dhanpur	Modhva	238.78	237.30	Ta-Dhanpur Bhorva, Adalvada, Rampur, Ved, Nalu, Dudhammali	D.K. Darji Assistant Engineer 9426841079	Shri M.C. Hathila Deputy Executive Engineer 7434979973
6	Machhan nala Irrigation Scheme Ta-Zhalod	Nansalai	281.33	277.64	Ta-Zhalod Bhanpur, Chitrodia, Dhavadiya, Mahudi, Mandlikhuta, Munkhosla, Therka	B.R. Damor Assistant Engineer 7984271546	Shri C.K. Bariya, Deputy Executive Engineer 9099954352
7	Kali-2 Irrigation Scheme Ta-Zhalod	Sabali	261.90	257.00	Ta-Zhalod Kakarakuva, Datgadh, Balendiya, Ghodiya, Padaliya, Khakhariya	B.R. Damor Assistant Engineer 7984271546	Shri C.K. Bariya, Deputy Executive Engineer 9099954352
8	Muwaliya Irrigation Lake, Ta- Dahod	Muwaliya	152.51	150.68	Ta-Dahod Dahod Kasba, Nasirpur, Raliyati	R.D. Rajat Assistant Engineer 7575049792	Shri V.S. Garasia Deputy Executive Engineer 9904766375

Source : Irrigation Department, Dahod

Sheet showing detail of Canal, Sub-Canal

Sr. no	Details of Canal & Sub canal	Name of place/village	Name and mobile number of concerned officers	Mo. No. & name of concerned officer
1	Patadungari Reservoir Scheme Ta-Garbada			
	Names of villages through which the main canal passes (40.39 km of canal length)	Sahada, Panchvada, Devdha, Dashla, Gamla, Navagam, Bordi Inami, Bordi sarkari, Kotda Buzharg, Varamkheda, Vijagad, Moti Kharaj, Nagarala	(1) Shri R.D.Rajat Assistant Engineer 7575049792 (2)Shri K.S. Makwana Assistant Engineer 9737871707	ShriV.S. Garasiya, Deputy Executive Engineer, 9904766375
	Names of the villages through which the sub-canal passes Length 58.31KM)	Boriyala, Leeler, Borkheda, Jalat, Tarvadiya Waja, Tarvadiya Bhau, Vanbori, Bhambori, Dhamarda, Dungarpur Mandavav, Suvali, Nani Kharaj	(1) Shri R.D.Rajat Assistant Engineer 7575049792 (2)Shri K.S. Makwana Assistant Engineer 9737871707	ShriV.S . Garasiya, Deputy Executive Engineer, 9904766375
2	Vakleshwar Bhe Irrigation Scheme Ta-Devgadh Bariya			
	Names of villages through which the main canal passes Length 12.33 KM)	Motikhajuri,Nanikhajuri , Udhavada, Bariya,	(1) Shri S.S. Hathila Assistant Engineer 9265158916	Shri M.C. Hathila Deputy Executive Engineer, 7434979973
	Names of the villages through which the sub-canal passes Length 26.22 KM)	Motikhajuri,Nanikhajuri ,Degawada,Dukhali, Muwala, Zabia,	(1) Shri S.S. Hathila Assistant Engineer 9265158916	Shri M.C. Hathila Deputy Executive Engineer, 7434979973

3	Adalwada Irrigation Scheme Ta-Dhanpur			
	Names of villages through which the main canal passes Length 13.92 KM)	Bogvada, Rampur, ved	(1) Shri D.K. Darji Assistant Engineer 9426841079 (2) Shri J.L.Damor (over Siyar) 6678574148	Shri M.C. Hathila Deputy Executive Engineer, 7434979973
	Names of the villages through which the sub-canal passes Length 14.21 KM)	Bogvada, Rampur, ved, Gadha Khokhra	(1) Shri D.K. Darji Assistant Engineer 9426841079 (2) Shri J.L.Damor (over Siyar) 6678574148	Shri M.C. Hathila Deputy Executive Engineer, 7434979973
Umaria Irrigation Scheme Ta-Limkheda				
4	Names of villages through which the main canal passes (20.25 km of canal length)	Patvan, Amba, Agara (U),Ninamana Khakhariya,Kundha, Tiba, chediya Visalanga, Khakhariya,padola, Andhari	Shri A. M. Bariya, Assistant Engineer 8780036731	Shri R.G. Baman Deputy Executive Engineer 9784042212
	Names of the villages through which the sub-canal passes (31.06 km Length of Canal)	Patvan, Amba, Agara (U),Kundha,Chediya, Parmarna Khakhariya, Devdha, Khirkhai	Shri A. M. Bariya, Assistant Engineer 8780036731	Shri R.G. Baman Deputy Executive Engineer 9784042212
5	Kabutari Irrigation Scheme, Ta- Singhvad			
	Names of villages through which the main canal passes (13.90 km length of canal)	Valagota,Chundi, Methan,Vandeli, Khudara	(1)Shri Saifudin Petlavad Assistant Engineer 7016671769 (2) Shri M. C. Hathila Assistant Engineer 7434979973	Shri J. N. Parmar Deputy Executive Engineer 9099201985
	Names of the villages through which	Valagota,Chundi, Methan,Vandeli, Khudara	(1)Shri Saifudin Petlavad Assistant Engineer	Shri J. N. Parmar Deputy Executive Engineer

	the sub-canal passes Length 25.00 KM)		7016671769 (2) Shri M. C. Hathila Assistant Engineer 7434979973	9099201985
Muwaliya Irrigation Lake, Ta-Dahod				
6	Names of villages through which the main canal passes (7.40 km length of canal)	Nasirpur, Pusari, Dahod Kasba	(1) Shri R.D.Rajat Assistant Engineer 7575049792	ShriV.S . Garasiya, Deputy Executive Engineer, 9904766375
	Names of the villages through which the sub-canal passes Length 1.00 KM)	-	(1) Shri R.D.Rajat Assistant Engineer 7575049792	ShriV.S . Garasiya, Deputy Executive Engineer, 9904766375
Machhan Nala Irrigation scheme Ta- Jhalod				
7	Names of the villages passing through the right bank main canal	Therka,Chitrodiya, Munkhosala, Kharsana, Mahudi.	(1) Shri T.P. Damor Assistant Engineer, 8758824556	Shri C.K. Bariya, Deputy Executive Engineer engineer 9099954352
	Names of Villages Passed by Left Bank Main Canal	Nansalai, Melania, Jhalod, Dhavadiya, Anvarpura	(1) Shri B.R. Damor, Assistant Engineer 7984271546	Shri C.K. Bariya, Deputy Executive Engineer engineer 9099954352
Kali 2 Irrigation Scheme				
8	Names of the villages of the main canal	Hadmatkhunta, Maghanisar, Chhasiya, Gamdi, Gheswa, Fhulpura, Rampura, Timasi, Ghodia, Khakhariya, Raipura	(1) Shri B.R. Damor, Assistant Engineer 7984271546	Shri C.K. Bariya, Deputy Executive Engineer engineer 9099954352

Source : Irrigation Department, Dahod

Appendix2

List of Voluntary Organizations in Dahod District

Sr.no	Name of NGO	Name of Taluka	Administrator's Name	Mobile No	NGO services
1	Ramroti Sanstha	Dahod	Maheshbhai Desai	9426085656	Making food packets
2	Gramin Vikas Trust	Dahod	Sheetalbhai	7573045801	Ration kit
3	Sadguru foundation	Dahod	Sharmishtaben	9825038601	Ration kit
4	Rotary Seva Sanstha Dahod	Dahod	Nareshbhai Chavda	9426592496	Making food packets
5	Udan Charitable Trust	Dahod	Pratik Jain	9428546285	Food packets and other medical assistance
6	Nehru Youth Centre	Dahod	Ajit Jain, (DYO)	7069081000	
7	NSS, Dahod	Dahod	Sureshbhai Meda,	9427596557	
8	Aggarwal SevaSangh Jhalod	Jhalod	Gopalbhai Aggarwal	8200553580	Making food packets
9	Ramroti Charitable TrustJhalod	Jhalod	Jagdish Aggarwal	9426383839	Making food packets
10	Gurukul Sanstha	De. Baria	Sudeep Soni	9879496644	Making food packets

Appendix-3

Health information and important Mob. No. of CHC Medical Officer/Superintendent

Health Facility Per Taluka				
Sr.no	Name of Taluka	No of CHC	No. of PHC	Sub Centre
1	Garbada	2	10	66
2	Jhalod	3	6	47
3	Guru govind Limadi	1	12	70
4	Dahod	3	18	113
5	Dev Baria	2	11	76
6	Dhanpur	2	10	60
7	Fatepura	2	6	41
8	Sukhsar	1	6	38
9	Limkheda	3	7	59
10	Singvad	1	8	41
11	Sanjeli	1	5	27
Total		21	99	638

CHC Superintendent Contact Details.

Sr.no	Name of Taluka	No of CHC	Name	Mobile No
1	Dahod	Boradi Inami	Dr. Bhavin S. Prajapati	9913019305
2		Katvara	Dr. N. S. Hada	9825322665
3		Timarda	Dr. Ashish R. Dhanaki	9975762953
4	De. Bariya	Dhavadi (Sagatala)	Dr. Kalpesh Bariya	9913302745
5		Pipalod	Dr. Nitin Kumar Rajeshbhai Bariya	8128404288
6	Dhanupar	Agasvani	Dr. G. L. Bariya	9825703841
7		Dhanupar	Dr. Manishkumar Sinha	9725186101
8	Fatehpura	Ballia	Dr. I.N. Singh	7567867259
9		Sukhasar	Dr. B.V.P. Tel	7567867189
10		Fatehpura	Dr. Ritesh K. Rathwa	9925575659
11	Garbadada	Garbadada	Dr. R.K. Mehta	7567867256
12		Jesawada	Dr. Preeti Shobhawat	9924697610
13	Limkheda	Dhadhlela	Dr. C. M. Machhar	7567895409
14		Dudhiya	Dr. C. M. Machhar	7567895409
15		Limkheda	Dr. C. M. Machhar	7567895409
16	Singwad	Singwad	Dr. J. C. Munia	7984378443
17	Sanjeli	Sanjeli	Dr. B. K. Sing	7567895509
18	Jhalod	Limdi	Dr. D. K. Pandey	9426360158
19		Mirakhedi	Dr. P. K. Taviad	9428780981
20		Pethapur	Dr. Jignesh R. Charel	7874442692
21		Kadaval	Dr. H. V. Vasaia	9925656323

CHC Medical Officer Contact Details

Sr.no	Name of Taluka	No of CHC	Name	Mobile No
1	Dahod	Boradi Inami	Dr. Bhavin S Prajapati	9913019305
2		Katwara	Dr. D. B. Solanki	9898492002
3		Timarda	Dr. Kalpesh H. Lubana	9407158307
4	De Baria	Dr. Bhava (Sagatala)	Incharge Dr. Rahul Rathwa	9825817194
5		Pip Lod	Dr. Chandrika S. Makwana	8780343685
6	Dhanpur	Agasvani	Dr. R.S. Kumar	8780567001
7		Dhanpur	Dr. Manish Kumar Sinha	9725186101
8	Fatehpura	Balaiya	Dr. Narendra M. Damor	9898909864
9		Fatehpura	Dr. Mayank Amin	7698439318
10		Sukhasar	Dr. Vishant M. Patel	9727241793
11	Garbada	Garbada	Dr. R. K. Mehta	7567867256
12		Jesawada	Dr. Pranay M. Agrawal	9685130209
13	Limkheda	Dhadhela	Dr. Praveen Kumar Jha	9265464826
14		Dudhiya	Dr. G. L. Bariya	9825703841
15		Limkheda	Dr. Snehal Patel	9408727745
16	Singwad	Singvad	Dr. Arpita J. Bhabhor	7698994763
17	Senjli	Senjli	Dr. Y.U.C. Lohra	6351571673
18	Jhalod	Limdi	Dr. Arvind Vaishnav	8780842633
19		Mirakhedi	Dr. Tanvi R. Jhatva	9512102698
20		Pethapur	Dr. Chaitali Munia	7016765921
21		Kadaval	Dr. T. S. Bariya	9099782866

Appendix-4

Details Of District Animal Husbandry Department

Sr. No.	Name Of Officer	Designation	Present Duty	Contact No.
1	Dr Kamleshgir Laxmangir Gosai	Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry	I/C Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry	8141452676

Information Of Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Institute and Taluka Nodal Officer

Sr. No.	Name Of Taluka	Name Of VO	Designation	Present Duty	Contact No.
1	Dahod	Dr Vishal Arvind Bhai Patel	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Dispensary, Kharod, Dahod	8849863604
2		Dr Jigisha Dipsinh Ninama	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Dispensary, Tanda, Katvara, Mob Dahod	7874426797
3	Garbada	Dr Utsavkumar Rupsinh Bariya	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Dispensary, Garbada, Patiya, Boriyala	9909880497
4	Zalod	Dr Jayeshkumar rameshchandra Panchal	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Dispensary, Zalod, Kadval, Mahudi	9429146894
5		Dr NIravkumar Kanubhai Prajapati	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Dispensary, Gamdi, Limdi	9586799392

6	Sanjeli	Dr Naddimudin Gafarbhai Sheikh	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Dispensary, Sanjeli	9429054751
7		Dr Prakashbhai Rajubhai Labana	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Dispensary, Mandali, Piplod	7623049010
8	Fatepura	Dr Kaushik Kumar Surpalbhai Pargi	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Dispensary, Sukhasar, Anika, Ghooghas	9712749235
9		Dr Noordas Maganbhai Sangada	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Dispensary, Fatepura, Gadra	8733975921
10	Singvad, Limkheda	Dr Kamleshkumar Kachrabhai Prajapati	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Dispensary, Singvad, Limkheda, Rai	9586215647
11	Singvad	Dr Vishalkumar Maheshbhai jatva	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Dispensary, Methan, Javeshi	9714277604
12	De.Bariya	Dr Chirag Shanabhai hathila	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Dispensary, De.Bariya, Lavariya	9909890602
13	Dhanpur	Dr Yamini Vikramsinh Nayak	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Dispensary, Dhanpur, Kanjeta, Mandor, Mob. Limkheda	9426498597

Jilla Panchayat Managed Primary Animal Treatment Centre and Livestock Inspector

Sr. No.	Name Of Taluka	Name Of LSI	Designation	Present Duty	Contact No.
1	Dahod	Bhavinkumar Dhanvantbhai Patel	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Rampura	9723634260
2		Nikunj Kumar Maheshbhai Solanki	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Anas	7016520992
3		Vinodchandra Nathalal Patel	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Ranapur, Bordi, Kathla	9687532634
4	Garbada	Navalsinh Jaysinh Bamniya	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Jesavada, Abhlod	9427717755
5		Ashwinbhai Lalabhai Raval	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Gangarda	9023898758
6	Zalod	Sumitkumar Dilipbhai Prajapati	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Gamdi	9913057115
7		Aarnestbhai Divakarbhai Christian	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Chakaliya	8320697797
8		Subhashchandra Maganbhai Bariya	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Mirakhedi, Gultora	9825294278
9		Manishaben Malsingbhai Garasiya	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Bilwani	7984092080
10	Sanjeli	Nimishaben ranjitsinh Patel	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Mandali	6352779356
11		Babubhai Punjabhai Ninama	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Hirola	9913874660
12	Fatepura	Devubhai Babubhai Prajapati	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Balaiya	9979517768
13	Singvad/Limkheda	Jaiminkumar Manharlal Bhatt	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Munawani, Chilakota, Dhadhela	8320719092

14	De.Bariya	Nitinkumar Bhupatsinh Pateliya	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Sagtala	9638464519
15		Bhupatsinh Mathurbhai Patelliya	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Sevaniya	9426581826
16	Dhanpur	Rajendra Manilal Prajapati	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Dudhamli, Kanjeta	9427035372
17		Vasantbhai Rameshbhai Bhabhor	Livestock Inspector	FAVC, Zabu	7016340203

Appendix-5 Local tourism Of Dahod District

A list of various types of tourism/ public places/fairs in Dahod district, where tourists visit in large numbers, along with details of the necessary steps taken as a part of safety precautions at such places

Sr.no	Taluka	Place name	Precautionary measures taken
1	Dahod	Kalidam (Chosala)	.A warning sign has been posted-- -- There is a strong security arrangement at the dam site..
2	Dahod	Shiv GangaZhari (Vijagad)	.A warning sign board has been installed-- It is not a dangerous place or a matter of loss -- .of life
3	Dahod	DevZhari Temple (Jakot)	.A warning sign board has been installed-- It is not a dangerous place or a matter of loss -- .of life
4	Dahod	Shiva Temple (Bawka)	The tourist spot has enough open space to accommodate a large number of visitors. A wire mesh is installed around the temple compound and there are 2 gates. Sign boards .are installed
5	Singvad	Bhamrechi Mata Temple	There is a temple on the border of Singvad -- and Matanapalla. The Kabutri river passes near it. A fair is held twice a year, on the occasion of Mahashivratri and Holi festival. At that time, there is no source of water in the Kabutri river bed, so there is no possibility of any untoward incident in the river during that fair. However, a written instruction is given to Randhikpur Police Station to maintain law and order during the fair.
6	Zalod	Kamboi Dham, Karath	The tourist spot has enough open space to accommodate a large number of visitors. Also, a solid brick wall is built around the .place Search and rescue operations are being carried out by the administration with the help of firefighter teams, disaster relief teams, and local swimmers.
7	Devgadh Baria	AvantiTemple Dangaria	.A warning sign board has been installed-- It is not a dangerous place or a matter of loss -- .of life
8	Devgadh Baria	Dussehra fair	Dussehra Fair: On the day of Dussehra, a -- Dussehra fair is held at Shukrawari Plot in .Devgadh Baria city

			search and rescue operations are carried out , by the administration with the help of firefighter teams, disaster relief teams, and local swimmers.
9	Limkheda	Amali Agiyaras Fair, Mota Hathidhara Harteshwar) Mahadev (Temple	Necessary precautions are taken to maintain -- .law and order during the fair
10	Limkheda	Zher(dhuleti)Fair, Moti Bandibar	Necessary precautions are taken to maintain -- .law and order during the fair
11	Dhanpur	Ratan Mahal Rataneshwar) Mahadev (Bhuvero	At Ratanmahal, tourists are restricted from -- visiting the Ratneshwar Mahadev Temple and .other areas except the Sunset Point Public warning signboards have been -- .installed Fire safety equipment is kept on the -- .campsite
12	Dhanpur	Naldha	The forest department has banned bathing in -- the waterfall and it is prohibited to go to the .waterfall after 4:30 pm Public warning signboards have been -- .installed
13	Dhanpur	Udhalamhuda	.The lake is restricted to tourists-- The camp site is prohibited from having an -- .iron grill next to it .Fire safety equipment has been installed-- Notices have been published through the -- .notice board
14	Garbada	Gol Gadheda Fair, Jesawada	-- Local police are instructed to maintain security.
15	Garbada	Chul no Mela, Gangardi	-- Local police are instructed to maintain security.
16	Garbada	Patadungari Dam, Tunkivaju	--Warning signs have been installed.. It is not a dangerous place or a matter of loss -- .of life

Appendix-6

Information about various pipelines passing through Dahod district



IndianOil

A Maharatna Company

**INDIAN OIL CORPORATION
LIMITED
WESTERN REGION PIPELINES
KOYALI**

1. Overview of Dahod - Koyali Ratlam Pipeline

- Under Dahod District 75 Km of pipelines operates under Baria, Limkheda and Dahod Talukas.
- These pipelines transports Highly flammable Petroleum products in various directions from Dahod district.

