



District Disaster Management Plan-2026 Narmada



District Disaster Management Authority
Collector Office-Narmada

Message

Narmada district is highly vulnerable to various natural and man-made disasters. The impact of climate change has led to an increase in both the frequency and intensity of these hazards. In 2023, the district experienced a severe flood situation. In response, our disaster management system has evolved beyond reactive measures, now emphasizing preparedness, mitigation, and long-term resilience strategies.

The District Disaster Management Plan has been developed through extensive consultations, guidance, and shared experiences across all administrative levels—from village to district. Disaster management is a continuous and collaborative process, and it is imperative that every citizen of the district takes proactive steps towards preparedness. This plan will also be useful in small and big events that happen during the year.

The development of this plan is the result of dedicated efforts by the Resident Additional Collector, Deputy Collector-1, Mamlatdar (Disaster Management), DPO and the staff of the Disaster Management Branch. Their contribution has been both significant and commendable.

I am confident that this District Disaster Management Plan will effectively guide our disaster management system and various task forces to ensure timely and coordinated responses before, during, and after any emergency situation in Narmada district.

Thanks

Date:- /05/2026

**Ganga Singh (IAS)
Collector and District Magistrate
Narmada-Rajpipla**

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Chapter:-1

Introduction

District Profile: Understanding the Context

Narmada district was formed on 2nd October, 1997. It was split from Bharuch District. The district shares its border with the State of Maharashtra and is bounded with Surat in the South, Vadodara in the North and Bharuch in the West. It is located on the eastern part of Gujarat as per 2011 census, the population of the district comes 5.9 lakh which is around 1 % of the population of Gujarat. Literacy rate in Narmada has seen upward trend and is 72.31% as per 2011 population census of that, male literacy stands at 81.19% while female literacy is at 63.09%. There are 5 talukas in district namely Garudeshwar, Tilakwada, Nandod, Dediapada and Sagbara. Rajpipla is district head Quarters and Municipality of C class is the most populated area in the district.

Administrative Profile

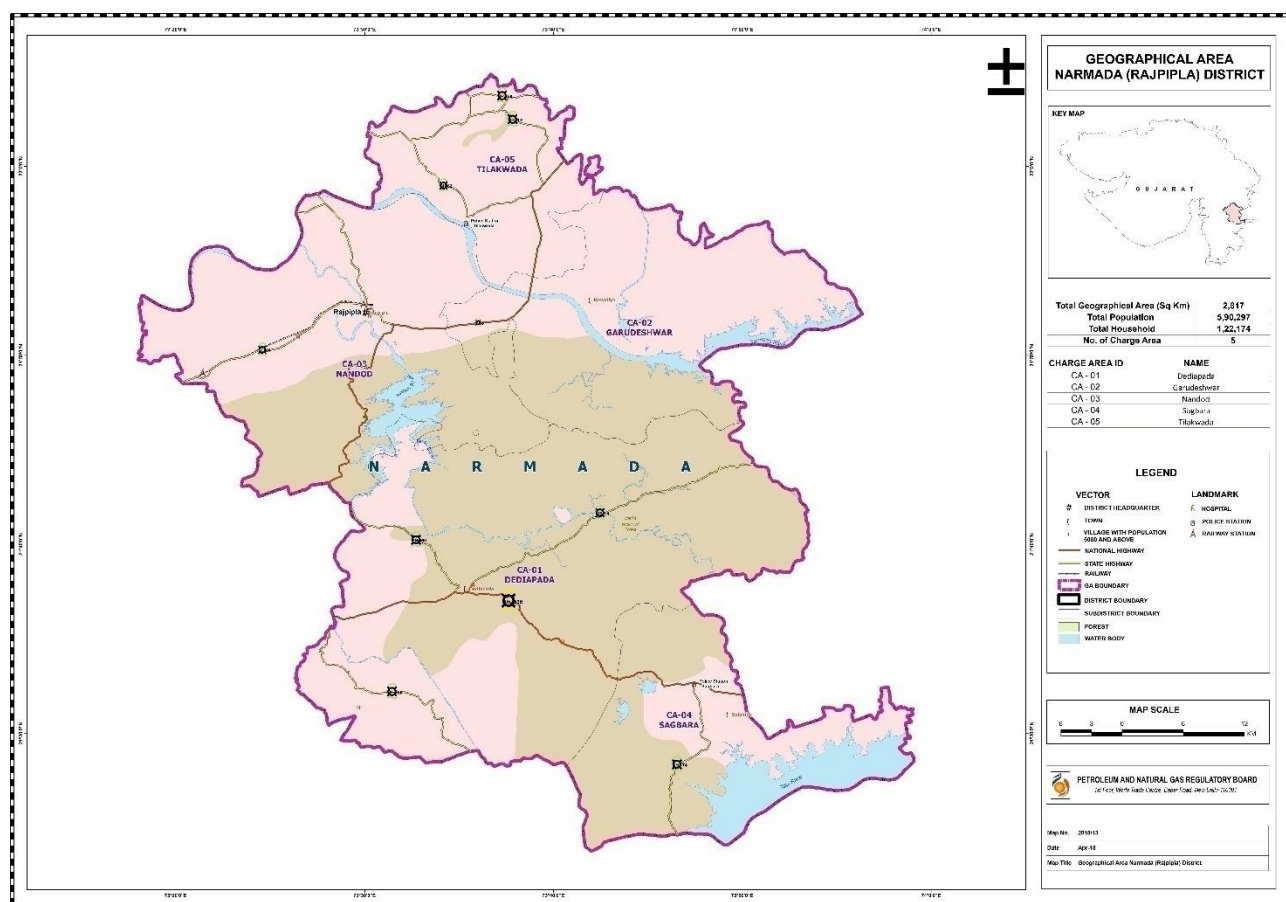
Administrative Unit	No
Taluka	6
Municipality	1
Villages	555

Geographical Area

The total geographical area of the district is 2755 km². It stretches from 72.4' to 73.15' East Longitude and 21.24' to 22' North Latitude

Geographical Regions	• Hilly track sprinkled with low mountains of Satpuda
Connected District and State	• Maharashtra in west • Surat in the South • Vadodara in the North • Bharuch in the West.
Major Rivers	• Narmada • Karjan • Tapi
Mountains	• Satpura range which rises in eastern part of district
Forest Cover	• Reserved Forest: 1083 Km² Protected Forests: 1.27 Km² Un classed Forests: 58.11 Km² Total forest Area: 1142.91 Km²

GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF NARMADA DISTRICT



Demographic Profile of District

Parameter	Value
Area	2755 Sq Km
No. of Revenue Divisions	2
No. of Talukas	6
No. of Revenue Villages	515
No. of Gram Panchayats	221
No. of Municipalities	1
No. of Villages	557
Population	5.9 Lakhs
Overall Literacy	72.31%
Male Literacy	81.19%
Female Literacy	63.09%

Climate

The maximum temperature ranges between maximum 40°C and minimum 13.2°C while the

Cultural Profile

Narmada district is known as Tribal district where people celebrate all regional and national fairs and festivals with equal fervour. District's vibrant culture is also evident in the various dance forms, music, art and crafts .

Languages

Most of the people in district speak Gujarati when people speak local adivasi dialect in Dediapada and Sagbara Taluka

Costumes

Depending on rural or urban area, varied outfits are worn by people of Narmada. Generally, men wear trousers and shirts or t-shirts and younger women wear normal western outfits like skirts, dresses, jeans, etc. Older women usually wear saris or *salwar kamiz*. In rural parts, people usually wear dhotis and *kurtas* or *bandis*. Even traditional outfits like *chania choli* for women and *kediadress* for men are worn in rural areas or during cultural festivals.

Food

Majority of the Narmada are vegetarian where tribal people occasionally consumes non vegetarianspecialychiken, Mutton and Fish. The diet mainly consists of Wheat, Sorghum, Millet, Rice,cereals, pulses, green vegetables, fruits, milk, ghee, butter-milk, etc. A variety of cuisine subordinates like pickles, chutney, papad, yoghurt, etc serves fillings on main menu.

Fair

Most of Narmada district celebrates fair in entire year as religious importance of district due to Narmada River and Ma Yaha Mogi Temple in Dev Mogra.

Festivals

Festivals in Narmada signify socio-cultural-religious district celebrates number of festivals entire year. Among the most popular festivals celebrated are Navratri, Deepavali, Kite Festival, Shivratri,

Holi, Janmashtmi, Ganesh Chaturthi and Mohorram-Ramzan. Some of the popular fairs include Dev Mogra Fair, Bhathiji Fair, Gora fair and Harsiddhi Temple fair in Navratri.

District Disaster Management Plan

The National Disaster Management Act, 2005 (NDM Act 2005) lay down institutional and coordination mechanism for effective Disaster Management (DM) at the national, state, district and local levels. Government of Gujarat has also enacted 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 mechanism at below levels i.e. at District, Municipal Corporation, Taluka, City/Town and village level. The institutional arrangements have been set up consistent 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 characterise 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 25 (1) (g) and 26 (1) (2) of The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003, Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district and the Collector shall ensure that such plans are integrated into the disaster management plan for the whole of the district. Section 30 (1) (i) of The Disaster Management Act, 2005 also reads “The district authority may prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district”.

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.

Aims and objectives of the plan-

In the absence of a defined plan response to a disaster would be arbitrary leading to over emphasis of 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 overlap 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 Narmada 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, up gradation 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 plan 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 designated prime of supporting tasks assigned by this plan.

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 obligation of the Collector and other parties are set out in detail in the Act and are considered as part of this plan.

Evolution of the plan:-

Gujarat 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 managements plans and strategies and keep them update and shall assist such departments of Government, local authorities and person, as

may be specified by the authority in preparation of plans and strategies and coordinate them

2. The plan preparing authority while preparing the plan under subsection (1) shall make suitable provisions in the plan after considering the following namely:

- (a) The types of disaster that may occur and their possible effects;
- (b) The communities and property at risk;
- (c) Provision for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies;
- (d) Inability to deal with disasters and promote capacity building;
- (e) The integration of strategies for prevention of disaster and mitigation of its effects with development plans, programme and such other activities in the State;
- (f) Provision for assessment of the nature and magnitude of the effects of a disaster;
- (g) Contingency plans including plans for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the event of a disaster, providing for-
- (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 as 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

Stakeholders and their responsibilities-

At the district level, District Collector is responsible for responding 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:

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. Make arrangements 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 the 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.

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.

Local Authority

- Provide assistance to GSDMA, COR and Collector in disaster management activities.
- Ensure training of its officers and employees and maintenance of resources so as to be readily available for use in the event of a disaster.
- 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.

Private Sector

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

Community Groups and Voluntary agencies

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

Citizen

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

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 need 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.

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

Approval mechanism 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.

Plan review and updation-

The District Collector is responsible for the preparation, revision and updation 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 plan.

Sendai Framework 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 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 the State 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 actions 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 per100,000global mortality rates in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015
- B. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower theaverage 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) by2030

- 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 Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020
- E. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030
- F. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and
- G. disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030

Sustainable Developmental Goals

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

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 			

Paris Agreement on Climate Change Action and Disaster Risk Reduction

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 pre-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 District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) has tried to envisage coherence across the state 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 DDMP. The ten key elements consist of the following:

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

- i. To assess various hazard, vulnerability, capacity and risk associated with the state.
- ii. To lay down various measures and guidelines for prevention and mitigation.
- iii. To lay down preparedness measures for all stakeholders.
- iv. To build the capacity of all stakeholders in the state to cope with the disasters and promote community-based disaster management.
- v. To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with various phases of disaster management.
- vi. To ensure co-ordination and promote productive partnership with all other agencies related to disaster management.
- vii. To mainstream disaster management concerns into the developmental planning process.
- viii. Ensuring DRM is socially inclusive, gender sensitive and empowering.

- ix. Strengthen efforts to mainstream DRR into water management and reduce the likely impacts of water-related hazards.
- x. To develop efficient, streamlined and rapid disaster response and relief mechanism in the state.
- xi. Prevent disasters and achieve substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, health, and assets (economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental).
- xii. Invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience through structural, non-structural and financial measures, as well as comprehensive capacity development.
- xiii. To commence recovery programme as an opportunity to build back better in case of a future disaster by incorporating community in the programme.
- xiv. Promote the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures to prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerabilities to disaster.
- xv. Strengthen disaster risk modelling, assessment, mapping, monitoring and multi-hazard early warning systems.
- xvi. 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

- (a) in an area spread over more than one district, the Commissioner, and
- (b) in an area restricted to a district, the Collector may immediately make a report to that effect to the State Government.

The District Collector will activate all departments for emergency response including the State EOC, Prant Officers, Taluka Mamlatdar District and Regional ERCs. Also, they will issue instructions to include the following details:

- Exact quantum of resources (in terms of manpower, equipment and essential items from key departments/stakeholders) that is required.
- The type of assistance to be provided
- The time limit within which assistance is needed
- Details of other Task/Response Forces through which coordination should take place

The State EOC, ERCs and other control rooms at the State level as well as district control rooms should be activated with full strength. The State Government may publish a notification in the official gazette declaring such areas to be disaster-affected area under GSDMA Act (Section 32 (2)(a)). Once the situation is totally controlled and normalcy is restored, the COR declares End of Emergency Response and issues instructions to withdraw the staff deployed in emergency duties.

Plan Implementation

Both the DM Act 2005 and GSDM Act 2003 enjoin state governments to make provisions for the implementation of the disaster management plans. The Section 25 (1) (g) of GSDM Act 2003 states that every Department of the Government of Gujarat shall make provisions, in its annual budget, for funds for the purposes of carrying out the activities and programmes set out in its disaster management plan. The Act also mandates that every Department of the Government must prepare a departmental Disaster Management Plan in accordance with the DDMP.

District Disaster Management Plan

As per Section 31 of the Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act), there shall be a Disaster Management Plan (DMP) for every district of the State. The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in each district is the nodal agency responsible for the preparation,

Chapter: 02

Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Assessment

Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Analysis

Narmada district faces a number of hazards, which pose the threat of disaster, the threat (risk) and possible impact (vulnerability) which can be actualized from these hazards ranges from minor impacts affection one village to events impaction larger than the state alone. The table below summarizes the results of an analysis of hazard, risk and disaster impact in Narmada. The functional responses to these events have links to the response to floods, hail storms and dam failure. Typical responses to these disaster events also can apply to fire, failure of critical infrastructure and building collapse. A separate plan for dealing with chemical and industrial accidents also exists and focuses on the technical procedures needed to avoid or address these hazards.

The Hazard technically is not a disaster unless the ' Trigger ' set it off. It could be weak legislation that failed to regulate the functioning of the facility. The Risk and Vulnerability factors analyzed from these Hazards which vary from Minor to Major impacts affecting the smaller or larger areas of the District.

"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."

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

Owing to its geo-climatic, geological and physical features, Narmada is vulnerable to all major natural hazards namely, flood, cyclone, earthquake, drought, Heat wave, etc. The district is also under constant threat of various human made hazards like that of big gathering and stampede, fire, transportation accidents, epidemic, accidents, etc. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) developed Gujarat Hazard Risk & Vulnerability Atlas. As per the same, following are the major hazards in the State:

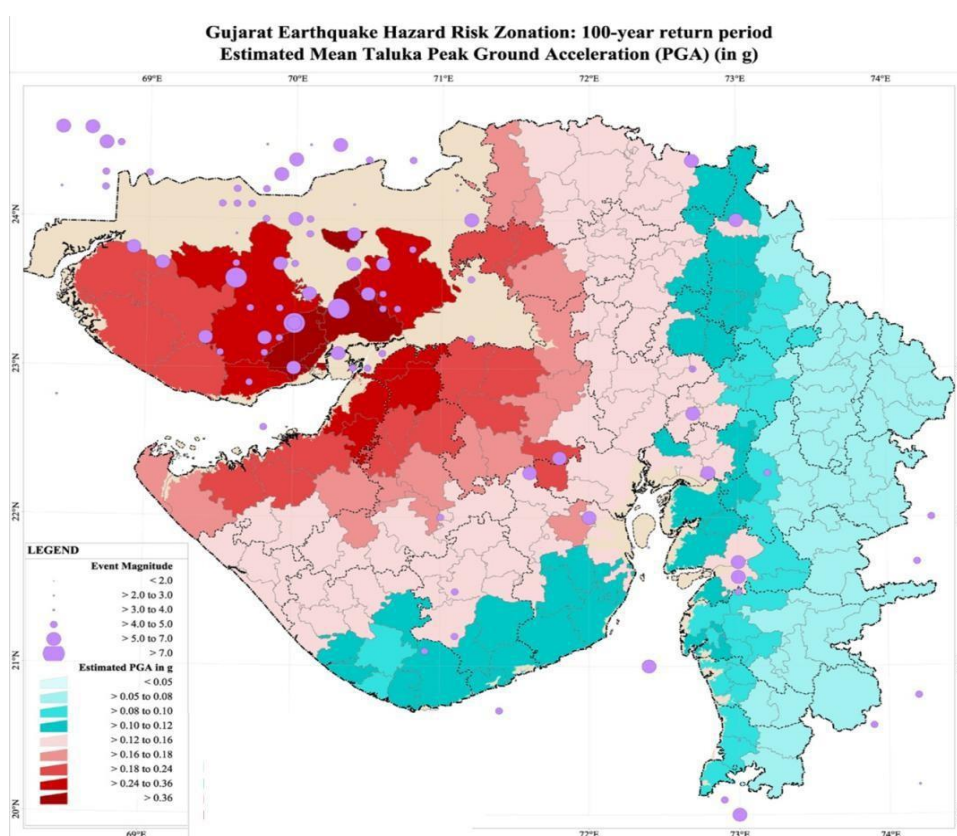
Earthquake

As per Indian Seismic Zone Map, Narmada district lies in three zones- Zone III where an earthquake magnitude can be between 5 to 6 on Richter scale. Hilly area of Nandod and Dediapada are most vulnerable especially for landslide due to earthquake.

Zone	Magnitude
Zone- V	Greater than 7
Zone- IV	Greater than 5, Less than or equal to 7
Zone- III	Greater than 4, Less than or equal to 5
Zone- II	Greater than 3, Less than or equal to 4
Zone- I	Less than 3

Capacities for Earthquake Preparedness

S.No	Details	Quantity
1	Earthquake-Prone Villages	All village
2	Food Suppliers (Fair Price Shops)	221
3	Dumpers	12
4	Tractors	28
5	JCB Machines	5
6	Gas Cutters	28



FLOOD

The climatology of district is influenced by the Arabian Sea in the West and three hill ranges along its Eastern border. Most coastlines make parts of South Gujarat experience very high rainfall. These occasional heavy rainstorms are responsible for most of the floods in the State. District is situated at lower basin Narmada which is low line area of Narmada river and Sardar Sarovar Dam as well as Karjan river and Karjan dam merge thereafter. District major floods occur due to heavy rain fall in Middle and lower basin of Narmada situated in Madhya Pradesh which results heavy outflow of eater releasing from Sardar Sarovar Dam.

Another Dams situated near Shurpaneshwar sanctuary is Karjan which can overflow fast due to heavy rainfall in catchment area situated in Dediapada Taluka. Chopadvav and Kakadiamba Jalashay are another two dams situated in Sagbara taluka flowing water towards Tapi river. Heavy precipitation is another big hazard in the district which can create flood situation.

Two major rivers, the Narmada and Karjan, flow through the Narmada district. During the monsoon season, if there is heavy rainfall in the upstream areas, the water levels in these rivers can rise significantly, increasing the likelihood of flooding. As a result, the low-lying areas along the riverbanks are at risk of water logging. During such times, residents living in these vulnerable areas, along with their belongings and property, face a higher risk of damage. If the rainfall is excessive, the increased inflow into these rivers can impact several villages located along the banks.

The details of the potentially affected villages, categorized taluka-wise, are as follows:

(1) Nandod Taluka

S.No	Village	Agricultural Land (Ha)	Total Population	Total Livestock
1	Sisodra	800.00	2,689	562
2	Bhadam	789.72	2,637	105
3	Mangrol	1,127.00	1,698	968
4	Guvar	261.61	826	479
5	Rampura	294.00	937	420
6	Ori	491.64	1,683	1,167
7	Navapura	349.32	1,135	1,569
8	Dhamancha	392.46	1,057	402
9	Dhanpor	393.00	572	160
10	Bhacharwada	456.30	1,881	422
11	Hajarpara	88.00	1,073	311
12	Shehrav	1,542.39	2,205	1,694
13	Varcha	189.25	394	378
14	Poicha	509.00	1,539	1,006
15	Rundh	923.10	2,081	750
	Total	—	22,407	10,393

(2) Garudeshwar Taluka

S.No	Village	Agricultural Land (Ha)	Total Population	Total Livestock
1	Vagdiya	238.00	833	1,433
2	Indravarna	374.48	595	315
3	Mota Pipariya	137.56	1,005	424
4	Nana Pipariya	179.53	398	252
5	Vasantpura	117.00	426	260
6	Kevadiya	633.52	6,788	679
7	Gabhana	356.49	928	609

8	Garudeshwar	621.62	2,452	292
9	Akteshwar	395.29	1,359	657
10	Sanjaroli	300.51	1,017	492
11	Gora	871.84	1,844	1,125
12	Vansla	244.12	868	738
13	Phulwadi	333.15	1,273	438
14	Surajvad	196.14	580	472
15	Gambhirpura	167.24	402	221
	Total	—	20,768	8,407

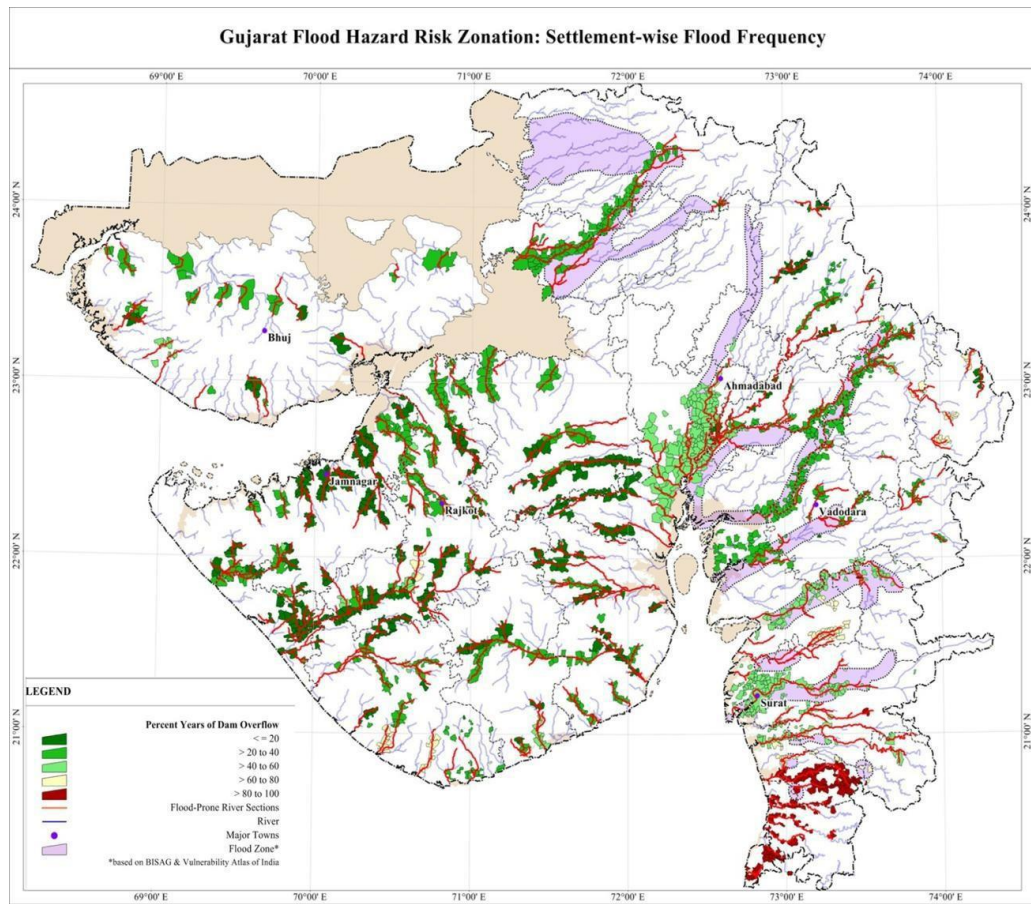
(3) Tilakwada Taluka

S.No	Village	Agricultural Land (Ha)	Total Population	Total Livestock
1	Rengan	532.96	1,716	1,132
2	Vasan	284.66	925	619
3	Vadiya (Kara)	189.22	514	391
4	Chude shwar	288.71	1,012	416
5	Tilakwada	454.58	3,653	254
6	Virpur	230.81	346	298
7	Gansida	320.54	229	179
8	Varwada	364.76	632	596
9	Bhavpura Tekra	284.15	458	638
10	Surjipura	104.17	746	309
11	Kandlej	119.04	167	124
12	Sindhiyapura	229.88	843	171
13	Amliya	235.27	591	181
14	Kesharpura	45.06	358	126
15	Limdiya	378.04	318	217
16	Pichhipura	357.17	537	508
17	Agar	560.02	1,942	962
18	Vora	496.57	1,328	834
19	Sahebpura	201.39	576	561
20	Savli	458.89	1,887	652
	Total	6,135.89	18,778	9,168

(4) Sagbara Taluka

S.No	Village	Agricultural Land (Ha)	Total Population	Total Livestock
1	Sim Aml	345.00	1,653	912
2	Bhavrisavar	53.00	575	314
3	Kel	319.00	1,328	674
4	Pat	232.00	1,499	374
5	Panch Pimpadi	321.00	1,526	773
6	Nana Kakadi Amba	757.00	1,893	1,312
7	Nana dora Amba	72.00	731	417
8	Makaran	205.00	725	611

9	Kuvdawadi	219.00	182	142
10	Rozdev	138.00	1,027	561
11	Datwada	94.00	1,192	351
12	Tawal	316.00	1,641	786
13	Pati	324.00	1,035	456
14	Ghodmung	121.00	594	257
15	Nani Devrupen	161.00	1,275	820
16	Rachhwada	109.00	458	289
	Total	3,786.00	17,334	9,049



**Details of Flood Affected Villages of Narmada River and Vulnerable
area of Flood in the Narmada District**

No.	Taluka Name	Village Name	Dangerous Water Level of Narmada River at Garudeshwar (in Feet)	Dangerous Water Level of Narmada River at Garudeshwar (in Meters)
1	Nandod	Sisodra	103	31.39
2	Nandod	Bhadam	108	32.92
3	Nandod	Mangrol	108	32.92
4	Nandod	Guwar	111	33.83
5	Nandod	Rampura	111	33.83
6	Nandod	Rajpipla	111	33.83
7	Nandod	Ori	114	34.75
8	Nandod	Navapura	117	35.66
9	Nandod	Dhamanacha	117	35.66
10	Nandod	Dhanpor	117	35.66
11	Nandod	Bhacharvada	120	36.57
12	Nandod	Hajarpura	120	36.57
13	Nandod	Shehrav	121	36.88
14	Nandod	Sanjroli	125	38.10
15	Nandod	Varacha	125	38.10
16	Tilakwada	Vasan	127	38.71
17	Garudeshwar	Akteshwar	128	39.01
18	Tilakwada	Vadiya	130	39.62
19	Garudeshwar	Surajwad	131	39.93
20	Garudeshwar	Gambhirpura	132	40.23
21	Nandod	Poicha	132	40.23
22	Tilakwada	Virpur	132	40.23
23	Nandod	Rundh	132	40.23
24	Garudeshwar	Gora	132	40.23
25	Garudeshwar	Garudeshwar	132	40.23
26	Tilakwada	Rengan	133	40.54
27	Garudeshwar	Vansla	135	41.15
28	Nandod	Bhuchad	-	-

Flowchart of Affected Villages by the Narmada River Based on the Garudeshwar Gauge Level

Sr. No.	Village Name	Taluka	Water Discharge d from Narmada River	White Alert	Water Discharged from Narmada River	Yellow Alert	Water Discharged from Narmada River	Red Alert
			Cusec	Feet	Meter	Cusec	Feet	Meter
1	Sisodra	Nandod	1,052,238	103	31.49	1,098,141	104	31.70
2	Mangrol	Nandod	1,221,726	108	32.92	1,264,451	109	33.22
3	Guwar	Nandod	1,328,539	111	33.83	1,376,207	112	34.14
4	Rampura	Nandod	1,328,539	111	33.83	1,376,207	112	34.14
5	Ori	Nandod	1,423,876	114	34.75	1,472,427	115	35.05
6	Navapura	Nandod	1,547,578	117	35.66	1,571,295	118	35.96
7	Sheherav	Nandod	1,694,880	121	36.88	1,724,894	122	37.18
8	Varacha	Nandod	1,874,961	125	38.10	1,934,918	126	34.60
9	Sanjaroli	Garudeshwar	1,874,961	125	38.10	1,934,918	126	34.60
10	Vasan	Tilakwada	1,965,002	127	38.71	2,026,794	128	39.01
11	Akteshwar	Garudeshwar	2,026,794	128	39.01	2,058,573	129	39.32
12	Vadiya	Tilakwada	2,122,131	130	39.62	2,150,910	131	39.93
13	Surajwad	Garudeshwar	2,150,910	131	39.93	2,224,530	132	40.23
14	Virpur	Tilakwada	2,224,530	132	40.23	2,259,840	133	40.54
15	Rundh	Nandod	2,224,530	132	40.23	2,259,840	133	40.54
16	Gora	Garudeshwar	2,224,530	132	40.23	2,259,840	133	40.54
17	Garudeshwar	Garudeshwar	2,224,530	132	40.23	2,259,840	133	40.54
18	Poicha	Nandod	2,224,530	132	40.23	2,259,840	133	40.54
19	Gambhirpura	Garudeshwar	2,224,530	132	40.23	2,259,840	133	40.54
20	Rengan	Tilakwada	2,259,840	133	40.54	2,330,460	134	40.84
21	Vansla	Garudeshwar	2,367,536	135	41.15	2,441,687	136	41.45

This chart shows the discharge levels from the Narmada River in cusecs, along with the corresponding water levels in feet and meters for white, yellow, and red alerts. The villages are categorized by the potential impact based on water levels, indicating whether residents need to be cautious, prepared for evacuation, or need immediate evacuation.