2. Koyali Ratlam Pipeline details with Village list Under Dahod district (WRPL, Koyali):

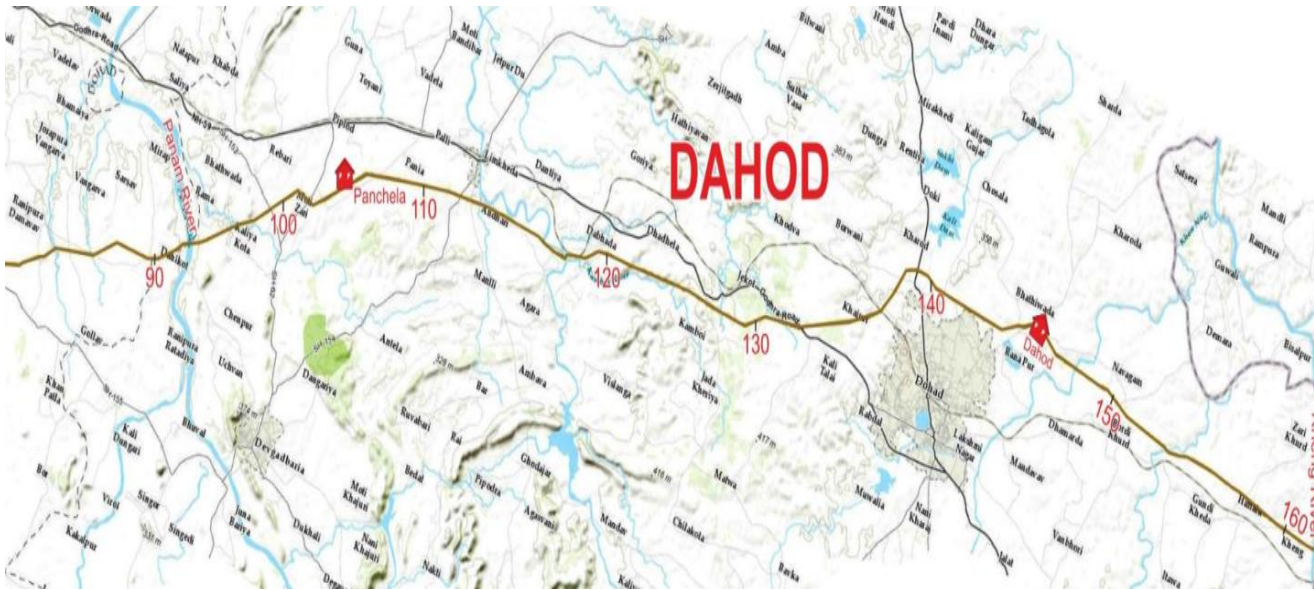
KRPL			CH		Details			
Sr No	Village	Taluka	From	To	Day Patrolling	QRT Team	Police Station	
1	NATHUDI	Bariya	88	90	Patel Narwantsinh- 9408326751	Arat Koli- 9099140538	Piplod	
2	RAMA		90	91				
3	KALIYA KOTA		91	92				
4	REBARI		93	96	Matia Balwant bhai- 9978845768		Avod	
5	MOTI ZARI		96	99				
6	PIPLOD		99	102				
7	PANCHELA	LIMKHEDA	102	104	Gala bhai Bhuriya- 9427484018	Limkheda		
8	PRATAPPURA		104	107				
9	PANIYA		107	108				
10	PALALI		108	109	Chauhan balwant bhai - 8849025808		Arat Koli- 9099140538	
11	ANDHARI		109	110				
12	KUNDHA		110	114				
13	KHIR KHAI		114	116	Chhatrasing bhai Patel- 9979989594			Dahod Rural
14	DEDADARA		116	118				
15	VALUNDI		118	119				
16	POLISIMAL		119	120				
17	TATAGHATI		120	122				
18	KAMBOI		122	123				
19	ROZAM	DAHOD	123	128	Chhatrasing bhai Patel- 9979989594	Dahod Rural		
20	JEKOT		128	129				
21	RAMPURA		129	133				
22	KALI TALAI		133	134				
23	CHHAPARI		134	136				
24	BORWANI		136	137				
25	KHAROD		137	139				
26	USARVAN		139	140				

27	YJARDU	140	142		
28	RAHOYRA	142	143		
29	KHAREDI	143	144		
30	BHATIVADA	144	145		
31	NANI RANAPUR	145	146	Roz Rajeshbhai - 8250634148	
32	NAVAGAM	146	148		
33	TANACHIYA	148	150		
34	HIMALA	150	152		
35	KOTDA KHURDA	152	154		
36	RACHHARDA	154	157	Gulabsinh - 6297970529	
37	UNDAR	157	159		
38	KHENG	159	163		Katvara

CP-RCP-LOCATIONS			
JURISDICTION	LOCATION	CHAINAGE	CP/RCP
KOYALI	Singhanja (RCP-1)	38.40	RCP
	Simaliya (RCP-2)	73.00	RCP
	Panchela (RCP-3)	104.65	RCP
	Dahod	145.50	RCP
RATLAM	Megh Nagar (RCP-4)	179.13	RCP
	Sinduria (RCP-5)	219.94	RCP

IOCL Koyali - Mainline Emergency Contact list	
TOLL FREE NUMBER: 18001232219	
Control Room Koyali	0265-2237088, 0265-2237093, 0265-2237092
GM Koyali	Mobile no. 9717091086, 0265-2307958
DGM Koyali	Mobile no. 9650072142
SECURITY Control room	Mobile no. 9426973943

ROUTE MAP FOR KOYALI JURISCDUCTION PIPELINES.



Security Scheme for Mainline

For the safety and security of pipelines Day patrolling/ Night Patrolling/ PIDWS system/Laisoning with Police/Administration/villagers is done.

Day Patrolling: To ensure safety and security of pipelines, daily physical patrolling through DGR guards is being done on daily basis. The security arrangements provided by DGR (Directorate General Resettlement) sponsored Security Agencies.

PIDWS: Pipeline Intrusion and Detection and Warning System implemented to monitor excavation and other activities under ROU remotely. Once signal received at control room site verification is done by DGR Guards.

GPS Tracking: For the monitoring of Day and Night guards through GPS Tracking devices is being used round the clock to ensure mainline day and night patrolling.

Vulnerable Points: Night Patrolling of Mainline at vulnerable points with DGR armed Gurads (Trough vehicle) is being done on daily basis.

Laisoning: Regular meetings with Police and administration is being done.

- Details of security agency for Pipelines under Koyali jurisdiction are listed below:

Day patrolling: On ground physical patrolling of mainline ROW by DGR Guards

Name of Agency: **M/s Sandeep Jaitly Security Agency**

(Contact Person – Kirit bhai Parmar- 99254 78271, Chimanbhai Tadvī - 9712097329)

No. of Security Supervisors: 02

No. of Guards (Without arms): 10

For QRT Team: ROW Patrolling with vehicle

Ramsingh bhai chauhan - 95862 36561

- For Dahod Scrapper Station

Name of Agency: **M/s. Sandeep Jaitley Security Agency.**

Contact Person – Chimanbhai Tadvī - 9712097329

No. of Guards (Without arms): 03

IOCL Mainline Officer Contact Number – 1) Saurabh Kushwaha, M(Insp) - 99933 93081

For RCP/SV Stations

All RCP/SV stations are being visited during Day & Night patrolling. In addition to these following facilities are installed for remote monitoring of RCP premises.

- CCTV Camera installed at all RCP/SV Stations
- To detect Unauthorized entry - Sensors are installed at Main Gate & MOV Gate at RCP/SV Station.
- Surprise check of day and night guards is carried out by IOCL's officers at regular intervals.



**GUJARAT GAS LIMITED
GAS NETWORK DETAILS DAHOD GA**

Overview of Dahod GA

- Under Dahod District 57 Kms of steel and 413 kms of PE pipeline and 19 CNG Stations operates under Dahod GA.
- These pipelines transport highly flammable Natural Gas in various directions from Dahod district.

Pipelines details Under Dahod GA:

Pipeline Details (Up to FY 2024-25)

PE Length/ Taluka Name	Fatepura	Jhalod	Limkheda	Baria	Dhanpur	Garbada	Dahod	Total
Total Steel Length (In kms.)	0.00	25.34	6.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.01	57.336
Total PE Length	0.00	60.338	19.581	36.086	0	0	301.733	417.738

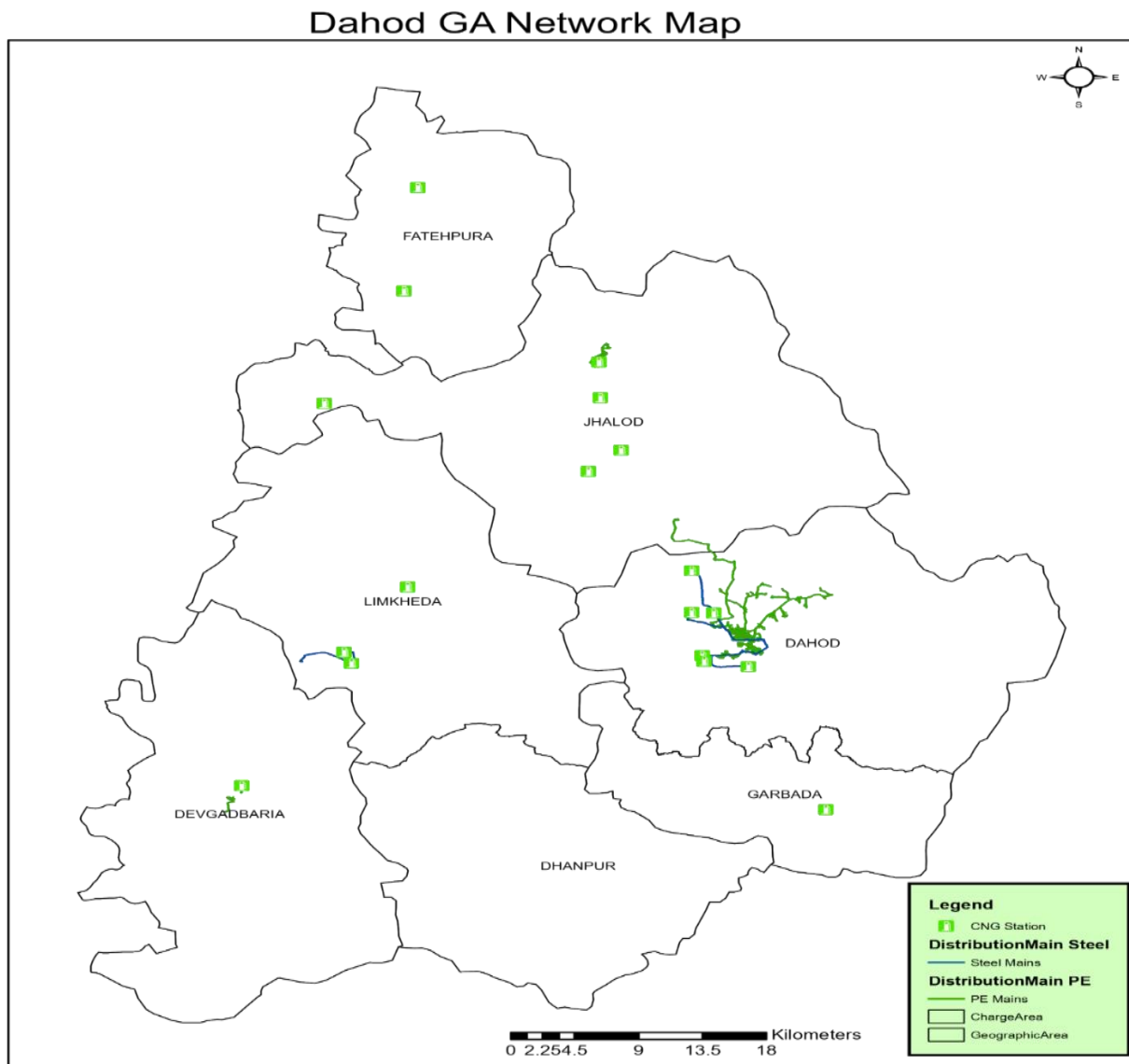
(In kms.)								
No of CNG Stations	2	5	3	1	0	1	7	19

CP Details

GA	TRU Location	Coating	TRU Rating	Area Covered
Dahod	Khajuria CNG Station	3LPE	25V/25ACPTR	Dahod & Jhalod

Dahod GA - Emergency Contact list	
Control Room Dahod	02673224488
Emergency Number	7436055222

NETWORK MAP FOR DAHOD GA PIPELINES.



Security Scheme for Mainline (Steel & PE)

For the safety and security of pipelines 24x7 on field GGL O&M team, Day patrolling & Laisoning with Other Utility agency/Administration done.

- 24x7 on field GGL O&M team: GGL O&M team available 24x7 for handling any emergency.
 - Day Patrolling: To ensure safety and security of pipelines, Daily physical patrolling through GGL O&M team.
 - Laisoning: Regular meetings with other utility agencies & NagarPalika administration is being done.
- For GGL Owned CNG Stations (Mother/ COCO)

All GGL Owned CNG stations have the following facilities for monitoring premises.

- CCTV Camera installed at all GGL owned CNG Stations.
- Surprise checking by GGL officers at regular intervals during night.
- Adequate quantity of fire extinguishers available at all GGL owned CNG Stations.



**GAIL (India) LIMITED
CENTRAL REGION PIPELINES
JHABUA**

GAIL (India) limited is a Maharatna public sector undertaking established by Government of India under the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. Gas Compressor station at Jhabua, M.P. state is one of the intermediate booster stations in the HVJ cross country natural gas pipeline system.

Jhabua compressor station is about 10 Km from Meghnagar railway station in the Delhi – Mumbai Western railway route and about 07 Km from Jhabua town on Indore – Ahmedabad National Highway - NH-59. GAIL (India) Limited, Jhabua has a manpower strength of 55 employees and approx. 275 contract employees working for receipt, compression & transmission of natural gas, providing technical / support services.

This document describes the Emergency Response & Disaster Management Plan (ERDMP) for GAIL (India) Limited, Jhabua Compressor and NG pipelines under Jhabua jurisdiction.

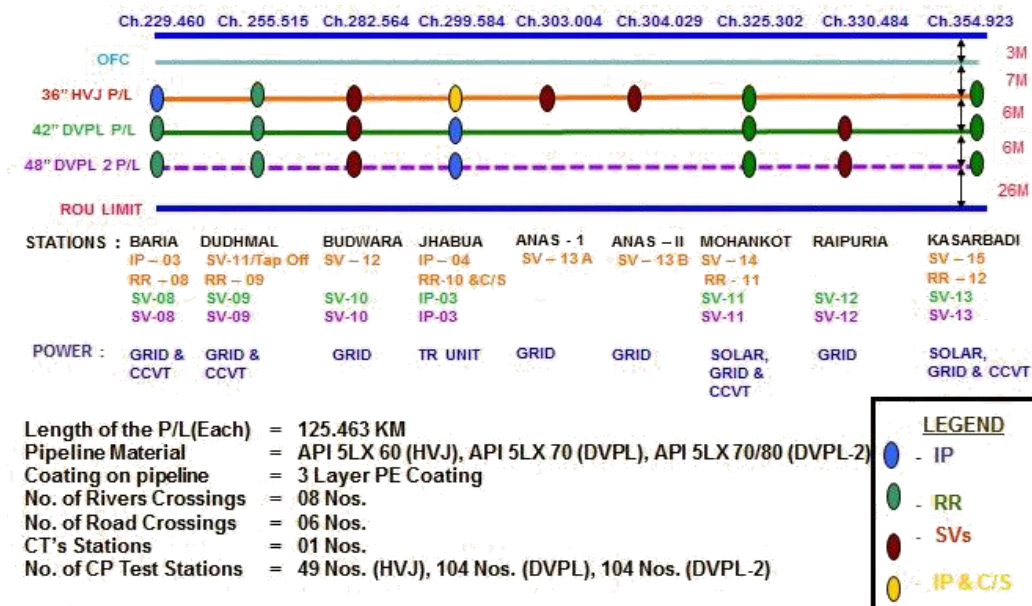
• <u>Overview of Dahod – (Devgarh Baria, Dudhmal and Budwara) Pipeline.</u>
--

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under Dahod District 55.74 Km of pipelines operates under Devgarh Baria, Dudhmal and Budwara .• These pipelines transport Highly flammable Natural Gas in various directions from the Dahod district. |
|--|

Pipelines details with Village list Under Dahod district (CRPL,Dahod):

S.NO	CHAINAGE	VILLAGE	TEHSIL	NAME OF SARPANCH	CONTACT NO.
1	229.5 -231.7	D.BARIYA	D.BARIYA	H D PATEL MAMLEDAR	8460616515
2		DUGRIYA	D.BARIYA	JABHAR SINGH F.KOLI	9879045027
3		PHOOLWARI	D.BARIYA	H D PATEL MAMLEDAR	8460616515
4	231.7-233.1	UDAWALA	D.BARIYA	MUSA BHAI	8160735763
5	233.1-237.6	RUBABARI	D.BARIYA	MANGA BHAI MOTI BHAI	9979689952
6	237.6-238.5	CHOR BARIYA	DHANPUR	BALU BHAI SANGADA	9510196076
7	238.5-242.3	RAI	LIMKHEDA	PARWAT BHAI NINAMA	9913118129
8	242.3-244	BAR	LIMKHEDA	VIJAY BHAI SARTAN	7567198764
9	244-246	AMBA	LIMKHEDA	BABU BHAI VEERA BHAI	9925119641
10	246-248.1	PATWAN	LIMKHEDA	RATAN BHAI SANGADA	9925359823
11	248.1-251.3	TIMBA	LIMKHEDA	TADVI DEPA BHAI	9925305295
12	251.3-252.1	GHUTIYA	LIMKHEDA	CHAGAN BHAI DAMOR	9913058456
13	252.1-254.4	KATHOLIYA	LIMKHEDA	SABOOR BHAI ROJ	9909735085
14	254.4-255.6	JADAKHERIYA	LIMKHEDA	SABOOR BHAI	9638728125
15	255.6-258.7	MATWA	GADWARA	BADAR BHAI PALAS	8141921085
16	258.7-262.5	BAVKA	DAHOD	PAPPU BHAI PASAYA	8469010050
17	262.5-265.3	GADOYI	DAHOD	RAMESH BHAI	9726648466
18	265.3-268.1	NAGRALA	DAHOD	RAMAD BHAI MAVI	9725532355
19	268.1-268.6	NANIKHARANJ	DAHOD	RAMESH BHAI	9913882729
20	268.6-270.9	MOTIKHARANJ	DAHOD	RAMESH BHAI BHABHOR	9825823124
21	270.9-272.4	BORKHEDA	DAHOD	ANIL MAVI	9664594810
22	272.4-274	JALAT	DAHOD	RAKESH BILVAL	9913470294
23	274.-275.4	GAMALA	DAHOD	SANGADIYA BHAUSINGH BHAI	9712402431

24	275.4-276.0	CHANVANA	DAHOD	RAMESH NINAMA	9664575430
25	276.-277.9	KATWARA	DAHOD	PRATAP BHAI HATILA	9870071106
26	277.9-279.9	BHUTEDI	DAHOD	VINOD BHAI DAMOR	8849104835
27	279.9-282	KATALA	DAHOD	VADU BHAI DAMOR	8469524351
28	282.-285	VADWARA	DAHOD	MUKESH BHAI NINAMA	8200994365
29	285-287	KHANGELA	DAHOD	MANNU BHAI MEDA	9998707634

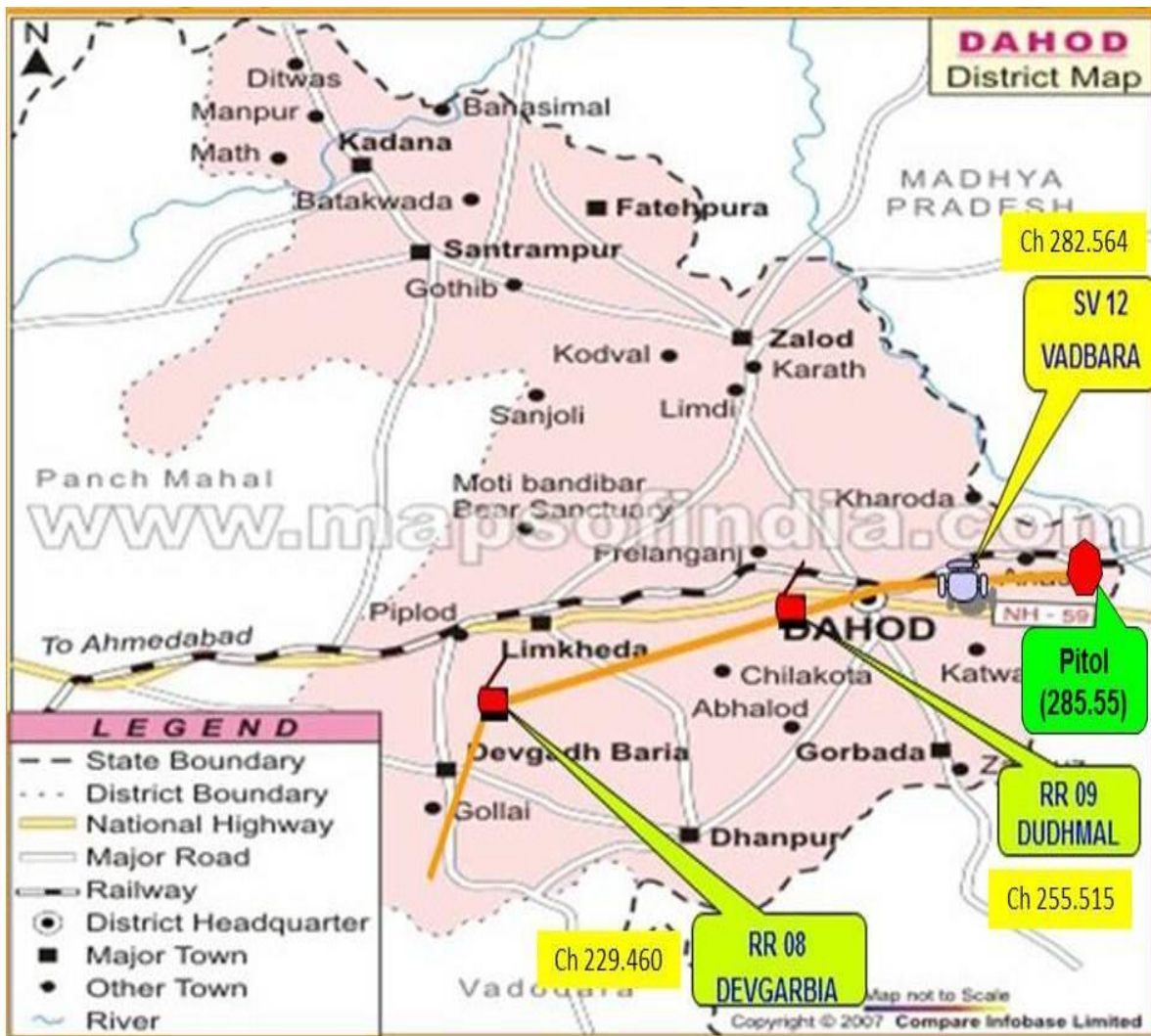


Gail (India) Limited Jhabua - Mainline Emergency Contact list

TOLL FREE NUMBER: 15101

Control Room Jhabua	07392-243358, 6262040001
GM Jhabua	Mobile no. 7624015173
DGM Jhabua	Mobile no. 9286666874
SECURITY Control room	Mobile no. 9835022586

ROUTE MAP FOR DAHOD JURISCDUCTION PIPELINES.



Appendix-7

Relief and rehabilitation

કુદરતી આપત્તિઓ (Natural Calamities) ને કારણે થતા માનવ મૃત્યુ / પશુ મૃત્યુ / ઈજા તેમજ સ્થાવર / જંગમ મિલકતને થતા નુકશાન માટે નાણાંકીય સહાય ચૂકવવાના સંકલિત ધોરણો બાબત.

ગુજરાત સરકાર

મહેસૂલ વિભાગ

ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: સીએલએસ/૧૦૨૦૧૨/૨૫૩/સ.૩

સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.

તા: ૧૦/૧૦/૨૦૨૩

વંચાણે લીધા:-

૧. ભારત સરકારનો પત્ર ક્રમાંક: ૩૨-૭/૨૦૧૪/એન.ડી.એમ-૧, તા. ૦૮/૦૪/૨૦૧૫
૨. મહેસૂલ વિભાગનો ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: સીએલએસ/૧૦૨૦૧૨/૨૫૩/સ.૩, તા. ૨૭/૦૪/૨૦૧૫
૩. ભારત સરકારનો પત્ર ક્રમાંક: ૩૩-૦૩/૨૦૨૦/એન.ડી.એમ-૧, તા. ૧૦/૧૦/૨૦૨૨

ભારત સરકારના આમુખ-૧ ના ઠરાવથી વિવિધ પ્રકારની કુદરતી આપત્તિઓને કારણે થતા નુકસાન માટે સહાય ચૂકવવાની જોગવાઈઓ આપવામાં આવેલ છે. તે મુજબ મહેસૂલ વિભાગના આમુખ-૨ના ઠરાવથી રાજ્યમાં વિવિધ પ્રકારની કુદરતી આપત્તિઓને કારણે થતા નુકસાન માટે સહાય ચૂકવવાની જોગવાઈઓ નક્કી કરવામાં આવેલ.

ત્યારબાદ આમુખ-૩ના ઠરાવની માર્ગદર્શક સુચનાઓ દ્વારા કુદરતી આપત્તિથી થતા નુકસાન બાબતે સહાયના ધોરણોમાં જોગવાઈઓ/સુધારા કરવામાં આવેલ છે. જે બિડાણમાં સામેલ તે મુજબ અમલવારી કરવાની રહેશે.

૨. આમુખ-૨ના ઠરાવની અન્ય તમામ શરતો યથાવત રહેશે.
૩. આ ઠરાવની જોગવાઈઓ તા. ૧૦/૧૦/૨૦૨૨ ની પશ્ચાદવર્તી અસરથી અમલમાં આવશે.
૪. આ સહાયના ધોરણોમાં ભારત સરકાર/ગુજરાત સરકારના વખતો વખત સુધારા/વધારા કરે તે આપોઆપ લાગુ પડશે. (ભારત સરકારના પત્ર ક્રમાંક: ૩૩-૦૩/૨૦૨૦/એન.ડી.એમ-૧, તા. ૧૧/૦૭/૨૦૨૩ દ્વારા સુધારો કરેલ છે.)

F.No.33-03/2020-NDM-I (Vol-II)
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

.....
'C' Wing, 3rd Floor, NDCC-II,
Jai Singh Road, New Delhi.
Dated, the 10th October, 2022

To

- (i) The Chief Secretaries of All States
- (ii) The Relief Commissioners/Secretaries (DM) of all States.

Sub: Items and Norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2022-23 to 2025-26 - regarding.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter no 33-03/2021-NDM-I dated 12.01.2022(<https://ndmindia.mha.gov.in/images/gallery/Guidelines%20SDRF%20&%20NDRF.PDF>) and to state that based on the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) on financing of disaster risk management and the report of the Expert Committee set up by this Ministry, the Government of India has revised the items and norms for assistance from SDRF and NDRF. The FFC has recommended three sub-windows of (i) Response & Relief; (ii) Recovery & Reconstruction; and (iii) Preparedness & Capacity Building, within SDRF and NDRF. Accordingly, the items and norms of expenditure have been divided in these 3 sub-windows. The approved list of items and norms for assistance from SDRF and NDRF in the wake of notified natural disasters is annexed (English and Hindi), which will be effective from the financial year 2022-23.

2. The revised items and norms is also available on the website of Disaster Management Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs i.e. www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

3. This supersedes Ministry of Home Affairs earlier letter No. 33-4/2020-NDM-I dated 14.03.2020, 14.07.2020, 23.09.2020, 15.04.2021 & 25.09.2021; No. 33-08/2020-NDM-I dated 27.05.2020; and No.04-01/2018-NDM-I dated 01.12.2020, on the subject.

Encl: As above

(Pawan Kumar)
Director (DM-I)
Tel: 23438123
E-mail: mk.pawan65@gov.in

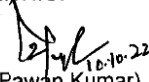
Copy for information and necessary follow up action to:

- 1. Accountant General of all State Governments.
- 2. Comptroller & Auditor General, (CAG), New Delhi.
- 3. Controller & Auditor General, (CAG), New Delhi.
- 4. Resident Commissioners of State Governments

....2/-

Distribution:

1. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure [Addl. Secretary (FCD)], North Block, New Delhi.
2. Ministry of Agriculture, Joint Secretary (DM), Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. Member Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority, NDMA Bhawan, Safdurjung Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. All concerned Central Ministries/Departments/Organizations.
5. PMO/Cabinet Secretariat.
6. PS to HM/PS to MOS(N)
7. Sr. PPS to Home Secretary/Addl. Secretary (DM & FFR)/Joint Secretary (DM)/NIC.


(Pawan Kumar)
Director (DM-I)
Tel: 23438123
E-mail: mk.pawan65@gov.in

Annexure

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

(Period 2022-23 to 2025-26, MHA Letter No. 33-03/2020-NDM-I Dated 10.10.2022)

S.No.	Items	Norms of Assistance
A	Response & Relief [40% of State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) i.e. equal to 50% of SDRF allocation for the year]	
1	Gratuitous Relief	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	Rs. 4.00 lakh per deceased person, including those involved in the relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to the certification regarding cause of death from the appropriate authority.
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	Rs. 74,000/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60%. Rs. 2.50 lakh per person, when the disability is more than 60%. Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding the extent and cause of disability.
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	Rs. 16,000/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. Rs. 5400/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week. Note: Injured persons getting treatment under the 'Ayushman Bharat' Yojna, will not be eligible for relief under this item.
	d) Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families, whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/severely inundated for more than two days due to a natural calamity.	Rs. 2,500/- per family, for the loss of clothing. Rs.2,500/- per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods.
	e) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Gratuitous Relief (GR) for families, whose livelihood is seriously affected will be provided to two adults members of the affected family as per actual rate of MNREGA per day or average rate of all States/UTs per day, whichever is lower. For this purpose, notification issued by Ministry of Rural Development from time to time, is to be referred for calculating average rate. The relief amount should be disbursed

		through DBT/cash(In case of exigency of the situation only) or the State Government may provide this relief in kind. State Govt. will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps, during the period GR is provided. Further, the State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries, district-wise. Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per the assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto 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 SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year. Further, to ensure transparency, the list of persons to whom Gratuitous Relief is provided, should be uploaded on the website of the State Government. The State Government shall notify the basis and proof for the identification of beneficiaries in a transparent manner.
2.	Search & Rescue Operations	
	(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected.	As per the 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 may be already over. Therefore, the SEC and the Central Team can recommend actual/ near-actual costs.
	(b) Hiring of boats and other essential equipments for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	As per the 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 other 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, Gen-set etc. for	As per actual cost incurred, and assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period upto 30 days. The

MV

	people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	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. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year. Medical care to be provided from National Health Mission (NHM).
	(b) Air dropping of essential supplies and rescue by Air Force	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 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.	As per actual cost, based on the assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), up to 30 days, which may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.
4.	Clearance Of Affected Areas	
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per actual cost, for a period upto 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 the assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas ¹	As per the 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 ¹	As per the actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).
5	Agriculture	
(i)	Assistance to small & marginal farmers having landholding upto 2 ha	

(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 18,000/- per hectare for each item. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,200/- per farmer. (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 47,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 5,000/- per farmer
(B)	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)	
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 8,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 17,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.2,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	b) Perennial crops/Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland)	Rs. 22,500/- ha. for all types of perennial crops/ Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland), subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,500/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	c) Sericulture	Rs. 6,000/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 7,500/- per ha. for Muga. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
(ii)	Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Ha of landholding	Rs. 8,500/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 17,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 22,500/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops/ trees including agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland) 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.
	Note: Assistance for input subsidy under item No. 5(i)(B) and 5(ii) will be adjusted to the extent of insurance claim received under the Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY), for the instant calamity.	
6.	Animal Husbandry - Assistance To Small And Marginal Farmers And Landless Livestock Owners	
	i) Assistance for the loss of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.	Milch Animals- Rs. 37,500/- Buffalo/ cow/camel/ yak/ Mithun etc. Rs. 4,000/- Sheep/ Goat/ Pig Draught animals - Rs. 32,000/- Camel/ horse/ bullock etc. Rs. 20,000/- Calf/Donkey/ Pony/ Mule/ Heifers The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals due to notified natural calamity and will be subject to a ceiling of 3 large milch animals and /or 30 small milch animals or 3 large draught animals and/or 6 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals. (Claim for loss of animals will be considered only if number and type of animals owned by Small and Marginal Farmers/Landless Livestock Owners are registered with local/designated authorities.) Poultry:- Poultry @ 100/- per bird subject to a ceiling of an assistance of Rs 10,000/- 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 animal - Rs. 80/- per day. Small animal - Rs. 45/- per day.

	Explanation: It will also include existing Gaushalas, if authorized by the State Government by Notification or Government Order, to act as a cattle camp subject to the following conditions:- (i) During the period of calamity, District Administration will assess the requirement of cattle shelter and number of gaushala required to be notified as cattle shelter in the District/Tehsil. After obtaining the base-line information on the cattle already sheltered and the number of more cattle it can accommodate, Gaushala may be notified as cattle shelter. (ii) The notified gaushala shall maintain a separate account of the additional cattle belonging to SMF and landless labourers for the notified drought period. The consolidated list of SMF and landless beneficiaries with number and types of animals will be displayed on the notice board of Gram Panchayat, Block, Tehsil and in the office of Sub-Divisional Magistrate and District Magistrate as well as State/ District web-site for the purpose of verification and social audit. (iii) SDRF funds will only be released to such notified gaushala on reimbursement basis and will be limited to list of individual beneficiaries notified as in Sl.No. (ii) above.	Period for providing relief will be as per the assessment of the SEC and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be for the period of calamity 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 SEC can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) 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 camp	As per actual cost of transport during notified calamity, based on assessment of need by SEC and the 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 non-mechanized boats and damaged/ lost nets. (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/	Rs. 6,000/- for repair of partially damaged boats only Rs. 3,000/- for repair of partially damaged net Rs.15,000/- for replacement of fully damaged boats

	assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme.)	Rs. 4,000/- for replacement of fully damaged net (Assistance under this item will be adjusted to the extent of insurance claim, if any, received by the fisherman, under any insurance scheme, for the instant calamity).
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm to Small and Marginal Farmers	Rs. 10,000/- 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 Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.
8	Handicrafts/Handloom – Assistance To Artisans	
	i) For replacement of damaged main functional tools/ equipments	Rs. 5,000/- 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. 5,000/- per artisan for raw material. Subject to certification by Competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.
9	Locust Control	
	Hiring of vehicles, tractors, with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for pest control, hiring of water tankers and purchase of plant protection chemicals for locust control.	As per the actual cost, based on the assessment of need by the 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 vehicles, tractors with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for locust control during locust attack. However, expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 25% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.
B.	Recovery & Reconstruction: (30% Of SDRMF i.e. equal to 37.50% of SDRF allocation for the year)	
10	Housing	
	a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses and severely damaged houses	

	i) Pucca house	Rs. 1,20,000/- per house, in plain areas.,
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs. 1,30,000/- per house, in hilly areas.
	b) Partially Damaged Houses (Other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	
	i) Pucca house	Rs. 65,00/- per house
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs. 4,000/- per house,
	c) Damaged/ destroyed huts:	Rs. 8,000/- per hut, (Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.) Note: The damaged house/hut should be an authorized construction, duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.
	e) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs. 3,000/- per shed,
11	Infrastructure [Repair/restoration(of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure]	
	(1) Roads & bridges , which may include the following activities: i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments. ii) Repair of breached culverts. iii) Providing diversions to damaged/washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity. iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges/embankments of bridges, repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.	Assessment of requirements: Based on the assessment of need, as per States' notified schedule of rates for repairs, by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). In case of repair of roads, assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR & PR is not available, then assistance will be provided as per rate prescribed in this item. However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower. Prescribed rate are as under:- ➤ Repairs of State Highways /Major District Roads(MDR) - in normal areas -- @ Rs. 1.0 lakh /km ; - in hilly areas -- @ Rs. 1.25 lakh /km ; ➤ Repairs of Rural/village Roads with culverts - in normal areas -- @ Rs. 60,000/- km ; - in hilly areas -- @ Rs. 75,000 / km ; ➤ Repairs of RCC Culvert/Bridge - in normal areas -- @ Rs 60,000 per culvert; - in hilly areas -- @ Rs 75,000/- per culvert.

	(2) Drinking Water Supply Schemes, which may include the following activities:- i) Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps/ring wells/spring-tapped chambers/public stand posts, cisterns. ii) Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof). iii) Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake-outtake structure, approach gantries/jetties.	Damaged drinking water supply schemes will be eligible for assistance as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per damaged scheme. Cleaning of Community drinking water wells as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 10,000/ per well
	(3) Minor Irrigation Schemes, which may include the following activities: i) Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen/ masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones. ii) Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/ embankments. iii) Removal of vegetative material/building material/debris from canal and drainage system. iv) Repair of embankments of minor irrigation projects.	In case of repairs of minor Irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates (SOR) for repairs notified by the concerned State. In case SOR is not available, assistance for irrigation scheme/ canal will be provided as per actuals, subject to the ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per damaged minor scheme. Note:- However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower. Assistance for restoration of damaged embankment of minor irrigation projects will be at par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.
	(4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas): Damaged Poles/conductors and transformers upto 11 kv.	Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given for the damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 KV and LT lines with bare conductor, as per details hereunder: ➤ The rate of assistance will be: - Rs.5000/pole; - Rs. 0.50 lakh per km for repairing of damaged LT lines; - Rs.1.00 lakh for replacement of one damaged distribution transformer.

		(Note:-The above assistance will not be applicable for those items which can be re-used).
	(5) Schools Repair of damaged schools building	As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per school.
	(6) Primary/Community Health Centres Repair of Primary/Community Health Centres	As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.00 lakh per unit.
	(7) Community Assets Owned by Panchayat Temporary repair of Mahila Mandal, Yuva Kendra, Panchayat Ghar, Community Hall, Anganwadi, etc.	As per actual subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.50 lakh per unit.
C.	Preparedness & Capacity Building (10% Of SDRMF i.e equal to 12.50% of SDRF allocation for the year)	
12.	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc for response to disaster.	Expenditure from the preparedness and capacity building window will be governed by the Guidelines issued separately by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Preparedness & Capacity Building window of SDRF/ NDRF.
13	Capacity Building	
D.	State Specific Disasters	
	State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/ NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of respective window the SDRF.	Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the SEC. The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above; or In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' shall not exceed the norms of SDRF. The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and has notified transparent norms and guidelines, with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters', with the approval of SEC.
E	Items Not Covered under SDRF/NDRF	
	a) Colleges and other educational institutions buildings b) Major/medium Irrigation Schemes c) Flood control and anti Erosion Protection work	

- | | |
|----|--|
| d) | Hydro Power Project/HT Distribution systems/Transformers and sub stations |
| e) | High Tension Lines (above 11 kv) |
| f) | State Govt Buildings viz. departmental/office building, departmental/residential quarters, religions structures, patwarkhana, Court premises, play ground, forest bungalow property and animal/bird sanctuary etc. |
| g) | Long term/permanent restoration work |
| h) | Procurement of equipments/ machineries under NDRF |
| i) | National Highways |
| j) | Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair/restoration works form their own funds/resources, are excluded. |

Note:-

- (i) For assistance under NDRF for items at S. Nos. 2 (a), (b), 3 (a), (b), (c), 4 (a), (b), (c), 6 (ii), (iii), and 9, while actual expenditure is allowed, the State Government will provide the item-wise details of expenditure to the Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT)/ Central Government.
- (ii) Ex-Gratia payment of Rs 50,000/- per deceased person, to next of kin of the deceased person, including those involved in the relief operations or associated in the preparedness activities, subject to the cause of death being certified as COVID-19, as per the guidelines jointly issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Indian Council of Medical Research on 3rd September, 2021, will be given as per guidelines on minimum relief issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) dated 11.09.2021.

This ex-gratia assistance will be applicable from the date of first COVID-19 case reported in the country and will continue till de-notification of COVID-19 as a disaster or till further orders, whichever is earlier, to next of kin of the deceased due to COVID-19.
- (iii) There will be a Mid-Term review of the norms after 2 years, based on price level index.
- (iv) The State Governments are to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary-oriented assistance is necessarily/ mandatorily disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer in the bank account of the beneficiary.
- (v) The scale of relief assistance against each item for all notified disasters including 'local disaster' should not exceed the norms of SDRF/ NDRF. Any amount spent by the State for such disasters over and above the ceiling, would be borne out of the resources of the State Government and not from SDRF.