Details of the villages along the Karjan River in Nandod Taluka, Narmada District affected based on water released from Karjan Dam and water level at Rajpipla Bridge						
1	White Signal			Alert		
2	Orange Signal			Ready for Evacuation		
3	Red Signal			Immediate Evacuation		
Sr. No.	Water Released from Karjan Dam (Cusecs)	Water Level at Rajpipla Bridge		Signal Indicators for Affected Villages		
		Feet	Meters	White Signal	Orange Signal	Red Signal
1	100000	85.14	25.96	Rajpipla	-	-
2	106000	85.6	26.1	-	Rajpipla	-
3	118000	86.6	26.4	-	-	Rajpipla
4	142000	88.63	27.02	Bhadam	-	-
5	148000	89.08	27.16	-	Bhadam	-
6	150000	89.24	27.2	-	-	Bhadam
7	196000	92.33	28.15	Bhacharvada	-	-
8	204000	92.82	28.3	-	Bhacharvada	-
9	216000	93.51	28.51	-	-	Bhacharvada
10	260000	98.97	29.26	Hajarpura	-	-
11	266000	96.39	29.39	-	Hajarpura	-
12	278000	96.98	29.57	-	-	Hajarpura
13	424000	104.43	31.84	Dhanpor, Dhamadacha	-	-
14	437000	105.03	32.02	-	Dhanpor, Dhamadacha	-
15	451000	105.71	32.23	-	-	Dhanpor, Dhamadacha

Details of Religious Sites/Ashrams in Flood-Affected Riverbank Villages

Taluka: Nandod

Sr. No.	Village Name	Name of Ashram/Temple	Name of Head of Ashram	Mobile Number
1	Guvar	Ramanand Ashram	Shah Amitaben Ramananiya	9723066500
2	Guvar	Avdhoot Ashram	Maharaj Savyanand	8347668548
3	Shehrav	Sitaram Ashram	Vallabhbbhai	9974763976
4	Shehrav	Gayatri Ashram	Minaben Patel	9427522450
5	Poicha	Shri Nilkanth Ashram	Gondaliya Gopeshbhai Vitthalbhai	9377791201
6	Poicha	Shri Nilkanth Ashram	Gaurangbhai	9099651000
7	Dhanpor	Maninageshwar Temple	Patel Nikunjbbhai	9913082795
8	Sisasodra	Sukhanand Madhi	Niharaldas Maharaj	8490971222
9	Mangrol	Divyadham Ashram	Swami Jyortimay Saraswati	9428690000
10	Rundh	Narmada High School	Patel Manishbbhai	9925322946
11	Bhuchhad	Shri Panch Pandeshwar Temple	Vasava Mukeshbbhai	9825775073
12	Bhuchhad	Shri Panch Pandeshwar Temple	Vasava Manishbbhai	9979694996
13	Bhadam	Mahadev Temple	Patel Nirav	9979483593
14	Rampura	Kailashdham	Goswami Ansuyaben	6354019252

Details of Religious Sites/Ashrams in Flood-Affected Riverbank Villages

Taluka: Garudeshwar

Sr. No.	Village Name	Name of Ashram/Temple	Name of Head of Ashram/Responsible Person(s)	Mobile Number(s)
1	Indravarna	Varuneshwar Mahadev Ashram	Bhupinbhai Shankarbhai Tadv Ishwarbhai Bachubhai	9586760576 9727950906
2	Nana Pipariya	Pipaleshwar Mahadev	Ramchandra Giri Maharaj Dineshbhai Jayantibhai Tadv	8141643076 9586669272
3	Vasantpura	Anand Ashram	Krupanandji Guru Swami Swami Viyoganand Saraswati	9925091981 9106658030
4	Vasantpura	Nilkantheshwar Mahadev	Lalitbhai Hirabhai Tadv Jayantibhai Rameshbhai Tadv	9909452015 9727589994
5	Vasantpura	Ramdev Pir	Dodiya Shyamji Tribhovan Jayeshbbhai Padmakant Tadv	6352853489 8140804873
6	Navagam	Hanuman Dadaji Temple	Parbhubbhai Bhayjibhai Tadv Lilaben Parbhubbhai Tadv	9737464828
7	Phulvadi	Ramkutir Ashram	Ramanbhai Bhimabhai Tadv Manabbhai Mansukhbhai	9687321092 7096658605

			Tadvi	
8	Surajvad	Jogan Mata Temple	Manabhai Mansukhbhai Tadvi Vipinbhai Dalsukhbhai Tadvi	7096658605 9023235953
9	Garudeshwar	Garudeshwar Dat Sanstha	Nitinbhai Deshpande	9824068918
10	Garudeshwar	Tatyababa Trust	Vasubhai	9727767821
11	Gora	Haridham Trust	Ketanbhai Mayurbhai	8320887794 9825420723
12	Gora	Bhartibapu	Bhartibapu	6353118317

Details of Religious Sites/Ashrams in Flood-Affected Riverbank Villages

Taluka: Tilakwada

Sr. No.	Village Name	Name of Ashram/Temple	Name of Head of Ashram/Responsible Person(s)	Mobile Number(s)
1	Vasan	Kapileshwar Mahadev Temple	Kanchanbhai Vasava Kanubhai S. Bariya	9712887701
2	Chudeshwar	Chandreshwar Mahadev Temple	Revadas Babar Vasava	9879197615
3	Chudeshwar	Hanumanji Temple	Bariya Chandubhai Jikabhai	9687723623
4	Tilakwada	Maruti Temple	Shivam Joshi Hardik Pathak	9638479638 9601977622
5	Tilakwada	Maninageshwar	Dharmadasji Maharaj	-
6	Varwada	Dev Gambhir Ashram	Bariya Gopalbhai Gambhirbhai Tadvi Rajeshbhai Bhurabhai	9773207724 9726008715

Fire

There are many causes of fire in the district such as accidents, electrical short-circuit, carelessness, gas leaks, mishandling of flammable and products, and houses made by grass and wooden (highly corrosive) etc. Further, Narmada district major parts cover with forest. Fire causes losses of animals and property every year.

Efforts to mitigate the impact of fires in Narmada District must prioritize collaboration among government agencies, emergency services, and community stakeholders. By fostering partnerships and implementing proactive measures, such as enhanced fire safety education and infrastructure improvements, the district can bolster its resilience against fires and minimize the devastating consequences they inflict. Through collective action and a commitment to fire prevention and response, Narmada District can work towards ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents while safe guarding against the destructive effects of fires.

Cyclone Risk in Narmada District

In the Dediapada and Sagbara talukas—particularly in villages located within the Satpura forest region—there is a likelihood of experiencing high wind speeds ranging from 50 to 70 km/h before and after the monsoon season. According to the disaster calendar, the months from May to November are designated for cyclone preparedness. Most cyclone-related fatalities are due to the collapse of weak or poorly connected rooftop structures. In fact, the damage to such vulnerable constructions, especially those with temporary roofing, often results in injury or loss of life. The damage to residential buildings is a major contributor to human casualties during cyclonic events. People in the region still remember the cyclones of 1984 and 1997, during which powerful winds caused extensive destruction—particularly to thatched and tin-sheet roofs, many of which were blown away. Although Narmada district is not directly on the cyclone path, low-pressure systems formed due to cyclones affecting Gujarat can cause indirect impacts, including:

- Damage to standing crops in agricultural areas.
- Environmental degradation in forest regions.

History of Cyclones in Narmada District

The district has experienced significant cyclonic events in the past. One such instance resulted in damage to 20 houses in the Sagbara taluka. Additionally, in Dediapada taluka, two rooms of the Shri Nalanda Ashramshala, operated by the Bharatyatra Kendra, were destroyed.

Cyclones are generally expected at the end of May and early June, as well as at the beginning of October. Based on past local experiences and the impact of cyclones in other parts of the country, an appropriate action plan has been devised.

Capacities for Flood and Cyclone Preparedness

S.No	Details	Quantity
1	Vulnerable Villages	48
2	Government Fodder Suppliers	2
3	Government Medical Service Providers	27
4	Food Stock (Fair Price Shops)	221
5	Motorized Boats	9
6	Row Boats	46
7	Boat Operators	31

Accidents

A total of 400517 accidental deaths were reported in the country during 2013 and Gujarat accounts for 6.6% of this. It includes road accidents, rail-road accidents and other rail accidents. The figure has ever been increasing due to an ever-increasing number of vehicles, rage driving, smooth highways and road infrastructure that allows over speeding, non-adherence of traffic rules, etc. Narmada district falls under the jurisdiction of the Western Railways Division of Indian Railways. The major railway stations in District is Ektanagar

Railway Station Other accidents may include building or bridge collapses, failure of dam or levee, breaks in water, gas etc.

Epidemic

District has faced severe epidemic or epidemic like situations which includes Swine Flu break out during 2015 and Corona Virus Pandemic in 2020. Additionally, there are also high chances of outbreak of epidemic in the aftermath of any disaster due to overstressed health resources, infrastructure and compromised conditions of hygiene and sanitation. This is particularly seen in case of hydrological disasters like flood leading to threats of water borne diseases and epidemic.

Drought Situation in Narmada District

In Narmada district, drought conditions tend to arise once every three to five years, primarily affecting the talukas of Dediapada, Sagbara, and forested areas due to insufficient rainfall.

During the monsoon season of 2012, the Dediapada and Sagbara talukas received very low rainfall — ranging between 253 mm to 302 mm — until October 2013. As a result of this deficit, these regions experienced acute shortages of drinking water and fodder. To address the crisis, water supply was managed through tankers deployed under the Water Supply Scheme.

Drought Declaration Details

Year	Number of Villages Declared Drought-Affected	Cause & Nature of Disaster	Duration of the Event	Affected Population
2012	73	Only 95 mm rainfall received until August 2013	One year	Entire population of the taluka
2013	39	---	Four months	

Capacities for Drought Preparedness

S.No	Details	Quantity
1	Drought-Prone Villages	554
2	Medium-Level Water Supply Headworks	2
3	Government Water Tanker Suppliers	1
4	Private Water Tanker Suppliers	1
5	Veterinary Hospitals	7
6	Animal Treatment Centers	5
7	Panjarapole (Cattle Shelter Homes)	0
8	Government Fodder Suppliers	1
9	Food Stock (Fair Price Shops)	221
10	Civil Supply Godowns	4

Heat Wave

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

During summer the maximum temperature often peaks to 40 degrees Celsius leading to heat wave conditions. This may result to painful situation for people with co-morbidity and may cause loss of life for people with co-morbidity. Extreme heat conditions give rise to severe heat waves, posing significant risks to the population, especially vulnerable groups such as the homeless, gardeners, outdoor labourers, auto drivers, and those engaged in daily wage work under direct sunlight. Among the most vulnerable are the homeless people, who may lack access to shelter or safe refuge from the blistering heat. Additionally, gardeners and outdoor labourers, whose livelihoods depend on working outside, face heightened risks of heat-related ailments due to their prolonged exposure to the sun.

In summary, the severe heat wave conditions experienced during the summer in Narmada District pose a serious threat to public health and safety, particularly impacting vulnerable individuals who are unable to escape the scorching temperatures. Efforts to mitigate the impacts of heat waves should include providing access to cooling centres, distributing hydration kits, raising awareness about heat-related illnesses, and implementing measures to protect those most at risk from the adverse effects of extreme heat.

Temperature/ Humidity Index

Relative Humidity %	Temperature °C																
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
40	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
45	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
50	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
55	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
60	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
65	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
70	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
75	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
80	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
85	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
90	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
95	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
100	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Caution		Extreme Caution					Danger					Extreme Danger					

Source: Calculated °F to °C from NOAA National Weather Service

Stampede

Narmada is a religious district with number of temples and Narmada River which is faith centre for mostly Hindu people with huge enthusiasm. This attracts large number of people at one place. Apart from it, district attracts large number of religious and other tourists from across the world. This makes it prone to stampede like incidents if proper arrangements of crowd management are not put in place or in case of any rumour or any disaster.

Mass Gathering Risk Events – Narmada District

S.No	Event/Fair Name	Location (Taluka)	Duration/Occasion	Estimated Crowd	Potential Risks
1	Devmogara Mata Fair	Devmogari (Sagbara)	Maha Shivratri (Maha Vad 14 to Fagan Sud 4)	500,000	Stampede, fire, accidents, drowning, etc.
2	Shivratri Fair	Jeetnagar (Nandod)	Maha Shivratri (Maha Vad 14)	30,000	
3	Bhadarva Dev Fair	Bhadarva (Tilakwada)	Kartik Sud 14 to Kartik Sud Purnima	300,000	
4	Shoolpaneshwar Fair	Gora	Chaitra Month (from Trayodashi to Amavasya)	140,000	
5	Harsiddhi Mataji Fair	Rajpipla	Navratri (Aso Sud 1 to Aso Sud 8)	200,000	
6	Sheetla Mata Fair	Rajpipla	Sheetla Saptami (Fagan Vad 7)	15,000	
7	Mahakali Mata Fair	Rajpipla	Chaitra Month – Navratri	15,000	
8	Narmada Parikrama (Uttarvahini)	Nandod / Tilakwada	Entire Month of Chaitra	10,00,000	

Lightning

Lightning is one of the Weather-related Natural Disasters which normally is associated with Thunderstorms. During Lightning, due to the friction between the ice particles in the cloud, a sudden electrostatic discharge occurs between electrically charged regions of a cloud called intra cloud lightning (IC), between Cloud to Cloud (CC lightning), or between a cloud and the ground (CG lightning). The charged regions in the atmosphere temporarily equalize themselves through this discharge referred to as a flash. A lightning flash can also be a strike if it involves an object on the ground. Lightning creates light in the form of black body radiation from the very hot plasma created by the electron flow, and sound in the form of thunder. The lightning causes deaths and loss of property and Narmada district is prone to lightning risk. Lightning & thunderstorm occurs mostly between June – October in the district.

Industrial and Chemical Disasters

C Category (Much less Hazardous)

Seasonality of Hazards

HAZARDS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood												
Fire												
Lightning												
Cyclone												
Heat wave												
Stampede												
Legend	High			Moderate			Low			Very Low		

Vulnerability Analysis

The potential vulnerable sections of the society include:

- (1) Below Poverty Line
- (2) The percentage of population Below Poverty Line (BPL) for Narmada District accounts for 12%
- (3) The total population Below Poverty Line (BPL) is 107472
- (4) Classification of Marginal Section
- (5) Persons with Disability
- (6) Old age population(Above the age of 60)
- (7) Population below the age of 6 years
- (8) Pregnant Women

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 event capable of causing damage, like earthquake, floods, industrial accidents etc. The vulnerability brings to light, the structural susceptibility of society or social group to suffer harm, based on physical event 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.

Traditional Coping Capacity:

It is important to identify and recognize traditional coping capacity of the community to enable them to enhance their capacity to withstand disasters.

Hazard	Early Warning	Preparedness	Early Response
Flood	Monitoring of water courses through community	Identified high elevation places and rescue teams	Evacuation, search and rescue and first aid support
Earthquake	--	Identification of safe place	Search and rescue and first aid support
Drought	Own assessment mechanism	Fodder storage, food storage at individual level	Panjarapol
Industrial/ Chemical Hazard	--	Evacuate to safe place	Search and rescue and first aid support

Traditional Coping Mechanisms of Communities in Narmada District

Sr. No.	Disaster Type	Early Warning	Preparedness Measures	Initial Response
1	Flood	Community monitors rising water levels	Relocation to pre-identified elevated areas; rescue teams kept ready	Search and rescue operations; First aid
2	Cyclone	Fisherfolk avoid entering the river for fishing	Identification of safe shelters; community-level relocation planning	Search and rescue operations; First aid

3	Earthquake	Cannot be predicted	Identification of safe open spaces	Search and rescue operations; First aid
4	Drought	Estimation based on traditional knowledge (e.g., wind and cloud patterns in June); Panchang-based rainfall prediction	Stockpiling of fodder and food grains; regulated use of water from wells and ponds	Operation of cattle shelters, community water sources, and fodder depots

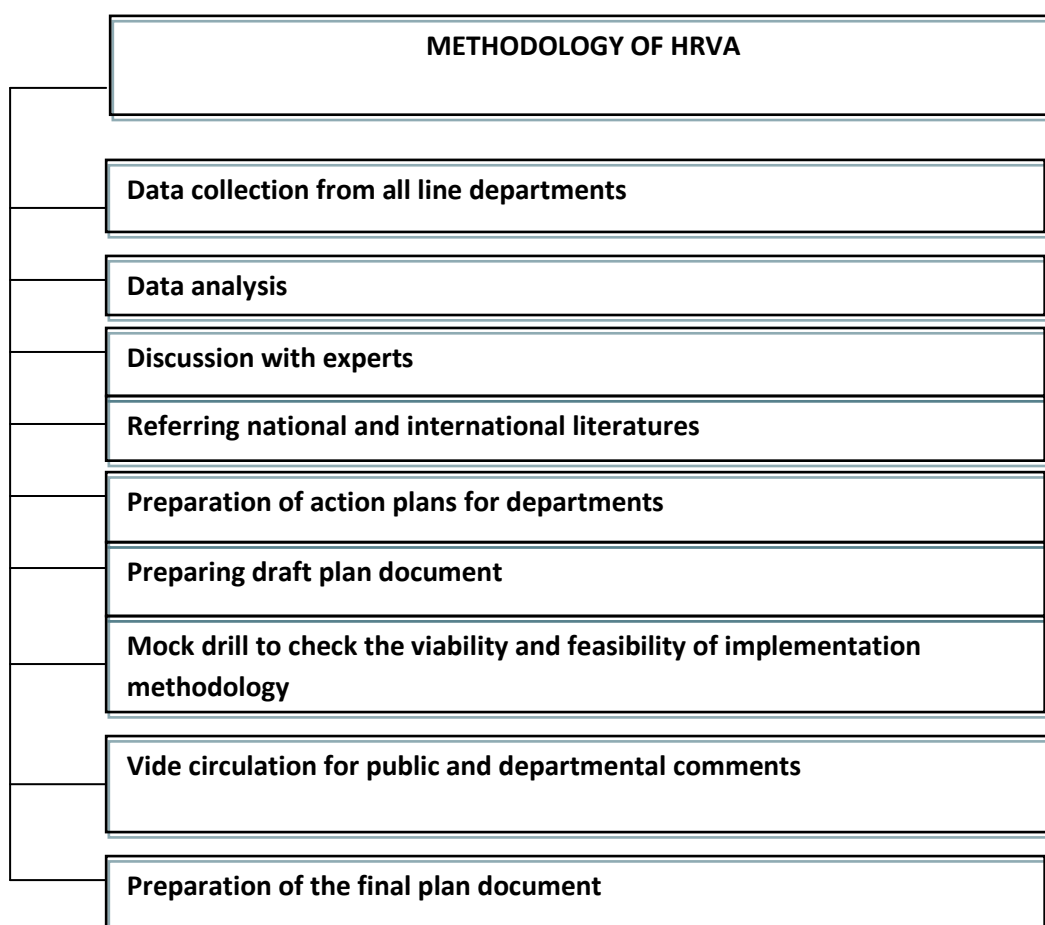
Accident/Incidents in Narmada District – Year 2025

SR. NO.	Type of Accident	Date	Taluka Name	Village/Town Name	Primary Cause of Accident	Number of Persons Injured	Number of Deaths
1	Other	21-11-2025	Dediyapada	Chikda	Falling into a 10-foot deep pit	1	0
2	Fire	18-11-2025	Dediyapada	Aarethi	Accidental fire	0	0
3	Fire	12-11-2025	Dediyapada	Piplakankala	Accidental fire	0	0
4	Building/Wall/Roof Collapse	26-10-2025	Garudeshwar	Gora	Wall collapse	0	3
5	Lightning	22-10-2025	Garudeshwar	Ghirkhadi	Lightning strike	1	2
6	Road Accident	15-10-2025	Garudeshwar	Fulwadi	Tyre burst leading to fire	0	0
7	Fire	11-10-2025	Dediyapada	Chikda	Accidental fire	0	0
8	Road Accident	11-09-2025	Sagbara	Ghanshera	Bus overturning	7	0
9	Other	08-09-2025	Sagbara	Naal	Body found	0	1
10	Drowning	31-08-2025	Nandod	Rajpipla	Drowning in river	0	1
11	Drowning	29-08-2025	Dediyapada	Shiyali	Drowning in river current	0	2
12	Drowning	24-08-2025	Dediyapada	Maal	Swept away by flood	0	1
13	Drowning	10-08-2025	Dediyapada	Navagam	Drowning in check dam	0	1

14	Road Accident	09-08-2025	Dediyapada	Sejpur	Collision between car and motorcycle	1	2
15	Drowning	04-08-2025	Garudeshwar	Kevadia	Body found in river	0	1
16	Road Accident	25-07-2025	Dediyapada	Ambavadi	Bus and truck collision	11	0
17	Road Accident	24-07-2025	Dediyapada	Ambavadi	Bus and truck collision	12	0
18	Fire	22-07-2025	Dediyapada	Dabhvan	Gas cylinder fire	0	0
19	Drowning	14-07-2025	Dediyapada	Sejpur	Swept away in river	0	1
20	Drowning	08-07-2025	Nandod	Ghanta	Drowning in waterfall	0	1
21	Fire	07-07-2025	Dediyapada	Pomalpada	Accidental fire	0	0
22	Other	02-07-2025	Garudeshwar	Gabhana	Body found	0	1
23	Building/ Wall/Roof Collapse	24-06-2025	Tilakwada	Sevada	Wall collapse	1	0
24	Other	17-06-2025	Nandod	Palsi	Electrocution from electric pole	1	1
25	Lightning	14-06-2025	Dediyapada	Bebar	Lightning strike	1	0
26	Road Accident	02-06-2025	Dediyapada	Samot	Vehicle overturn	10	1
27	Road Accident	12-05-2025	Nandod	Khamar	Truck overturn	2	0
28	Road Accident	06-05-2025	Garudeshwar	Gora	Head-on collision	0	1
29	Drowning	29-04-2025	Garudeshwar	Gora	Fall from bridge	0	1
30	Fire	25-04-2025	Dediyapada	Besna	Accidental fire	0	0
31	Fire	23-04-2025	Tilakwada	Dhabhed	Accidental fire	0	0

32	Drowning	13-04-2025	Garudeshwar	Limdi	Drowning in river	0	1
33	Fire	13-04-2025	Nandod	Anijhara	Accidental fire	0	0
34	Fire	03-04-2025	Dediyapada	Kanbudi	Accidental fire	0	0
35	Road Accident	30-03-2025	Garudeshwar	Vansala	Car and auto-rickshaw accident	2	0
36	Fire	24-03-2025	Garudeshwar	Thavdiya	Forest fire	0	0
37	Road Accident	19-03-2025	Sagbara	Chikali	Accident on NH	5	0
38	Road Accident	15-03-2025	Nandod	Rajpipla	Motorcycle collided with divider	1	1
39	Fire	27-02-2025	Sagbara	Devmogara	Short circuit	0	0
40	Fire	12-02-2025	Garudeshwar	Bhumliya	Fire in farm shed	0	0
41	Fire	11-02-2025	Dediyapada	Chopdi	Short circuit	0	0
42	Fire	09-02-2025	Tilakwada	Kareli	Short circuit	0	0

Tool and methodology used for HRVA



Chapter:- 03

Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Management

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

As mandated by Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, and the National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009, a District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is to be established in every district. The DDMA is chaired by the District Magistrate/District Collector/Deputy Commissioner (as applicable), with the elected representative of the local authority serving as the ex officio Co-Chairperson.

The DDMA functions as the planning, coordinating, and implementing body for disaster management (DM) at the district level. It is responsible for taking all necessary measures for disaster management in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA).

Key responsibilities of the DDMA include:

- Preparing the District Disaster Management Plan.
- Monitoring the implementation of the National Policy on DM, State Policy, National Plan, and State Plan within the district.
- Ensuring that all State Government departments operating at the district level, as well as local authorities, adhere to the guidelines on prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response issued by the NDMA and SDMA.

Under the State Disaster Management Plan, all hazard-specific mechanisms are integrated under a unified framework, enabling a comprehensive and coordinated approach to managing all types of disasters. Existing institutional arrangements are to be strengthened through this administrative structure.

At the state level, the Chief Secretary leads disaster management efforts, supported by the Relief Commissioner. Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) function at both the state and district levels through branch arrangements to support coordination and response.

The state has adopted a formal **Incident Response System (IRS)**. According to the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003, the Commissioner of Relief serves as the **Incident Commander** at the state level, while the respective District Collectors hold the role of Incident Commander at the district level.

Disaster Risk Governance in the State

Disaster risk governance is the system of institutions, mechanisms, policy, legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy. Disaster governance goes beyond governmental settings, powers, processes and tools by encouraging collective actions through the engagement of all stakeholders operating at all scales—from village to country. The legal framework in the country, state and in Narmada district provides direction to government all other stakeholders for Disaster Risk Management (DRM). The role, composition and key decision-making bodies for disaster management at national, State, district and below level are described below. The extent of involvement of central agencies will depend on the type, scale, and administrative spread of the disaster. If the situation requires, the District Disaster Management Authority

shall request state central government to provide necessary support. Disaster management structure is in place right from the national to local level. This institutional mechanism plays a crucial role in all activities from policy making to implementation across the entire disaster management cycle.