अनुलग्नक

राज्य आपदा मोचन कोष (एसडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन कोष (एनडीआरएफ) से सहायता देने की मदों और मानदंडों की संशोधित सूची

[अवधि 2022-23 से 2025-26, गृह मंत्रालय का दिनांक 10 अक्टूबर, 2022 की पत्र संख्या 33-03/2020-एनडीएम-1 (खंड-II)]

क्रम सं.	मद	सहायता के मानदंड
क	मोचन एवं राहत [राज्य आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन कोष(एसडीआरएफ) का 40% अर्थात् वर्ष के लिए एसडीआरएफ आबंटन के 50% के बराबर]	
1	आनुग्राहिक राहत	
	क) मृतकों के परिवारों को अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान।	प्रत्येक मृतक के लिए 4.00 लाख रु। इसमें वे भी शामिल हैं जो राहत अभियानों में शामिल हैं अथवा तैयारी संबंधी कार्यकलापों से संबद्ध हैं। यह उपयुक्त प्राधिकारी द्वारा मृत्यु के कारण संबंधी प्रमाण के अद्यथीन है।
	ख) शरीर के किसी अंग (लिंब) अथवा आंख/आंखों की हानि होने पर अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान।	प्रति व्यक्ति 74,000/-रु., जब अपंगता 40% और 60% के बीच हो। प्रति व्यक्ति 2.50 लाख रु.,जब अपंगता 60% से अधिक हो। अपंगता की सीमा और उसके कारण के संबंध में सरकारी अस्पताल अथवा डिस्पेंसरी के डॉक्टर द्वारा किए गए प्रमाणन के अद्यथीन।
	ग) ऐसा गहरा जखम जिसमें अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की आवश्यकता है	प्रति व्यक्ति 16,000/-रु., जब एक सप्ताह से अधिक अवधि के लिए अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की आवश्यकता हो। प्रति व्यक्ति 5400/-रु., जब एक सप्ताह से कम की अवधि के लिए अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की आवश्यकता हो। नोट: 'आयुष्मान भारत योजना' के तहत उपचार प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्ति इस मद के तहत राहत के लिए पात्र नहीं होंगे।
	घ) किसी प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण जिनके घर पानी में बह गए हैं/पूर्णरूप से क्षतिग्रस्त हो गए हैं/दो दिन से अधिक पानी में डूबे हुए हैं, उन परिवारों के लिए कपड़े और बर्तन/घरेलू सामान।	2,500/-रु. प्रति परिवार, कपड़ों की हानि के लिए। 2,500/- रु. प्रति परिवार, बर्तनों/घरेलू सामान की हानि के लिए
	ड.) ऐसे परिवार जिनकी आजीविका का साधन बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुआ है, को आनुग्राहिक राहत	जिन परिवारों की आजीविका गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित हुई है, ऐसे प्रभावित परिवारों के दो वयस्क सदस्यों को मनरेगा की प्रतिदिन वास्तविक दर या सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की औसत दर, जो भी कम हो, के अनुसार आनुग्राहिक राहत प्रदान की जाएगी। इस प्रयोजन के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी अधिसूचना का औसत दर की गणना के लिए संदर्भ लिया जा सकता

		है। राहत राशि डीबीटी/नकद के माध्यम से वितरित की जानी चाहिए (केवल स्थिति की तात्कालिकता के मामले में) या राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस तरह की राहत वस्तु रूप में प्रदान की जा सकती है। राज्य सरकार प्रमाणित करेगी कि आनुग्राहिक राहत प्रदान किए जाने की अवधि के दौरान चिन्हित लाभार्थियों को राहत शिविरों में नहीं रखा गया है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार ऐसे लाभार्थियों तक पहुंचने के लिए जिलेवार आधार और प्रक्रिया का निर्धारण करेगी। आनुग्राहिक राहत उपलब्ध कराने की अवधि राज्य कार्यकारी समिति और केन्द्रीय टीम (एनडीआरएफ के मामले में) द्वारा किए गए आकलन के अनुसार होगी। सहायता की डिफॉल्ट अवधि 30 दिन की होगी, जिसे आवश्यकता पड़ने पर पहले 60 दिन और तदनंतर सूखा/कीट हमले के मामले में 90 दिन तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। वास्तविक स्थिति के आधार पर राज्य कार्यकारी समिति इस अवधि को निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक समय के लिए बढ़ा सकती है, बशर्ते कि इसके लिए किया गया व्यय वर्ष के दौरान एसडीआरएफ के लिए किए गए आबंटन के 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो। साथ ही, पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जिन व्यक्तियों को आनुग्राहिक राहत प्रदान की जाती है, उनकी सूची राज्य सरकार की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड की जानी चाहिए। राज्य सरकार पारदर्शी तरीके से लाभार्थियों की पहचान के लिए आधार और प्रमाण को अधिसूचित करेगी।
2.	खोज एवं बचाव अभियान	
	(क) खोज और बचाव उपायों/प्रभावित/जिनके प्रभावित होने की संभावना है, उन लोगों को खतरे की संभावना वाले स्थानों से निकालने की लागत।	एस ई सी द्वारा आकलित और केन्द्रीय टीम (एनडीआरएफ के मामले में) द्वारा अनुशंसित खर्च की गई वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार। जब तक केन्द्रीय टीम द्वारा प्रभावित क्षेत्र का दौरा किया जाता है, ये कार्यकलाप पहले ही खत्म हो जाते हैं। अतः राज्य स्तरीय समिति और केन्द्रीय टीम वास्तविक/लगभग वास्तविक लागतों की सिफारिश कर सकती है।
	(ख) तात्कालिक राहत कार्यों हेतु तथा जीवन बचाने के लिए नावों एवं अन्य आवश्यक उपकरणों को किराए पर लेना।	एस ई सी द्वारा आकलित तथा केन्द्रीय टीम (एनडीआरएफ के मामले में) द्वारा अनुशंसित खर्च की गई वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार। सहायता की मात्रा, किसी अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदा के दौरान मानव जीवन को बचाने के लिए फंसे हुए लोगों के बचाव के लिए नौकाएं किराए पर लेने और अपेक्षित आवश्यक उपकरणों पर हुए वास्तविक खर्च तक सीमित होगी।

3	राहत उपाय	
	(क) प्रभावित/सुरक्षित निकाले गए और राहत कैपों में आश्रय पाए लोगों के अस्थायी आवास, भोजन, कपड़ों, चिकित्सा देखभाल, जेन-सेट आदि हेतु प्रावधान।	30 दिन की अवधि के लिए, एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन और केन्द्रीय टीम (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) द्वारा की गई अनुशंसा के अनुसार वास्तविक लागत के अनुरूप। एस ई सी द्वारा कैपों की संख्या, उनकी अवधि और कैम्पों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या विनिर्दिष्ट करना आवश्यक होगा। सूखा, अथवा भूकंप अथवा बाढ़ आदि द्वारा हुई व्यापक तबाही जैसी आपदा के बने रहने की स्थिति में, यह अवधि 60 दिन तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है। वास्तविक स्थिति के आधार पर राज्य कार्यकारी समिति इस अवधि को निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक समय के लिए बढ़ा सकती है बशर्ते कि इसके लिए किया गया व्यय वर्ष के दौरान इस विंडो के तहत एस डी आर एफ के लिए किए गए आबंटन के 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो। इलाज की व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन (एन एच एम) द्वारा की जाए।
	(ख) आवश्यक वस्तुओं को हवाई जहाज से गिराना तथा वायु सेना द्वारा बचाव कार्य	एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन और केन्द्रीय टीम (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) की अनुशंसा के आधार पर वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार। सहायता की मात्रा रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा अनिवार्य वस्तुओं को हवाई जहाज से जमीन पर गिराने संबंधी बिलों में दर्शाई गई वास्तविक राशि और बचाव अभियानों तक ही सीमित होगी।
	(ग) पेयजल की आपातकालीन आपूर्ति का प्रावधान	एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन और केन्द्रीय टीम द्वारा (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) की गई अनुशंसा के आधार पर वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार 30 दिन की अवधि के लिए, जिसे सूखे के मामले में 90 दिन के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकता है। वास्तविक स्थिति के आधार पर राज्य कार्यकारी समिति इस अवधि को निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक समय के लिए बढ़ा सकती है, बशर्ते कि इसके लिए किया गया व्यय वर्ष के दौरान एस डी आर एफ के लिए इस विंडो के तहत आबंटन के 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो।
4.	प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की सफाई	
	क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों से मलबा हटाना	एस डी आर एफ के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली सहायता के लिए एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन के आधार पर और एन डी आर एफ के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय टीम के आकलन के अनुसार कार्य आरंभ होने की तारीख के 30 दिन के भीतर वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार।
	ख) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से बाढ़ के पानी की निकासी	एस. डी. आर.एफ. के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली सहायता के लिए एस.ई.सी. द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन के आधार पर और केन्द्रीय टीम (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) के आकलन के अनुसार कार्य आरंभ होने की

		तारीख से 30 दिन के भीतर वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार।
	ग) शवों /मृतक शरीरों का निस्तारण	वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार, जो एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन और केन्द्रीय टीम (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) द्वारा की गई अनुशंसा पर आधारित है।
5	कृषि	
(i)	ऐसे छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों, जिनके पास 2 हेक्टेयर तक भूमि है, को सहायता	
क.	भूमि और अन्य नुकसान के लिए सहायता	
	क) कृषि भूमि से गाद निकालना (जहां पर रेत/गाद निक्षेप की मोटाई 3सेमी0 से अधिक है, जिसे राज्य सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाएगा)।	प्रत्येक मद के लिए 18000/- रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर। उपरोक्त राशि प्रति किसान न्यूनतम 2200/- रु. की सहायता के अध्वधीन है।
	ख) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कृषि भूमि से मलबा हटाना।	इस शर्त के अध्वधीन कि लाभार्थी द्वारा अन्य किसी सरकारी योजना के तहत कोई अन्य सहायता / सब्सिडी प्राप्त नहीं की गई है/तथा वह उसको प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र नहीं है)
	ग) गाद निकालना/पुनरुद्धार/मछली फार्मों की मरम्मत।	
	घ) भू-स्खलन, हिमस्खलन, नदियों के मार्ग बदलने के कारण हुई पर्याप्त भू-भाग की हानि	केवल उन छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को 47000/- रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर, जिनकी भूमि का स्वामित्व राजस्व अभिलेखों के अनुसार वैध है। उपरोक्त -राशि प्रति किसान न्यूनतम 5000/- रु. की सहायता के अध्वधीन है।
ख.	इनपुट सब्सिडी (जहां पर फसलों का नुकसान 33% और उससे अधिक है)	
	क) कृषि फसलों, बागवानी फसलों और वार्षिक बागान फसलों के लिए	8500/- रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर, वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में । उपरोक्त सहायता प्रति किसान न्यूनतम 1,000/- रु. के अधीन है और बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है। 17,000/- रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर, सुनिश्चित सिंचित क्षेत्रों में । उपरोक्त सहायता प्रति किसान न्यूनतम 2000/- रु. के अधीन है और बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है।
	ख) बारहमासी फसलें/एग्रो फोरेस्ट्री (अपने खेतों में वृक्षारोपण)	22,500/- रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर, सभी प्रकार की बारहमासी फसलों / कृषि वानिकी (स्वयं के खेत में वृक्षारोपण) के लिए और यह सहायता प्रति किसान न्यूनतम 2,500/- रुपये की सहायता के अध्वधीन तथा बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है।
	ग) रेशमकीट पालन /उत्पादन	6000/- रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर, ऐरी, मलबरी, टसर के लिए । 7500/- रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर, मूगा के लिए ।

		उपरोक्त सहायता प्रति किसान न्यूनतम 1000/- रुपये की राशि के अधीन है और बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है।
(ii)	ऐसे किसानों को इनपुट सब्सिडी जिनके पास 2 हेक्टेयर से ज्यादा भूमि है	8,500/- रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर, वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में और बुवाई वाले क्षेत्रों तक सीमित। 17,000 / - रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर, सुनिश्चित सिंचाई क्षेत्रों के लिए और बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित। 22,500/- रु. प्रति हेक्टेयर, सभी प्रकार की बारहमासी फसलों/पेड़ों, जिसमें एग्रोफोरेस्ट्री (स्वयं के खेत में वृक्षारोपण) भी शामिल है, के लिए और यह सहायता बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित। जहां फसल का नुकसान 33% और उससे अधिक है, वहां सहायता प्रदान की जा सकती है, जो प्रति किसान 2 हेक्टेयर की सीमा के अधीन है।
	नोट: मद संख्या 5(i)(ख) और 5(ii) के तहत इनपुट सब्सिडी के लिए सहायता को प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के तहत प्राप्त बीमा दावे की सीमा तक तत्काल आपदा के लिए समायोजित किया जाएगा।	
6.	पशुपालन - छोटे और सीमांत किसानों तथा भूमिहीन पशु मालिकों को सहायता	
	i) दुधारू पशुओं, गैर दुधारू पशुओं अथवा दुलाई के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले पशुओं की भरपाई हेतु सहायता।	दुधारू पशु- 37500/-रु.-भैंस / गाय /ऊँट/याक / मिथुन आदि के लिए 4000/- रु.- भेड़/बकरी/सूअर के लिए गैर-दुधारू पशु - 32,000/- रु. - ऊँट / घोड़ा/बैल आदि के लिए 20,000/- रु. -बछड़ा / गधा/टट्टू/खच्चर /हेफर आदि के लिए सहायता आर्थिक रूप से उत्पादक पशुओं के वास्तविक नुकसान तक हो सकती है और यह 3 बड़े दुधारू पशुओं और/या 30 छोटे दुधारू पशुओं या 3 बड़े गैर-दुधारू पशुओं और/या 6 छोटे गैर-दुधारू पशुओं की अधिकतम सीमा के अध्वधीन होगी तथा इस बात पर ध्यान दिए बिना प्रदान की जाएगी कि किसी परिवार की भारी मात्रा में पशुओं की क्षति हुई है अथवा नहीं। (जानवरों के नुकसान के दावे पर तभी विचार किया जाएगा जब छोटे और सीमांत किसानों / भूमिहीन पशुधन मालिकों के स्वामित्व वाले जानवरों की संख्या और प्रकार स्थानीय / नामित अधिकारियों के पास पंजीकृत हों।)

	मुर्गीपालन:- प्रति लाभार्थी परिवार को 10000/- रु. की सहायता की सीमा के अध्यक्षीन मुर्गीपालन हेतु प्रति पक्षी 100/- रु.। कुक्कुटों की मृत्यु प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण होनी चाहिए। टिप्पणी: यदि सहायता किसी अन्य सरकारी योजना अर्थात् एवियन इन्फ्लुएंजा अथवा किसी ऐसी अन्य बीमारी जिसके लिए पशु पालन विभाग के पास पोल्ट्री मालिकों की क्षतिपूर्ति हेतु कोई अलग स्कीम हैं, के कारण पक्षियों का नुकसान हुआ है तो इन मानदण्डों के अंतर्गत राहत प्रदान किए जाने की पात्रता नहीं होगी।
ii) पशु कैपों में जलापूर्ति एवं दवाइयों सहित चारे/फीड कन्सन्टेंट का प्रावधान व्याख्या: इसमें मौजूदा गोशालाएं, जिन्हें राज्य सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अध्यक्षीन पशु शिविर के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अधिसूचना या सरकारी आदेश द्वारा अधिकृत किया गया है, भी शामिल होंगी:- (i) आपदा की अवधि के दौरान जिला प्रशासन पशु आश्रय की आवश्यकता और जिला/तहसील में पशु आश्रय के रूप में अधिसूचित किए जाने के लिए आवश्यक गोशालाओं की संख्या का आकलन करेगा। पहले से आश्रय में रखे गए मवेशियों के बारे में बेसलाइन की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के बाद और अधिक मवेशियों की संख्या को प्राप्त करने के बाद, गोशाला को पशु आश्रय के रूप में अधिसूचित किया जा सकता है। (ii) अधिसूचित गोशाला अधिसूचित सूखे की अवधि के लिए एसएमएफ और भूमिहीन मजदूरों से संबंधित अतिरिक्त मवेशियों का लेखा-जोखा रखेगी। एसएमएफ एवं भूमिहीन लाभग्राहियों की समेकित सूची, पशुओं की संख्या एवं प्रकार सहित, सत्यापन और सामाजिक लेखापरीक्षा के उद्देश्य से ग्राम पंचायत, ब्लॉक, तहसील के नोटिस बोर्ड पर तथा सब डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट एवं जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के कार्यालय के साथ-साथ राज्य/जिला की वेबसाइट पर प्रदर्शित की जायेगी। (iii) एसडीआरएफ निधियां केवल ऐसी	बड़े पशु - 80 रु. प्रतिदिन. छोटे पशु - 45 रु. प्रतिदिन राहत प्रदान किए जाने की अवधि राज्य कार्यकारी समिति द्वारा किए गए आकलन तथा केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिश (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) के आधार पर तय की जाएगी। सहायता के लिए डिफॉल्ट अवधि 30 दिन होगी जिसे प्रथम बार 60 दिन तथा गंभीर सूखे की स्थिति में 90 दिन तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। वास्तविक स्थिति के आधार पर राज्य कार्यकारी समिति इस समय-सीमा को निर्धारित अवधि से अधिक समय के लिए बढ़ा सकती है, बशर्ते कि इसके लिए किया गया व्यय वर्ष के दौरान एस डी आर एफ के लिए इस विंडो (मोचन एवं राहत) के तहत किए गए आबंटन के 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए। वास्तविक लागत, जो पशुधन गणना के अनुसार पशुओं के अनुमान के समनुरूप एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन और केन्द्रीय टीम की सिफारिश (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) पर आधारित होगी और दवाइयों व वैक्सीन की आवश्यकता के बारे में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान किए जाने के अध्यक्षीन होगी।

	अधिसूचित गौशाला को प्रतिपूर्ति के आधार पर जारी की जाएगी और यह ऊपर क्रम संख्या (ii) में अधिसूचित एकल लाभार्थियों की सूची तक सीमित होगी।	
	iii) पशु शिविरों से बाहर रह रहे पशुओं के लिए चारा पहुंचाना	अधिसूचित आपदा के दौरान परिवहन की वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार, पशुधन गणना के आधार पर पशुओं के अनुमान के समनुरूप एस ई सी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन और केन्द्रीय टीम की सिफारिश (एन डी आर एफ के मामले में) पर किया जाएगा।
7	मत्स्यपालन	
	i) मछुआरों को क्षतिग्रस्त/गुम हो गई गैर- यंत्रीकृत नावों, जालों की मरम्मत /उन्हें बदलने हेतु सहायता। (यदि लाभार्थी किसी अन्य सरकारी स्कीम के अंतर्गत तात्कालिक आपदा हेतु पात्र है अथवा उसने कोई सब्सिडी / सहायता प्राप्त की है तो उसे यह सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जाएगी)	6000 रु.- केवल आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त नावों की मरम्मत के लिए 3000 रु. -आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त जालों की मरम्मत के लिए 15000 रु. -पूर्ण रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त नावों को बदलने के लिए 4000 रु.- पूर्ण रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त जालों को बदलने के लिए (इस मद के तहत सहायता किसी भी बीमा योजना के तहत मछुआरे को तत्काल आपदा के लिए प्राप्त बीमा दावे, यदि कोई हो, की सीमा तक समायोजित की जाएगी)।
	ii) छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को मछली के चारे हेतु इनपुट सब्सिडी	10,000 रु. प्रति हैक्टेयर । मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय की योजना के तहत प्रदान की जाने वाली एकबारगी सब्सिडी को छोड़कर, यदि लाभार्थी किसी अन्य सरकारी योजना के तहत मौजूदा आपदा के लिए पात्र है या कोई सब्सिडी / सहायता प्राप्त की है, तो उसे यह सहायता प्रदान नहीं की जाएगी।
8	हस्तशिल्प / हथकरघा शिल्पकारों की सहायता	
	i) क्षतिग्रस्त मुख्य कार्यत्मक औजारों/उपकरणों को बदलने हेतु	उपकरणों के लिए प्रति शिल्पकार 5000 रु. सरकार द्वारा क्षति और इसकी भरपाई के संबंध में नामित सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाणन के अध्वधीन ।
	ii) सामान तैयार होने के दौरान कच्चे माल/ तैयार माल की हानि के लिए	कच्चे माल के लिए प्रति शिल्पकार 5000 रु. सरकार द्वारा क्षति और इसकी भरपाई के संबंध में नामित सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाणन के अध्वधीन ।

9	टिड्डी नियंत्रण टिड्डी नियंत्रण के लिए पौध संरक्षण रसायनों के छिड़काव के लिए स्प्रे उपकरणों के साथ वाहनों, ट्रैक्टरों को किराए पर लेना, पानी के टैंकों को किराए पर लेना और टिड्डी नियंत्रण के लिए पौध संरक्षण रसायनों की खरीद करना।	एसईसी द्वारा आवश्यकता के आकलन के आधार पर और केंद्रीय टीम द्वारा अनुशंसित (एनडीआरएफ के मामले में) आधार पर वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार। सहायता की मात्रा टिड्डियों के हमले के दौरान टिड्डी नियंत्रण के लिए पौधों के संरक्षण हेतु रसायनों के छिड़काव के लिए स्प्रे उपकरणों के साथ वाहनों, ट्रैक्टरों को किराए पर लेने पर होने वाले वास्तविक खर्च तक सीमित होगी। हालांकि, इस संदर्भ में व्यय, किसी भी स्थिति में, वर्ष के लिए इस विंडो (मोचन और राहत) के तहत एसडीआरएफ आवंटन के 25% से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
ख.	रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण: (एसडीआरएमएफ का 30% अर्थात् वर्ष के लिए एसडीआरएफ आबंटन के 37.50% के बराबर)	
10	आवासन	
	क) पूरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त / नष्ट हुए घर और गंभीर रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त घर	
	i) पक्का घर	मैदानी इलाकों में 1,20,000/- रु. प्रति घर
	ii) कच्चा घर	पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 1,30,000/- रु. प्रति घर
	ख) आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त मकान (झोपड़ियों के सिवाय) जहां क्षति कम से कम 15% है	
	i) पक्का घर	65,00/- रु. प्रति घर
	ii) कच्चा घर	4000/- रु. प्रति घर
	ग) क्षतिग्रस्त/ नष्ट हो गई झोपड़ियां:	8000/- रु. प्रति झोपड़ी, (झोपड़ी का अर्थ है अस्थायी तौर पर बनाई गई इकाई जो कच्चे मकान से कमजोर होती है, यह घास-फूस, मिट्टी प्लास्टिक की पत्रियों आदि से बनी होती है, राज्य/जिला प्राधिकरणों द्वारा इसे पारंपरिक तौर पर झोपड़ी के रूप में माना जाता है)। नोट: क्षतिग्रस्त घर राज्य सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विधिवत प्रमाणित एक अधिकृत निर्माण होना चाहिए।
	ड.) घर से जुड़ा पशुओं का बाड़ा	3000/- रु. प्रति शेड

11	अवसंरचना [क्षतिग्रस्त अवसंरचना की (तत्काल प्रकृति की) मरम्मत व पुनुरुद्धार]	
	(1) सड़कें और पुल, जिसमें निम्नलिखित गतिविधियाँ शामिल हो सकती हैं: i) दरारों और गड्ढों को भरना, जलमार्ग बनाने के लिए पाइप का उपयोग, तटबंधों की मरम्मत और पत्थर की पिचिंग। ii) टूटी पुलियों की मरम्मत। iii) तत्काल संपर्क बहाल करने के लिए पुलों के क्षतिग्रस्त/बह गए हिस्सों को डायवर्जन प्रदान करना। iv) पुलों/तटबंधों तक पहुंचने के अस्थायी मार्गों की मरम्मत, पुलों की क्षतिग्रस्त रेलिंग की मरम्मत, तत्काल संपर्क बहाल करने के लिए कॉजवे की मरम्मत, यातायात बहाल करने के लिए क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों पर दानेदार सब-बेस।	आवश्यकताओं का आकलन: एसईसी द्वारा किए गए आकलन और केंद्रीय टीम की सिफारिश (एनडीआरएफ के मामले में) के आधार पर राज्यों द्वारा अधिसूचित दरों की सूची के अनुसार। सड़कों की मरम्मत के मामले में राज्य के अधिसूचित साधारण मरम्मत (ओआर) और आवधिक नवीनीकरण (पीआर) के आधार पर सहायता दी जाएगी। यदि ओआर एवं पीआर उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो इस मद में निर्धारित दर के अनुसार सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। तथापि, किसी भी स्थिति में, जो भी कम हो, उस दर पर सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। निर्धारित दर इस प्रकार है:- राज्य राजमार्गों/प्रमुख जिला सड़कों (एमडीआर) की मरम्मत - सामान्य क्षेत्रों में -- 1.0 लाख रु. प्रति किमी की दर से; - पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में -- 1.25 लाख रु. प्रति किमी की दर से; ग्रामीण सड़कों /पुलिया वाली गांव की सड़कों की मरम्मत - सामान्य क्षेत्रों में -- 60,000/- रु. प्रति किमी की दर से; - पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में -- 75,000 /- रु. प्रति किमी की दर से; आरसीसी पुलिया/पुल की मरम्मत - सामान्य क्षेत्रों में -- 60,000/- रु. प्रति पुलिया की दर से; - पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में -- 75,000/- रु. प्रति पुलिया की दर से।
	(2) पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाएं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित गतिविधियां शामिल हो सकती हैं:- i) हैंडपंप/रिंग वेल/स्प्रिंग-टैप्ड चैंबर्स/सार्वजनिक स्टैंड पोस्ट, सिस्टर्न के क्षतिग्रस्त प्लेटफार्मों की मरम्मत। ii) क्षतिग्रस्त स्टैंड पोस्टों का पुनर्निर्माण, जिसमें क्षतिग्रस्त पाइपों को नई पाइपों से बदलना, साफ पानी के जलाशय की सफाई (इसे लीक प्रूफ बनाना) शामिल है। iii) क्षतिग्रस्त पंपिंग मशीनों की मरम्मत, ओवरहेड जलाशयों और पानी के लीक हो रहे पंपों की मरम्मत, जिसमें क्षतिग्रस्त इंटेक-आउटटेक संरचना, एप्रोच गैन्ट्री / जेटी शामिल हैं।	- क्षतिग्रस्त पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाएँ प्रति क्षतिग्रस्त योजना के लिए 2.00 लाख रुपये की सीमा के अधीन वास्तविक व्यय के अनुसार सहायता के लिए पात्र होंगी। - 10,000/- रुपये प्रति कुएं की सीमा के अधीन सामुदायिक पेयजल कुओं पर हुए वास्तविक व्यय के अनुसार सफाई।
	(3) लघु सिंचाई योजनाएँ, जिनमें निम्नलिखित गतिविधियाँ शामिल हो सकती हैं:	लघु सिंचाई कार्यों की मरम्मत के मामले में संबंधित राज्य द्वारा अधिसूचित मरम्मत के लिए दरों की अनुसूची (एसओआर) के अनुसार सहायता दी जाएगी।

12.	आपदा से निपटने के लिए संचार उपकरणों आदि सहित आवश्यक खोज, बचाव और निकासी उपकरणों का प्रापण।	एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ की तैयारी और क्षमता निर्माण विंडो के लिए गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा अलग से जारी दिशा-निर्देशों द्वारा तैयारियों और क्षमता निर्माण विंडो से जुड़े व्यय का लेखा-जोखा रखा जाएगा।
13	क्षमता निर्माण	
घ	राज्य विशिष्ट आपदाएं	
	राज्य में स्थानीय संदर्भ में राज्य विशिष्ट आपदाएं, जो एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ से सहायता के लिए पात्र आपदाओं की अधिसूचित सूची में शामिल नहीं हैं, से संबंधित व्यय की पूर्ति एसडीआरएफ के संबन्धित विंडो की वार्षिक निधि आबंटन के 10% की सीमा के भीतर एसडीआरएफ से की जा सकती है।	एस ई सी द्वारा किए गए आकलन के अनुसार, व्यय केवल एसडीआरएफ (और एनडीआरएफ से नहीं) से किया जाना है। विभिन्न मदों के लिए मानदंड वही होंगे जो ऊपर सूचीबद्ध किए गए अनुसार अन्य अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं पर लागू होते हैं; या इन मामलों में, 'स्थानीय आपदा' हेतु प्रत्येक मद के लिए प्रदान की जाने वाली राहत सहायता, एसडीआरएफ के मानदंडों से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। छूट तभी लागू होगी जब राज्य ने औपचारिक रूप से आपदाओं को शामिल करने के लिए सूचीबद्ध किया है और एसईसी के अनुमोदन से ऐसी स्थानीय आपदाओं हेतु आपदा राहत के लिए लाभार्थियों की पहचान के लिए एक स्पष्ट प्रक्रिया के साथ पारदर्शी मानदंड और दिशानिर्देश अधिसूचित किए हैं।
ड.	एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं की गई मदें	
	क) कॉलेज और अन्य शैक्षणिक संस्थान भवन ख) प्रमुख/मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाएं ग) बाढ़ नियंत्रण और अपरदनरोधी संरक्षण कार्य घ) जल विद्युत परियोजना/एचटी वितरण प्रणाली/ट्रांसफॉर्मर और सब स्टेशन ड.) हाईटेंशन लाइन (11 केवी से ऊपर) च) राज्य सरकार के भवन अर्थात् विभागीय/विभागीय कार्यालय भवन /आवासीय क्वार्टर, धार्मिक संरचनाएं, पटवारखाना, कोर्ट परिसर, खेल का मैदान, वन बंगला संपत्ति और पशु/पक्षी अभयारण्य आदि। छ) लंबी अवधि/स्थायी पुनरुद्धार कार्य ज) एनडीआरएफ के तहत उपकरणों/मशीनरी की खरीद झ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग ञ) दूरसंचार और बिजली (बिजली आपूर्ति की तत्काल बहाली को छोड़कर) जैसे क्षेत्र, जो अपने स्वयं के राजस्व का अर्जन करते हैं, और अपने स्वयं के धन/संसाधनों से तत्काल मरम्मत/पुनर्स्थापन कार्य भी करते हैं, इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं।	

मान ज्ञात

टिप्पणी:-

(i) क्रम संख्या 2 (क), (ख) 3 (क), (ख), (ग), 4 (क), (ख), (ग), 6 (ii), (iii), और 9 पर मदों के लिए एनडीआरएफ के तहत सहायता के लिए जब वास्तविक व्यय की अनुमति है, तो राज्य सरकार अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय टीम (आईएमसीटी)/केंद्र सरकार को व्यय का मदवार विवरण प्रदान करेगी।

(ii) यदि स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय और भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा 3 सितंबर, 2021 को संयुक्त रूप से जारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार मृत्यु कोविड- 19 की वजह से हुई है तो राहत कार्यों में शामिल या तैयारियों संबंधी कार्यों से जुड़े लोगों सहित, मृतक व्यक्ति के नजदीकी रिश्तेदार को राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) द्वारा दिनांक 11.09.19 को जारी न्यूनतम राहत संबंधी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार प्रति मृतक व्यक्ति 50,000/- रुपये की अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान किया जाएगा,

यह अनुग्रह सहायता देश में रिपोर्ट किए गए पहले कोविड-19 मामले की तारीख से लागू होगी और एक आपदा के रूप में कोविड-19 को डिनोटिफाइ किए जाने या अगले आदेश तक, जो भी पहले हो, तक कोविड-19 के कारण मरने वाले मृतक के परिजनों के लिए जारी रहेगी।

(iii) मूल्य स्तर सूचकांक के आधार पर 2 वर्षों के बाद मानदंडों की मध्यावधि समीक्षा की जाएगी।

(iv) राज्य सरकारों को अत्यधिक सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए और यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि सभी एकल लाभार्थी-उन्मुखी सहायता लाभार्थी के बैंक खाते में डायरेक्ट बेंनिफिट ट्रांसफर के माध्यम से आवश्यक रूप से/अनिवार्य रूप से वितरित की जाए।

(v) 'स्थानीय आपदा' सहित सभी अधिसूचित आपदाओं की प्रत्येक मद के लिए राहत सहायता का पैमाना एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ के मानदंडों से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए और ऐसी आपदाओं के लिए राज्य द्वारा अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक खर्च की जाने वाली कोई भी राशि राज्य सरकार के संसाधनों से वहन की जाएगी, न कि एसडीआरएफ से।

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Appendix-8

Format for Damage and Loss Assessment

A. Inspection Team		Inspection Date & Time: _____	
Structure Engineer: _____			
Civil Engineer: _____			
Junior Engineer: _____			
Officer of Local Competent: _____			
Authority (from engg. section)		Area Inspected: ☐ Exterior Only	
Photographer: _____		☐ Exterior & Interior	
B. Type of Disaster			
☐ Earthquake ☐ Flood ☐ Fire ☐ Cyclone ☐ Blast ☐ Other			
C. Location, Type & Occupancy of Building:			
Location:		Brief Details:	
Building Name: _____		Number of stones above ground: _____	
Address: _____		below ground: _____	
_____		Parking Floor: ☐ Ground Level	
_____		☐ Basement Level	
Contact: _____ Phone: _____		Approx. Footprint area (sqm): _____	
Survey No.: _____		No. of residential units: _____	
Final Plot No.: _____		No. of residential units: _____	
Sub Plot No.: _____		not habitable	
Town Planning Scheme No.: _____			
(To be collected from Competent Authority)			
Type of Construction:			
☐ Timber Construction		☐ Reinforced Masonry	
☐ Masonry Construction		☐ Kiln burnt bricks	
☐ Kiln burnt bricks		☐ Hollow Concrete Blocks	
☐ Unburnt bricks		☐ Concrete Frame	
☐ Random Rubble Uncoarsed		☐ Concrete Shear Wall	
☐ Random Rubble Coarsed		☐ Dual System	
☐ Hollow Concrete Blocks		☐ Precast Concrete Construction	
☐ Steel Structure		☐ Composite Structure	
☐ Other: _____			
Primary Occupancy:			
☐ Individual House	☐ Commercial	☐ Educational	☐ Group Housing
☐ Offices	☐ Restaurant	☐ School	☐ Tenaments
☐ Government	☐ Hotel	☐ College	☐ Flats
☐ Semi Government	☐ Industrial	☐ University	☐ Historic
☐ Emergency Services	☐ Cinema House, Auditoriums, Assembly Halls	☐ Fire Stations	
☐ Hospital	☐ Other: _____		

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:

Appendix-9

District Designated Emergency Friend List (Swimmer List)

<u>List of Swimmers in Dahod District</u>			
Sr.no	Swimmer's Name	Address	Contact no.
<u>TA-Garbada</u>			
1	Bhuriya Hemchandbhai Shakrabhai	Vill-Patiya, Ta-Garbada	9978710050
2	Bhuriya Kamjibhai Shakrabhai	Vill-Patiya, Ta-Garbada	9512925914
3	Bhuriya Zhinubhai Shakrabhai	Vill-Patiya, Ta-Garbada	9879729389
4	Bhuriya Prakashbhai Shakrabhai	Vill-Patiya, Ta-Garbada	9978514626
5	Bhuriya Jorsingbhai Manglabhai	Vill-Patiya, Ta-Garbada	7567575360
6	Bhuriya Rakeshbhai Manglabhai	Vill-Patiya, Ta-Garbada	7567575360
7	Bhuriya Nikhilbhai Hemchandbhai	Vill-Patiya, Ta-Garbada	8141090701
8	Bhuriya Majubhai Samsubhai	Vill-Patiya, Ta-Garbada	-
9	Parmar Kanubhai Manekbhai	Vill-Bharasda, Ta-Garbada	6353051597
10	Damor Nagubhai Bachubhai	Vill-Patiya, Ta-Garbada	8780102829
<u>TA- Fatepura</u>			
1	Damor Ratnabhai Lakhjibhai	Vill-Fategadi, Ta-Fatepura	9537081721
2	Bahbhor Kantibhai Ramanbhai	Vill-Fategadi, Ta-Fatepura	7436030076
3	Kamol Rajubhai Dhulabhai	Vill-Fategadi, Ta-Fatepura	7572972365
4	Kamol Rameshbhai Makanbhai	Vill-Fategadi, Ta-Fatepura	9313910923
5	Bhabhor Bharatbhai Makanbhai	Vill-Fategadi, Ta-Fatepura	8758307895
6	Bhabhor Subhasbhai Makanbhai	Vill-Fategadi, Ta-Fatepura	7284002587
7	Kharadi Kantibhai Bijiyabhai	Vill-Fategadi, Ta-Fatepura	8758609740
8	KAmol Tersingbhai Lakhjibhai	Vill-Fategadi, Ta-Fatepura	8141846375
9	Kamol Nareshbhai Makanbhai	Vill-Fategadi, Ta-Fatepura	
10	Kamol Kanubhai Virsingbhai	Vill-Fategadi, Ta-Fatepura	
11	Kamol Vineshbhai Makanbhai	Vill-Fategadi, Ta-Fatepura	
12	Pargi Prakashbhai Chunilal	Vill-Fategadi, Ta-Fatepura	
13	Pargi Mukeshbhai Chunilal	Vill-Fategadi, Ta-Fatepura	
<u>TA-Jhalod</u>			
1	Ninama Badalbhai Kanjibhai	Vill-Thala, Ta-Jhalod	9727415579
2	Ninama Mukeshbhai Chhaganbhai	Vill-Thala, Ta-Jhalod	9727024033
3	Ninama Arvindbhai Jentibhai	Vill-Thala, Ta-Jhalod	9525428826
4	Ninama Maheshbhai Manabhai	Vill-Thala, Ta-Jhalod	8758339145
5	Ninama Shaileshbhai Tursingbhai	Vill-Thala, Ta-Jhalod	9726150729
6	Ninama Jagubhai Kadakiyabhai	Vill-Thala, Ta-Jhalod	8238865138
7	Ninama Sureshbhai Sadiyabhai	Vill-Thala, Ta-Jhalod	9712308642
8	Ninama Bhavsingbhai Manabhai	Vill-Thala, Ta-Jhalod	9727415579
9	Ninama Anilbhai Badalbhai	Vill-Thala, Ta-Jhalod	6353695822
10	Ninama Nileshbhai Badalbhai	Vill-Thala, Ta-Jhalod	9016791070

TA-Dahod			
1	Kamor Zhitrabhai Zhalabhai	Vill- Suki Ta- Dahod	9979318408
2	KAmol Maheshbhai Zhitrabhai	Vill- Suki Ta- Dahod	9313581540
3	Kamol Vinubhai Zhitrabhai	Vill- Suki Ta- Dahod	9979318408
4	Bilwal Vinubhai Surmalbhai	Vill- Suki Ta- Dahod	9879836901
5	Bilwal Tanubhai Lalubhai	Vill- Suki Ta- Dahod	9909717432
6	Bilwal Mukeshbhai Maknabhai	Vill- Suki Ta- Dahod	8141970242
7	Bilwal Dineshbhai Surmalbhai	Vill- Suki Ta- Dahod	9638027531
8	Sangada Ramsingbhai Parsingbhai	Vill- Suki Ta- Dahod	6353241488
9	Sangada Ramnbhai Narsingbhai	Vill- Suki Ta- Dahod	9099148977
10	Dangi Bharatbhai Bachubhai	Vill- Suki Ta- Dahod	6355546234
11	Kalara Punjabai Galabhai	Vill- Suki Ta- Dahod	9638829587
12	Sangada Rashiyabha Varsingbhai	Vill- Suki Ta- Dahod	8141643884
Ta-Devgadh Baria			
1	Patel Rameshbhai Parvatbhai	Vill-Chorbariya,Ta-Dev.Baria	9925928871
2	Patel Juvansing Shankarbhai	Vill-Chorbariya,Ta-Dev.Baria	9328803620
3	Patel Lallubhai Dhirabhai	Vill-Chorbariya,Ta-Dev.Baria	
4	Patel Parvatbhai Dallabhai	Vill-Chorbariya,Ta-Dev.Baria	
5	Patel Kanubhai Gamirbhai	Vill-Chorbariya,Ta-Dev.Baria	
6	Patel Dipsing Parvatbhai	Vill-Chorbariya,Ta-Dev.Baria	
7	Patel Bhemabhai Sonabhai	Vill-Chorbariya,Ta-Dev.Baria	
8	Patel Ganpatbhai Abesingbhai	Vill-Chorbariya,Ta-Dev.Baria	
9	Patel Pratapbhai Salubhai	Vill-Chorbariya,Ta-Dev.Baria	
10	Dahodi Lakhmanbhai Madiyabhai	Vill-Chorbariya,Ta-Dev.Baria	
Ta- Singvad			
1	Bariya Sartanbhai Somabhai	Vill-Dasa,Ta- Singvad	8238502952
2	Bilwal Abhesing Virsingbhai	Vill-Dasa,Ta- Singvad	8780404369
3	Sangada Shaileshbhai Babubhai	Vill-Dasa,Ta- Singvad	9726880806
4	Ninama Virsingbhai Bhavsingbhai	Vill-Dasa,Ta- Singvad	9023160746
5	Sangada Kamleshbhai Ratnabhai	Vill-Dasa,Ta- Singvad	6353908468
6	Charel Dineshbhai Raysingbhai	Vill-Dasa,Ta- Singvad	9537304661
7	Sangada Arvindbhai Ratnabhai	Vill-Dasa,Ta- Singvad	6351375629
8	Damor Shankarbhai Turiyabhai	Vill-Dasa,Ta- Singvad	8141597110
9	Sangada Vijaybhai Bhavsingbhai	Vill-Dasa,Ta- Singvad	8200726550
10	Sangada Shanabhai bhavsingbhai	Vill-Dasa,Ta- Singvad	9023801810

Village - Chandvana, Ta - Dahod				
1	Harijan Somabhai Manilal	Chandvana	Dahod	9687431027
2	Parmar Pravinbhai Suratnabhai	Chandvana	Dahod	
3	Kharadiya Pankajbhai Seliyabhai	Chandvana	Dahod	
4	Sangadiya Chetakbhai Khimabhai	Chandvana	Dahod	
5	Parmar Malsingbhai Nujabhai	Chandvana	Dahod	

Village - Tandi, TA - Zalod				
1	Vanajara Nilubhai Semsanbhai	Tandi	Jhalod	9978555931
2	Vanjhara Reekalens Benjamin	Tandi	Jhalod	9974719817
3	Bhabhor Ramanbhai Mangalabhai	Tandi	Jhalod	
4	Charel Babubhai Ramsubhai	Tandi	Jhalod	
5	Damor Sunilbhai Ramubhai	Tandi	Jhalod	
6	Amliyar Sandipbhai Deetabhai	Tandi	Jhalod	
7	Bhabhor Ashishbhai Lulabhai	Tandi	Jhalod	
8	Machhar Maheshbhai Ramubhai	Tandi	Jhalod	
9	Charel Kalabhai Ramsubhai	Tandi	Jhalod	
10	Bhabhor Lalubhai Mangalabhai	Tandi	Jhalod	
11	Machhar Kanubhai Ramudabhai	Tandi	Jhalod	
12	Charel Babubhai Ramasubhai	Tandi	Jhalod	
13	Bhabhor Mokabhai Bijiyabhai	Tandi	Jhalod	
14	Garasiya Mahendrabhai Kalsingbhai	Tandi	Jhalod	
15	Bhabhor Rahulbhai Babubhai	Tandi	Jhalod	

Appendix 10

Contact List

Sr. No	Designation	Name	Mobile	Landline No.
1	Collector	Ms. Surabhi Gautam (IAS)	9978406207	239001
2	DDO	Shri Smit Lodha (IAS)	9978406232	293066
3	SP	Shri Ravirajsinh Jadeja (IPS)	9978405068	222300
4	RAC/ADM	Shri J. M. Raval	9978405179	239111
5	Dy. DDO(Pan)	Ms. Hetalben Katara	7984973602	239022
6	Dy.DDO (Rev)	Shri P.B. Paramar	8799117377	239150
7	Dy.SP(HQ)	Shri A.K. Kalasva	9978408200	220300
8	CDHO	Dr. U.V. Tilavat	7567895504	239130
9	DSO	Shri G.M. Lodaliya	7567022187	239222
10	DEO	Shri S. L. Dama	9909970224	239100
11	DPEO	Shri A.A. Baria	9909971662	239113
12	Dep. Director Information	Shri R.A. Jethva	9824532939	-
13	Mamlatdar Disaster	Rukshanabibi Shekh	9913120185	239123
14	Dy. Mamlatdar Disaster-1	Shri K.K. Tadavi	8200650680	239277
15	Dy. Mamlatdar Disaster-2	Shri V.V. Bhabhor	9925322354	239277
16	DPO GSDMA	Shri J.G. Gadeeluhar	9106863595	239277