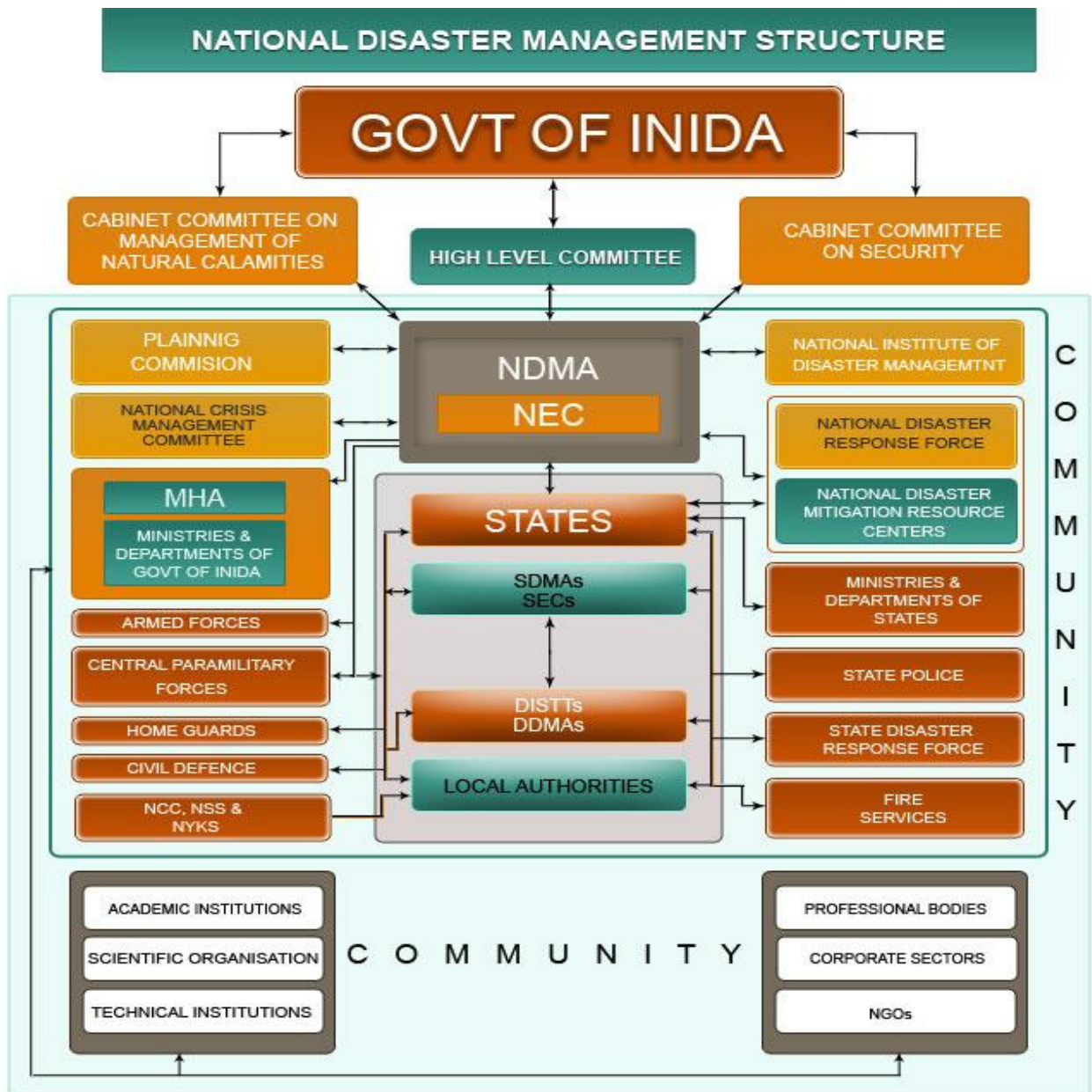
National Level

Agencies	Composition	Roles and Responsibilities
National Disaster Management Authority	• Prime Minister (Chairperson) • Members (not exceeding nine, nominated by the Chairperson)	• Lays down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management • Coordinates their enforcement and implementation • Lays down guidelines for Disaster Management to be followed by the different Central Ministries and departments and the State Government.
National Executive Committee (NEC)	• Union Home Secretary (Chairperson) • Secretaries to the GOI in the Ministries /Departments of Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Defence, Drinking Water and sanitation, Environment, Forests and Climate Change Finance (Expenditure),Health and Family Welfare, Power, Rural Development, Science and Technology, Space, Telecommunications, Urban Development, Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, The Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, ex officio as members. • Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs, Earth Sciences, Human Resource Development, Mines, Shipping, Road Transport and Highways and Secretary, NDMA are special invitees to the meetings of the NEC.	• Executive committee of the NDMA • Assists the NDMA in the discharge of its functions and also ensure compliance of the directions issued by the Central Government • Coordinates the response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster. • Monitors the implementation of guidelines issued by NDMA • Act as the coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management

Agencies	Composition	Roles and Responsibilities
National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)	Union Home Minister; Vice Chairman, NDMA; Members including Secretaries of various nodal Ministries and Departments of Government of India and State Governments and heads of national levels scientific, research and technical organizations, besides eminent scholars, scientists and practitioners.	- Develops and builds capacity through training, research, documentation - Develops national level information Base - Functions within the broad policies and guidelines laid down by the NDMA - Develop educational materials for disaster management - Undertake, organize and facilitate conferences, lectures, seminars.
National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)	Specially trained force headed by a Director General Structured like para military forces for rapid deployment.	- Provides specialized response and emergency search & rescue to a threatening disaster situation - The general superintendence, direction and control of this force is vested in and exercised by the NDMA - Command and supervision of the forces vested in the Director General of Civil Defence and National Disaster Response Force - Comprises 12 battalions and 4 battalions are equipped and trained to respond to situations arising out of CBRN emergencies - Imparts basic training to all the stakeholders identified by the state governments in their respective locations.

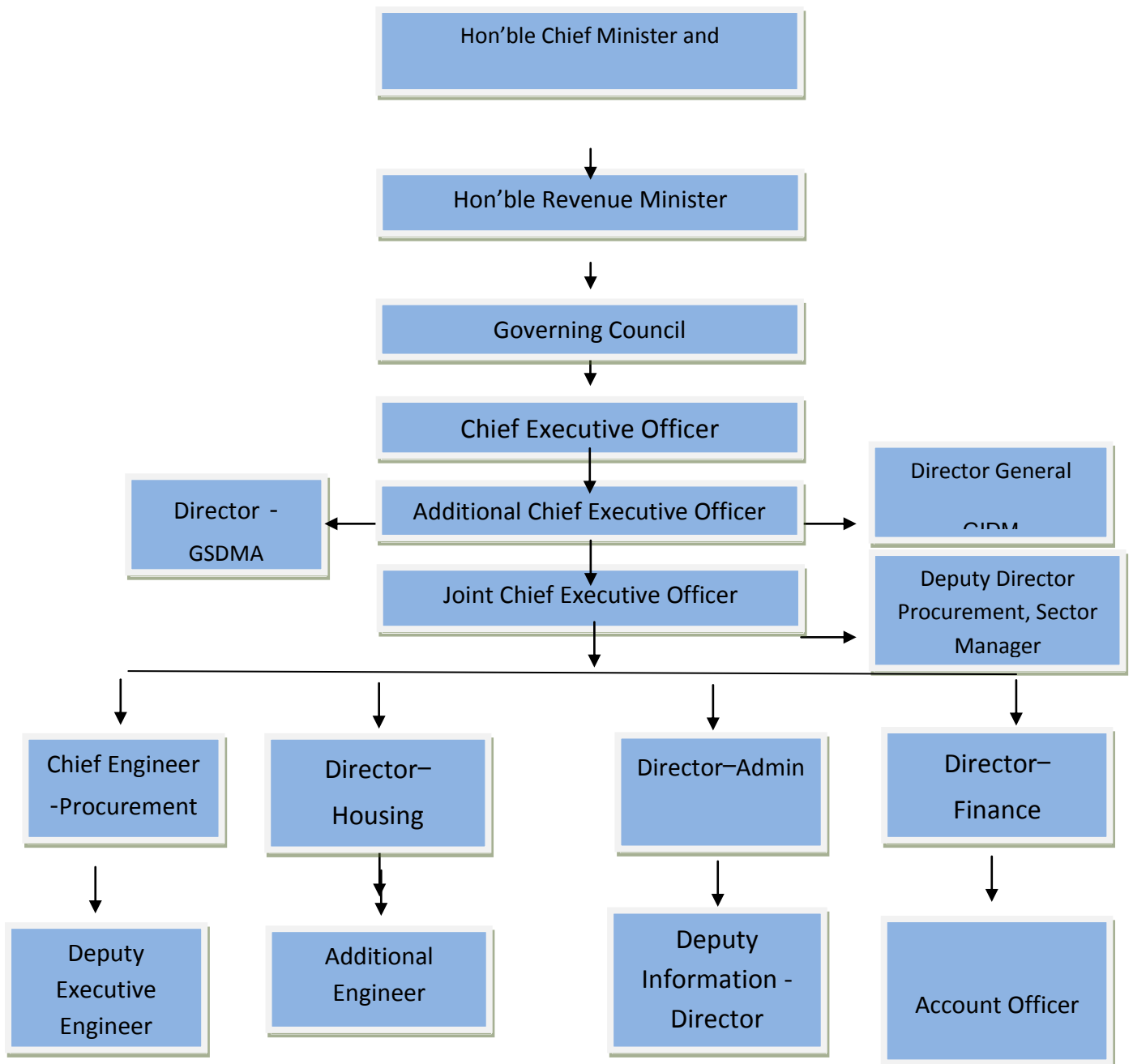
Sr No	Disaster	Nodal Department
1	Accident Air (Civil Aviation)	Civil Aviation (MOCA)
2	Accident (Rail)	Railways
3	Accident (Road)	Road Transport and Highways(MRTH)
4	Avalanche	Defense (MOD)-Border Road Organization (BRO)

Agencies providing early warning information	5	Biological Emergencies	Health and Family Welfare(MHFW)
	6	Cold wave	Earth Sciences(MOES)
	7	Cyclone/ tornado	Earth Sciences(MOES)
	8	Drought	Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MAFW)
	9	Earthquake	Earth Sciences(MOES)
	10	Flood	Jal Sakti
	11	Floods-Urban	Housing and Urban Affairs (MHUA)
	12	Forest Fire	Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MEFCC)
	13	Frost	Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MAFW)
	14	Hailstorm	Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MAFW)
	15	Industrial and Chemical	Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MEFCC)
	16	Landslides	Mines (MOM)
	17	Nuclear and Radiological	Atomic Energy (DAE)
	18	Oil Spills	Defence (MOD) – Indian Coast Guard
	19	Pest Attack	Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MAFW)
	20	Tsunami	Earth Sciences

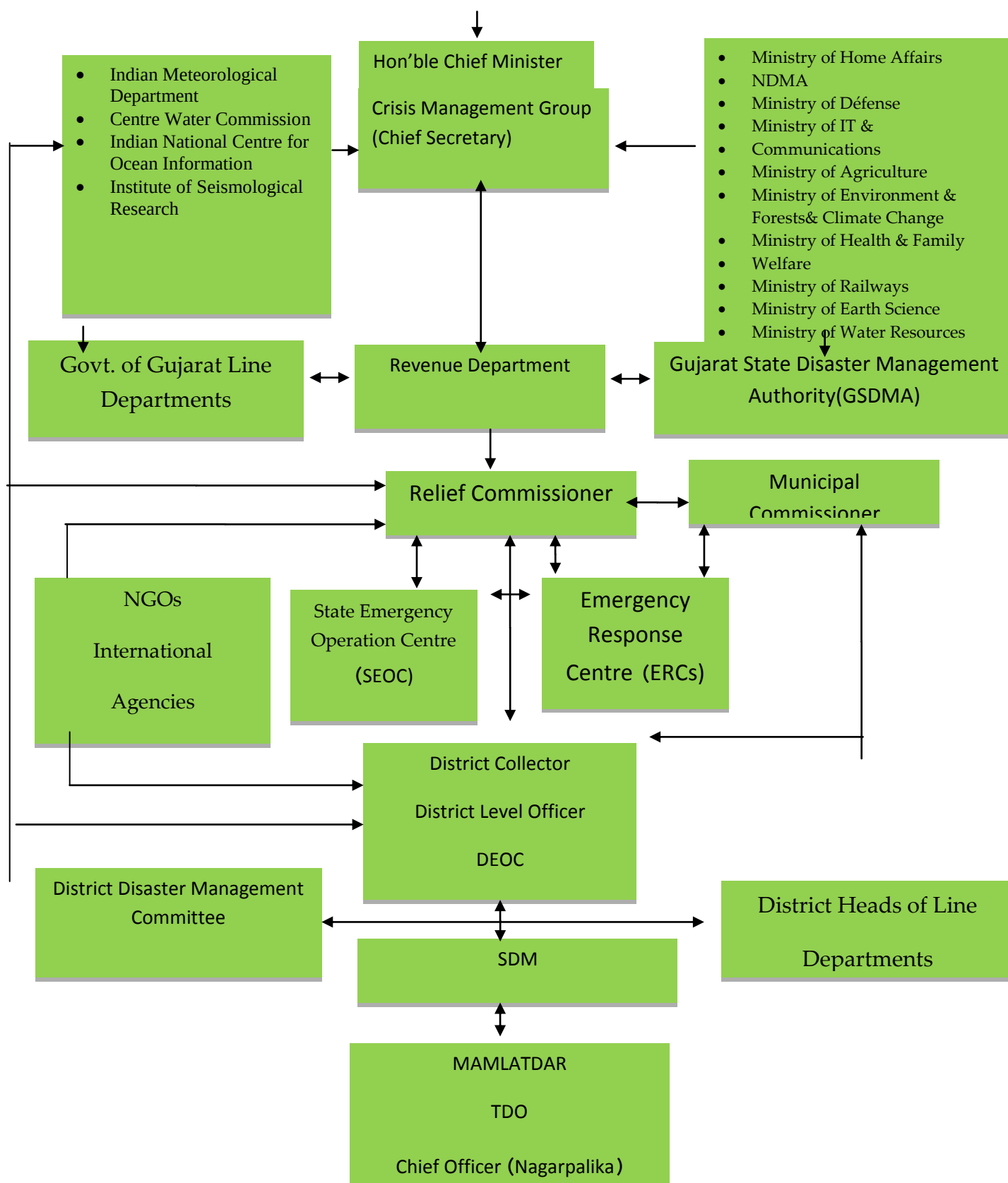


State Level

-: GSDMA Structure:-



State Level Disaster Management



The State Disaster Management Authority and the Office of the Commissioner of Relief, Revenue Department, are the major institutions in the State that deal with all the phases of disaster management. All the major line departments of the State Government the District Collectors, other technical institutions, community at large, local self governments, NGOs, CBOs, etc. are the stakeholders of the SDMP.

The role of the stakeholders have been prepared with the avowed objective of making the concerned organizations understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels, and accomplishing them.

Agencies	Roles and Responsibilities
Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA)	• Promotes an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management including prevention or mitigation of disaster by the State, local authorities, stakeholders and communities. • Collect/cause to be collected data on all aspects of disasters and disaster management and analyze it and further cause and conduct research and study relating to the potential effects of events that may result in disasters. • Acts as a repository of information concerning disasters and disaster management • Lays down the policies and plans for disaster management in the State. • Promotes or causes to promote awareness and preparedness, advices and trains the community and stakeholders • Co-ordinating Rehabilitation and Reconstruction activities by different government departments.
Commissioner of Relief (COR)	• On the recommendation of COR, State Government may declare disaster. • Primary responsibility of co-ordinating an effective emergency response and relief on the occurrence of a disaster. • Prepare, review and update State level emergency plans and guidelines and ensure that the district level plans are prepared, revised and updated • Develop an appropriate relief implementation strategy for the State in consultation with the Authority, taking into account the unique circumstances of each district and deficiency in institutional capacity and resources of the State. • Provide directions to the District Collector and the local authority having jurisdiction over the affected area to provide emergency relief in accordance with disaster management plans to minimize the effects of disaster.

DM organizational structure at the district level

Narmada district has District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) headed by the Collector. Further, DEOC act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management

Agencies	Roles and Responsibilities
District 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 programmes and the installation of emergency facilities with the support of local administration, nongovernmental 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.
District Crisis Group (DCG)	• Ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the district are consistent with the State. • Develop effective disaster management for the district, including a district disaster management plan and regularly review and assess the disaster management arrangements in the disaster district. • Provide reports and make recommendations to the State group about matters relating to disaster management and disaster operations in the district. • Regularly review and assess the disaster management of Local Groups in the district. • Ensure that any relevant decisions made by the State group are incorporated in its disaster management arrangements, and the disaster management arrangements of Local Groups in the district. • To ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster. • Coordinate the provision of State resources and services provided to support Local Groups in the district. • Identify resources that may be used for disaster operations in the district. • To make plans for the allocation of resources that may be used for disaster operations within the district and the coordination of their use. • Establish and review communications systems in the group, and also with Local Groups in the district for use when a disaster happens. • Ensure information about an event of a disaster in the district is promptly given to the State group and each Local Group in the district; • To assist the district administration in the preparation of a district disaster management plan.

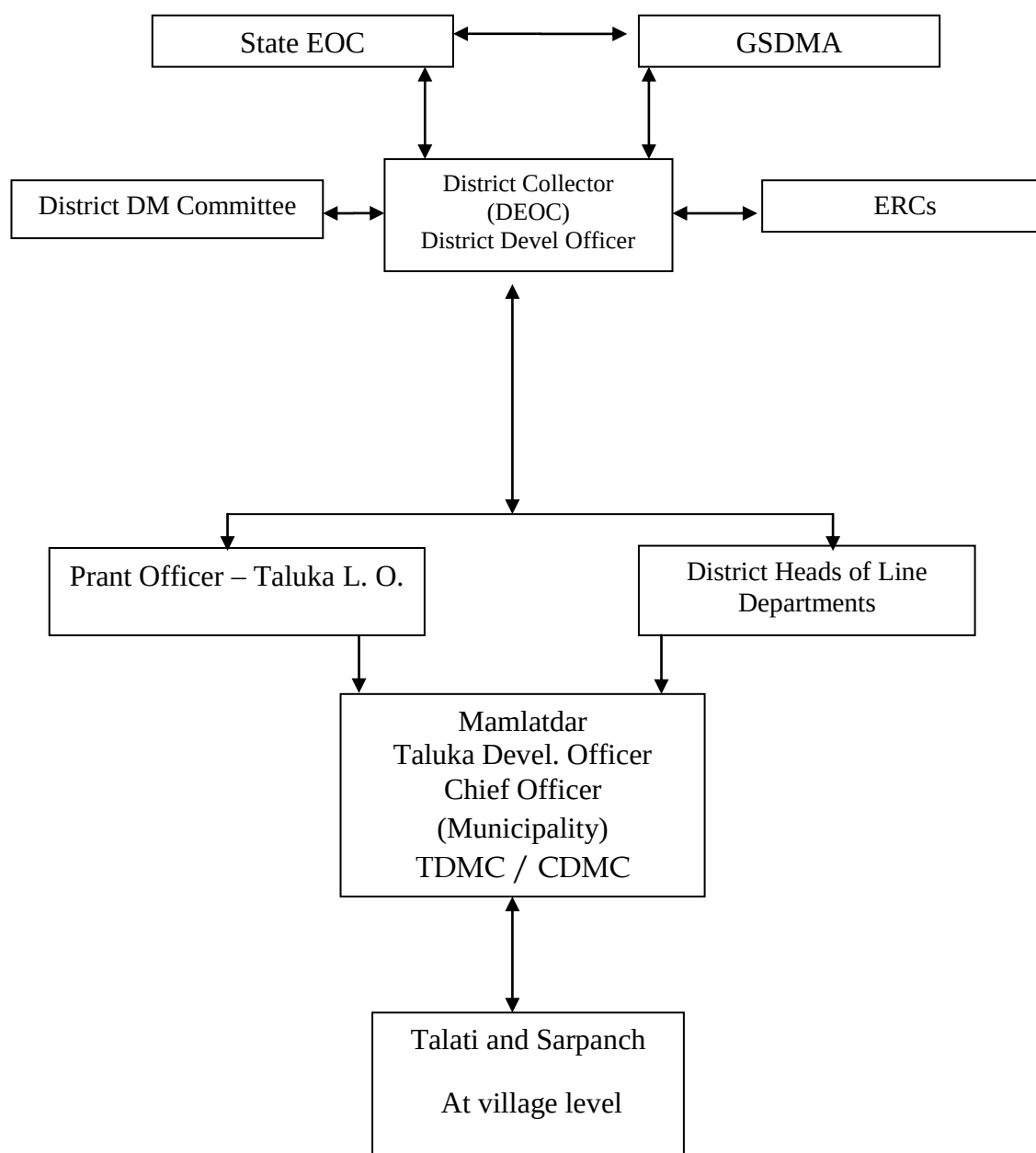
Agencies	Roles and Responsibilities
Local Crisis Management Group (LCG)	• Ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State and in line with the policy framework for disaster management for the state. • Develop effective disaster management, and regularly review and assess the disaster management activities. • Help the local administration for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan. • Identify, and provide advice to the relevant district group about, support services required by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area. • Ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster. • Manage disaster operations in the area under procedures decided by the state group. • Provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations. • Identify, and co-ordinate the use of resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area. • Establish and review communications systems in the group with the relevant district group and other local groups when a disaster happens. • Ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the relevant district group.

Other Stakeholders in Disaster Management

Agencies	Roles and Responsibilities
Private Sector	• The private sector should ensure their active participation in the pre disaster activities in alignment with the overall plan developed by GSDMA and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) Narmada. • They should also adhere to the relevant building codes and other specifications, as may be stipulated by relevant local authorities.
Community Groups and Voluntary Agencies	• Local community groups, “Aapda Mitra” and voluntary agencies including NGOs should actively assist in prevention and mitigation activities under the overall direction and supervision of the GSDMA and District Disaster Management Authority(DDMA) Narmada. • They should actively participate in all training activities as may be organised and should familiarise themselves with their role in disaster management.
Citizen	• It is a duty of every citizen to assist the Collector or such other person entrusted with or engaged in disaster management whenever his aid is demanded generally for the purpose of disaster management.

Other than these there are various agencies, organizations, departments and authorities that constitute a core network for implementing various disaster management related functions and activities. It also includes academic, scientific and technical organizations, media, community, etc. Which play important role in various facets of disaster management?

D.M. Organizational Structure in the District





District Disaster Management Committee

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

Sr. No.	Designation	Position in DDMC
1	Collector/ District Magistrate	Chairmen
2	District Development officer	Member
3	District Superintend Police	Member
4	CEO-Statue of Unity	Member
5	Residentail Additional Collector	Member
6	Deputy Collector-1	Member
7	Deputy Collector-2	Member
8	District Supply Officer	Member
8	Exe. Engineer-R&B State	Member
9	Exe. Engineer-R&B Panchayat	Member
10	Exe. Engineer-R&B State Irrigation	Member
11	Exe. Engineer- Narmada Dam	Member
12	Exe. Engineer- Karjan Dam	Member
13	Superintending Engineer- DGVCL	Member
14	District Home guard commandant	Member
15	Superintendent Civil Hospital	Member
16	CDHO	Member
17	District forest Officer	Member
18	Dy. Director-Information Department	Member
19	Regional Officer-GPCB	Member
20	District Agriculture Officer	Member
21	All S D M	Member
22	All Mamlatdar	Member
23	All TDO	Member
24	Regional Transport officer	Member
25	Divisional Controller-State transport	Member
26	ST Depo Mangager-Rajpipla	Member
27	District Education Officer	Member
28	District Primary Education officer	Member
29	Disaster mamaltdar	Member
30	District Project Officer-GSDMA	Member
31	Chief Officer- Rajpipla Nagarapalika	Member
32	NGO Member	Member
33	Media Person	Member

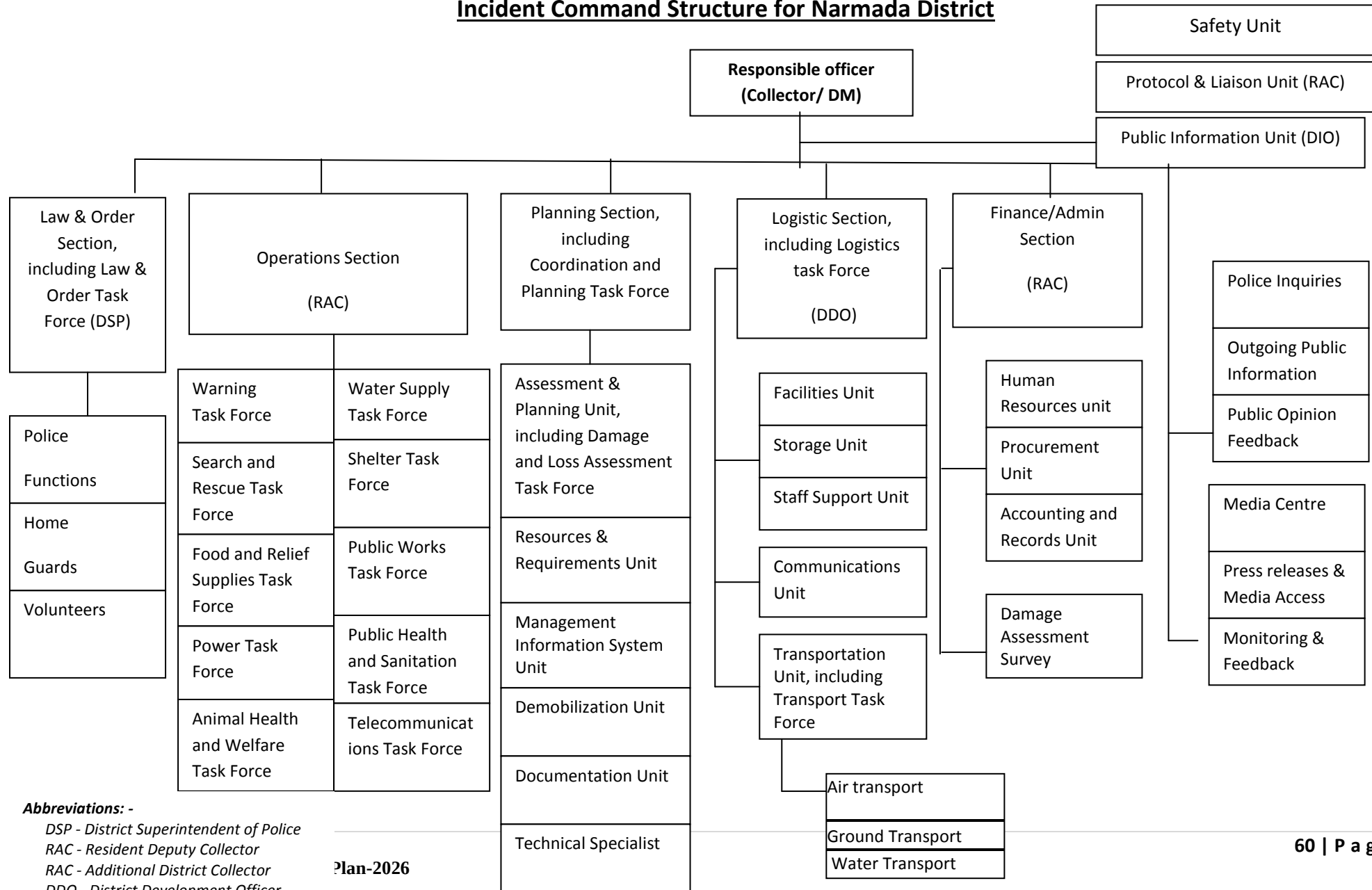
In Narmada District, disaster response operations are structured in accordance with the Incident Command System as adapted for Gujarat State (ICS-GS). The rationale behind adopting the ICS model lies in its core principles—unity of command, clear objective setting, and optimal utilization of available resources—which are universally applicable for managing any type of disaster effectively.

Unlike earlier planning approaches that were primarily department-centric, Narmada's multi-hazard response framework emphasizes sector-specific action plans, ensuring more coordinated and goal-oriented emergency responses across all sectors.

The District Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Narmada, serves as the central command and control hub during disaster situations. It operates under the leadership of the District Collector, who also functions as the Incident Commander, in alignment with the Incident Response System mandated by the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA).

The organizational structure of the Incident Command System for Narmada District is presented on the following page.

Incident Command Structure for Narmada District



Incident Command System – Basic Functions

The Incident Command System (ICS) in Narmada District provides a structured framework for managing disaster response operations. The core functions described below represent the essential components of an effective, well-coordinated, and cost-efficient disaster response. While not all functions are activated during every incident, collectively, they cover all critical tasks required for efficient disaster management.

I. Incident Commander

The Incident Commander holds overall responsibility for managing the incident, guided by a clearly defined mandate from higher authorities and a set of focused, time-bound objectives tailored to the immediate impacts of the disaster.

- The Incident Commander leads the response with the assistance of a Deputy Incident Commander, if required.
- Multiple Incident Commanders and supporting staff may be designated for operations involving multiple shifts.
- Shifts typically should not exceed 12 hours, and wherever possible, they should be standardized to 8-hour rotations to maintain efficiency and reduce fatigue.

II. Command Staff Units

A) Safety Unit

- Ensures that all activities during the disaster response are carried out safely.
- Develops incident-specific safety protocols and guidelines.
- Reviews operational plans for safety risks and monitors on-ground execution to protect both responders and affected populations.

B) Protocol and Liaison Unit

- Manages official visits and facilitates coordination between the Incident Command and external support agencies.
- Acts as the first point of contact for NGOs, civil society organizations, and donors.
- Organizes coordination meetings with task forces, line departments, and partner organizations.

C) Public Information Unit

- Responsible for all communication and public information related to the incident.
- Coordinates with media and handles public inquiries to ensure timely and accurate dissemination of information.
- Functions through the following sub-units:
 - **Public Inquiries Unit** – Handles questions from the public unrelated to the media.
 - **Public Information Dissemination Unit** – Manages the outward flow of information to the community.

- **Public Opinion Feedback Unit** – Gathers feedback from affected and unaffected populations to assess communication effectiveness.
- **Media Center** – Serves as the central contact point for all media interactions.
- **Press and Media Access Unit** – Drafts press releases and coordinates media visits to disaster sites.
- **Monitoring and Feedback Unit** – Tracks media coverage and provides corrective input or clarifications as needed.

III. Law and Order Section

The **Law and Order Section** is tasked with maintaining peace, security, and the rule of law in disaster-affected areas.

- **Police:** Enforce law, prevent crime, ensure public order, and facilitate evacuations as per their legal mandate.
- **Home Guards:** Support police operations and undertake additional safety responsibilities.

Volunteers: Assist police and home guards in non-enforcement activities such as patrolling, public awareness, crowd management, and evacuation support.

This section may form a Law and Order Task Force as needed during disaster operations, based on the specific requirements of the incident.

IV. Operations Section

The Operations Section is responsible for executing field-level activities and operations in alignment with the incident objectives and action plans.

- It coordinates functional task forces to manage specific disaster response needs such as search and rescue, relief distribution, shelter provision, and water supply.
- The composition and number of task forces under this section vary depending on the nature and scale of the disaster.

In Narmada District, the administration has pre-identified 16 key task forces essential for effective disaster response. Each task force is led by a designated department and supported by relevant line departments and agencies. Additional task forces can be formed as needed to adapt to the evolving situation during a disaster.

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 paper work and other Administrative tasks needed to ensure effective and timely relief assistance

3	Warning	Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters
4	Law and Order	Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident.
5	Search and Rescue (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 (including First aid and all medical care)	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 assure operation of all communication systems (e.g; Radio, TV, Telephones, Wireless) required to support early warning or post disaster operations.
16	Media (Public Information)	Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster.

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

V. Planning Section

The Planning Section is responsible for gathering, evaluating, and analyzing information to support strategic and operational planning for disaster response. It develops incident action plans aligned with the defined objectives and supports coordination across departments. This section also integrates the efforts of any Planning and Coordination Task Force constituted during the response phase. Its key functional units include:

1. Assessment and planning
2. Resources and Requirements
3. Management information system
4. Documentation
5. Demobilization and
6. Technical specialists

VI. Logistics Section – Narmada District

The Logistics Section is tasked with organizing and managing all material support necessary for field operations and the functioning of the incident management team. This includes supply chain coordination, resource distribution, and operational support.

A dedicated Transportation Task Force may also be activated under this section to manage the movement of personnel, equipment, and relief materials.

This section operates through the following units:

1. Storage and supply
2. Facilities
3. Staff support
4. Communications
5. Transportation (include ground, air water)

VII. Finance and Administration Section

The Finance and Administration Section is responsible for managing all financial, human resource, and administrative functions related to disaster response operations in the field. While it typically does not handle financial assistance disbursement to the affected population, it ensures the financial integrity and accountability of the response.

Its core units include:

1. Human resources
2. Procurement
3. Accounting and records

EOC setup and facilities available with the location

District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC)

The District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) of Narmada district is located at the Collector Office campus, Rajpipla, District Narmada. The DEOC functions as the central hub for coordination, information collection, communication, monitoring, processing, and decision-making during any disaster or emergency situation in the district. It serves as the primary command and control centre for effective disaster management and emergency response operations.

During emergencies, all disaster-related information received from various departments, field officers, control rooms, weather agencies, dam authorities, police, fire services, health institutions, and local bodies is compiled, analyzed, and disseminated through the DEOC. Based on the inputs received and situational assessment, strategic and operational decisions are taken from the District Emergency Operation Centre for timely response, rescue, relief, evacuation, resource deployment, and coordination among all stakeholders.

The Incident Commander operates from the District Emergency Operation Centre and leads the emergency response operations in accordance with the Incident Response System (IRS) / Incident Command System (ICS) organizational structure. The DEOC remains operational round the clock and acts as the nodal point for inter-departmental coordination, public information dissemination, resource mobilization, and monitoring of response activities across the district.

- **Facilities at District Emergency Operation Centers**

The District Control Room equipped with to the following items:

Sr. No.	Item/ Facility	Unit/ Number of item
1	Television	2
2	Telephones	3
3	Satellite Phone	1
4	Printer	3
5	Scanner	3
6	PC with GSWAN Internet and web site facilities	4
7	Marker board	1
8	Projector	1
9	A copy of Disaster Management Plan	5
10	Other relevant documents of district information	-
11	Chairs	20

Taluka Emergency Operation Centers (TEOC)

The Taluka Emergency Operation Centers located at the Office of Mamlatdar. 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 function 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 mobilize requisite resources to the disaster site.

- **Facilities at Taluka Level Control Rooms (TLCR)**

The following facilities are maintained inside TFCR:

- Telephones
- Marker board (1)
- A copy each of Disaster Management Plan and Taluka Level Plan
- Other relevant documents

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

DEOC: District Collector or any person nominated
TFCR: Respective Task Force Leader
TEOC: Respective Taluka Liaison Officer

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

Emergency Communication Systems

Communication system is 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.

Telephones

Telephones had provided at DEOC and all TEOC Control Rooms.

Satellite Communication System

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

Public and private emergency service facilities available in the district

Narmad district has fire and emergency response services mainly at Rajpipla Nagarpalika and the Statue of Unity area to respond effectively during disaster and emergency situations. The fire station operated by Rajpipla Nagarpalika serves as the primary urban fire response

unit of the district, while an additional fire and emergency response facility is available near the Statue of Unity area considering the large tourist footfall and strategic importance of the location.

These fire and emergency services are equipped with firefighting vehicles, water tankers, rescue equipment, communication systems, safety gear, and trained personnel for handling various emergency situations. The teams are capable of carrying out firefighting, search and rescue operations, evacuation support, flood response, road accident rescue, and emergency response during natural as well as man-made disasters.

During disaster situations, the fire services coordinate closely with the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC), Police Department, Health Department, local administration, SDRF/NDRF teams, and other line departments for effective emergency response, rescue, and relief operations across Narmada district.

Forecasting and warning agencies

Alert Mechanism – Early Warning

On the receipt of warning or alert from any such agency, which is competent to issue such a warning, or on the basis of reports from District Collector of the occurrence of a disaster, the response structure of the State Government will be put into operation. The Chief Secretary/Relief Commissioner will assume the role of the Chief of Operations during the emergency. The details of agencies competent enough for issuing warning or alert pertaining to various types of disasters are given below;

Sr. No.	Disaster	Agencies
1	Earthquakes	ISR
2	Floods	IMD
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

Prevention measures

Prevention measures play a crucial role in reducing the risk and impact of disasters in Narmada District. These measures encompass a range of strategies aimed at identifying and addressing underlying vulnerabilities, mitigating hazards, and promoting resilience within the community. Key prevention measures include implementing and enforcing building codes and land-use regulations to ensure the construction of resilient infrastructure, conducting regular maintenance of critical facilities and utilities to minimize the risk of failures, promoting sustainable environmental practices to mitigate the effects of climate change and natural hazards, and investing in early warning systems and public education campaigns to raise awareness and encourage proactive preparedness actions. By prioritizing prevention measures, Narmada District can significantly reduce the likelihood and severity of disasters, safeguarding lives, livelihoods, and assets against potential threats.

Special projects proposed for preventing the disasters

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 are drawn from elected representatives, officials of line departments, professional bodies, Civil Defense, NGO and CBO representatives and local opinion leaders. Major Activities are being carried out under DRM program are Plan Development at Various Levels, Emergency Resources Database maintain through SDRN / IDRN, Capacity Building through Trainings & Resource Mobilization, Disaster Awareness through Orientations, Campaigning, Media Management and IEC distribution. Coordinate District Administration for all Disaster Management Activities with expertise knowledge, logistics and fund allocation.

National School Safety Programme:

A national school safety programmer is pilot project of NDMA and Government of India. Under a, project Gir Somnath and Jamnagar are selected from Gujarat state and 200 school selected from Gir Somnath District. NSSP project focus of School safety and done various activity like Capacity building of Teacher, student, Awareness programme at school level on Disaster management, conducting hazards wise mock drill, preparation of school disaster management plan etc.

Gujarat Initiative School Safety Programme

The Gujarat Initiative School Safety Programme is a comprehensive initiative aimed at enhancing the safety and resilience of schools across the state. This program focuses on implementing measures to protect students, teachers, and school infrastructure from various hazards, including natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods, as well as man-made incidents, like fires and accidents. Key components of the program include conducting risk assessments of school buildings, retrofitting or constructing structures to meet safety standards, establishing emergency response plans, and conducting drills

and training sessions to ensure preparedness. By prioritizing the safety of educational institutions, the Gujarat Initiative School Safety Programme aims to create a secure environment conducive to learning and to minimize the impact of disasters on students' education and well-being.

Aapda Mitra/Upscaling Aapda Mitra/Yuva Aapda Mitra

Aapda Mitra Project in Gujarat is a noteworthy initiative designed to empower communities and individuals to effectively respond to disasters. The project aims to train and mobilize volunteers, known as "Aapda Mitras" or disaster friends, who serve as frontline responders during emergencies. These volunteers receive specialized training in disaster response, search and rescue techniques, first aid, and community preparedness. They play a crucial role in assisting local authorities and emergency services in providing immediate assistance to affected populations during disasters. Through the Aapda Mitra Project, Gujarat fosters a culture of community resilience and collective action, ensuring that communities are better equipped to mitigate the impact of disasters and to recover swiftly in their aftermath. Total 200 Aapda mitra was trained and working in the district under this project and 216 in Yuva Aapda mitra project (List of Aapda mitra in Annexure 4)

Mainstreaming in development plans and programs

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. Non structural 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 in 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. Each 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 a risk reduction. The district can avail itself of four mechanisms (singularly or together) to reduce risk and vulnerability;

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

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

Mitigation Measure

In both Narmada district and across Gujarat State, a structured approach to disaster management is implemented, consisting of three key phases: pre, during, and post-disaster activities.

During the pre-disaster phase, the focus lies on prevention, mitigation, and preparedness. This involves various crucial tasks such as extensive data collection, maintaining directories of resources, developing action plans, capacity building, training, and community awareness initiatives. The district administration, along with other government departments, local authorities, and relevant agencies, has been actively involved in formulating and implementing plans to prevent and mitigate disasters. Efforts are directed towards building capacity and ensuring preparedness to effectively respond to disasters when they occur. Collaboration with the private sector, NGOs, and the community is integral, with active participation in training and other activities aimed at enhancing disaster management capabilities.

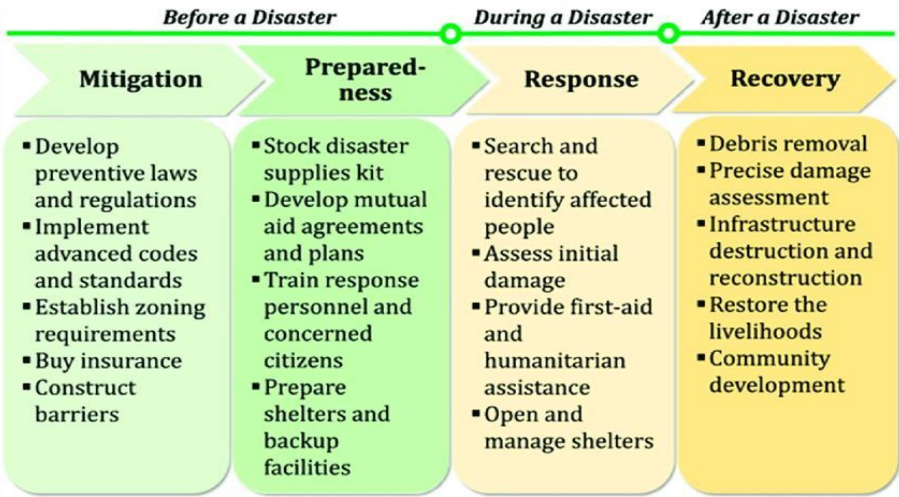
In Narmada district, the District Administration, alongside different government line departments, serves as the nodal agency for disaster mitigation, preparedness, and capacity building in specific field areas, adhering to the guidelines set forth by the State government and GSDMA (Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority). Furthermore, strategic linkages have been established with various stakeholders including lending agencies, government departments, local authorities, NGOs, the private sector, and community groups. This collaborative approach aims to share knowledge and augment capacity holistically. It's worth noting that the capabilities developed during this phase are foundational and play a critical role in all subsequent phases of disaster management.

Districts employ a multifaceted approach to prevention measures aimed at reducing the risks associated with natural and manmade disasters. One significant aspect is Earthquake Management, which involves assessing seismic risks, retrofitting vulnerable structures,

and raising awareness about earthquake preparedness among residents. Districts may enact building codes that incorporate seismic design standards, conduct seismic retrofit programs for older buildings, and develop emergency response plans to minimize casualties and damage in the event of an earthquake. Public education campaigns often focus on earthquake safety procedures, such as "Drop, Cover, and Hold On," to ensure that individuals are adequately prepared to respond during a seismic event.

Floodplain management is another critical component of disaster prevention efforts undertaken by districts. This entails mapping flood-prone areas, implementing regulations to restrict development in these zones, and constructing flood control infrastructure such as levees, dams, and stormwater drainage systems. By managing floodplains effectively, districts can mitigate the impact of flooding events, reduce property damage, and safeguard lives. Additionally, coastal area zoning and management plans are essential for coastal districts facing risks from hurricanes, storm surges, and sea-level rise. These plans designate land uses along coastlines, prescribe building codes and setback requirements, and regulate coastal development to minimize vulnerability to coastal hazards and protect sensitive ecosystems.

Furthermore, districts address the prevention of industrial hazards through various measures designed to mitigate risks associated with hazardous materials, industrial processes, and infrastructure. This includes implementing industrial safety regulations, conducting inspections of industrial facilities, and promoting emergency preparedness and response training for workers and first responders. Districts may also establish buffer zones between industrial sites and residential areas, implement pollution control measures, and enforce strict adherence to environmental regulations to prevent industrial accidents and minimize their impact on surrounding communities. Through a combination of proactive measures, districts strive to reduce the likelihood and severity of industrial disasters, thereby enhancing public safety and environmental protection within their jurisdictions.



Pre-disaster phase

During the pre-disaster phase in Narmada District, the collaborative efforts of the District Collector, along with other district line department heads and members of the District Disaster Management Committee, are crucial for effective disaster management. Here's a breakdown of key activities undertaken during this phase:

1. Planned Development: Recognizing the interplay between disasters and development, a long-term approach to disaster management has been adopted. Planning activities for development are conducted with a focus on robust mitigation practices. The District Administration and various Government Departments ensure that planning activities incorporate disaster risks and provide for suitable preventive and mitigation measures.

2. Development of Policies, SOPs, and Guidelines: Clear guidelines are essential for effective disaster management. SOPs have been developed for Narmada district, and department-specific and private sector-specific SOPs can be developed accordingly. These guidelines ensure compliance by all government authorities, private sector entities, and the public.

3. Establishment of Chain of Command: A clear chain of command is established for effective management of post-disaster activities. The Narmada DEOC serves as the focal control room, headed by the District Collector. It facilitates coordination across all entities responsible for disaster management in the district.

4. Risk Assessment: Before initiating preventive and preparedness activities, it's crucial to identify and assess different types of risks. Relevant departments coordinate with the District administration to assess hazards and vulnerabilities. This assessment informs the development of detailed contingency plans and mitigation measures.

5. Development of Disaster Management Plans: Tailored disaster management plans enable systematic and effective response to disasters. District administration, DEOC, different line departments, and expert agencies collaborate to develop and constantly review these plans.

6. Repositories of Information: Quick establishment of contact with people and resources post-disaster is critical. DEOC and relevant government departments maintain comprehensive repositories of information, easily accessible to relevant authorities.

7. Communication Networks: A robust district-wide communication network is established for managing disasters and ensuring effective district administration. DEOC and different line departments establish comprehensive communication networks up to the village level.

8. Early Warning Mechanisms: Early warning mechanisms are set up to enable timely

preventive measures and reduce disaster damage. DEOC, control rooms, and departments establish early warning mechanisms for hazards like cyclones and floods.

9. Building Capabilities & Expertise: Strong capabilities and expertise are built for handling various aspects of disasters. The District Administration, with support from GSDMA, enhances the capabilities of officials, community members, and NGOs through disaster management trainings and provision of rescue equipment.

These pre-disaster phase activities form the foundation for effective disaster management in Narmada District, ensuring readiness and resilience in the face of potential disasters.

During Disaster

During any disaster, the District Disaster Management Plan dictates a structured response mechanism. The District Collector assumes the role of the Responsible Officer, overseeing the coordinated efforts of all line departments and agencies. The primary objective is to restore routine life as swiftly as possible while minimizing the impact of the disaster. Rescue and relief operations take center stage, with response teams mobilized to restore normalcy in the affected areas. Under the guidance of the District Collector, all relevant entities work together to mitigate the damage caused by the disaster and facilitate the recovery process.

After Disaster

In the aftermath of any disaster, the primary focus shifts towards rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, guided by the directives of the State Government and overseen by the Chairperson and District Collector. Taskforces, departments, and agencies collaborate to execute these tasks, aiming to restore normalcy in the affected areas. Mitigation, preparedness, and prevention measures are crucial components undertaken prior to disasters to reduce their likelihood or minimize the expected damage. Priority is given to vulnerability reduction to enhance resilience against future disasters.

Given Narmada district's susceptibility to floods and industrial hazards due to its proximity to rivers and industrial zones, mitigation strategies are imperative to mitigate the impact of such disasters. The development of mitigation strategies forms a critical aspect of disaster management in the district. The following flowchart illustrates the Disaster Management and Mitigation aspects across the three phases of Disaster Management.

Here are the measures taken for mitigation, preparedness, and prevention in Narmada District, based on an interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities:

Ongoing Construction of Artificial Drain: In Narmada city, construction work on an Artificial Drain is underway to address flooding and waterlogging issues. This initiative aims to mitigate the impact of heavy rainfall by improving drainage systems and reducing the risk of inundation in urban areas.

Installation of Over Bridges: To alleviate connectivity problems caused by waterlogging between different areas, talukas, and villages, multiple over bridges have been constructed throughout the district. These structures not only facilitate smoother traffic flow but also minimize the risk of road accidents and congestion during adverse weather conditions.

These initiatives demonstrate the district's commitment to mitigating disaster risks, enhancing preparedness, and preventing potential hazards, thereby ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents.

Several initiatives have been implemented to enhance emergency response capabilities across the Saurashtra Gujarat Region:

- **Establishment of Emergency Response Centre (ERC):** In Rajkot, an Emergency Response Centre (ERC) has been established to effectively respond to emergencies in all districts of the Saurashtra Gujarat Region.

- **Introduction of 108 Emergency Services:** The 108 emergency services have been fully implemented to provide essential health support during emergencies, including man-made and natural disasters, as well as routine healthcare emergencies. This service ensures timely medical assistance to victims across the district, contributing to the overall emergency response framework.

- **Activation of District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC):** The DEOC, situated at the Collector Office in Narmada, plays a pivotal role in response, preparedness, and other disaster management aspects, particularly concerning industrial accidents. Equipped with communication instruments such as mobile and wireless sets, the DEOC enhances coordination and communication during emergency situations, ensuring efficient response operations.

These initiatives underscore the region's commitment to strengthening emergency response mechanisms and ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents in the face of diverse hazards and challenges. The Disaster Risk Management Programme of GSDMA implemented in Narmada district encompasses several preparedness measures:

- 1. Development and Updating of Disaster Management Plans:** Various level-specific plans, including District, Departmental, Offsite Emergency, Taluka, Village, City, and School Disaster Management Plans, are prepared and regularly updated under the guidance of the District Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

- 2. Maintenance of Contact Detail Diary and Resource Inventory:** The District EOC ensures the preparation and timely updating of district-level contact details, resource inventories, and communication plans to facilitate effective coordination during

emergencies.

3. Database Management: The database of Disaster Management Plans is regularly updated on platforms such as the State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) and the Indian Disaster Resource Network (IDRN).

4. Capacity Building: Ongoing capacity-building initiatives target all stakeholders, including government officials, agency representatives, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI's), and community members. Subject-specific trainings, such as First Aid, Search & Rescue, EOC Management, Early Warning & Communication, and Masons training, are organized to enhance preparedness levels.

5. Awareness Generation Programmes: Various awareness programmes are conducted to sensitize stakeholders and community members on Disaster Management through meetings, competitions, school programmes, rallies, IEC handout distribution, poster exhibitions, video screenings, street plays, and media channels.

6. Training and Rehearsals: Regular training sessions and rehearsals are conducted at all levels (District, Taluka, Village, City) to familiarize key personnel with their roles and responsibilities, ensure the efficacy of emergency response mechanisms/resources, and review and improve the overall plans.

7. Mock Drills: Full-scale mock drills are conducted annually at the district level to validate emergency response mechanisms and assess the performance of the Emergency Management Team. Taluka and village level mock drills are also organized regularly to evaluate preparedness measures and response capabilities for different hazards.

In the year 15-16, a mock exercise simulating an Earthquake leading to a Chemical and Industrial Disaster was conducted, with findings shared with concerned agencies for necessary improvements. Regular mock drills are conducted to enhance community capacity and assess response time, aiming to minimize delays during actual disasters.

Electronic Support for resources utilization and information

1. State Disaster Resource Network : (SDRN)

SDRN is Web base data base system/portal and can be utilized for the DM related resource details/ information of Taluka, City and Village of whole Vadodara district. SDRN consist contacts related as well as resources related both types of details of the Gujarat State. This portal can be utilized from Taluka, District and from state level where GSWAN connectivity is there. For utilization of the same one can use the following link: <http://sdrn.gsdma.org>

The information is collected through Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP) format at Village level and collated through SDRN at Taluka level with taluka level secondary data to produce the Taluka Disaster Management Plan (TDMP). These TDMPs are then

aggregated to form a District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP). This centralized database system, SDRN, hence collects stores and processes resource information and produces query based

2. India Disaster Resource Network : (IDRN)

IDRN is nationwide data base portal and utilized through district and from state and national level. IDRN consist online data base of equipments, skilled men power and critical supplies of whole nation. This data base can be utilized at the time of crisis; the hard copy of updated equipment related details is having with DEOC separately. For utilization of the same one can use the following link:

<http://www.idrn.gov.in>

MITIGATION MEASURES:

- Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood
(Identified works of concerned Departments are indicative):

Probable Mitigation Measures	Identified Locations and Villages	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Repair and maintenance of Flood Channels, canals, natural drainage, storm water lines	-	Irrigation department	Departmental or special plan	Continuous
Construction of Safe Shelters (new construction through Indira Awas, Sardar Awas and Ambedkar Awas)	Respective villages	Rural Development	Housing Scheme	Continuous
Desilting of water bodies like river and ponds	Village ponds and river streams	Irrigation TDO Rural Development	Departmental program	Continuous

- **Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood:**

Non-Structural Measure	Locations/ coverage area	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency/ program	Time Frame
Safety audit of existing and proposed housing stock in risk prone areas	Flood risk prone villages	TDO, Rural development	IAY, Sardar Awas and other rural housing schemes	Continuous

Promotion of Traditional, local and innovative practices like bamboo/plastic bottle rafts etc	Flood risk prone	TDMC, SHGs and youth groups, NGOs	Training and capacity building plan for disaster management	Continuous
Capacity building of volunteers and technicians	Flood risk prone	TDMC	Training and capacity building plan for disaster management	Continuous

• **Structural Mitigation Measures for Earthquake:**

Structural measures	Identified Locations and Villages	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Retrofitting (if required) of public utility buildings like offices, schools/ banks/ Markets etc.	Whole District	R & B (State and Panchayat), Panchayat, Rural department		Continuous
Retrofitting of unsafe rural houses		DDMC, DDO	Rural housing schemes and departmental programs	Continuous
Identifying and safely dismantling unsafe structures		R & B department		Continuous

• **Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Earthquake:**

Non-Structural measures	Location/ coverage area	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency/program	Time Frame
Capacity building of architects, engineers and	Whole district	R & B (State and Panchayat),		Continuous

masons on earthquake resistant features		DDMC		
Registration of trained and certified mason		R & B (State and Panchayat), DDMC		Continuous
Strict enforcement of guideline pertaining to seismic safety for government rural housing		DDO	Rural housing schemes	Continuous
Mock-drills for Schools, Hospitals and , Public Buildings and trainings for mason, engineers and architects		DDMC, Schools		Continuous

At the District level, the District Crisis Management Group (DCMG) is an apex body to deal with major chemical accidents and to provide expert guidance for handling them. DCMG has a strength of 34 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.

Prevention measures in development plans and programs in District:

In Narmada district, long-term mitigation goals are integral to enhancing resilience and minimizing the impact of natural disasters on communities. One key objective is to provide better early warning methods for floods, storms, and cyclones. This involves investing in advanced technology such as weather monitoring systems, satellite imagery, and communication networks to detect and forecast severe weather events accurately. By improving early warning capabilities, Narmada district can alert residents in a timely manner, allowing them to take proactive measures to protect lives and property.

Another crucial goal is to reduce the destruction and loss of life within buildings. Narmada district may achieve this by enforcing strict building codes that incorporate resilient design standards, particularly for structures located in hazard-prone areas. Additionally,

initiatives such as retrofitting vulnerable buildings, promoting earthquake-resistant construction techniques, and conducting public education campaigns on building safety measures can further enhance building resilience and minimize casualties during disasters.