Prant Officer, Mamlatdar, TDO, Chief Officer Detail's

Taluka Name	Designation	Officer Name (Shri)	Code	(O)	Mobile	Email ID
Devgadh Baria	Prant Officer	Shri H.B. Bhagora	02678	221075	9978405339	prantdevgadhbaria@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	Shri S.D. Patel		220222	8200750591	mam-devgadhbaria@gujarat.gov.in
	TDO	Shri B.M. Bhuriya		220228	9998642616	tdodevgadhbaria1@gmail.com
	Chief Officer	Ms. Vaishaliben Ninama		220255	8511371910	codevgadhbaria@gmail.com
Dahod	Prant Officer	Shri M.D. Dave	02673	220080	9978405340	prantdahod@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	Shri P.B. Gohil		220020	9099091796	mam-dahod@gujarat.gov.in
	TDO	Shri A. H. Rathava		247126	9624094221	tdodahod1@gmail.com
	Chief Officer	Shri Dipsinh Hathila		225269	9724111001	codahod@gmail.com
Dhanpur	Mamlatdar	Shri N.J. Gomtivala	02677	237331	9978277245	mam-dhanpur@gujarat.gov.in
	TDO	Shri G.K. Gadhvi		237344, 247590	9925811315	tdo-dhanpur@gujarat.gov.in
Fatepura	Mamlatdar	Shri Maheshbhai Vaghela	02675	233566	9054764686	mam-fatepura@gujarat.gov.in
	TDO	Shri P.H. Ghoswami		233664	8866827075	tdo-fatepura@gujarat.gov.in
Garbada	Mamlatdar	Shri Y.J. Puvar	02673	233480	9227720743	mam-garbada@gujarat.gov.in
	TDO	Shri S.J. Chauhan		233322	9099761667	tdogarbada111@gmail.com
Jhalod	Prant Officer	Shri A.K. Bhatiya	02679	220020	8128882155	prantzalod@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	Shri S.M. Parmar		226140	9426764351	mamzalod@gujarat.gov.in
	TDO	Shri N.M. Rathava		225333	9909654870	tdoJhalod1@gmail.com

	Chief Officer	Ms. Vaishaliben Ninama (I/C)		224126	8511371910	coJhalod@gmail.com
Limkheda	Prant Officer	Shri Y.K. Vaghela	02677	222121	7567010980	prantlimkheda@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	Shri A.S. Vasava		222621	7545953506	mam-limkheda@gujarat.gov.in
	TDO	Shri Prakash G Ravat		229622	9714646925	tdolimkheda1@gmail.com
Sanjeli	Mamlatdar	Shri S.V. Kamol	02679	227550	9726732500	mam-sanjeli@gujarat.gov.in
	TDO	Shri D.V. Paramar		224134	9727143575	tdosanjeli1@gmail.com
Singhavad	Mamlatdar	Shri S.C. Sangada	02677	230688	9429292846	mamsinghavad@gmail.com
	TDO	Shri Mehul Bahgora			9408414888	tdosinghavad1@gmail.com
Guru Govind Limdi	Mamlatdar	Shri S.B. Prajapati	-	-	9327673145	mam-gglimdi@gujarat.gov.i
	TDO	Ms. S.K. Patel		-	8920545735	Govindgurulimditdo@gmail.com
Sukhasar	Mamlatdar	Shri K.K. Karoliya	-	-	8866898388	mam-sukhsar@gujarat.gov.in
	TDO	Shri Kiritbhai Rathva		-	9426375054	-

District Level Phone Number

S.R. No.	Name	Designation	Office Address	Mobile	Landline	Email_Id
1	Ms. Surabhi Gautam (IAS)	Collector & DM	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod	99784 06207	239001	collector-dah@gujarat.gov.in
2	Shri Smit Lodha (IAS)	DDO Dahod	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	99784 06232	293066	ddo-dah@gujarat.gov.in
3	Shri Ravirajsinh Jadeja (IPS)	SP Dahod	Police Head Quarters, Dahod City	9978405068	222300	sp-dah@gujarat.gov.in
4	Shri Pratik Jain (IAS)	Project Administrator	TASP Office, Near Ta. Panchayat	9978405643	220102	tsp-dah@gujarat.gov.in
5	Shri J.M. Raval (GAS)	RAC & ADM	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod	99784 05179	239111	racdahod@gmail.com
6	Shri Mitesh Patel (DCF)	Dist. Forest Adminstrator (DCF Baria)	Devgadh Baria	9408603911	220425	dcfbaria@gmail.com
7	Shri G.M. Lodaliya	Dist. Supply Officer	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod	7567022187	239250	dsodahod@gmail.com
8	Shri G.M. Lodaliya (I/C)	Dy. Collector Stamp Duty	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod	7201813913	239149	dcstampdutydahod@gmail.com
9	Ms. H.N. Vasaiya (GAS)	Dy. Dist. Election Officer	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod	9978405295	239231	electiondahod@gmail.com
10	Shri Brijeshbhai Chaudhri (DCF)	Dy. Conservator of Forest	Social Forestry, Near by ITI	9427635259	266137	dcf.dahod.forest@gmail.com

11	Shri G.M. Lodaliya	District Supply Officer P. M. Nutrition Scheme Dahod	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod	7567022187	239222	dcmdmdahod@gujarat.gov.in
12	Shri Ghanshyambhai Chavada	Dy Collector - 1	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod	9924119805	–	–
14	Shri H.B. Bhagora	Prant & SDM Devgadhi Baria	Pipalod Road, Devgadhi Baria	99784 05339	221075	prantdevgadhibariya@gmail.com
15	Shri Y.K. Vaghela	Prant & SDM Limkheda	Dhanpur Road, Limkheda	7567010980	222121	prantlimkheda@gmail.com
16	Shri A.K. Bhatiya	Prant & SDM Zalod	Muvada, Zalod	8128882155	225700	prantzalod@gmail.com
17	Shri M.D. Dave	Prant & SDM Dahod	Gadi Fort, Dahod	9978405340	220173	prantdahod@gmail.com
18	Shri P.B. Paramar	Dy. DDO Revenue	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	8799117377	239150	dyddorevdahod@gmail.com
19	Ms. Hetalben Katara	Dy. DDO Panchayat	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	7984973602	239022	dyddopandahod1@gmail.com
20	Ms.Himaniben Shah	Ex. Er. R&B State	Zalod Road, Dahod	9173496611	266994	rnbdahod@yahoo.com
21	Ms. G.N. Patel	Ex. Er. R&B Panchayat	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	9825379219	239237	exernbdhd@gmail.com
22	Shri C.L. Gohil	Ex. Er. MI Panchayat	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	9408874781	239240	
23	Shri D.M. Bumbadiya	Ex. Er. GWSSB Civil	Jal Bhavan, Opposite LIC, Dahod	9978406640		eedahodcivil3@ gmail.com
24	Shri S.B. Patel	Ex. Er. GWSSB Mech.	Jal Bhavan, Opposite LIC, Dahod	9925030908	250856	eemdahod1@gmail.com

25	Shri S.V. Bhaiya	Ex. Er. WASMO	Jal Bhavan, Opposite LIC, Dahod	8238058182	241919	dahod.dwsu02@gmail.com
26	Shri G.V. Bamaniya	Ex. Er. MGVCL	Opposite Padav Market Yard	9925208120	240918	dahoddmdn.ee@gmail.com
27	Shri Pragneshbhai Bariya	Ex. Er. Irrigation State	Machhan Nala Colony, Dahod	9825900334	224525	exendid@gmail.com
28	Shri A.A. Baria	Dist. Primary Edu. Officer	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	9909971662	239113	dpeodahod1@gmail.com dpeodahod@gmail.com
29	Shri S. L. Dama	Dist. Edu. Officer	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod	9909970224	239100	dahoddeo@gmail.com
30	Shri P.R. Dave	Dist. Agri. Officer	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	8780754577	239107	daodahod@gmail.com
31	Shri H.B. Parekh	Dy. Dir. Horticulture	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	9714713707	239251	dahod.ddh@gmail.com
33	Shri Dr.K.L. Ghosai	Dy. Director AH	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	94260 61219	239118	dahoddaho@gmail.com
34	Shri Dr. U.V. Tilavat	CDHO	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	7567895502	239130	cdho.health.dahod@gmail.com
35	Shri R.I. Meman	Civil Surgen/CDMO	Zydus Hospital, Dahod	9427368142	246548	cdmo.health.dahod@gmail.com
36	Shri A.R. Chauhan	Dist. TB Officer	Civil Hospital, Dahod	75678 96510	247445	dlodahod@gmail.com
37	Shri Dr. R.D. Pahadiya	Dist. Lap. Officer	Civil Hospital, Dahod	97267 48811	248935	ltogudhd@gmail.com , dlodahod@gmail.com

38	Shri Dr. Nayan Joshi	Dist. Malaria Officer	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	8000656601	239192	
39	Shri Dr, C.R. Baman	Dist. Ayurved Officer	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	9426559873	239119	dahoddao@gmail.com
40	Shri T.V. Valvai (I/C)	DILR Dahod	Survey Bhavan Jilla Seva Sadan, Chhapari, Dahod	9313112016	239006	dilr.dahod@gujarat.gov.in
41	Shri Dr. Sudhir Joshi (I/C)	Programme Officer ICDS	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	98242 21336	239179	po.icdsdahod@gmail.com
42	Shri D.R. Katariya	Social Welfare SC DP	District Panchayat Bhavan Chhapari, Dahod	9426330469	239221	swodpdahod@gmail.com
43.	Shri R.A. Jethva	Dy. Director Information	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod	9824532939	239242	infordahod@gmail.com
44	Shri R.S. Patel (I/C)	General Manager DIC	Zalod Road, Dahod	9979847673	299331	gm.dic-dah@gujarat.gov.in
45	Shri A.M. Rathva	Sports Officer	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod	8980967907	239166	dsodahod12@gmail.com
46	Ms. Vinaben Damor (I/C)	Employment Officer	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod	8160097748	239159	dee.dah@gujarat.gov.in
47	Shri S.K. Gamit (ARTO)	ARTO	RTO Compound, Garbada Chokadi	9726847442	243200	arto-trans-dhd@gujarat.gov.in
48	Shri R.B. Singava	Supp. Of Fisheries	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod	90339 33207	239037	assdirfishdahod@gmail.com
49	Shri D.L. Patel	Dy. Dir. Agri Off. Training	Thakkarbapa Chok, Dahod	9726315647	242368	ftcdahod@gmail.com
50	Shri C.M. Patel	Dy. Dir. Agri. Extension	Thakkarbapa Chok, Dahod	7567549215		ddaextdahod@gmail.com

51	Shri S.S. Patel	Assist. Dir. Agri. Soil Testing	Thakkarbapa Chok, Dahod	7874198322		
52	Shri Sirish Sing	Ex. Er. National Highway vadodara	Dahod, Garbada Road	7042235048	419499	
53	Shri T.V. Valvai	City Survey Suptt.	Survey Bhavan Jilla Seva Sadan, Chhapari, Dahod	9313172016	239009	
54	Shri Y.K. Patel	Divisional Controller ST	Godhra	63599 19032	261913	dc-godhra@gsrtc.org
55	Shri R.M. Vasaiya	Depot Manager ST	S.T. Bus Station Dahod	6359918474	220246	dm-dahod@gsrtc.org
56	Shri K.B. Judal	Principal Govt. Eng. Coll.	Zalod Road, Dahod	93758 44848	263780	gec-dahod-dte@gujarat.gov.in
57	Ms. K.B. Maheta	Principal Govt. Polly.	Zalod Road, Dahod	9925016346	266681	polydahod@yahoo.com
58	Shri S.S. Makwana (I/C)	Principal ITI Dahod	Zalod Road, Dahod	9978492294	250184	iti-dahod-dah@gov.in
59	Ms. M.A. Kachwala	Principal Female ITI	Zalod Road, Dahod	9825168385	251637	
60	Shri J.M. Shah	Principal Govt. Tech. H.S.	Near Rest House, Dahod	94291 47650	220081	
61	Shri Rohankumar Chodhri	Women and Child Development Officer	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod		239424	wco-wcd-dah@gujarat.gov.in
62	Shri Sukumar Bhuriya	Dist. Livelyhood Manager	DRDA Office Chhapari, Dahod	79845 91460		
63	Shri Santilalbhai Taviyad	Dist. Child Protection Officer	Collector Office Chhapari, Dahod	99797 24302	239020	dcpu-gscps-dah@gujarat.gov.in

Contact list of all Prant Officer of Dahod district

Sr. no	Name of Prant Officer	Prant	Taluka included	Mob. No	Office contact No	E-mail ID
1	Shri M.D. Dave	Dahod	Dahod & Garbada	9978405340	02673-220080	prantdahod@gmail.com
2	Shri A.K. Bhatiya	Jhalod	Jhalod, Fatepura & Sanjeli	8128882155	02679-220020	prantzalod@gmail.com
3	Shri Y.K. Vaghela	Limkheda	Limkheda, Dhanpur & Singvad	7567010980	02677-222121	prantlimkheda@gmail.com
4	Shri H.B. Bhagora	Devgadh Baria	Devgadh Baria	7778405339	02678-221075	prantdevgadhbarea@gmail.com

Contact list of all Mamlatdar of Dahod district

Sr. no	Name of Mamlatdar	Taluka	Mob. No	Office contact No	E-mail ID
1	Shri P.B. Gohil	Mamlatdar Dahod	9099091796	02673-220020	mam-dahod@gujarat.gov.in
2	Shri Y.J. Puvar	Mamlatdar Garbada	9227720743	02673-233480	mam-garbada@gujarat.gov.in
3	Shri S.M. Parmar	Mamlatdar Jhalod	9426764351	02679-226140	mam-Jhalod@gujarat.gov.in
4	Shri Maheshbhai Vaghela	Mamlatdar Fatepura	9054764686	02675-223566	mam-fatepura@gujarat.gov.in
5	Shri P.J. Vasava	Mamlatdar Sanjeli	9726732500	02679-227550	mam-sanjeli@gujarat.gov.in
6	Shri A.S. Vasava	Mamlatdar Limkheda	7545953506	02677-229621	mam-limkheda@gujarat.gov.in
7	Shri N.J. Gomtivala	Mamlatdar Dhanpur	9978277245	02677-237331	mam-dhanpur@gujarat.gov.in

8	Shri S.C. Sangada	Mamlatdar Singvad	9429292846	02677-230688	mam-singhavad@gujarat.gov.in
9	Shri S.D. Patel	Mamlatdar Devgadhi Baria	8200750591	02678-220222	mam-devgadhibariya@gujarat.gov.in
10	Shri S.B. Prajapati	Mamlatdar Guru Govind Limdi	9327673145	-	mam-gglimdi@gujarat.gov.in
11	Shri K.K. Karoliya	Mamlatdar Sukhasar	8866898388	-	mam-sukhsar@gujarat.gov.in

Contact list of all Taluka Development Officer of Dahod District

Sr. no	Name of Officer	Taluka	Mob. No	Office contact No	E-mail ID
1	Shri A.H. Rathava	Taluka Development Officer, Dahod	9624094221	02673-247126	tdodahod1@gmail.com
2	Shri S.J. Chauhan	Taluka Development Officer Garbada	9099761667	02673-233322	tdogarbada111@gmail.com
3	Shri N.M. Rathava	Taluka Development Officer, Jhalod	9909654870	02675-225333	tdoJhalod1@gmail.com
4	Shri P.H. Ghoswami	Taluka Development Officer, Fatepura	8866827075	02675-233664	tdo-fatepura@gujarat.gov.in
5	Shri D.V. Paramar	Taluka Development Officer, Sanjeli	9727143575	02679-224134	tdosanjeli1@gmail.com
6	Shri Prakash G Ravat	Taluka Development Officer, Limkheda	9714646925	02677-229622	tdolimkheda1@gmail.com
7	Shri G.K. Gadhvi	Taluka Development Officer, Dhanpur	9925811315	02677-237344	tdo-dhanpur@gujarat.gov.in
8	Shri B.M. Bhuriya	Taluka Development Officer, Devgadhi Baria	9998642616	02678-220228	tdodevgadhibaria1@gmail.com
9	Shri Mehul Bhagora	Taluka Development Officer, Singvad	9408414888	-	tdosinghavad1@gmail.com
10	Ms. S.K. Patel	Taluka Development Officer, Guru Govind Limdi	8920545735	-	Govindgurulimditdo@gmail.com
11	Shri Kiritbhai Rathva		9426375054	-	-

Chief Officer of Municipality

Sr. no	Name of Officer	City	Mob. No	Land Line no	E-mail ID
1	Shri Dipsinh Hathila	Dahod	9724111001	02673-225269	codahod@gmail.com
2	Ms. Vaishaliben Ninama (I/C)	Jhalod	8511371910	02679-224126	coJhalod@gmail.com
3	Ms. Vaishaliben Ninama	Devgadh Baria	8511371910	02978-220255	codevgadhbaria@gmail.com

Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, Gandhinagar

Sr.no	Designation	Phone Number (O)	Phone Number (R)
1	Chief Executive Officer	23259502-079, (Fax) 23259276 23259275-079	23254900-079
2	Additional Chief Executive Officer	23259303-079, 23253546-079	23235404-079
3	Director of Administration	23259219-079	26858418-079
4	Director Finance	23259278-079	-

State Emergency Operation Center, Contact Details

Sr.no	Control room	Contact no	Fax	e-mail
1	State Emergency operation Center	23251914-079, 23251900, 23251902, 23251907	23251912-079, 23251916	revcontrol1@gujarat.gov.in revcontrol2@gujarat.gov.in
2	SEOC Toll Free-	1070	-	-
3	SEOC Satellite Phone Number	881621467711	-	-
4	Relief Commissioner Gandhinagar	23251509-079	23259275-079	
5	.Chief Executive Officer Shri GSDMA Gandhinagar	23259502-079 2325927-	23259275-079	ceo@gsdma.org
6	Relief Director, Gandhinagar	23251611-079 23251612-079	-	dor@gujarat.gov.in
7	Director, GSDMA Gandhinagar	07923259292	23259302-079	dir-gsdma@gujarat.gov.in
8	Mamlatdar SEOC Gandhinagar	23251914-079	23251912-079 23251916	revcontrol1@gujarat.gov.in revcontrol2@gujarat.gov.in
9	Indian Metrological department, Ahmedabad	22865165-079 22857657-079 22861413-079 22865449-079	-079 22865165 22865459	www.imd.gov.in www.imdahm.gov.in
10	Institute of Seismological Research	66739001-079 66739002-079	66739015-079	dg-isr@gujarat.gov.in dgisrgad@gmail.com

Appendix :-11

Things to keep in mind before, during, and after a hurricane...

...Before the storm

- ▶ Don't spread rumors, keep calm, don't panic.
- ▶ Stay tuned for news and alerts.
- ▶ .Keep the cattle free from the pile
- ▶ Keep Dry snacks, Keep water, blankets, clothes & first aid kit.
- ▶ .Keep important telephone numbers handy

...During the storm

- ▶ Do not take shelter under a dilapidated building or tree.
- ▶ Don't live on top of multi-storied buildings or on roofs of buildings.
- ▶ .If you are in an open space, seek shelter
- ▶ If the vehicle is moving, get stuck Stay in a safe place in the vehicle.
- ▶ Fishermen should not go into the sea and take shelter by keeping the boats in a safe place

...After the storm

- ▶ Do not attempt to enter damaged buildings, use phones only as necessary.
- ▶ Go out only after making sure the storm has passed before going out.
- ▶ Be careful of iron sheets, glass shards, poisonous insects like snakes passing through the debris.
- ▶ Contact Fire Brigade, Police, District Disaster Control Room for rescue assistance.
- ▶ Rescue operations should be carried out immediately with the help of appropriate agencies,

Appendix :-12

Things to keep in mind during lightning / storms.

...If you are inside the house

- ▶ Unplug all electrical equipment before a storm hits. Do not use a corded telephone
- ▶ Stay away from windows and doors. Keep the balcony closed
- ▶ Do not touch plumbing and metal pipes. Do not use running water

...If you are out of the house

- ▶ Take shelter inside the house / building. Avoid tin roofs / iron structures
- ▶ If in the open sky, So don't lie on the ground or put your head on the ground
- ▶ Do not take shelter near / under trees, do not spread to crowd
- ▶ If you are inside any car / bus / covered vehicles stay safe
- ▶ Get out if in water, get to shore quickly if in small boats in lakes or other water.

Affected treatment

- ▶ If necessary, give CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation).
- ▶ Provide immediate medical treatment.