Furthermore, Narmada district aims to provide safer environments for transportation systems by implementing measures such as road maintenance programs, upgrading infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events, and establishing emergency response protocols for transportation accidents. Additionally, the district focuses on eliminating flooding in populated areas through comprehensive floodplain management strategies, including the construction of flood control infrastructure and the implementation of land use regulations to prevent encroachment in flood-prone zones.

Ensuring redundant water supply systems is another critical goal, involving the development of alternative water sources, the establishment of water storage facilities, and the implementation of water conservation measures to mitigate the impact of droughts and water shortages. Moreover, Narmada district prioritizes reducing environmental degradation and restoring livelihoods by promoting sustainable land management practices, conservation efforts, and livelihood restoration programs for communities affected by disasters. By integrating these long-term mitigation goals into its planning and implementation efforts, Narmada district aims to build resilience, protect infrastructure, and enhance the overall safety and well-being of its residents.

Individual and Community Level:

The district prioritizes vulnerability reduction over risk reduction and employs four mechanisms, individually or in conjunction, to achieve this goal. Firstly, community engagement and empowerment initiatives play a pivotal role in enhancing resilience. By involving local communities in disaster preparedness and response planning, the district fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility, empowering residents to take proactive measures to safeguard themselves and their neighborhoods. Through education, training, and awareness-raising campaigns, communities become better equipped to identify and address vulnerabilities, ultimately reducing their susceptibility to disaster-related impacts.

Secondly, infrastructure resilience is a key focus area for the district. By investing in resilient infrastructure, such as robust buildings, roads, bridges, and utilities, the district aims to minimize the potential damage caused by disasters. This involves incorporating disaster-resistant design standards, employing innovative engineering techniques, and implementing regular maintenance and inspection programs to ensure infrastructure remains functional and capable of withstanding various hazards. Strengthening critical lifelines such as water supply, power, and transportation systems further enhances the community's ability to withstand and recover from disasters.

Thirdly, the district emphasizes environmental conservation and natural resource management as integral components of vulnerability reduction. By protecting and restoring ecosystems, such as wetlands, forests, and coastal habitats, the district not only enhances

biodiversity but also mitigates the impacts of natural disasters such as floods, landslides, and storms. Natural ecosystems act as buffers against hazards, absorbing excess water, stabilizing slopes, and providing natural barriers to protect communities from the destructive forces of nature. Through sustainable land use planning, habitat restoration, and ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction, the district strengthens its resilience while simultaneously preserving the environment for future generations.

Lastly, the district implements comprehensive risk governance and institutional mechanisms to coordinate and streamline disaster risk reduction efforts. This involves establishing clear policies, regulations, and guidelines for disaster management, as well as enhancing coordination among government agencies, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders. By promoting a culture of risk awareness, collaboration, and accountability, the district ensures that disaster risk reduction becomes an integral part of decision-making processes across all sectors and levels of governance. Through effective risk governance, the district enhances its capacity to anticipate, prevent, and respond to disasters, ultimately reducing vulnerability and building a more resilient community.

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

The leadership of Narmada District, led by the Collector and supported by the District Development Officer, is committed to addressing mitigation, preparedness, and prevention efforts based on an interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities. Priorities include fostering community engagement, strengthening infrastructure resilience, promoting environmental conservation, and enhancing comprehensive risk governance. Through targeted plans and activities in these areas, the district aims to build resilience and reduce vulnerabilities, ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents in the face of potential disasters.

- 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.

Special projects proposed for preventing the disasters

In Gujarat, the Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM) has firmly entrenched itself across different tiers of administration, with the Department of Revenue & Disaster

Management serving as the pivotal authority in collaboration with the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA). This partnership forms the cornerstone of disaster management efforts within the state. Disaster Management Committees have been established at various administrative levels to execute the DRM program effectively. These committees comprise a diverse range of stakeholders, including elected representatives, government officials, Civil Defence personnel, NGO and CBO representatives, as well as local opinion leaders. By incorporating this wide array of perspectives, the committees ensure a comprehensive and inclusive approach to disaster management.

Under the DRM program, a multitude of activities are underway to bolster disaster preparedness and response capabilities in Gujarat. Key initiatives include the development of disaster management plans at various levels, the maintenance of emergency resource databases through platforms like the State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) and the Indian Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), and the organization of capacity-building training sessions and resource mobilization efforts. Moreover, the program places a strong emphasis on raising disaster awareness among the public through orientations, campaigns, media management, and the distribution of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials. These activities aim to equip individuals and communities with the knowledge and skills necessary to mitigate the impact of disasters and respond effectively in times of crisis.

In addition to these proactive measures, the DRM program plays a crucial role in coordinating disaster management activities across district administrations in Gujarat. Leveraging expertise, logistical support, and fund allocation mechanisms, the program ensures a cohesive and synchronized approach to disaster response efforts. By facilitating collaboration and information sharing among various stakeholders, the program strengthens the overall resilience of Gujarat's communities and enhances the state's ability to effectively manage and mitigate disaster risks.

Overall, the DRM program in Gujarat stands as a testament to the state's commitment to fostering resilience and safeguarding the well-being of its citizens in the face of potential disasters. Through collaborative efforts and strategic interventions, Gujarat continues to advance its disaster risk management agenda, setting a benchmark for effective disaster preparedness and response practices.

Prevention and Mitigation Measures for Disaster Management

Prevention and mitigation are critical components of disaster management aimed at reducing risk, minimizing damage, and enhancing resilience. For Narmada District, considering its geographical and socio-economic profile, the following prevention and mitigation strategies can be applied:

1. Flood Prevention and Mitigation

Key Risks: Seasonal flooding due to the Narmada River and its tributaries.

Prevention Measures:

- **Integrated River Basin Management:** Implement catchment area treatment, sediment control, and afforestation projects to manage water flow.
- **Floodplain Zoning:** Develop land use policies to prevent construction in high-risk areas.
- **Upstream Storage:** Increase reservoir capacity for controlled water release during heavy rainfall.
- **Real-Time Monitoring Systems:** Install automated water level and rainfall monitoring stations.

Mitigation Measures:

- **Drainage Infrastructure:** Construct and maintain efficient drainage systems to prevent urban flooding.
- **Flood Shelters:** Build multipurpose shelters in vulnerable areas for temporary accommodation during floods.
- **Retaining Walls:** Erect embankments and retaining walls along riverbanks.
- **Community Preparedness:** Conduct awareness campaigns on flood response and evacuation protocols.

2. Drought Prevention and Mitigation

Key Risks: Water scarcity and reduced agricultural productivity during non-monsoon months.

Prevention Measures:

- **Rainwater Harvesting:** Mandate rooftop rainwater harvesting for residential and commercial buildings.
- **Watershed Development:** Implement check dams, contour bunding, and percolation tanks to recharge groundwater.
- **Drought-Resilient Crops:** Promote the use of drought-tolerant and short-duration crop varieties.

Mitigation Measures:

- **Irrigation Efficiency:** Expand micro-irrigation systems like drip and sprinkler irrigation.
- **Water Conservation Campaigns:** Educate farmers and communities on water-saving techniques.
- **Crop Insurance:** Provide insurance coverage for crops against drought-related losses.
- **Emergency Water Supply:** Develop contingency plans for water distribution during acute shortages.

3. Earthquake Prevention and Mitigation

Key Risks: Moderate seismic activity due to proximity to fault lines.

Prevention Measures:

- **Seismic Microzonation:** Conduct detailed seismic risk mapping to guide urban development.
- **Building Codes Enforcement:** Enforce compliance with IS 1893 (seismic design standards) for new constructions.
- **Retrofitting Infrastructure:** Strengthen critical facilities like hospitals, schools, and bridges to withstand seismic shocks.

Mitigation Measures:

- **Public Awareness Programs:** Conduct training on safe construction practices and earthquake response.
- **Emergency Supplies:** Ensure earthquake-prone areas are stocked with essential supplies.
- **Rapid Response Teams:** Form specialized search-and-rescue teams equipped for earthquake scenarios.

4. Landslide Prevention and Mitigation

Key Risks: Landslides in hilly areas, especially in the Vindhya and Satpura ranges.

Prevention Measures:

- **Slope Stabilization:** Use bioengineering methods like planting vetiver grass and constructing retaining walls.
- **Controlled Excavation:** Regulate quarrying and deforestation in landslide-prone zones.
- **Geotechnical Monitoring:** Deploy sensors to monitor soil stability and rainfall-induced triggers.

Mitigation Measures:

- **Evacuation Routes:** Map and maintain safe evacuation routes for communities near landslide-prone areas.
- **Afforestation Drives:** Promote vegetation cover to stabilize slopes.
- **Early Warning Systems:** Install automated systems to alert communities of potential landslides.

5. Cyclone Prevention and Mitigation

Key Risks: High winds and storms affecting coastal and adjacent inland areas.

Prevention Measures:

- **Coastal Afforestation:** Develop mangrove plantations as natural barriers against storm surges.
- **Cyclone-Resistant Infrastructure:** Build wind-resistant structures with reinforced roofs and walls.
- **Underground Cabling:** Lay power and communication cables underground to minimize disruption.

Mitigation Measures:

- **Cyclone Shelters:** Construct shelters equipped with basic amenities for temporary safety.
- **Early Warning Dissemination:** Use mobile alerts and sirens to provide timely warnings.
- **Emergency Drills:** Conduct regular mock drills for evacuation and shelter management.

6. Multi-Hazard Prevention and Mitigation

Key Risks: Overlapping hazards, e.g., floods and landslides during monsoons.

Prevention Measures:

- **Integrated Hazard Mapping:** Develop GIS-based multi-hazard maps to identify risk zones.
- **Resilient Infrastructure Design:** Construct public infrastructure that can withstand multiple hazards.
- **Climate Adaptation Plans:** Integrate climate change considerations into district development plans.

Mitigation Measures:

- **Resource Inventory:** Maintain a database of resources like boats, rescue equipment, and medical supplies.
- **Community-Based DRR Programs:** Train local communities in multi-hazard preparedness and response.
- **Insurance and Risk Financing:** Provide disaster insurance for homes, crops, and businesses.

7. Institutional and Policy Interventions

Cross-Cutting Measures:

1. **Capacity Building:**
 - Conduct training programs for disaster response teams and local government officials.
 - Establish a State Institute of Disaster Management (SIDM) for research and capacity building.
2. **Public-Private Partnerships:**
 - Collaborate with private entities for funding and technological support in disaster prevention projects.
3. **Disaster Risk Communication:**
 - Use social media, community radio, and mobile apps for real-time information dissemination.
4. **Monitoring and Evaluation:**
 - Regularly review and update disaster management plans and conduct drills to test their effectiveness.

These measures, tailored to Narmada District's unique hazards and vulnerabilities, aim to prevent disasters where possible and mitigate their impact on lives and property

Chapter 5: Preparedness Measures

Preparedness measures in disaster management are proactive steps taken to ensure that individuals, communities, and institutions are equipped to effectively respond to potential disasters. These measures include planning, capacity building, and resource mobilization to minimize the impact of disasters when they occur. Preparedness begins with the development of comprehensive disaster management plans at local, regional, and national levels, which outline roles and responsibilities, communication protocols, and emergency response procedures. Training programs and regular mock drills are conducted to enhance the skills of emergency responders, government officials, and community members, enabling them to act swiftly and efficiently in times of crisis.

Public awareness campaigns play a critical role in disaster preparedness by educating people about potential hazards, early warning systems, and evacuation protocols. Community-based initiatives, such as the formation of disaster management committees and volunteer groups, foster collective action and ensure localized responses. Establishing early warning systems and disseminating alerts through multiple channels, including mobile apps, sirens, and community networks, allows timely evacuation and risk mitigation. Stockpiling essential supplies, such as food, water, medicines, and emergency kits, ensures that affected populations have access to basic necessities during disruptions.

Strengthening infrastructure, such as emergency shelters, evacuation routes, and communication networks, is another vital aspect of preparedness. Coordination among various stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector, is facilitated through the establishment of Incident Response Systems (IRS) and control rooms. Preparedness measures also extend to post-disaster scenarios, with contingency plans for search and rescue operations, medical aid, and restoration of essential services. By investing in preparedness, disaster management aims to reduce the loss of life and property, ensure quicker recovery, and build a culture of resilience within communities.

Preparedness measures in disaster management for Narmada District focus on equipping communities, institutions, and infrastructure to effectively handle potential disasters while minimizing risks to life and property. Recognizing the district's vulnerability to floods, landslides, droughts, and seismic activities, a comprehensive disaster management plan has been established, detailing roles, responsibilities, and emergency response protocols for stakeholders at all levels. Regular capacity-building programs, such as training sessions and mock drills, are conducted to enhance the readiness of government officials, first responders, and local volunteers. These drills simulate real-life disaster scenarios, ensuring that communities are familiar with evacuation procedures, emergency communication, and basic first aid.

Community participation is emphasized through the formation of village-level disaster management committees (VDMCs) and volunteer groups trained to assist in early warning dissemination and evacuation processes. Public awareness campaigns educate residents about potential hazards, such as flood-prone areas and the importance of preparedness measures like maintaining emergency kits and safeguarding critical documents. Infrastructure enhancements, including the establishment of multi-purpose disaster shelters, marked evacuation routes, and stockpiled relief materials, ensure safety and prompt response during emergencies.

To strengthen communication, early warning systems leveraging technologies like automated weather stations and mobile alerts have been deployed, enabling timely warnings for hazards like floods and storms. Schools and hospitals in the district are equipped with disaster management plans, and structural audits are conducted regularly to ensure their resilience. Inter-agency coordination is facilitated through the district control room, which acts as the hub for emergency response during crises. By integrating these preparedness measures, Narmada District aims to build a resilient framework capable of effectively mitigating the impacts of disasters and safeguarding its population.

Preparedness measures in disaster management for Narmada District are tailored to address its geographical and environmental vulnerabilities, including frequent floods, seismic risks, droughts, and landslides. These measures are designed to enhance the readiness of communities, government institutions, and local agencies to respond effectively and minimize losses. At the institutional level, a District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) serves as the central blueprint, specifying roles and responsibilities for government departments, emergency services, and local authorities. Regular reviews and updates to the plan ensure its relevance to evolving risks and challenges. The establishment of a District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) facilitates centralized communication, coordination, and decision-making during emergencies.

Capacity building is a cornerstone of preparedness in the district. Training programs are organized for first responders, including the police, fire services, health workers, and the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), focusing on rescue operations, medical aid, and disaster communication protocols. Mock drills are conducted regularly in schools, hospitals, and high-risk areas to familiarize residents with evacuation routes, emergency protocols, and assembly points. These drills are complemented by public awareness campaigns, which educate communities about potential hazards, early warning systems, and preparedness measures, such as securing emergency supplies and safeguarding critical documents.

The district prioritizes the development of resilient infrastructure to support emergency response. Multi-purpose disaster shelters are constructed in flood-prone areas, providing safe havens during disasters and serving as community centers during normal times. Roads, bridges, and communication networks are regularly inspected and strengthened to ensure they remain operational during crises. Early warning systems have been enhanced with the installation of river gauges, weather monitoring stations, and automated alerts through SMS and mobile applications. These systems are crucial for providing advance notice of floods, storms, or other hazards, allowing timely evacuations and preventive actions.

Community involvement is actively encouraged through the formation of Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) and the training of local volunteers. These groups play a pivotal role in disseminating early warnings, assisting in evacuations, and supporting relief distribution. Women, youth, and marginalized groups are included in these initiatives to ensure inclusive and equitable disaster preparedness. Additionally, schools and educational institutions are integrated into the preparedness framework, with disaster management included in curricula to instill awareness and skills from an early age.

Healthcare facilities in the district are equipped with emergency response plans, and stockpiles of essential medicines, medical kits, and relief materials are maintained in strategic

locations. Partnerships with NGOs and private sector organizations help augment resources and expertise, particularly in areas like emergency communication, supply chain management, and post-disaster recovery. Regular monitoring, evaluation, and updates to preparedness measures ensure that Narmada District remains vigilant and ready to face potential disasters, building a culture of resilience and self-reliance within the community.

Preparedness measures are crucial components of any district disaster management plan. They ensure that communities, government agencies, and relevant stakeholders are equipped with the necessary resources, knowledge, and capacity to effectively respond to disasters. Here are some key reasons why preparedness measures are essential in district disaster management plans:

- **Risk Reduction:** Preparedness measures help in reducing the risks associated with disasters by identifying potential hazards, vulnerabilities, and exposure of the community to various threats. By understanding these risks, authorities can implement preventive measures to mitigate their impact.
- **Timely Response:** Being prepared enables a prompt and efficient response to disasters. Through training, drills, and simulations, emergency responders and community members are familiarized with their roles and responsibilities, ensuring a coordinated and swift response when disasters strike.
- **Preparedness measures** involve pre-positioning resources such as emergency supplies Resource Allocation:, medical equipment, and personnel in strategic locations. This ensures that resources are readily available during emergencies, avoiding delays in response due to resource scarcity or logistical challenges.
- **Communication and Coordination:** Establishing communication protocols and coordination mechanisms among relevant agencies, community groups, and stakeholders is vital for effective disaster response. Preparedness measures facilitate the establishment of communication networks and coordination frameworks to ensure seamless collaboration during emergencies.
- **Community Empowerment:** Preparedness measures empower communities to take proactive steps to enhance their resilience to disasters. Through awareness campaigns, training programs, and community engagement initiatives, individuals and communities are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.
- **Reduction of Losses:** By preparing in advance, the potential losses caused by disasters can be minimized. Preparedness measures focus on strengthening infrastructure, implementing building codes, and promoting insurance coverage to reduce the socio-economic impacts of disasters on communities.
- **Adaptation to Climate Change:** With the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters attributed to climate change, preparedness measures become even more critical. District disaster management plans should incorporate measures to adapt to changing climate conditions and build resilience against climate-related risks.
- **Legal and Policy Compliance:** Many jurisdictions mandate the development and implementation of disaster management plans that include preparedness measures. By incorporating preparedness into district-level plans, authorities ensure compliance with relevant laws, regulations, and policies governing disaster risk reduction and emergency management.

Planning is the one of the key elements in the Preparedness cycle. Preparedness cycle illustrates the way the plans are continuously evaluated and improved through a round of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating and taking corrective actions.

- **IRT:** As per NDMA's IRS guidelines which prescribe Incident Response Team (IRT) at District, Sub-Division, Tehsil and Block level should be constituted under the written directives of District Magistrate (DM). These teams will include experienced officers / employees at all levels and respond to all natural and man-made disasters. The lowest administrative unit (Sub-Division, Tehsil or Block) will be the first responder as the case may be. IRT at all levels will have same structure, i.e. IC supported with Operation, Planning and Logistic sections. The IRTs are to be pre- designated at all levels.
- **District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC):** District Emergency Operations Centre becomes a nodal point for overall coordination of planning and response. Its main duty is to ensure that the EOC facility has required communication (connecting all stakeholders vertically and horizontally), Decision support system, alert and warning system in working conditions.

EOC SOP

- Emergency numbers existing for Police, Fire and Medical support etc. are linked to the EOC for response, command and control under an SOP. For e.g., if there is any fire incident, the information should not only reach the fire station but also the EOC and the nearest hospital to gear up the emergency medical service.
- NGOs carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner. Set up wherever possible an NGO Coordination Centre.
- Ensure that telephone directory of all ESF is prepared and available with EOC and members of IRTs.
- Ensure that adequate exercises are conducted for testing the plan and gaps analyzed.
- Outline plan to receive support from State and Central Government in a major disaster (e.g. helipads, evacuation, food distribution, medical support).

Overall, preparedness measures play a fundamental role in enhancing the effectiveness of district disaster management plans by ensuring readiness, resilience, and effective response to disasters. By investing in preparedness, communities can reduce the impacts of disasters and save lives and livelihoods.

Identification of stakeholders involved in disaster response

Preparedness measures are integral to reducing vulnerability and facilitating swift, professional responses to disasters. Experience underscores that the impact of natural hazards can be mitigated significantly through a robust warning system and proactive community preparedness. A community equipped to anticipate and respond to disasters, having heeded warnings and implemented mitigation strategies, stands better poised to weather the crisis and expedite the return to normalcy. The state is committed to establishing comprehensive preparedness mechanisms across all levels to address the spectrum of potential disasters. This proactive approach aims to minimize the loss of life, livelihoods, and property in the face of adversity.

A. National Level

At the national level in India, stakeholders involved in disaster response include government bodies such as the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), and various ministries overseeing sectors like health, transportation, and infrastructure. Additionally, the Armed Forces, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), and other paramilitary forces play critical roles. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international agencies, private sector entities, academia, research institutions, and media organizations also contribute significantly to disaster response efforts. Effective coordination and collaboration among these stakeholders are essential for a comprehensive and efficient national-level disaster response in India.

B. State Level

The state will establish Search & Rescue teams comprising members of the State Police equipped with cutting-edge gear for rapid deployment. The State Home Department will identify units for specialization as Specialist Response Teams (SRTs). Furthermore, designated training centers will be established to train these SRTs, with key personnel from Police Training Colleges and Fire Training Institutes nominated as trainers. These trainers will undergo national-level training before imparting their expertise to the SRTs.

C. District Level

District-level Specialized Response Teams will be established comprising personnel from the local Police and Fire Services, equipped to swiftly respond to disasters within their respective districts. Upon request from neighboring districts, these teams will be authorized to operate under the direction of the Collector of the requesting district.

D. On-site teams

At the grass root level, Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) will function as Incident Management Teams, undergoing training to conduct immediate rescue and first-aid operations during disasters. A structured approach will be developed to facilitate effective coordination between the Specialized Response Teams (SRTs) and DMTs.

Formation of persons and training

Narmada District administration has engaged various stakeholders from line departments, corporate sectors, NGOs, and volunteers in disaster risk management initiatives. Additionally, students, teachers, home guards, police personnel, NCC, and NSS students have received training to actively participate in these efforts. District officers and community members have been briefed on their roles and responsibilities, ensuring their readiness to provide assistance during emergencies.

1. Early Warning

Early warning systems are essential for timely initiation of appropriate actions by both administrative bodies and communities to mitigate the impact of disasters on life and property. These systems should provide indications of the magnitude of mobilization required by responders. The primary objective of any warning system is to ensure that as many people as possible take prompt and suitable actions to safeguard lives and assets. Effective warning systems comprise three key components: event detection and warning, dissemination of warnings to the community, and swift response mechanisms.

Recognizing the critical importance of timely warning dissemination, the State is committed to maximizing the lead-time available for preparedness measures. Upon receipt of warning signals, Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) at State, District, and Taluka levels will be activated and placed on high alert. The Incident Commander will assume control of the EOC and oversee the dissemination of warnings to the community.

District Collectors will promptly inform District Disaster Management Committees, which in turn will notify local-level Disaster Management Committees and Teams to disseminate warnings to the community. In emergency situations, District Collectors will exercise discretion in implementing preparedness measures to address the impending disaster effectively.

2. Search & rescue:

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) holds the responsibility of providing specialized life-saving assistance to district and local authorities during emergencies. In the event of a major disaster, its operational focus includes locating, extricating, and administering on-site medical treatment to individuals trapped in collapsed structures. Home Guards, supported by the Police department and fire and emergency services, collaborate to locate and rescue injured and deceased individuals. Additionally, entities such as the Public Works Department (PWD) and Health department, along with volunteer teams, contribute to these efforts. Proper training is imperative for efficient search and rescue operations, aiming to minimize response time. Adequate methodology and resources are essential for the successful execution of search and rescue missions.

3. Evacuation

Evacuation serves as a vital risk management strategy to mitigate the impact of emergencies or disasters on communities by relocating individuals to safer areas. However, for it to be

effective, meticulous planning and execution are imperative. Evacuation typically encompasses both the relocation of people to secure locations and their eventual return once the situation stabilizes.

Following an assessment of the disaster severity, the State Relief Commissioner, acting as the Incident Commander, will issue pertinent instructions regarding evacuation to the District Collector, who will oversee its implementation. At the village level, members of Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) and Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) will coordinate evacuation procedures to predetermined relief centers. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as women, children, and the elderly, as outlined in pre-established plans.

4. *Damage & Loss Assessment*

Following a disaster, there arises an urgent necessity for assessing the extent of damage, encompassing loss of life, injuries, and property damage. The primary goals of damage assessment are to facilitate the allocation of resources for effective rescue and relief operations, to obtain comprehensive data on the magnitude and severity of the disaster's impact, and to formulate strategies for reconstruction and recovery efforts.

The assessment process will occur in two phases: Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA and Detailed Damage Assessment (DDA).

I. Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA)

The Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA) process is geared towards swiftly gauging the situation and the extent of damage to mobilize resources for effective relief and rescue operations. RDA activities will be carried out at the local level where the disaster occurred, under the leadership of the local Incident Commander. The RDA team will be composed of key personnel including the Talti, Chief Medical Officer (CMO) of the Sub-Division Hospital, Junior Engineer from the Public Works Department (PWD), and may also include prominent local individuals as determined by the local Incident Commander. The findings of the RDA team will be communicated to the District Collector for further action. The RDA will adhere to a standardized proforma/format developed by the State Disaster Management Authority.

II. Detailed Damage Assessment (DDA)

During the recovery phase, Detailed Damage Assessment (DDA) will be conducted at the district level, involving skilled personnel. The primary objective of this assessment is to evaluate the economic and financial implications of the damage, as well as to provide detailed insights into building, agricultural, and property damage, while also recommending retrofitting or strengthening measures. Led by the District Collector, the DDA team will comprise key officials such as the District Relief Officer, Executive Engineer from the Public Works Department (PWD), Chief Medical Officer of the affected district, representatives from prominent NGOs operating in the district, and any additional experts as deemed necessary by the District Collector. Additionally, the team will include two external observers

from the State Disaster Management Authority and the Disaster Management Cell of the State Administrative Training Institute (ATI). Assessment of damage will be conducted using a predetermined format developed by the State Disaster Management Authority in collaboration with the Disaster Management Cell of the State ATI and esteemed experts in the field.

Training need analysis

Training analysis typically operates in tandem with system development processes, as it is closely linked to the design of the system and the corresponding training requirements. The Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) has conducted a comprehensive analysis of education, training, and information requirements by engaging in interviews and discussions with stakeholders across various regions of Gujarat.

The training needs analysis takes into account several variable factors such as the intensity of disasters, affected population, and severity of damage. This analysis enables government and non-government agencies to swiftly assess and allocate relief resources. All government line departments involved in different phases of disaster management are required to identify their respective roles and conduct training needs analyses for their personnel.

Arrangements for training and capacity building

Training sessions focusing on search and rescue, drills, assessment, and inventory updates for response activities will be conducted during non-crisis periods. It is the responsibility of the District Collector to ensure that all members of the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) acquire the necessary knowledge and skills through regular refresher training sessions. Comprehensive training modules covering both basic and advanced aspects of disaster preparedness have been developed, along with training methodologies for trainers, community preparedness manuals, and training materials for use at various administrative levels including district, taluka, panchayat, and village.

Furthermore, capacity-building initiatives will include a series of Search & Rescue and First Aid training programs tailored for beneficiaries, disaster management teams, and committee members. These training sessions will be conducted at multiple levels including village, city, taluka, and district.

Sr. No.	Activity	Responsibility
1.	Training to civil defense personal invarious aspect of disaster management	✓ Home Dept. ✓ Commandant General Home Guards ✓ Director Civil Defense ✓ GSDMA/GIDM

2.	Training to home Guards personal in various aspect of disaster management including search and rescue	✓ Home Dept. ✓ Commandant General Home Guards ✓ Director Civil Defense ✓ GSDMA/GIDM
3.	Training to NCC and NSS personal in various aspect of disaster management	✓ Education Dep. Director NCC ✓ GIDM
4.	Training to educational and training institutions personal in various aspect of disaster management	✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM
5.	Training to civil society, CBOs and corporate entities in various aspect of disaster management	✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM ✓ NGOs
6.	Training to fire and emergency service personal in various aspect of disaster management	✓ NIDM ✓ UDD ✓ Municipal Corporation ✓ GSDMA/GIDM
7.	Training to police and traffic personal in various aspect of disaster management	✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM ✓ Home Dept. ✓ Police training Institute
8.	Training to State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) Teams in various aspect of disaster management	✓ NIDM/NDRF ✓ Home Dept. ✓ Addl. DGP (Arms) ✓ Addl. DGP (Training) ✓ GSDMA/GIDM
9.	Training to media in various aspect of disaster management	✓ NIDM ✓ Information Dept. ✓ Information Training Centre ✓ GSDMA/GIDM
10.	Training to govt. officials in various aspect of disaster management	✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM ✓ Departmental ✓ Training Institutes
11.	Training to engineers, architects, structural engineers, builders and masons in various aspect of disaster management	✓ Departmental Training Institutes under R&B and Irrigation Dept. ✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM

Activation of Incident Response System in the district

The State has established a structured Incident Response System, as mandated by the GSDMA Act 2003. According to this legislation, the Commissioner of Relief serves as the Incident Commander at the state level, while District Collectors assume this role within their respective districts. For comprehensive information on the disaster response framework, please refer to Paragraph 9 in Chapter 1.

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

A traditional command structure exists in the administrative hierarchy which manages disasters in India. It has been planned to strengthen and professionalise the same by drawing upon the principles of the ICS with suitable modifications. The ICS is essentially a management system to organize various emergency functions in a standardized manner while responding to any disaster. It will provide for specialist incident management teams with an incident commander and officers trained in different aspects of incident management, such as logistics, operations, planning, safety, media management, etc. It also aims to put in place such teams in each district by imparting training in different facets of incident management to district level functionaries. The emphasis will be on the use of technologies and contemporary systems of planning and execution with connectivity to the joint operations room at all levels.

Protocol for seeking help from other agencies

Coordinated, swift, and effective response systems at both central and state government levels, particularly at the district and community levels, are crucial for managing and mitigating the adverse impacts of any disaster. This involves a network of agencies, organizations, departments, and authorities responsible for implementing various disaster management functions and activities. This network also encompasses academic, scientific, and technical institutions contributing significantly to disaster management efforts. These entities, including the State Government, Government of India, NDRF, SDRF, Army, Navy, and Air Force, are to be mobilized to support civil administration only when the situation surpasses the coping capacity of the State Government.

Mechanism for Checking and certification of logistics, equipments and stores

The certification of logistics is integral to the response process, encompassing personnel, equipment, vehicles, facilities, and more. This certification relies on the acquisition, transportation, and distribution of resources, ensuring the provision of essential necessities such as food, water, and medical care. The Logistics section assumes responsibility for all tasks related to the procurement and management of materials and resources required for operations, as well as the physical and material support for the incident management team. This section also includes a transportation task force dedicated to supporting disaster operations. Logistics tasks are divided among various units, including storage and supply, facilities management, staff support, communications, and transportation (including ground, air, and water).

Operational check-up of Warning System

The primary objective of any warning system is to ensure the safety of both life and property by encouraging as many individuals as possible to take appropriate and timely action. The foundation of all warning systems lies in promptly detecting the event and facilitating its timely evacuation. These systems should incorporate three essential components: detection and warning, dissemination of warnings to the community level, and swift response following the warning. It has been observed through past experiences that the impact of natural hazards can be significantly reduced with the presence of a well-functioning warning system. Regular operational checks of district warning systems are conducted annually by relevant departments, along with mock drills typically conducted during the monsoon season.

Operational check-up for Emergency Operation Centre

In addition to advancements in Disaster Management, the District has initiated the functioning of its Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) within the Collector's Office of Narmada. Equipped with state-of-the-art technology and sophisticated equipment, this center serves as a hub for disaster management efforts. The Additional Collector of District Narmada holds the authority as the Nodal Officer of DEOC and is entrusted with several key responsibilities for its operational check-up, including:

- Ensuring the functionality of all equipment within the EOC.
- Collecting data regularly from relevant line departments pertaining to disaster management.
- Compiling status reports detailing the preparedness and mitigation activities conducted within the district.
- Overseeing the proper implementation of the District Disaster Management Plan.
- Maintaining a comprehensive data bank and ensuring regular updates.
- Activating the trigger mechanism promptly upon receipt of disaster warnings or occurrence of a disaster event.

Seasonal inspection of facilities and critical infrastructure

The designated departments and personnel are mandated to conduct regular inspections of the facilities using their respective control rooms, adhering to the set frequency, and ensure proper record-keeping of these inspections. As part of the pre-monsoon preparations usually conducted in April-May, directives are issued to all departments to conduct seasonal inspections and furnish reports to the DEOC before the pre-monsoon meeting convened at the collector's office under the leadership of the District Collector. Following the submission of reports from various agencies, a compiled and consolidated report detailing all facility and critical infrastructure inspections is annually submitted to the State EOC.

Command and coordination – identification of quick response teams

Effective command and coordination of quick response teams provide the structure through which a singular leader or committee can oversee the comprehensive disaster response endeavor. An individual Incident Commander assumes responsibility for efficiently managing the response efforts within a designated area during the operational period. In instances where the incident expands significantly and encompasses multiple jurisdictions, the utilization of multiple incident commanders can be beneficial. In such cases, an area command authority may be established to facilitate coordination among the various incidents. The Incident Commander relies on a designated Command Staff to provide necessary support, consisting of the following roles:

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

If local authorities does not have the capacity to play an efficient role at local level to identification of quick response teams and the requirements for field information and coordination. The DEOC will therefore need to send its own field teams and through them establish an Incident Command System. The system will comprise:

- i. Field command
- ii. Field information collection
- iii. Inter agency coordination at field level
- iv. Management of field operations, planning, logistics, finance and administration

NGOs and other stakeholders coordination – Activate NGO coordination cell

Local community groups and voluntary agencies, including NGOs, are encouraged to actively engage in prevention and mitigation activities under the guidance and supervision of the Collector. They should take part in training initiatives and acquaint themselves with their responsibilities in disaster management. It is the obligation of every citizen, NGOs, and stakeholders to provide assistance to the Collector or any designated authority engaged in disaster management when their aid is requested, particularly for disaster management purposes.

NGOs within the district focus their efforts on specific communities or designated areas. They collaborate with the district Emergency Operations Center (EOC) primarily through direct engagement or when assigned specific tasks. (List of NGO in Annexure 5)

Seasonal preparedness for seasonal disasters like flood and cyclone

Based on past experiences with natural disasters, communities have developed a seasonality calendar that highlights the occurrence of disaster events and the corresponding months dedicated to preparedness. Below is a calendar prepared by the community indicating the months of disaster occurrence and the months designated for preparedness.

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

- **Main Seasonal Preparedness Strategies**

Essential strategies for seasonal preparedness encompass mapping flood-prone areas, implementing land use controls, constructing resilient infrastructure, and integrating both structural and non-structural flood control measures.

Key Seasonal Preparedness Strategies:

1. Mapping flood-prone areas serves as a foundational step in mitigating regional risks. Historical data aids in identifying flood-prone zones, including the timing and extent of inundation. By referencing past water levels, warnings can be issued preemptively.
2. Cyclones pose extensive and often devastating threats. Hazard maps delineate vulnerable areas susceptible to cyclones in any given year.
3. These maps integrate past climatological data, historical wind speeds, and

flooding frequencies to assess risk.

4. Implementing land use controls minimizes risks to life and property during floods. Settlements should be relocated from flood-prone areas where possible. Restricting major developments in high-flood zones is imperative. Critical infrastructure should be situated in safer locales.
5. Constructing engineered structures in flood plains and reinforcing existing ones is crucial. Elevated construction, including structures on stilts or platforms, helps mitigate flood risks. Buildings should be designed to withstand water and wind forces. Protection of river embankments and underground installation of communication lines are essential. Community shelters should be established in vulnerable areas.
6. Flood control strategies aim to mitigate damage. Reforestation efforts, vegetation protection, debris clearance, and conservation of ponds and lakes are effective measures.
7. Structural interventions, such as storage reservoirs, flood embankments, drainage channels, and anti-erosion works, play a pivotal role. Non-structural approaches, including flood forecasting, flood-proofing, and disaster preparedness initiatives, are equally important components of flood management.

- **Community Preparedness**

Community preparedness is a cornerstone of effective disaster management, essential for minimizing loss of life and property during emergencies. It involves proactive measures such as education, training, and planning to equip individuals and neighborhoods with the knowledge and resources needed to respond swiftly and effectively to disasters. Through community engagement initiatives, residents are empowered to identify risks, develop emergency plans, and establish communication networks to coordinate response efforts. Additionally, training programs teach vital skills like first aid, search and rescue techniques, and disaster mitigation strategies. By fostering a culture of preparedness, communities can enhance their resilience and ability to withstand and recover from disasters, ultimately saving lives and reducing the overall impact of catastrophes.

Ensuring community resilience against disasters is paramount, considering that they are often the first and last to encounter such crises. Equipping, educating, and preparing communities for recurrent disasters are crucial endeavors. Identifying the most vulnerable areas and conducting periodic awareness programs at various levels, including Ward, Panchayat, Educational Institutions, and Social Organizations, is essential for effective disaster management planning. It is imperative to explore diverse methods through which communities can actively engage in disaster preparedness and response efforts. A well-informed and equipped community is better positioned to bravely confront disasters.

Community awareness initiatives, facilitated by the involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), play a pivotal role in disseminating knowledge regarding disaster preparedness. The Revenue Department serves as the nodal agency for coordinating these activities. Enhancing community awareness about

mitigation measures aimed at safeguarding lives and properties from hazards is critical. These measures encompass constructing earthquake-resistant structures, retrofitting weak buildings, obtaining house insurance, erecting flood embankments, rehabilitating people in safe lands, and devising plans for relocating individuals from vulnerable areas to safer locales.

Various methods can be employed to raise community awareness about different disasters, including advertisements, hoardings, booklets, leaflets, banners, shake-table demonstrations, folk performances, humorous skits, street plays, exhibitions, TV and radio spots, audio-visual documentaries, and school campaigns. By engaging in these multifaceted awareness initiatives, communities can better prepare themselves to face disasters with resilience and resolve.

- **Community warning system**

Reliable and timely warnings of imminent disasters are often inaccessible to communities residing in remote and isolated areas. Therefore, establishing robust and efficient early warning systems is imperative to mitigate risks, save lives, and minimize damage to assets and essential services. The effectiveness and outreach of these warnings are crucial considerations when devising response strategies. Furthermore, post-disaster advisories, including information on rescue operations, relief services, and maintenance of law and order, are essential for ensuring the safety and well-being of citizens. A prepared community equipped with the ability to receive and comprehend disaster warnings can effectively manage crises and expedite the restoration of normalcy in their lives.

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

- **Community awareness, education**

Community awareness and education are critical components of effective disaster management strategies. Through comprehensive educational initiatives, communities can increase their understanding of potential hazards and learn how to prepare for and respond to emergencies. These efforts involve raising awareness about different types of disasters, their

potential impacts, and the importance of readiness. Additionally, education programs provide practical guidance on creating emergency plans, assembling disaster kits, and implementing evacuation procedures. By fostering a culture of preparedness through continuous education, communities can empower individuals to take proactive measures to protect themselves, their families, and their neighbors during times of crisis. Furthermore, increased awareness and education can facilitate better coordination among community members and local authorities, leading to a more coordinated and effective response to disasters when they occur.

- **Community's responsibility**

The community plays a pivotal role in disaster management, bearing significant responsibilities before, during, and after emergencies. Firstly, community members must actively engage in disaster preparedness efforts by staying informed about potential risks, participating in educational programs, and developing emergency plans for their households. During disasters, the community's responsibility lies in swiftly implementing these plans, assisting vulnerable individuals, and cooperating with local authorities to ensure a coordinated response. This includes providing aid to those in need, sharing resources, and offering support to emergency responders. After the immediate crisis has passed, communities must come together to assess the damage, initiate recovery efforts, and rebuild infrastructure and livelihoods. Moreover, fostering resilience and solidarity within the community is crucial for long-term recovery and future preparedness. Ultimately, by fulfilling their responsibilities in disaster management, communities can mitigate the impact of disasters and strengthen their ability to withstand future challenges.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are fundamental guidelines established to ensure effective disaster management at all levels of response. These SOPs outline a systematic approach to various aspects of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, providing a structured framework for coordination and decision-making among stakeholders. In disaster management, SOPs cover a wide range of activities, including early warning systems, evacuation procedures, search and rescue operations, medical care, and distribution of relief supplies. They are designed to streamline response efforts, reduce confusion, and enhance efficiency during high-stress situations. SOPs also serve as a reference point for training and capacity-building initiatives, ensuring that personnel are adequately prepared to execute their roles in times of crisis. By adhering to established SOPs, organizations and agencies can optimize their response efforts, minimize risks, and ultimately save lives and mitigate the impact of disasters on communities.

- **Protocol and arrangements for VIP visits**

It is crucial to promptly notify VIPs and VVIPs about impending disasters and provide updates on the current situation during and after the event. Appeals made by VIPs can help in dispelling rumors and maintaining order amidst chaos. Visits by VIPs have the potential to boost morale among both disaster-affected individuals and responders. However, it is essential to ensure that such visits do not disrupt ongoing rescue and life-saving efforts. The

security of VIPs falls under the additional responsibility of local police and Special Forces. To minimize disruptions, it is advisable to limit media coverage of VIP visits, with the police coordinating closely with government press officers to keep media presence to a minimum.

☐ **Procurement**

The responsibility for procuring materials, equipment, and services related to disaster management and ensuring their quality falls under the jurisdiction of the State authority. Currently, the District lacks funds and specific directives to procure such items locally. The State authority possesses the authority to authorize relevant departments or agencies to conduct emergency procurement of provisions or materials for rescue and relief during imminent disaster situations. Alternatively, the State authority may opt for centralized procurement of additional relief materials required for relief operations, based on thorough need assessments.

☐ **Logistics**

Logistics plays a critical role in all phases of disaster management, from preparedness and response to recovery and reconstruction. In the preparedness phase, logistics involve the pre-positioning of supplies, equipment, and personnel, as well as the establishment of supply chains and distribution networks. This ensures that resources are readily available when needed during an emergency.

During the response phase, logistics coordinate the movement of goods and services to affected areas, including the deployment of emergency personnel, medical supplies, food, water, shelter, and other essential items. Efficient logistics are essential for delivering aid quickly and effectively, especially in remote or hard-to-reach areas.

Logistics also encompass the coordination of transportation, communication, and infrastructure repair efforts to ensure smooth operations and facilitate the delivery of assistance. Additionally, logistics play a crucial role in managing information and data, such as tracking the movement of supplies, assessing needs, and coordinating response efforts among different organizations and agencies.

In the recovery and reconstruction phases, logistics continue to be essential for rebuilding infrastructure, restoring essential services, and providing long-term support to affected communities. Effective logistics management is crucial for optimizing resources, minimizing delays, and maximizing the impact of disaster response and recovery efforts.

Knowledge Management, networking and sharing

Knowledge management, networking, and sharing are integral aspects of effective disaster management strategies. Knowledge management involves the systematic gathering, organization, and dissemination of information, lessons learned, and best practices related to disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. This knowledge serves as a valuable resource for decision-makers, emergency responders, and community members, enabling informed

decision-making and efficient resource allocation during crises. Networking plays a crucial role in disaster management by facilitating collaboration and cooperation among diverse stakeholders, including government agencies, non-profit organizations, academia, and the private sector. Through networks, stakeholders can share resources, expertise, and information, as well as coordinate efforts to enhance overall disaster resilience and response capacity. Additionally, sharing of information and experiences fosters transparency, builds trust, and promotes learning within the disaster management community. By actively engaging in knowledge management, networking, and sharing, stakeholders can strengthen their collective capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters, ultimately saving lives and mitigating the impact of emergencies on communities.

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

The uploading of information on resources onto the India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) or State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) is a vital component of disaster preparedness and response efforts in India. These networks serve as centralized platforms for collecting, organizing, and disseminating critical information about resources available for disaster management. This includes details about emergency supplies, equipment, facilities, personnel, and other essential resources that can be mobilized during times of crisis. By uploading this information onto the IDRN or SDRN, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders can enhance coordination, improve resource allocation, and streamline response efforts during disasters. Furthermore, these networks facilitate transparency, accountability, and accessibility, ensuring that decision-makers have accurate and up-to-date information to effectively respond to emergencies and support affected communities. Overall, the uploading of resource information onto IDRN or SDRN plays a crucial role in strengthening India's disaster preparedness and response capabilities.

❖ SDRN Updation

SDRN (State Disaster Resource Network):

The State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) operates through three tiers: Village, Municipality, and Taluka. Level-specific data is collected and stored in the standardized disaster management plan format, which is then uploaded into the system either at the Taluka or District level. The centralized database is housed on a server located at GSDMA, Gandhinagar and is accessible via the internet portal (http://117.239.205.164/SDRN_NEW/Login.aspx) and the GSDMA website (www.gsdma.org).

Each user across all Talukas in the State is provided with a unique username and password, granting them access to perform data entry and updates on SDRN for their respective Village, Taluka, or City. Additionally, status reports are generated to track the progress of data entry and records within SDRN. For information regarding the status of shelters, including their capacity and available facilities, it is recommended to contact Village-level officers.

Documentation of lessons learnt and best practices after each event

Documentation of lessons learned and best practices after each event are a critical component of effective disaster management. Following a disaster, conducting a thorough review and documentation process allows responders and organizations to assess their performance, identify areas of improvement, and capture valuable insights for future reference. By documenting lessons learned, such as operational challenges, successful strategies, and unexpected outcomes, stakeholders can enhance their preparedness and response capabilities. Additionally, documenting best practices enables the dissemination of successful approaches and innovative solutions, fostering learning and collaboration within the disaster management community. Overall, the documentation of lessons learned and best practices serves as a foundation for continuous improvement, ensuring that response efforts become increasingly efficient, effective, and resilient with each subsequent event.

It is essential to meticulously document all response, relief, and recovery measures through the following steps:

- Record and document details of disasters in an easily accessible format.
- Conduct research studies and apply their outcomes to enhance disaster management practices.
- Document field data, experiences, and indigenous technological knowledge obtained from the local community.
- Develop plans utilizing available resources such as SDRN, IDRN, etc.
- Consolidate all reports and information transactions during disasters for straightforward documentation.

Media management / information dissemination

Effective media management is essential for accurately communicating the impact of disasters and the relief measures being undertaken, thereby fostering goodwill among the community and other stakeholders. To ensure transparency and timely updates, organized communication of the progress of rescue and relief efforts should be provided to the media and public at least twice daily. Help lines should be established to facilitate communication between victims and their relatives outside the affected areas. Information centers at strategic locations can offer details about persons evacuated to relief centers or hospitals. Additionally, a designated Media/Press Center should be established for managing media relations and disseminating information. It is imperative to release information to the media and general public regarding the State Government's response in a structured manner, including the following points:

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

Training and interaction strategies with Media/pre-event awareness for the Media

Training and interaction strategies with the media are essential for effective communication and public awareness in disaster management. Before an event, it's crucial to conduct pre-event awareness training sessions for the media to ensure they understand their roles, responsibilities, and ethical considerations during emergencies. These training sessions should provide journalists with information about disaster preparedness, response protocols, and key messaging to convey accurate and timely information to the public. Additionally, interactive workshops and simulations can help media professionals familiarize themselves with emergency operations centers, key personnel, and communication channels, enabling smoother collaboration with response agencies during crises.

During disasters, regular briefings and press conferences provide opportunities for the media to interact with authorities, ask questions, and relay critical information to the public. Establishing designated media centers equipped with necessary resources, such as internet access and briefing materials, can facilitate efficient communication and coordination between response agencies and journalists. Moreover, fostering open and transparent communication channels between the media and response agencies builds trust and credibility, ensuring that accurate information is disseminated promptly to the public.

Post-event debriefings and evaluations allow media professionals to reflect on their coverage, identify areas for improvement, and share lessons learned with their peers. Additionally, ongoing training and professional development opportunities enable journalists to stay updated on evolving best practices and emerging technologies in disaster communication. By investing in training and interaction strategies with the media, disaster management agencies can strengthen their communication capabilities, enhance public awareness, and ultimately improve community resilience in the face of emergencies.

Identification and training to the Official Spokesperson

Identification and training of official spokespersons are crucial aspects of effective disaster management communication. Official spokespersons serve as the primary liaisons between disaster management agencies and the public, conveying accurate information, updates, and instructions during emergencies. To identify suitable spokespersons, agencies should consider individuals with strong communication skills, credibility, and expertise in disaster management protocols.

Once identified, spokespersons should undergo comprehensive training to prepare them for their role. This training should cover various aspects, including:

Media relations: Spokespersons should be trained in interacting with journalists, conducting interviews, and delivering key messages effectively. This includes techniques for staying composed under pressure and handling challenging questions from the media.

Understanding disaster management protocols: Spokespersons should have a thorough understanding of the agency's disaster management plans, procedures, and protocols. This enables them to provide accurate and timely information to the public and coordinate with response teams efficiently.

Message development: Training should include guidance on crafting clear, concise, and consistent messages for different audiences. Spokespersons should understand how to tailor messaging to address public concerns, provide reassurance, and promote safety measures during emergencies.

Crisis communication strategies: Spokespersons should be familiar with crisis communication principles, including transparency, empathy, and accessibility. They should know how to manage rumors, misinformation, and public expectations while maintaining trust and credibility.

Media engagement techniques: Training should cover strategies for engaging with traditional media, social media platforms, and other communication channels effectively. Spokespersons should understand the importance of active listening, timely response, and engagement with the public.

Mock drills and simulations: Practical exercises, such as mock press conferences and crisis simulations, can help spokespersons hone their skills and build confidence in real-world scenarios.

By providing comprehensive identification and training to official spokespersons, disaster management agencies can ensure that accurate information is disseminated promptly, public trust is maintained, and effective communication contributes to overall emergency response and community resilience

Chapter:- 6

Capacity Building and Training Measures

Capacity building and training measures are crucial for strengthening disaster management systems and enhancing resilience. These measures involve creating awareness about disaster risks and preparedness through community-based initiatives, public education, and awareness campaigns. Institutional capacity building focuses on developing policies, frameworks, and coordination mechanisms while training government officials, emergency responders, and volunteers in disaster risk reduction, response, and recovery. Practical simulations, drills, and certification programs further enhance preparedness. Partnerships with NGOs, private sectors, and international organizations play a vital role in broadening expertise and resources. The integration of technology, such as e-learning, GIS, and emerging tools like drones and AI, ensures innovative and effective risk management. Continuous monitoring, feedback mechanisms, and periodic updates to training programs address evolving challenges and improve overall readiness. By empowering individuals, communities, and institutions, these measures build a culture of safety, mitigate risks, and enable effective disaster response and recovery.

Approach

Capacity building is one of the key components of disaster risk reduction and resilience building in Narmada District. The district administration focuses on strengthening institutional mechanisms, enhancing technical and professional skills, increasing community awareness, and promoting a culture of preparedness at all levels. The primary objective is to develop a coordinated and sustainable disaster management system capable of effective preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery during emergencies and disasters.

Capacity Building Plan

Institutional Capacity Building

To strengthen disaster preparedness and response mechanisms, the district administration undertakes the following measures:

- Preparation, updating, and periodic review of departmental SOPs, Disaster Management Plans, and emergency response protocols.
- Strengthening of Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) at district and taluka levels.
- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities of various departments and stakeholders during disasters.
- Conducting inter-departmental coordination meetings, mock drills, and simulation exercises.
- Capacity enhancement of line departments, local authorities, and emergency response teams.
- Strengthening communication and coordination systems among stakeholders.
- Promotion of Incident Response System (IRS) based disaster management mechanisms.

Target Groups for Capacity Building

Capacity-building and training programs are regularly organized for the following stakeholders:

- Government Officers and Line Departments
- Police, Home Guards, and SDRF/NDRF Coordination Teams

- Fire and Emergency Services Personnel
- Health Department Staff, Doctors, and Paramedical Teams
- School Teachers and Educational Institution Staff
- Students and Youth Volunteers
- Aapda Mitra and Community Volunteers
- Gram Panchayat Representatives and Local Authorities
- NGOs, CBOs, and Civil Society Organizations
- Industrial Workers and Hazardous Industry Personnel
- Boat Operators and Flood Response Teams
- Media Representatives and Communication Teams

Target Groups for Capacity Building

- Capacity-building initiatives will target the following groups with tailored training programs:

Target Group	Training Focus
Officials / Policymakers	Disaster risk governance, legal frameworks, inter-departmental coordination.
Engineers, Architects, Masons	Structural safety, retrofitting techniques, resilient infrastructure design.
Doctors, Nurses, Paramedics	Mass casualty management, emergency medical response, psychosocial care.
Teachers	School safety, child-centered DRR education, emergency evacuation.
Police, Fire Services, SDRF Personnel	Search and rescue, incident command system, CBRN response.
Community Volunteers, Civil Defence	First aid, basic rescue techniques, public awareness campaigns.

Capacity Building Plan

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

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

Building institutional capacity is crucial for effective disaster management. However, involving the local community in the planning process and solutions is equally essential, as it ensures that disaster mitigation measures are more likely to be implemented and

sustained over time. The capacity building plan should be tailored to address the diverse needs of stakeholders, aligning with their specific functional responsibilities.

1. Institutional Capacity Building:

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

2. Community capacity building and Community Based Disaster Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Coordination and Collaboration: Facilitating collaboration and partnerships

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

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

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

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

Officials / Policy Makers:

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

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

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

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

Community Capacity Building:

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

Training of Trainers (ToT):

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

Civil Defence/Volunteers:

Training programs for civil defense volunteers should cover a range of topics, including emergency response procedures, disaster communication, and community engagement. Volunteers can receive training on their specific roles and responsibilities within the civil defense framework, such as shelter management, first aid administration, or logistics support. Hands-on training exercises, drills, and simulations can help volunteers develop practical skills and confidence in their ability to support emergency response efforts.

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

Disaster Management Education

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

Schools:

Every year, Narmada District observes School Safety Week to promote awareness and preparedness regarding disaster management among students, teachers, and school staff. During this week, various disaster management related activities are conducted in schools across the district, including awareness programs, mock drills, competitions, demonstrations, and safety training sessions.

During the current year, School Safety Week was organized from 27/01/2026 to 30/01/2026 in schools throughout the district. As part of the celebration, around 50 Mega Events were also conducted at different locations to spread awareness about disaster preparedness, emergency response, and school safety measures among students and the community.

Colleges (Medical, Engineering, etc.):

Regular disaster management awareness and capacity-building activities are conducted in various colleges of Narmada District including Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges, ITIs, Nursing Colleges, and other higher educational institutions. These programs are organized to enhance awareness, preparedness, and emergency response capacity among students and staff.

The activities include disaster awareness sessions, mock drills, fire safety demonstrations, first aid training, evacuation exercises, CBRN awareness programs, and interaction sessions with emergency response agencies. Such initiatives help in developing a culture of safety and preparedness among youth and educational institutions.