Appendix :-13

Epidemic Precautions

- ▶ Always drink clean and filtered drinking water.
- ▶ .Always keep water containers clean
- ▶ .Adding a drop of chlorine to the drinking water
- ▶ Avoid dirt and eat only fresh food
- ▶ In cases of Diarrhea and vomiting take liquid food.
- ▶ Keep the environment clean by removing the garbage accumulated around the house immediately.
- ▶ .Take measures to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes
- ▶ .Keep windows and doors closed at sunset and sunrise
- ▶ Sprinkling of kerosene, burnt crude oil or other oil over the water.
- ▶ Do not take unnecessary medicines. Take medicine according to the disease according to the doctor's advice.

Fire Precautions

- ▶ Wear tight clothing in the kitchen. Be careful that the end of the cloth does not get caught in the stove or stove.
- ▶ .In addition to water, sand and blankets can be used to extinguish the fire
- ▶ .Do not smoke near petrol pumps or gas godowns
- ▶ .Build a fire extinguisher and learn how to use it
- ▶ Blisters caused by skin burns are not boil. It damages the body, can cause infection.
- ▶ When a house is on fire and filled with smoke, sitting down or trying to crawl out can make it easier to breathe.
- ▶ .Do not go to a house that is on fire
- ▶ .Take the burn victim to hospital immediately

Appendix :-14

Advance Precautions for Road Accidents

- ▶ .Always keep your vehicle in good condition
- ▶ .Carry first aid and small emergency equipment in the vehicle
- ▶ .To carry blood group details paper
- ▶ .Driving with seat belt
- ▶ Drive on the right track only, do not drive in the wrong direction.
- ▶ .Carry driving license
- ▶ .Drive at a controlled speed
- ▶ In the event of an accident, maintain mental composure and call or report the police and ambulance
- ▶ Evacuate the injured people and take them to the hospital immediately after giving first aid.
- ▶ Take immediate action to avoid traffic jams
- ▶ .Making arrangements for the safety of goods at the scene of an accident

Appendix :-15

Earthquakebefore,during and after the earthquake....Things to keep in mind

...Before the earthquake

- ▶ To learn about the causes and effects of earthquakes.
- ▶ Keep a diary at your workplace with name, address and photo of family members, keep a record of your physical health.
- ▶ Keep important documents in a waterproof bag. Make copies of it and keep it elsewhere.
- ▶ Maintain information about nearby health centers, fire stations, police station etc.

...During the earthquake

- ▶ Don't panic, stay healthy and don't rush
- ▶ Running out of the house into the open
- ▶ Do not run towards the exit of any building, home or office.
- ▶ Do not use lifts and stay away from windows glass, mirrors, and furniture etc.
- ▶ Sit under a door frame, under a sturdy table or next to a sturdy wall so as not to injure the head.

...After the earthquake

- ▶ Do not spread rumors, try to implement government announcements or notices
- ▶ Don't be alarmed by the usual tremors after an earthquake.
- ▶ don't roam here and there in the street. keep the road open for rescue vehicles.
- ▶ Don't make the wrong rush and don't stand on Terres
- ▶ .Get first aid for injuries and help others

Appendix :-16

Things to keep in mind about Heatwave.

Dos and Don'ts for Heat wave

Dos

Must for All

- ▶ Listen to Radio; watch TV; read Newspaper for local weather news or download weather information related to mobile app.
- ▶ Drink sufficient water - even if not thirsty. People with epilepsy or heart, kidney or liver disease who are on fluid-restricted diets or have a problem with fluid retention should consult a doctor before increasing liquid intake.
- ▶ Use ORS (Oral Rehydration Solution), homemade drinks like lassi, Torani (rice water), lemon water, buttermilk, coconut water, etc. to keep yourself hydrated.
- ▶ Wear lightweight, light-colored, loose, cotton clothes.
- ▶ If outside, cover your head: Use a cloth, hat or umbrella. Use sunglasses to protect your eyes and sunscreen to protect your skin.
- ▶ Get trained in first aid.
- ▶ Take special care for the elderly, children, sick or overweight as they are more likely to become victims of excessive heat.

Employers and Workers

- ▶ Provide cool drinking water at the workplace.
- ▶ Provide resting shade clean water, buttermilk, first-aid kits with ice-packs and ORS (Oral Rehydration Solution) for all workers.
- ▶ Caution workers to avoid direct sunlight.
- ▶ Schedule strenuous jobs to cooler times of the day.
- ▶ Increase the frequency and length of rest breaks for outdoor activities.
- ▶ Give lighter work and shorter hours to workers new to a high heat area.
- ▶ Pregnant women and workers with a medical condition should be given additional attention.
- ▶ Notify workers about heat wave alerts.

Other Precautions

- ▶ Stay indoors as much as possible.
- ▶ Traditional remedies like onion salad and raw mango with salt and cumin can prevent heat stroke.
- ▶ Use fans, damp clothing and take a bath in cold water frequently.
- ▶ Offer water to vendors and delivery people who come to your home or office.
- ▶ Use public transport and car-pooling. This will help reduce global warming and heat.
- ▶ Don't burn dry leaves, agriculture residue and garbage.
- ▶ Conserve water bodies. Practice rainwater harvesting.
- ▶ Use energy-efficient appliances, clean fuel and alternative sources of energy.
- ▶ If you feel dizzy or ill, see a doctor immediately or ask somebody to take you to the doctor immediately.

Don'ts

- ▶ Avoid going out in the sun, especially between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m.
- ▶ Avoid strenuous activities when outside in the afternoon.
- ▶ Do not go out barefoot.
- ▶ Avoid cooking during peak hours. Open doors and windows to ventilate cooking area adequately.
- ▶ Avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and carbonated soft drinks, which dehydrate the body.
- ▶ Avoid high-protein, salty, spicy and oily food. Do not eat stale food.
- ▶ Do not leave children or pets alone in parked vehicles.

Dos and Don'ts for Heat wave in Agriculture

Dos

- ▶ Apply light and frequent irrigation to the standing crops.
- ▶ Increase the frequency of irrigation at critical growth stages.
- ▶ Mulch with crop residue, straw, polythene or undertake soil mulching to conserve soil moisture.
- ▶ Irrigate only during the evening or early morning.
- ▶ Use sprinkler irrigation.
- ▶ If your area is prone to heat wave – adopt wind / shelters breaks.

Animal Husbandry

Dos

- ▶ Keep animals in shade and give them plenty of clean and cold water to drink.
- ▶ Do not make them work between 11 am to 4 pm.
- ▶ Cover the shed roof with straw, paint it white or plaster with dung-mud to reduce temperature.
- ▶ Use fans, water spray and foggers in the shed.
- ▶ During extreme heat, spray water and take cattle to a water body to cool off.
- ▶ Give them green grass, protein-fat bypass supplement, mineral mixture and salt. Make them graze during cooler hours.
- ▶ Provide curtains and proper ventilation in poultry house.

Appendix :-17

Before the flood, during and after Flood....Things to keep in mind

...Before the flood

- ▶ Construction of high plinth houses in coastal areas.
- ▶ People in flood prone areas should learn to swim.
- ▶ Radio for forecasting. / Keep listening to TV news.
- ▶ Evacuate the Dangerous place and go to a safe place as soon as the instructions from the system are received

...During the flood

- ▶ Sitting in safe and secure places.
- ▶ To try to get correct information
- ▶ Following government announcements on evacuation with importance.
- ▶ Switch off power supply – Do not touch exposed wires.
- ▶

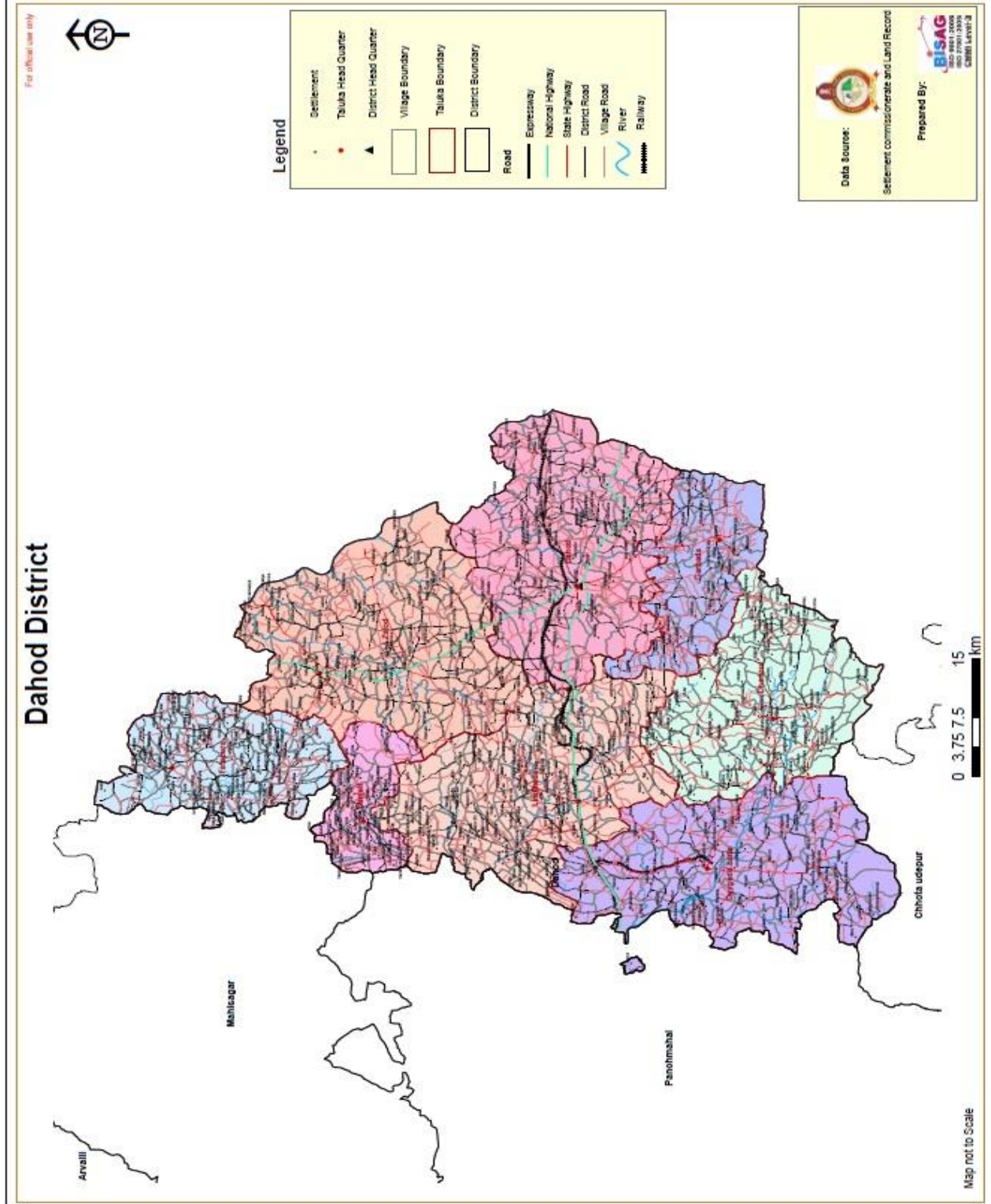
...After the flood

- ▶ To avoid drowning only if able to float
- ▶ Do not enter deep unknown water.
- ▶ .Do not go to coastal areas
- ▶ .Drinking chlorinated water
- ▶ .Drink boiled water–Eat only safe foods
- ▶ Spraying drugs into contaminated water.