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

Skill up gradation and follow up training programmes

Skill upgrading and follow-up training programs are essential components of continuous improvement in disaster management. These initiatives aim to enhance the knowledge, skills, and abilities of disaster management professionals and stakeholders over time. Here's how skill upgrading and follow-up training programs can be structured:

- 1. Identifying Training Needs:** Conduct assessments and evaluations to identify gaps in knowledge and skills among disaster management personnel. This could include surveys, interviews, performance evaluations, and feedback from stakeholders.
- 2. Designing Tailored Training Programs:** Develop training programs that address specific needs and areas for improvement identified during the assessment phase. Training programs may cover a wide range of topics, including disaster preparedness, response techniques, risk assessment, communication strategies, leadership skills, and coordination mechanisms.
- 3. Hands-on Training and Simulation Exercises:** Provide opportunities for practical, hands-on learning through simulation exercises, tabletop drills, and field training. These exercises simulate real-life emergency scenarios and allow participants to apply their knowledge and skills in a controlled environment. Feedback and debriefing sessions should follow each exercise to identify lessons learned and areas for improvement.
- 4. Follow-Up and Refresher Training:** Offer follow-up and refresher training sessions to reinforce learning and update participants on new developments in disaster management. These sessions may be conducted periodically to ensure that participants remain up-to-date with the latest protocols, technologies, and best practices.
- 5. Integration of Technology:** Incorporate technology-enabled learning methods, such as e- learning platforms, webinars, and virtual reality simulations, to enhance accessibility and flexibility in training delivery. Technology can also be used to

facilitate remote learning and collaboration among participants across different locations.

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

7. Certification and Recognition: Provide participants with certification or recognition upon successful completion of training programs. This serves as an incentive for continued learning and professional development, as well as a way to demonstrate competency and expertise in disaster management.

By implementing skill upgrading and follow-up training programs, disaster management agencies can ensure that their personnel remain well-equipped, competent, and prepared to effectively respond to disasters and protect their communities.

Training in Disaster Management

Sr. No.	State Level / District Level	Name of the Course	Participants
1.	District & State	Orientation course for first responders to disasters	Home Guards, Civil Defence volunteers, Forest Protection Force, Police
2.	State	Joint staff course in Disaster Response for middle-level officers	District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Superintendents of Police, Additional Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police
3.	State	Basic training for Para-medics and medical personnel of NDRF battalions and states	Medical officers and para-medics nominated by various state governments
4.	State	Search & Rescue and Safe Evacuation	Civil Defence volunteers, SDRF, Forest Protection Force, Fire & Emergency Services, Home Guards, NSS, NYKS, NCC
5.	State	Training of Trainers on Incident Response System (IRS)	4 key and resourceful officers
6.	State	Training on Incident Response System	Selected personnel of Response Staff and General Staff of IRS to train people identified for various roles in pre-disaster period
7.	State	Training of Trainers (TOT) on Earthquake Resistant Technology for Masons	Masons
8.	District	Hospital Preparedness & Mass Casualty Management including Hospital Management Plan	Doctors and Hospital Administrators

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

Mock Drill

During the year 2025, the following major mock drills and simulation exercises were conducted in Narmada District to strengthen disaster preparedness, enhance coordination among departments, and improve emergency response mechanisms:

Sr.No.	Mock drill Scenario	Date	Venue
1	A mock drill conducted at Sardar Sarovar Dam simulated an airstrike scenario to assess preparedness, inter-agency coordination and emergency response capabilities.	07-05-2025	Sardar sarovar Dam, Kevadiya
2	Mock drill at Surya Plaza based on a simulated fire incident to assess fire safety systems, evacuation readiness and coordination with emergency response teams.	07-05-2025	Surya Plaza, Rajpipla
3	Mock drill at Karjan Dam based on a simulated airstrike scenario to assess emergency response, dam safety measures, and inter-departmental coordination.	07-05-2025	Karjan Dam, Rajpipla
4	Mock drill at the Administrative Building, Ektanagar based on a simulated fire disaster to test firefighting response, evacuation procedures and coordination among officials and first responders.	31-05-2025	Administrative building, Kevadiya
5	Mock drill at ST Depot, Rajpipla based on a simulated airstrike followed by a fire incident to evaluate evacuation procedures, fire safety preparedness and coordination among the government staff and emergency services	31-05-2025	Rajpipla
6	Flood mock drill at Garudeshwar based on heavy rainfall causing rising river water and flooding in nearby villages and rescue operation	15-06-2025	Garudeshwar
7	Flood mock drill at Dediapada based on heavy rainfall causing rising river water and flooding in nearby villages and rescue operation	16-06-2025	Dediapada
8	Mock drill at Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL) Rajpipla based on a simulated gas leakage incident to test emergency response and coordination mechanisms	29-07-2025	Rajpipla

9	Flood mock drill based on a simulated heavy rainfall and rising water level situation in Narmada district to test early warning systems, rescue and evacuation operations, inter-departmental coordination, and overall flood response preparedness.	10-10-2025	Nandod
10	Mock drill at the Statue of Unity based on a simulated terrorist attack scenario to test security response, emergency evacuation, inter-agency coordination, and protection of visitors and critical infrastructure	13-10-2025	kevadiya
11	Due to heavy rainfall and strong winds, the water level of the Narmada River rises suddenly, flooding Triveni Ghat and nearby low-lying areas at Poicha, leaving pilgrims and villagers stranded at the same time, temporary shops and old structures collapse trapping people under debris, and a chlorine gas tanker overturns and leaks, creating a CBRN threat amid ongoing flood rescue operations.	23-01-2026	Poicha
12	Fire mock drill at Kevadiya based on a simulated fire incident in a public facility, requiring immediate firefighting response and coordination with emergency services.	24-02-2026	kevadiya

Chapter:- 7

Response and Relief Measures

Response planning (multi-hazard), preparedness and assessment

Response planning is a critical component of disaster management, ensuring a rapid, disciplined, and well-coordinated incident assessment that facilitates a scalable, adaptable, and flexible response. It integrates National and State response doctrines, which outline the fundamental roles and responsibilities of government agencies, private sector entities, and emergency responders across all levels. This structured approach enhances coordination and maximizes the efficiency of response efforts in any emergency or disaster situation.

Before initiating response activities, the District Magistrate (DM), who acts as the Responsible Officer (RO) or Incident Commander (IC) under the Incident Response System (IRS), will immediately convene a high-level meeting with all key stakeholders. This meeting serves to take stock of the current situation, assess the scale and severity of the disaster, review the availability of resources, and determine immediate mobilization requirements. The agenda also includes identifying priority tasks, ensuring inter-agency coordination, and issuing clear instructions to response teams. Proper briefing to all responders is crucial at this stage to ensure that actions are aligned and well-executed.

Following the situation assessment, an Incident Action Plan (IAP) will be formulated and put into action based on real-time data and ground reports. This plan will outline specific response objectives, strategies, operational priorities, resource allocation, and timelines for execution. The IAP ensures that all actions are structured, goal-oriented, and adaptable to the evolving situation.

As part of the response structure, the DM/RO will nominate an Operations Section Commander (OSC) based on the nature and type of the incident. The OSC will be responsible for coordinating field operations, ensuring effective deployment of response teams, and executing the directives outlined in the IAP. The remaining response activities will be carried out in accordance with the Incident Response System (IRS) and Incident Response Team (IRT) protocols, along with additional procedural guidelines issued by the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA).

This well-defined and hierarchical response mechanism ensures a swift and organized disaster response, minimizing casualties, reducing damage, and facilitating a smoother transition to recovery and rehabilitation. By adhering to structured response planning, authorities can enhance decision-making, inter-agency coordination, and resource optimization, ultimately strengthening disaster resilience and response effectiveness.

Disaster response measures involve immediate and coordinated actions to save lives, minimize suffering, and protect property in the aftermath of a disaster. The first priority is search, rescue, and evacuation, where trained teams such as NDRF, SDRF, and local responders work to locate and assist trapped individuals while ensuring the safe relocation of affected populations to designated shelters. Emergency medical and health services are crucial, providing first aid, trauma care, and mobile medical units to prevent disease outbreaks and address urgent health needs. Relief distribution follows, ensuring that food, clean water, clothing, and essential supplies reach vulnerable communities efficiently. Restoring critical infrastructure such as electricity, water supply, roads, and communication networks is vital for stabilizing the situation and enabling further relief efforts. Security and law enforcement agencies maintain order, prevent exploitation, and manage crowd control in relief camps. Effective disaster response relies on strong

coordination and communication, facilitated by an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) that oversees inter-agency collaboration and public information dissemination. Psychosocial support, including trauma counseling and community engagement, helps affected individuals cope with stress and loss. Simultaneously, rapid needs assessments (RNA) and damage evaluations guide resource allocation and long-term recovery planning. Logistics teams ensure the efficient transportation and distribution of aid, maintaining emergency supply chains to meet immediate demands. The media plays a crucial role in keeping the public informed, countering misinformation, and promoting community-led response initiatives. A well-executed response strategy minimizes disaster impact, accelerates recovery, and builds resilience for future emergencies.

Narmada district is vulnerable to multiple hazards, including floods, Road accidents, earthquakes, landslides and others, necessitating a comprehensive multi-hazard response plan. Effective disaster management in the district requires risk assessment, emergency preparedness, and coordinated response mechanisms. Floods, particularly due to the Narmada River and the Sardar Sarovar Dam, pose a significant risk, while erratic rainfall leads to periodic droughts affecting agriculture and water availability. The district's seismic activity necessitates earthquake-resistant infrastructure, and landslides in hilly areas require slope stabilization measures. A robust emergency response framework should include an Incident Command System (ICS), a well-equipped Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and trained search and rescue teams, including NDRF and SDRF. Designated evacuation routes and shelters with adequate provisions should be pre-identified, and hospitals must be prepared for mass casualty incidents. Strengthening early warning systems through flood monitoring stations, seismic sensors, and real-time weather alerts is essential for timely evacuation and disaster mitigation. Community preparedness initiatives, such as awareness campaigns, school safety drills, and first responder training for local volunteers, will enhance readiness at the grassroots level. Infrastructure resilience, including retrofitting buildings, constructing embankments, and enforcing industrial safety regulations, will reduce vulnerabilities. Stockpiling essential resources like food, water, and medical supplies, along with financial preparedness through relief funds and insurance schemes, will ensure effective response and recovery. Post-disaster assessment should include rapid needs analysis, damage and loss evaluation, and long-term recovery planning through climate-resilient development strategies. Rehabilitation efforts should focus on restoring livelihoods, improving disaster policies, and integrating sustainable land and water management practices. A holistic and well-coordinated multi-hazard response approach will enable Narmada district to mitigate risks, respond efficiently to disasters, and build long-term resilience for its communities.

Quick assessment of damages and need

A quick assessment of damages and needs in disaster response and relief measures is essential for efficient emergency management. This assessment helps prioritize actions, allocate resources and minimize further risks. It involves evaluating human casualties, infrastructure damage, essential services, and immediate relief requirements. The first step is identifying the number of affected people, including fatalities, injuries, and missing persons, ensuring rapid medical response and trauma care. Infrastructure damage is assessed by inspecting roads, bridges, power lines, water supply systems, hospitals, and schools to determine urgent repair needs. Shelter and housing evaluations help identify displaced populations requiring temporary shelters with adequate food,

water, sanitation, and security. Health and medical needs are assessed to ensure sufficient supplies, functional healthcare facilities, and measures to prevent disease outbreaks. Food and nutrition requirements are determined by evaluating food availability, market disruptions, and the need for emergency distribution, especially for vulnerable groups. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assessments focus on restoring access to clean drinking water and functional sanitation to prevent health crises. Economic impacts, such as damage to businesses, agricultural fields, and livelihoods, are analyzed to plan financial aid and recovery strategies. Communication and coordination systems are reviewed to ensure emergency response teams, government agencies, and humanitarian organizations collaborate effectively. Logistics assessments determine the availability of transportation, emergency supplies, and rescue equipment to facilitate rapid aid distribution. Additionally, the need for psychosocial support, including trauma counselling and social rehabilitation, is assessed to support affected communities. A well-structured Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) within the first 24-72 hours is crucial for guiding immediate response actions, ensuring efficient relief distribution, and setting the foundation for long-term recovery efforts

Response Flow Chart in Disaster Management

The Revenue Department of the State plays a pivotal role as the Nodal Department responsible for overseeing, supervising, and guiding the implementation of rescue, relief, and rehabilitation measures in the event of a disaster. It acts as the central coordinating authority, ensuring the efficient and synchronized response of multiple line departments, which are mandated to participate actively in all facets of disaster response management. This structured and multi-agency approach fosters effective collaboration and resource optimization, ensuring a cohesive and integrated response strategy.

To enable swift and efficient disaster response, the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Emergency Response Centers (ERCs), and other control rooms at the state and district levels are fully activated as soon as a disaster occurs. These centers serve as command hubs, facilitating real-time information exchange, resource mobilization, inter-agency coordination, and strategic decision-making. Their activation ensures that rescue, relief, and logistical operations are well-coordinated and all available resources—such as emergency personnel, medical aid, and relief supplies are optimally deployed to affected areas.

The State Government also holds the authority to formally declare an area as disaster-affected through an official notification published in the gazette under the provisions of the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) Act (Section 32(2)(a)). This legal framework triggers the necessary mechanisms for disaster response, including emergency funding, specialized relief measures, and long-term rehabilitation programs. It also empowers the government to engage national and international aid organizations, NGOs, and private sector stakeholders for enhanced disaster response and recovery efforts.

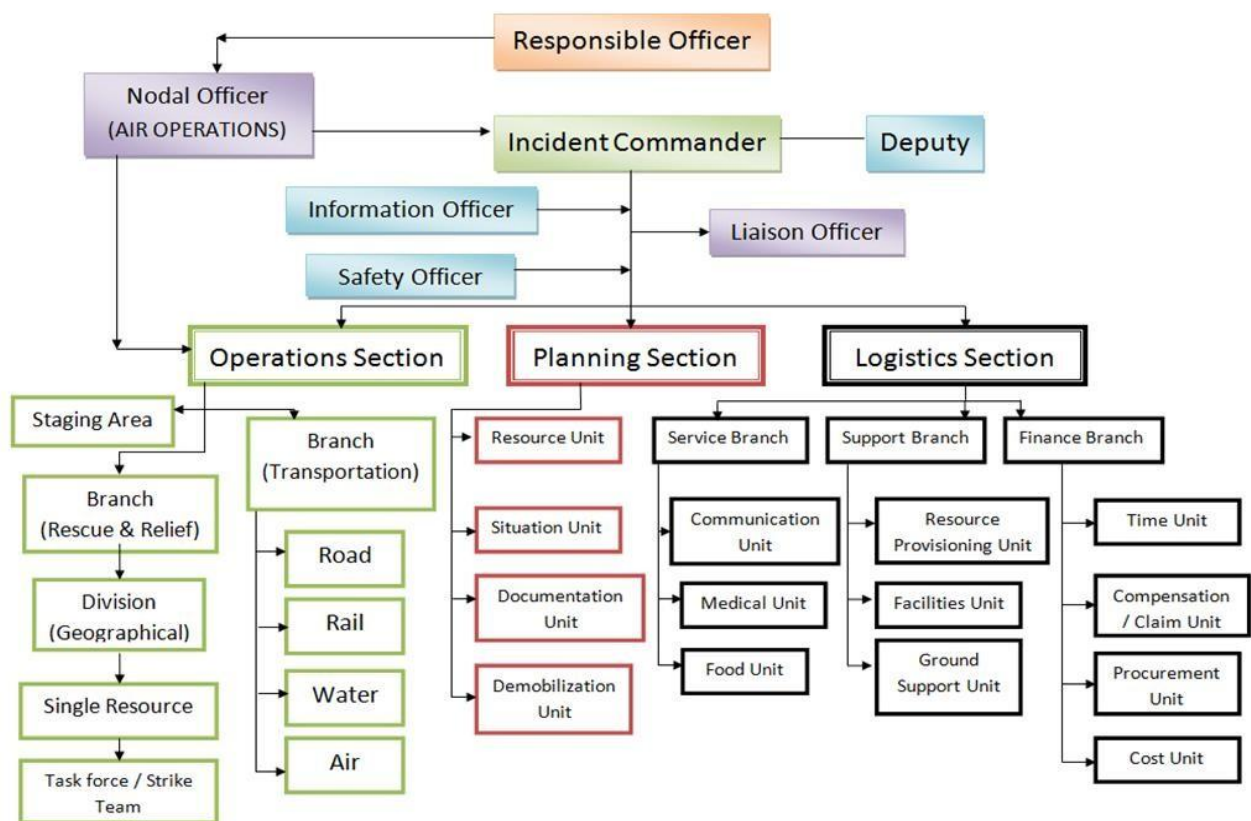
The disaster response structure is tiered, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities across different levels of governance:

1. State Level – The Revenue Department, in coordination with GSDMA and the State EOC, oversees the disaster response strategy, mobilizes resources, and ensures high-level decision making.
2. District Level – The District Collector, as the Responsible Officer (RO), implements state directives, coordinates with local agencies, and directs immediate response operations.

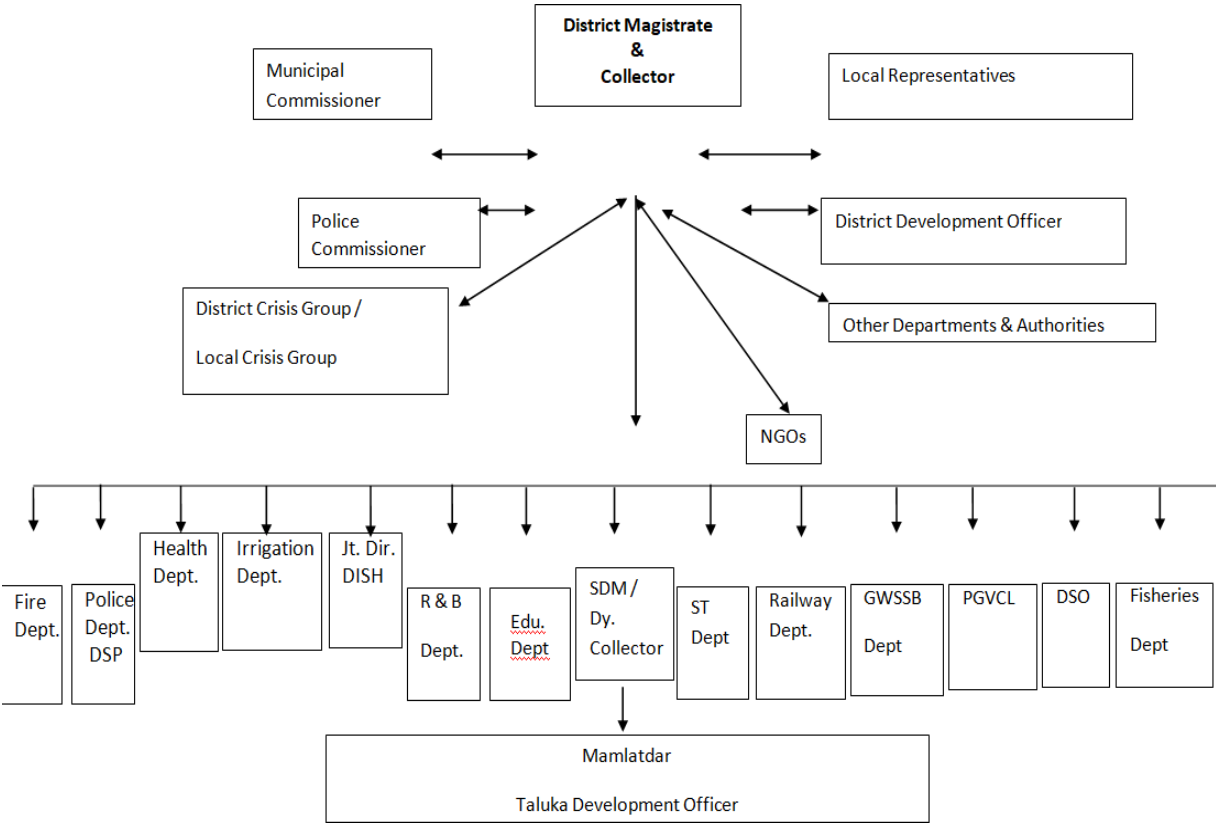
3. Taluka and Village Level – Local authorities, Gram Panchayats, and urban municipal bodies work closely with first responders, volunteers, and local communities to ensure last-mile delivery of relief and rescue operations.

This structured Response Flow Chart ensures that the disaster response mechanism is proactive, well-coordinated, and effective, thereby minimizing human casualties, reducing infrastructure damage, and accelerating the recovery process. By institutionalizing roles, responsibilities, and protocols, the state strengthens its resilience against disasters, safeguarding lives, livelihoods, and critical infrastructure.

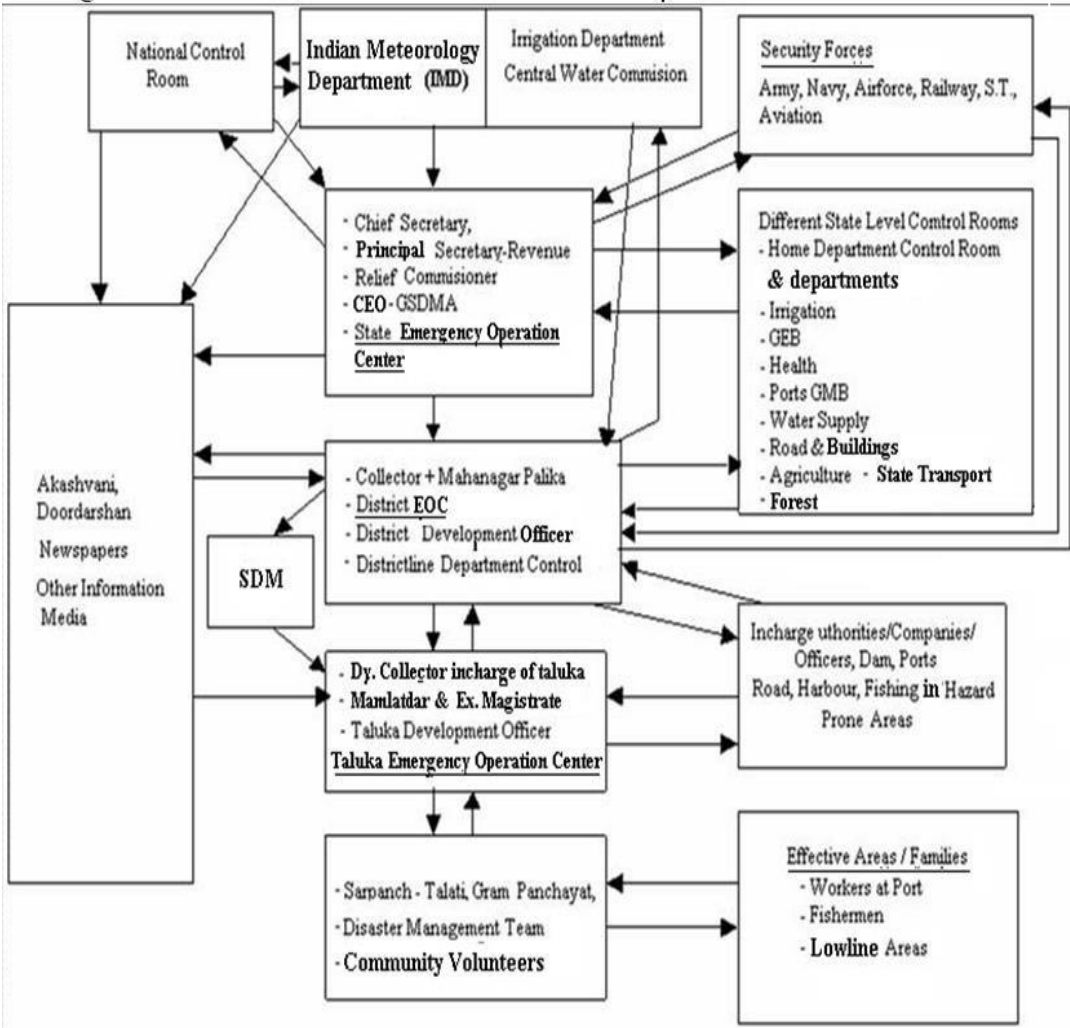
Flow chart of District Administrative Setup



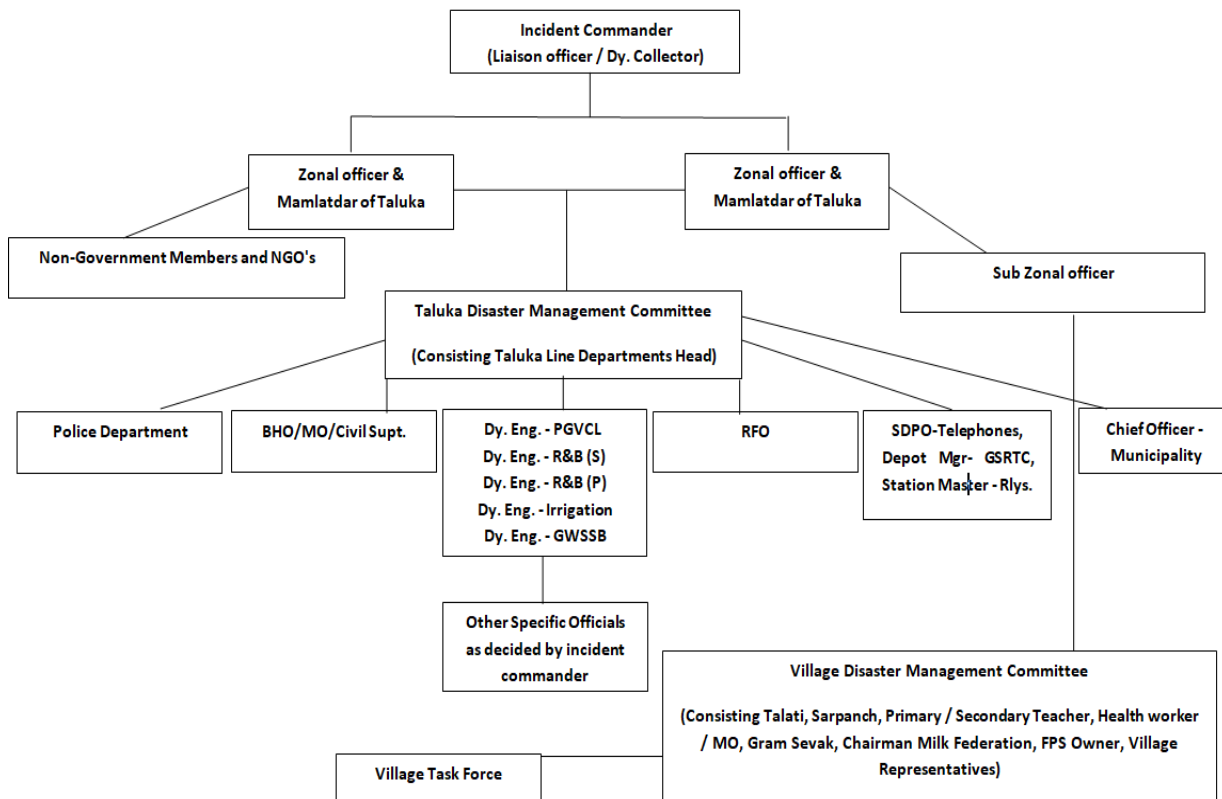
Flow chart District Administrative Setup



Linkages of District with State and National level



Taluka Level Structure

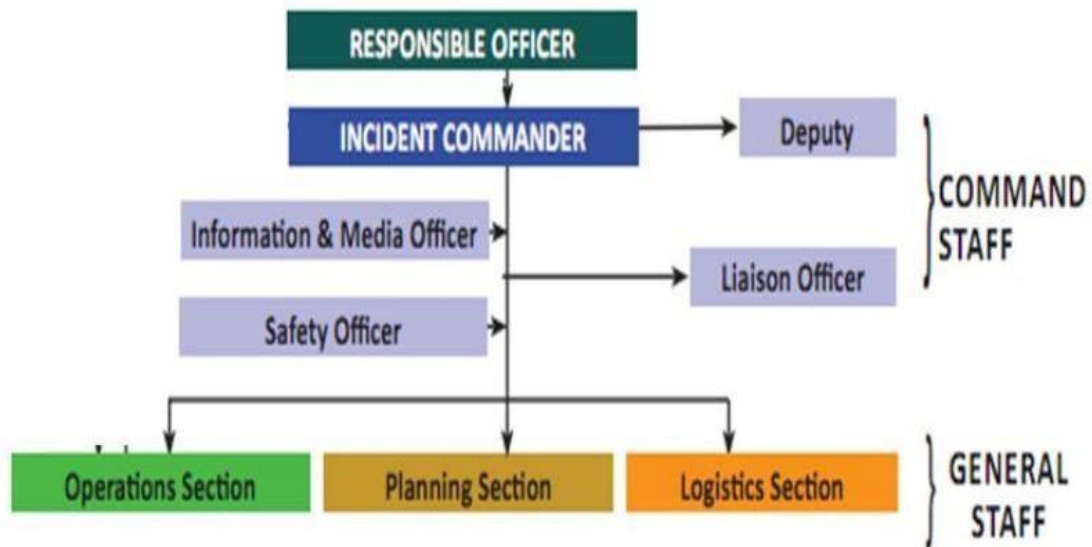


Incident Response System

As per NDMA's IRS guidelines, IRT at District, Sub-Division, Tehsil and Block level should be constituted under the written directives of District Magistrate (DM). These teams will include experienced officers / employees at all levels and respond to all natural and man-made disasters. The lowest administrative unit (Sub-Division, Tehsil or Block) will be the first responder as the case may be. IRT at all levels will have same structure, i.e. IC supported with Operations, Planning and Logistics Sections. The IRTs are to be pre- designated at all levels.