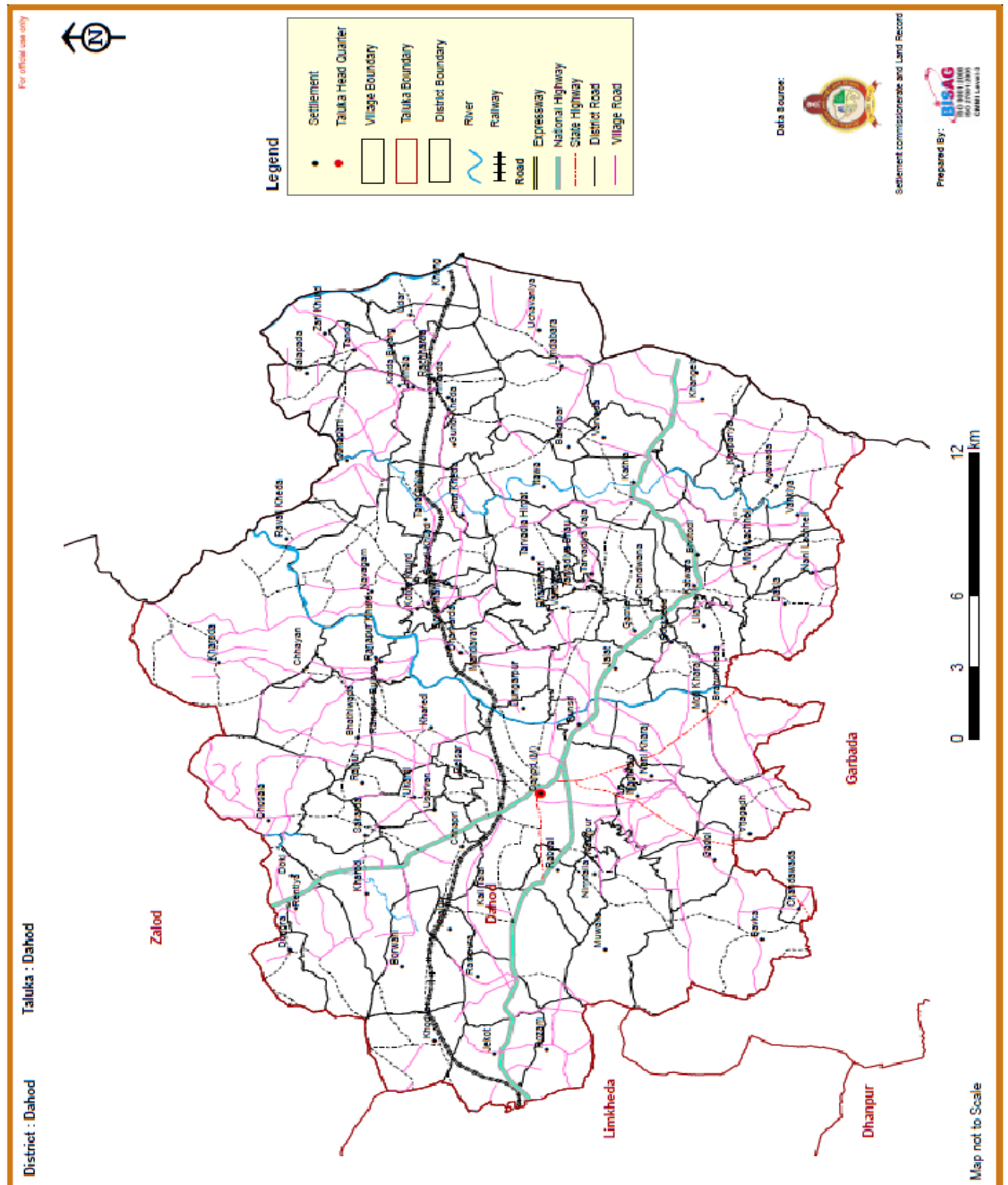
Appendix :-18

-: Maps

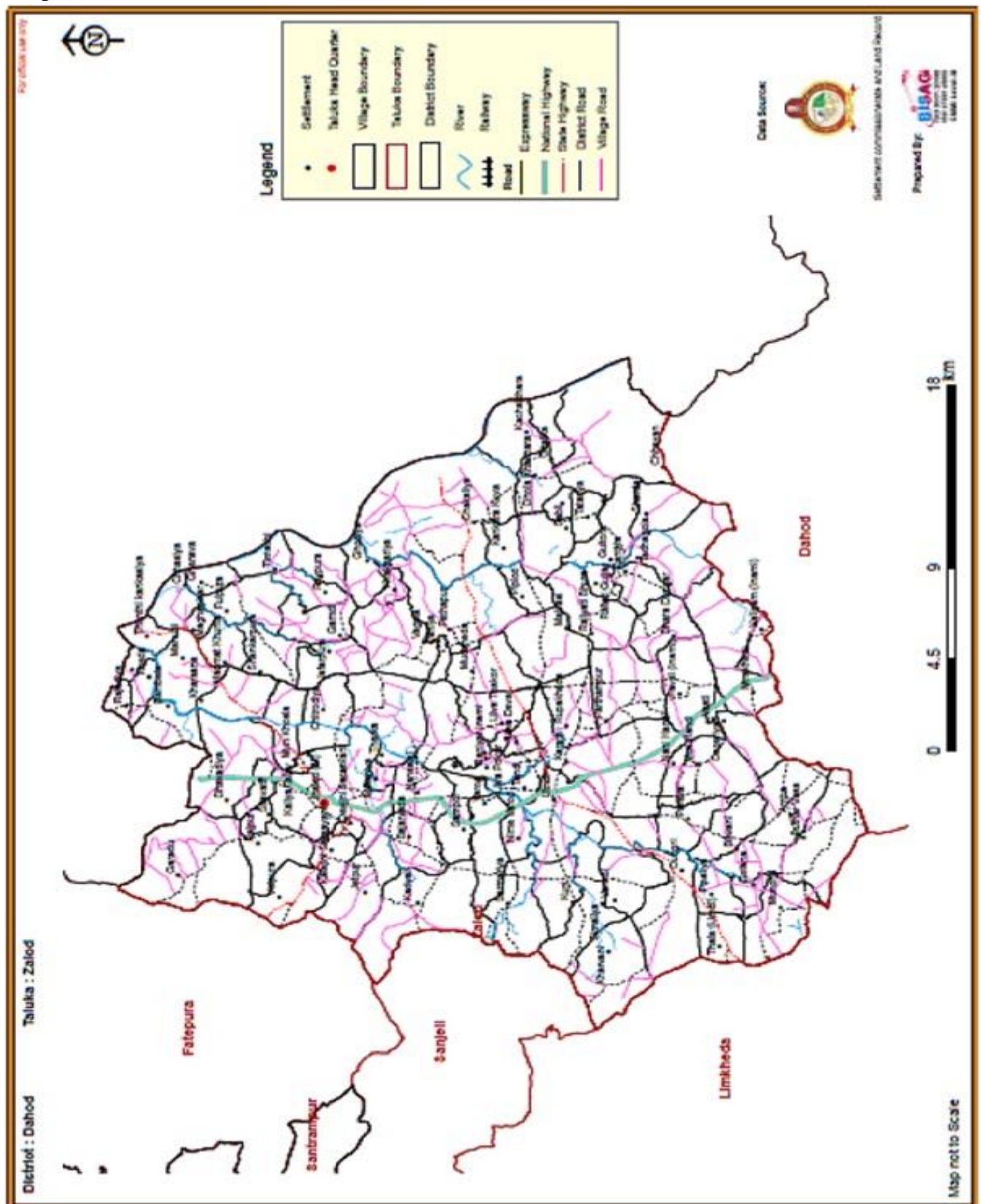
Map of Dahod District



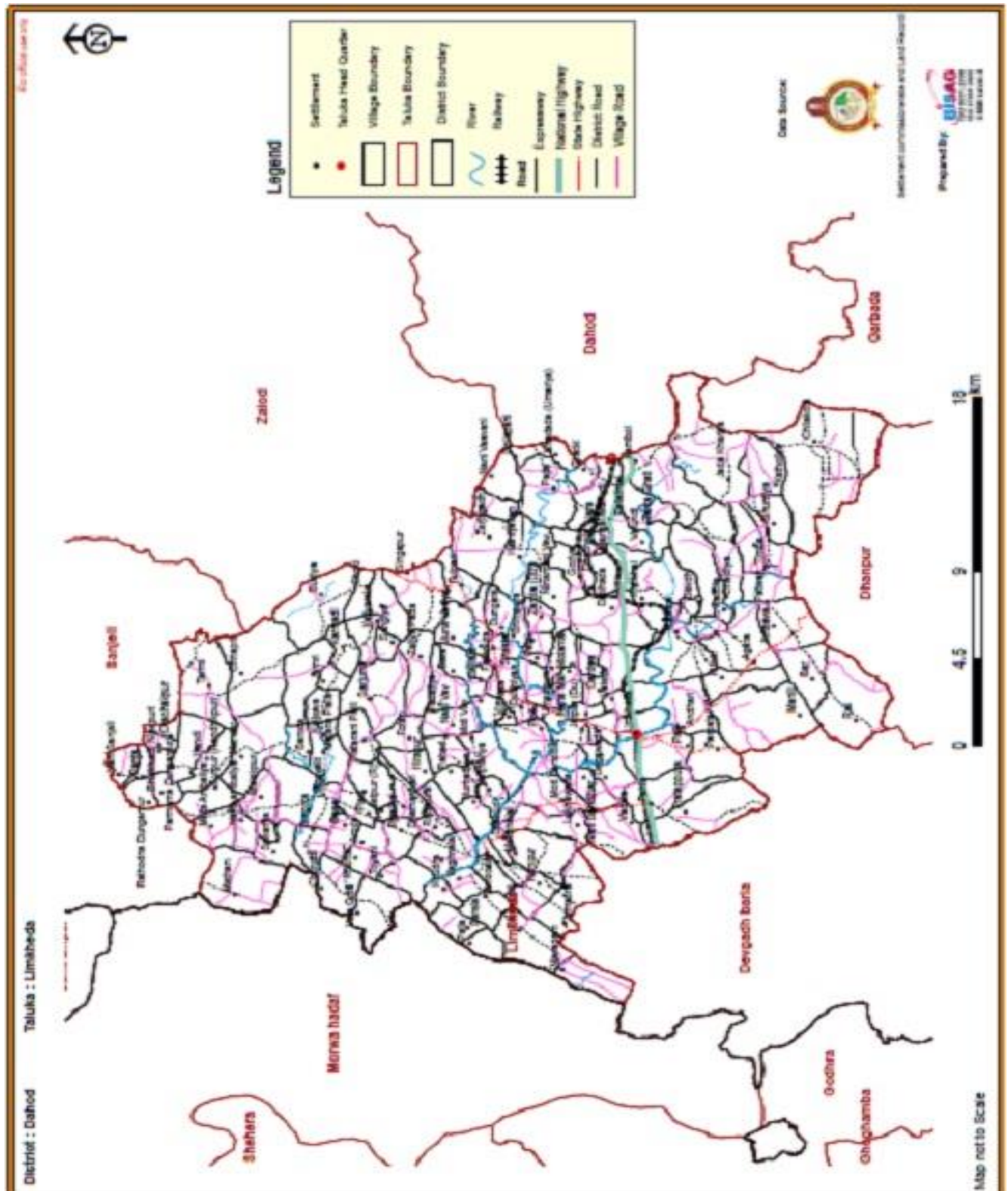
Map of Dahod Taluka



Map of Jhalod Taluka

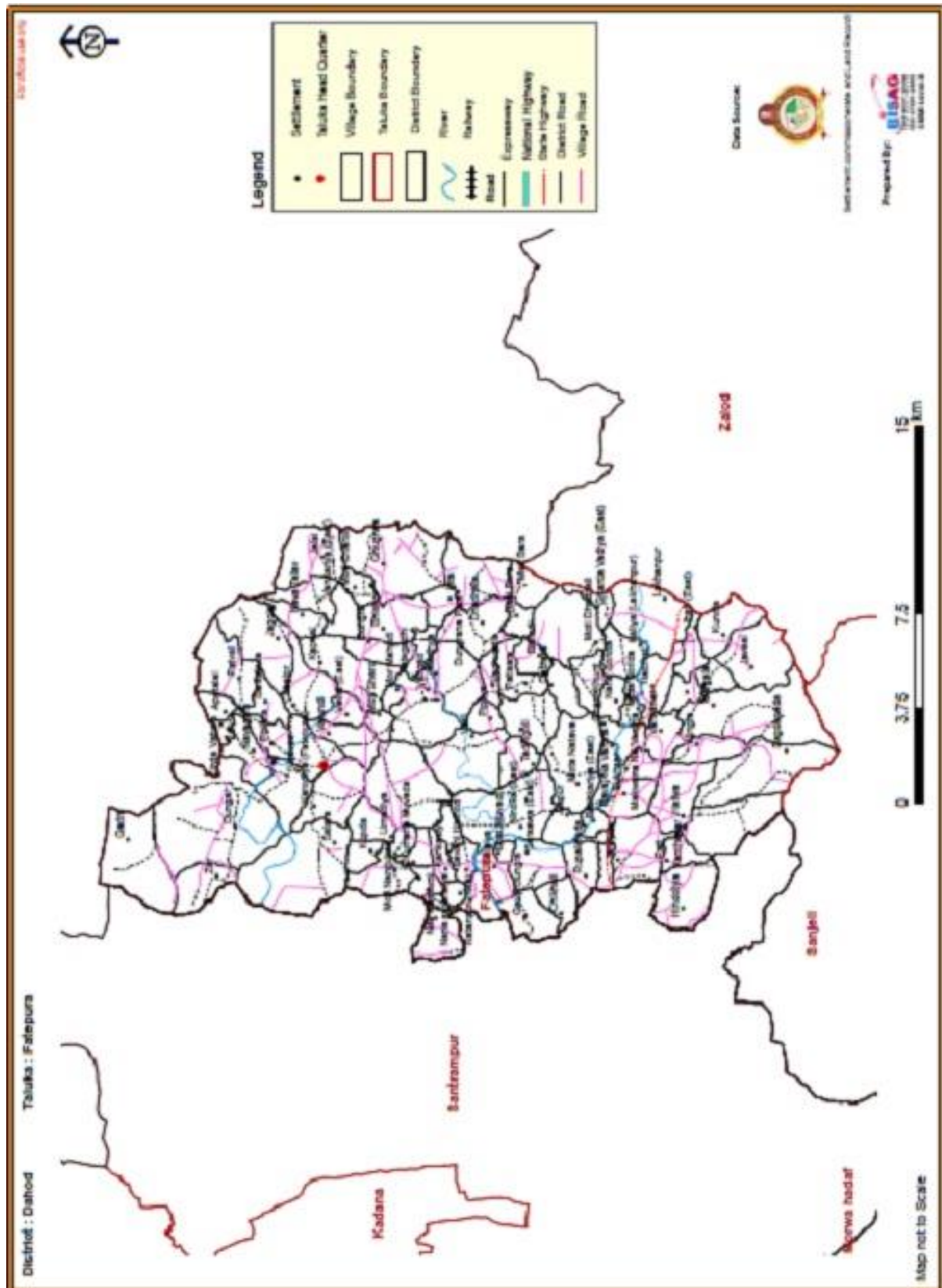


Map of Limkheda Taluka

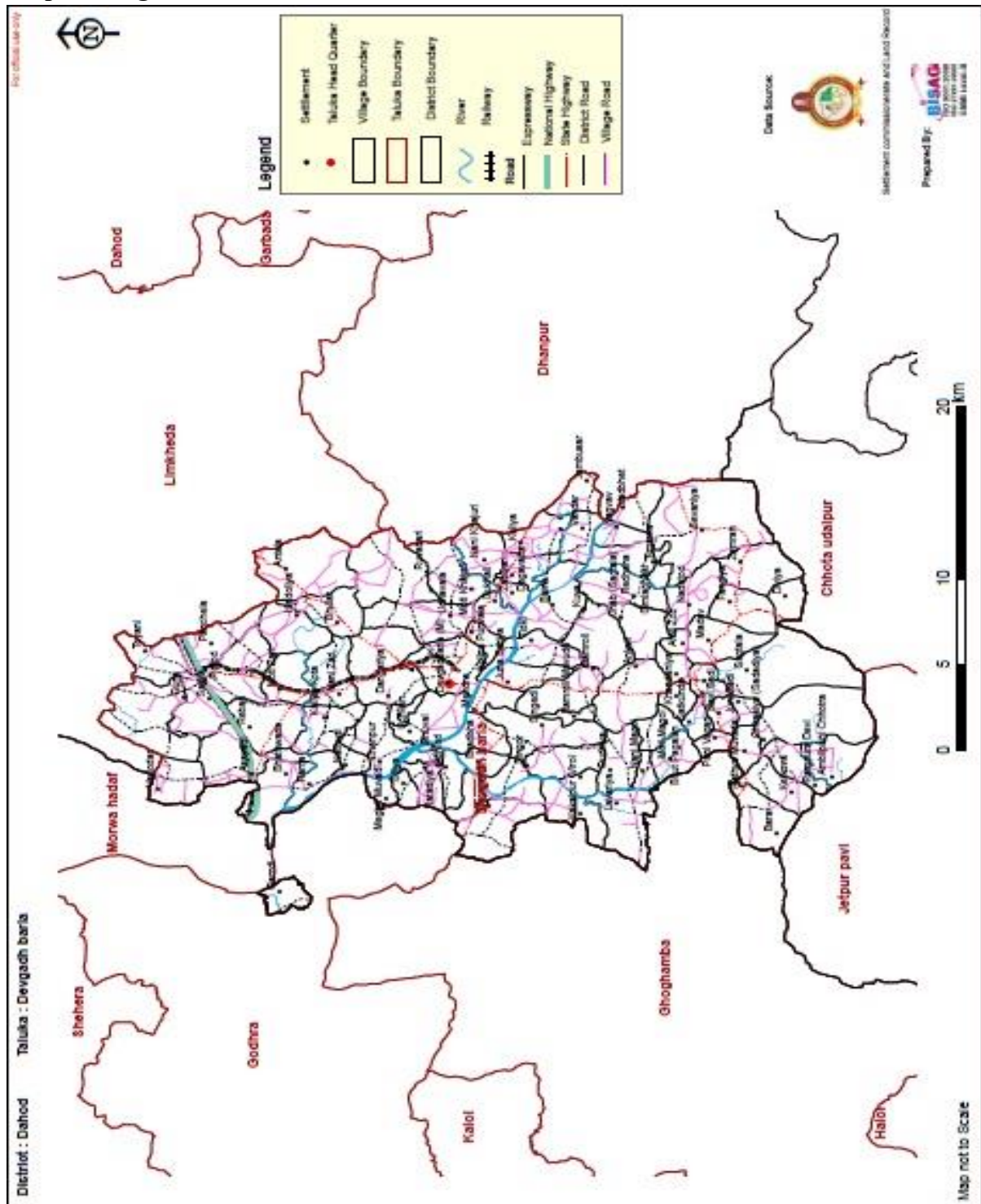


Map of Sanjeli Taluka, Dahod District, Gujarat. The map shows the taluka boundaries, village boundaries, and district boundaries. The map includes a legend, a scale bar (0 to 8 km), and a north arrow. The map is titled 'District : Dahod' and 'Taluka : Sanjeli'. The legend identifies symbols for Settlement, Taluka Head Quarter, Village Boundary, Taluka Boundary, District Boundary, River, Railway, Road, Expressway, National Highway, State Highway, District Road, and Village Road. The map shows the Sanjeli Taluka area, which is part of the Dahod District. The map is prepared by BSAO, Government of Gujarat, and is dated 1st June 2018.

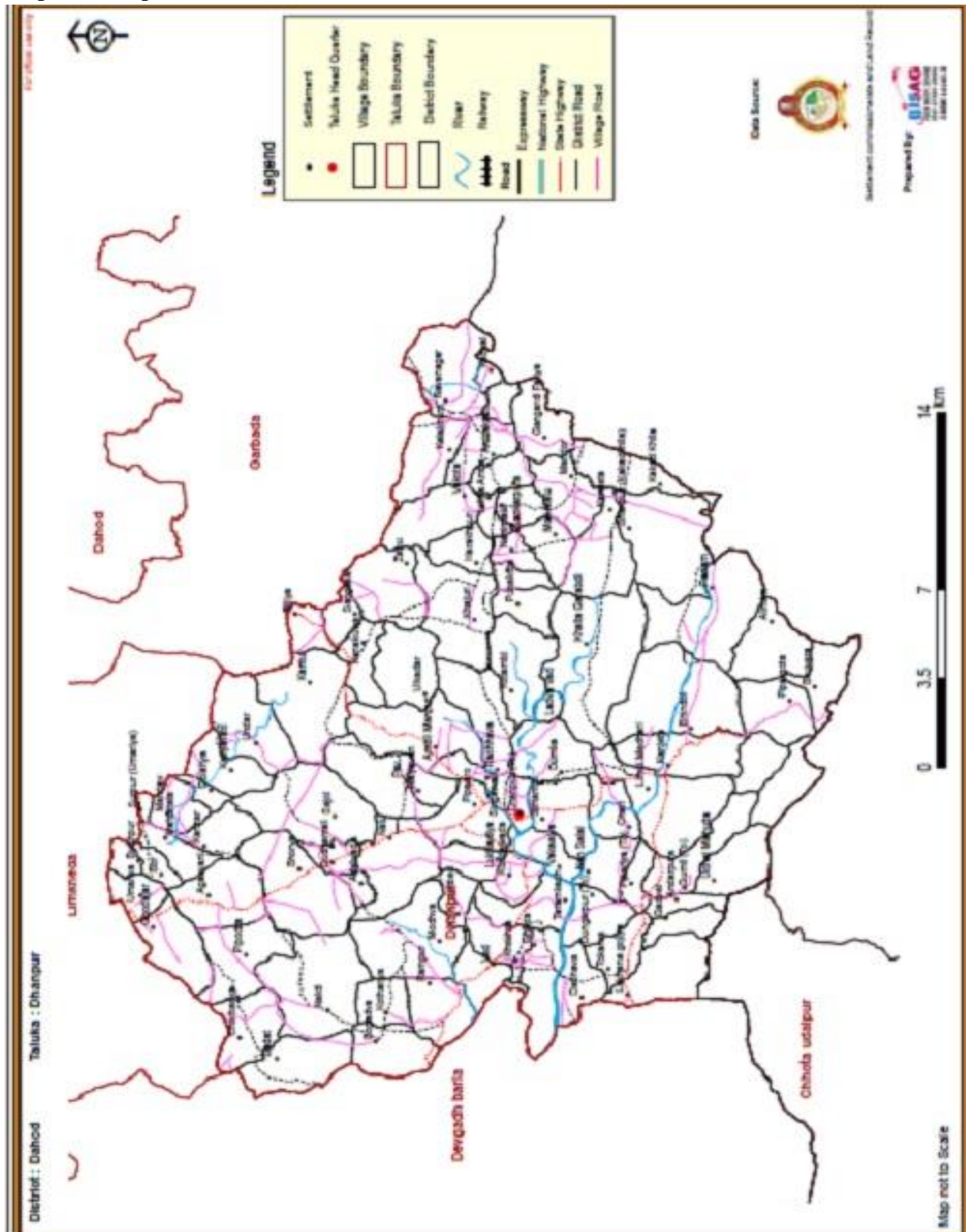
Map of Fatepura Taluka



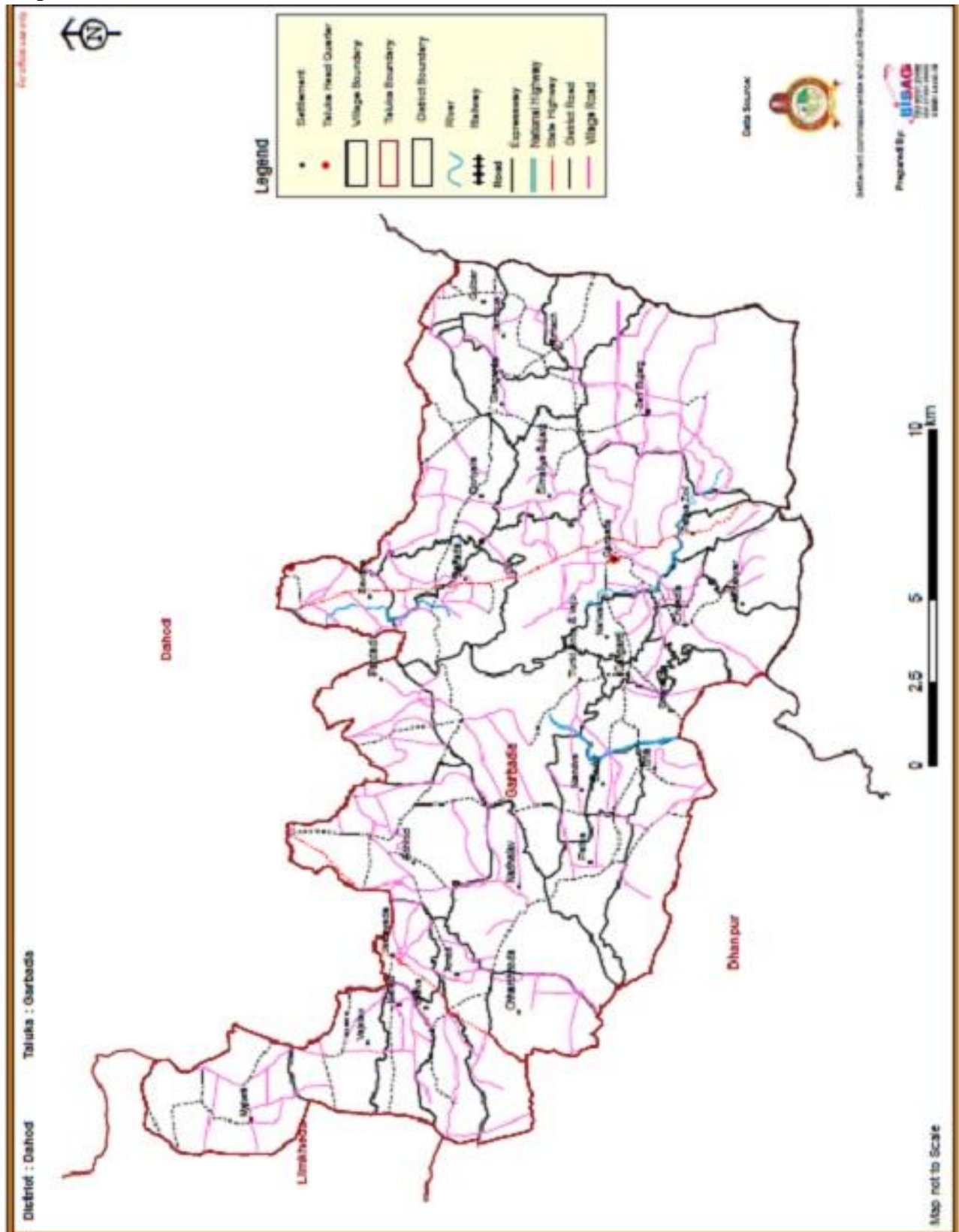
Map of Devgarh Baria Taluka



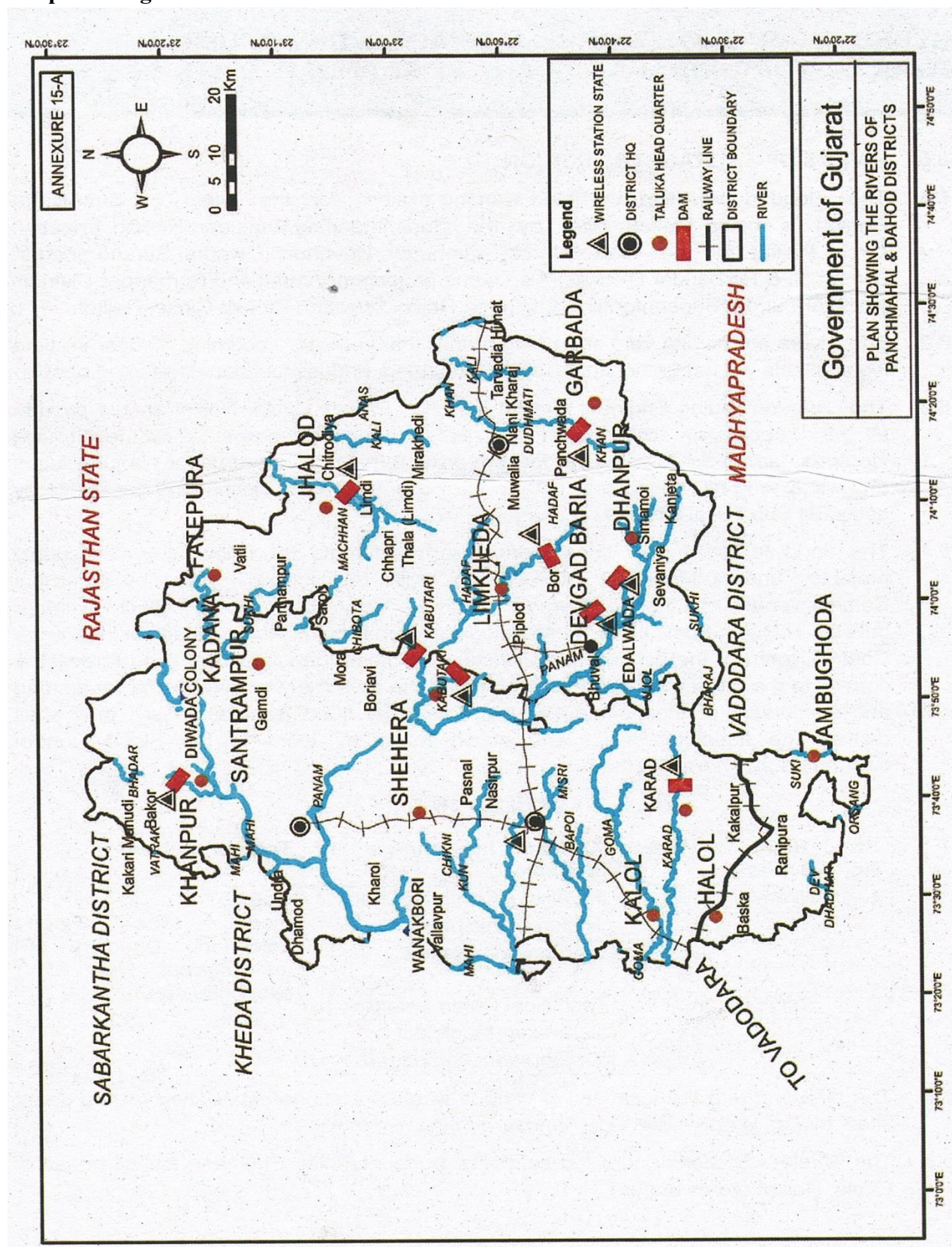
Map of Dhanpur Taluka



Map of Garbada Taluka



.Map showing dams in Dahod district





Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, Gandhinagar.

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