- **IRS Organizational Structure: IRT Framework**

In general, the selection of Section Chiefs is made according to the suitability and capability of the officer. The selection of the Operations Section Chief, however, depends on the nature of the disaster. In case of flood and earthquakes reaching the affected area, rescuing the affected people and providing relief to them is the main task of the responders. People have to leave their home in a hurry and they are not able to take away their valuables. These abandoned houses become vulnerable. The relief materials while being transported also become prone to loot. In such cases, Police and the Armed Forces are the best suited to handle and lead the operations. In case of fire, it will be the District Fire Officer who will be appropriate officer to handle the situation. In case of health related disaster, it would be the District Chief Medical Officer and so on.



Major Responsibilities and Duties

INCIDENT COMMAND

The Incident Command's responsibility is the overall management of the incident. It is comprised of following positions:

Incident Commander

The Incident Commander has a wide variety of responsibilities.

- Assess the situation and/or obtain a briefing from the prior Incident Commander.
- Determine incident objectives and strategy.
- Establish the immediate priorities.
- Establish an Incident Command Post.
- Establish an appropriate organization.
- Ensure planning meetings are scheduled as required.
- Approve and authorize the implementation of an Incident Action Plan.
- Ensure that adequate safety measures are in place.
- Coordinate activity for all Command and General Staff.
- Coordinate with key people and officials.
- Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources.
- Keep agency administrator informed of incident status.
- Approve the use of students, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.
- Authorize release of information to the news media.
- Order the demobilization of the incident when appropriate.

Information and Media Officer

The Information and Media Officer is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations. Reasons for the Incident Commander to designate an Information and Media Officer:

- An obvious high visibility or sensitive incident.
- Reduces the risk of multiple sources releasing information.
- Need to alert, warn or instruct the public.
- Media demands for information may obstruct IC effectiveness.
- Media capabilities to acquire their own information are increasing.

Liaison Officer

The Liaison Officer is the point of contact to assist the first responders, cooperating agencies and line departments. It may be designated depending on the number of agencies involved and the spread of affected area. Reasons to establish the Liaison Officer position at an incident:

- When several agencies send, or plan to send, Agency Representatives to an incident in support of their resources.
- When the IC can no longer provide the time for individual coordination with each Agency Representative.
- When it appears that two or more jurisdictions may become involved in the incident and the incident will require on-site liaison.

Safety Officer

The Safety Officer's function is to develop and recommend measures for ensuring safety of responders and to assess or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations and review it regularly. The Safety Officer will correct unsafe situations by working through the chain of command, however, the Safety Officer may exercise emergency authority to directly stop unsafe acts if personnel are in imminent life-threatening danger.

General Staff

Each one has a vital role for efficient response; however, depending upon the nature and requirements of the incident, they may be or not be activated. Each of these functional areas can also be expanded as needed into additional organizational units with further delegation of authority.

Operations Section

The Operations Section deals with all types of field level tactical operations directly applicable to the management of an incident. This section is headed by an Operation Section Chief (OSC). In addition, a deputy may be appointed to assist the OSC for discharging his functions depending on the magnitude of the work load. Operations Section is further subdivided into Branches, Divisions and Groups which assist the OSC/IC in the execution of the field operations.

Planning Section

The Planning Section deals with all matters relating to the planning of the incident response. Headed by the Planning Section Chief, this section helps the Incident Commander in determining the objectives and strategies for the response. It works out the requirements for resources, maintains up-to-date information about the ongoing response and prepares IAP. For the closing phase of the operations, the Planning Section also prepares the Incident Demobilization Plan.

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section deals with matters relating to procurement of resources and establishment of facilities for the incident response. This section is headed by the Logistics

Section Chief and is an important component of the IRS organization for providing back end services and other important logistic support like communications, food, medical supplies, shelter and other facilities to the affected communities and responders as well. There is a Finance Branch attached to this Section in order to ensure that the procurements, if any, may be done quickly and in accordance with the financial rules.

❖ **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.

❖ **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 to provide proper briefing to the responders. The IAP will be drawn and put into action based on the situation assessment. 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.

❖ **Incident Action Plan**

It is important that activities indicated in the IAP are connected with the functional responsibility defined in IRT and also according to other descriptions as per DDMP. For instance, proper links shall 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.

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.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER =	PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE
COMMAND =	OVERALL INCHARGE OF THE INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM AND ITS EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING
OPERATIONS =	DIRECT AND SUPERVISE ALL TACTICAL ACTIONS
PLANNING =	COLLECT/ANALYZE DATA, WORKOUT NEED OF REQUIRED RESOURCES AND PREPARE ACTION PLAN
LOGISTICS & FINANCE =	PROVIDE LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ROCUREMENT AND COST ACCOUNTING

LIST OF IRS POSITIONS AND SUITABLE OFFICERS IN THE DISTRICT

IRS Position	Suitable officers
INCIDENT COMMANDER	ADM / ADC or any other equivalent officer or as deemed by RO
Deputy IC	SDM or any other equivalent officer or as deemed by IC
Information & Media Officer	Control Room Officer / Emergency Officer or any other suitable position at District level as deemed by IC
Liaison Officer	Dy. Collector (Protocol) / District Public Relations Officer or any other suitable position at District level as deemed by IC
Safety officer	Fire Officer / Dy. SP (Police) / Medical Officer / Factory Inspector or any other suitable position at District level as deemed by IC
OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF	Dy. Superintendent of Police / ADM / Dy. Collector or any other suitable position at District level as deemed by IC / RO
PLANNING SECTION CHIEF	ADM (Sadar) / Add. SP / Dy. SP / Sr. Deputy Collector / Joint Collector / District Planning Officer / Fire Officer / Medical Officer / NDRF representative (If available) or any other suitable position at District level as deemed by IC / RO
LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF	Senior Dy. Collector or any other suitable position at District level deemed by IC / RO

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

Sr. No.	Emergency OperationTaskforce	Functions
1.	Coordination and Planning	Coordinate early warning, Response & Recovery Operations
2.	Administration and Protocol	Support Disaster Operations by efficiently completing the paper work and other Administrative tasks needed to ensure effective and timely relief assistance
3.	Warning	Collection and dissemination of warnings of potentialdisasters
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 (including First aid and all medical care)	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 affectedby 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 (DamageAssessment)	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 assure operation of all communication systems (e.g.; Radio, TV, Telephones, Wireless) required to support early warning or post disaster operations.
16.	Media (Public Information)	Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster.

The specific response roles and responsibilities of the taskforces indicated above is that these roles and responsibilities will be executed and coordinated through the IRS/GS system. Task Force, Leader and supporting department details in response (INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM)

The Composition of the Taskforces is given in the table below:

No.	Task Force	Task force Leader	Supporting members / Organizations/Departments	Section / Unit
1.	Planning and Coordination	Collector	DDO, DSP, RAC, and Mamlatdar – DM	Planning
2.	Administration & Protocol	Resident Additional Collector	DDO, DSP, SDM - City and Mamlatdar – City	Liaison
3	Damage Assessment/Survey	SDM	DIC, Dy. DDO, Ex. Engr., R&B, DAO, Fisheries	Logistics
4	Warning	Supt. Engr. -- For Floods & Cyclones Jt./Dy.Dir.-ISH - For Chemical DisasterCP / DSP - For Terrorist Attack	RAC, Factory Inspector, Mamlatdar - DM , Various Departmental Control Room, Member Secretary - OCR control room ,District Information Officer (DIO),Police Dept., Irrigation Dept.	Operation

5	Communications	Resident Additional Collector	Factory Inspector, Mamlatdar - DM , Various Departmental Control Room, OCR control room ,Dy. Mamlatdars, Mobile Operators, TV, Radio, Police, Forests	Logistics
6	Media	District Information Officer	Information Department, Print, Media, TV, Journalists, NGOs	Public Information
7	Logistics	DDO	RTO, DSO, Private & Public sector, Water supply board, Mamlatdar, Dist. Supply Mamlatdar	Logistics
8	Law & Order	CP - City DSP - District	DCP ,Dy. SP, SRP ,Home Guards Commandant, NGOs, Para-military and Armed Forces	Safety
9	Search & Rescue	Add. Collector & Dy. Controller- Civil Defense -	DCP , Dy. SP ,SFO , MAG members from OCR , Mamlatdar, TDO, Police, Executive Engr., RTO, State Transport, Health Dept., SRP, SDRF, NDRF , Army , Air Force.	Operation
10	Public Works	Supt. Engr. R&B (State / City) SE R&B (Panchayat) SE Irrigation	Ex. Engr - R&B (S/C/P) , Ex. Engr Irrigation (Circle/Panchayat), DFO ,NGOs, Water Supply Board, Municipalities, Home Guards, Police	Operation

11	Shelter	Dist.Pri.E du.Officer Dist.Edu. Officer	Administrative officer- Edu., Education Department School Principal, Teachers, Health, PHC, State Transport, Water Supply, RTO, Mamlatdar, TDO, NGO, CBO.	Operation
12	Water Supply	Ex. Engr. GWSSB Ex. Engr. Water Works	Dy. Ex. Engr., Mamlatdar, TDO, Health Dept, Dy. Engr. , Talati	Operation
13	Food & Relief Supplies	Dist. Supply Officer	RTO, GSRTC, Municipality, DRDA, Police, Home guard, FPS, PDS, Mamlatdar, NGO,CBO	Logistics
14	Power	Supt. Engr. GEB	Ex. Engr., Dy. Engr. Technical, GEB, Transport	Operation
15	Public Health & sanitation	RDD / CDHO	CDMO, Medical Supt. Civi Hospital, Medical Officer, PHCs, CHCS, Municipality, Red Cross, Fire Brigade VMSS,Civil Defense, R&B, NGOs, Doctors, TDO, Mamlatdar	Operation
16	Animal Health & Welfare	Dy. Director Animal Husbandry	Veterinary Inspector, NGOs	Operations

Alert Mechanism

Warning, Relief and Recovery

Warning, Relief and Recovery actions are intended to eliminate the loss of life and property and hardship due to disasters. DM Plans and SOPs of different levels, sectors and departments have their own early warning mechanism and imply the same at the time of disaster, further planning for relief and recovery assistance to the affected people have been done during the course of disaster to avoid or reduce losses and hardship.

In Narmada district the Collector/ DEOC is the focal point for early warning, relief and recovery aspect, who directs and coordinates these efforts within the district. Collector / DEOC coordinate in early warning, relief and recovery and share / report the steps taken in these regards with similar activities in neighboring districts and with the GSDMA and Revenue Department.

Early Warning Action Plan

The availability of early warning system is a must before early warning message could be disseminate to the people till the last mile. Thus for every type of disaster there is an agency designated with the responsibility of keeping track of developments in respect of specific hazards and inform the designated authorities/agencies at the district level about the impending disaster. Nodal agencies for early warning of different natural hazards are:

Type of Action	Flood	Cyclone	Chemical and industrial accidents
Existing EWS	Irrigation department/ dam authority/ IMD/ Collector/ Mamlatdar/TDO/Villages	IMD Collector / Mamlatdar/ TDO/Villages	Industrial Association/industries/DCG/LCG Mamlatdar
Responsible Agency for warning dissemination	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO	Mamlatdar office/TDO
Trained personnel and operators available (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Villages covered	All risk prone villages		
Villages/habitat ionnot covered or difficult to access	Communities in remote locations (fisher folk, salt panworkers, maldharisetc)		

Measures required to improve timeliness and outreach (For example, voice enabled SMS)	Contact of communities in remote locations (fisherfolk, salt pan workers, Maldharis etc)
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During and Post Disaster Advisory Action Plan:

Type of Hazard	Flood	Cyclone	Earthquake	Drought	Chemical and industrial accidents	Tsunami
Responsible Agency	Revenue & Panchayat offices					
Villages covered	All risk prone villages					
Villages/habitat on covered or difficult to access	communities in remote locations (fisher folk, salt pan workers, Maldharis etc)					
Measures required outreach	Contact of communities in remote locations (fisher folk, salt pan workers, Maldharis etc)					

Details of Control Room telephone numbers functioning 24*7 365 days and during the monsoon with some key dignitaries' telephone numbers are as under. (Annexure 6)

The actual plans developed by prime and supporting departments/agencies/organizations for each disaster may result in a variation in the actual composition of each taskforce.

Once this DDMP activated, these lead and supporting organizations create taskforces to accomplish the task as directed by the incident commander and appropriate section or unit leader. In addition, each taskforce lead organization will provide a report detailing activities undertaken and lessons learned during any disaster response operations. This report will be in addition to any purpose –specific reporting during the operation.

Emergency Communication Systems

Communication system is very crucial for effective control of any disaster. The communication philosophy adopted by Disaster Management team during the disaster is as under:

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.

Radio Communication

All the Control Rooms are equipped with hand held radios and all the task force leaders and their teams are having the hand held radio sets at their respective control rooms. The different

user groups are operating at different frequency channels allotted to them for ease in communication in respective groups. At present, —Hand held radio sets are with the District Magistrate, DDO, DSP, fire Brigade and Forest department. If possible, Health Personnel may be given these sets later.

Telephones

Telephone facility is available with all the Control Rooms.

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.

Satellite Communication System

Satellite communication shall be activated once all the communication systems fail. This facility is with DEOC. The Telecommunication Task Force Leader shall ensure that this facility is resumed on all such occasions.

Messengers

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

Right use of Communication facility

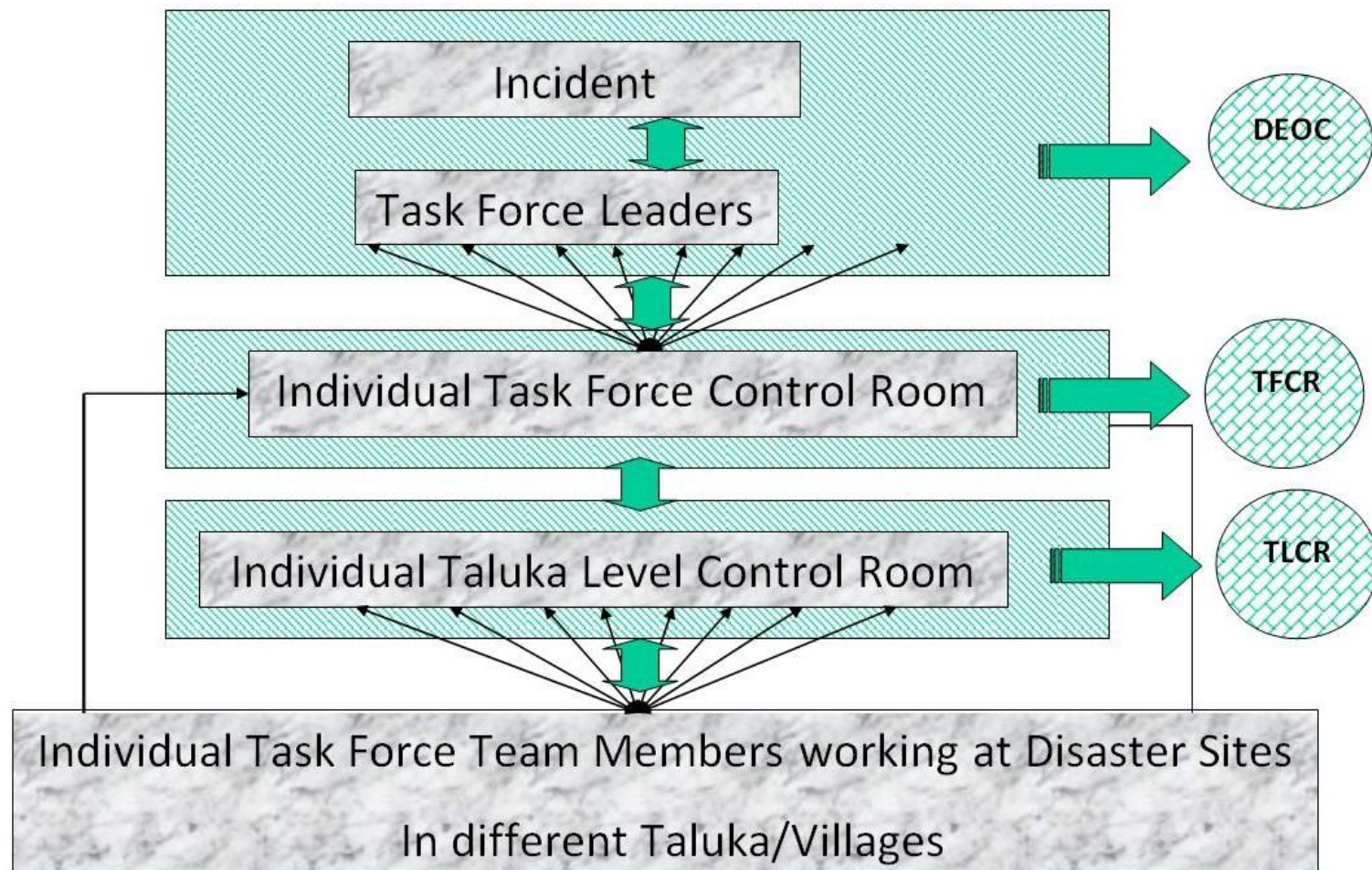
- The sense of urgency that everyone experiences during disaster may lead to a chaotic situation if communication systems are not properly used.
- Communication shall be brief and simple.
- Telephones, Cell phones, Hot Lines shall be used whenever required.

The table below describes the taskforce action plans are intended to identify key actions:

- Before a disaster
- At the time of warning
- As the disaster occurs and
- In periods from:
 - 12 to 48 hours
 - 48 to 72 hours
 - 72 hours and beyond after a disaster

The action plans serve as quick reference guide to individual task force members, as to what specific taskforces expect to be doing at specific stages before and after a disaster. This information will improve coordination within and between taskforces and with authorities outside Narmada district.

CommunicationFlowChartduringDisasterManagement



TASKFORCE RESPONSE PLANNING

Emergency Support Functions

Coordination and Planning:

Coordinate early warning, Response and recovery operations.

Task Force Leader: Collector

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish a disaster management structure to the village level. (COLLECTOR , DDMC)	Links to State level and establishment of ICS structure.	On-going
Develop disaster plans at all levels down to the village level. (DDMC)		On-going
Hold regular meetings on disaster management including government, NGOs and private sectors. (DDMC)		Quarterly.
Continual training, including public awareness. (DDMC and Media Task Force).	Involvement of GSDMA	On-going.
Check warning, communications and other systems (DDMC), is including the use of drills.		On-going.
Warning		
Hold Crisis Management Committee (Collector)	Communications between Districts	On receipt of warning.

	and with State Control Room.	
Mobilize task forces at all levels (District, Taluka, village depending on disaster) (CMC, Telecommunications, Media Task Forces)	Communications systems and procedures.	As decided by CMC.
Disseminate Information (CMC, Media Task Force)		As decided.
Mobilize resources to be positioned near vulnerable points depending on type of disaster. (CMC)	Telecommunications systems, plans.	As decided.
Establish alternate communications system (Telecommunications Task Force)		As decided.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Disaster		
Start Search, Rescue and Evacuation activities. (CMC)	SAR Task Force operational.	Immediately
Begin Collecting Information on extent of damage and areas affected. (CMC)	Assessment teams have communications and transport.	Started in 4 hours.
Start plan development and provide instructions on where Task Forces should go and what they should do. (CMC, Collector)	Information on damage and areas affected.	Started in 4 hours.
Mobilize outside resources (CMC)	Information on damage and needs.	Started in 5 hours.
Provide Public Information (CMC, Media Task Force).		As early possible (or should be started in 6 hours).

12 Hours		
Begin regular reporting on actions taken and status by Task Forces. (Task Forces)	Operating communications system.	Started at 12 hours.
Reassess damage information, resources, needs and problem areas/activities. (CMC)		Started at 12 hours.
Begin rotation of staff (CMC)		Start at 12 hours.
Establish regular liaison with State Control Room. (DEOC)	Working communications systems.	Start at 12 hours.
Shift focus of efforts to relief. (CMC)		Open
Restore key infrastructure (CMC through Public Works and other TaskForces)		Before 48 hours.
48 hours		
Continue review and reassessment of operations (CMC)	Information on operations.	
Conduct broad damage assessment (CMC and Damage Assessment Task Force)		
Establish Temporary Rehabilitation Plan (CMC)		
Begin demobilization based on situation. (CMC)		
Focus on creating a sense of normalcy. (CMC)		Before 72 hours.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
72 hours		
Start Rehabilitation activities. (CMC)	Plan	
Conduct detailed survey of damage and needs. (CMC and Damage Assessment Task Force)		
Begin regular reporting on operations.	Information on operations.	As early as possible.

Restore all public and private sector services. (CMC)		As early as possible.
Lessons Learned meeting. (CMC and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report/Case Study (CMC)		After activities completed.

Warning:

Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters.

Task Force Leader: Resident Additional Collector

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

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Evaluate expected disaster needs verses normal resources. (TaskForce)		Completed in 8 days.
Estimate personnel and resources needed for disasters. (Task Force)	Based on standard for number of security personnel per populationdepending on severity of disaster.	Completed in one week.
Planning and coordination with Revenue Dept. (Task Force)		
Conduct drills, including public awareness generation. (Task Force)	Includes participation of Media Task Force	Every 45 days.
Warning		
Verify communications system. (Wireless Inspector)		1-2 hours of warning.
Alert police and other Task Force members. (Superintendent ofPolice)		1-2 hours of warning.
Implement duty distribution SOP for personnel and other resources. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning.
Develop preliminary estimate of requirements to support other Task Forces. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning.
Disaster		
Get orders on deploying personnel from Control Room. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system.	Immediately
Determine status of staff and facilities. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system.	1-2 hours of disaster.

Deploy additional staff. (Superintendent of Police)	Transport available.	2-3 hours of disaster.
Monitor resources. (Superintendent of Police)		1 hour of disaster

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Establish VVIP unit. (Superintendent of Police)		Immediately.
Request additional resources, if needed. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system.	4 hours of disaster.
12 hours		
Institute regular reporting. (Task Force)	Operating communications systems.	At start of period.
Begin staff rotation. (Task Force)		At start of period.
Address crowd control problems. (Task Force)		As needed.
Implement anti-looting/anti-theft SOP. (Task Force)		As needed.
Establish rumor control. (Task Force)	Involves Collector, Media Task Force, NGOs, and local eminent persons.	As needed.
Provide information to public, e.g., road status. (Task Force)	Involves Control Room, Media Task Force, and DeputyMagistrate.	As needed.
48 hours		
Implement a Force Management Plan (increase, reduction, redeployment, of forces). (Superintendent of Police)		From start of period.
Plan for return to normal ((Superintendent of Police, Task Force, Control Room)		From 72 hours after the disaster.

Conduct Lessons Learned Session (Task Force with input from other parties.)		1 week after the disaster.
Final Report		2 weeks after the disaster.

Search and Rescue (including evacuation):

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

Task Force Leader: Addl. Collector & Dy. Controller Civil Defense for city & Liaison officers - SDM for District Supportive

Task Force Leaders: DCP, Dy. SP, Fire Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Risk assessment and vulnerability mapping. (Task Force)		Before warning.
Develop inventory of personnel and material resources. (Task Force)		Before warning.
Training. (Task Force)	Input and support from GSDMA	Before warning.
Establish public education program. (Task Force)	Media Task Force	
Establish adequate communications system. (Task Force)	Additional equipment required.	
Drills. (Task Force).		Before warning.
Establish transport arrangements for likely SAR operations. (Task Force)	With Logistics Task Force.	Before warning.
Develop Rescue SOP. (Task Force)		Before warning.
Warning		
Mobilize Task Force and SAR teams. (Task Force).		On warning.

Verify equipment is ready. (Task Force).		On team activation.
Confirm transport is ready. (Task Force)	Logistics Task Force.	On warning.
Undertake precautionary evacuation. (Task Force)	Logistics and Shelter Task Forces	As directed.
Re-deploy teams and resources, if safe. (Task Force)	Logistics Task Force	Based on conditions.
Start public awareness patrols. (Task Force)	Media, Law and Order and Logistics Task Forces.	As required.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Disaster		
Assure safety of staff.		Immediately.
Restore own communications. (Task Force)		Immediately.
Dispatch rescue/evacuation teams based on assessments. (Task Force)	Input from Control Room.	Immediately.
Call for additional resources if needed. (Task Force)	Communications systems in operation.	3-4 hours of disaster.
Provide reports on operations. (Task Force)		Starting at 3-4 hours.
Begin handling of deceased per SOP. (Task Force)	Various Revenue officers and Police involved.	Starting at 3-4 hours.
12 Hours		
Begin staff rotation system. (Task Force).		Starter at 12 hours.

Begin specialized rescue (may begin earlier). (Task Force)	May require outside resources, coordination with Logistics TaskForce.	Started at 12 hours.
Begin debris removal in cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	Focus on critical infrastructure. Liaison with Control Room.	Start at 12 hours.
Secure additional resources (e.g., fuel, personnel) for continued operations. (Task Force).		Start at 12 hours.
48 hours		
Demolish/Stabilize damaged buildings in cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	Logistics Task Force, workers, equipment.	Starting at 48 hours.
Demobilization, reconditioning, repair and replace equipment and otherresources. (Task Force)		Based on nature ofdisaster.
Remain on stand-by for additional operations, particularly related to safety of recovery work. (Task Force).		As needed.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
72 hours		
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activitiescompleted.

Public Works:

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

Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings (State & Panchayat)

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

Verify status and availability of equipment and re-deploy if appropriate and safe. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force and Control Room.	24 hours from warning.
Review plans. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Disaster		
Begin damage assessment and inspections. (Task Force)	Coordination with Damage Assessment Task Force.	Within 12 hours of disaster.
Develop operations plan and communicate to Control Room.		Within 12 hours of disaster.
Mobilize and dispatch teams based on priorities. Teams will (1) repair, (2) replace, (3) Build temporary structures (For e.g., rest facilities, shelters).	Coordination with Logistics, Water, Power Task Forces and Control Room.	Within 12 hours of disaster.
Collaborate with other Task Forces.		Continuous.
12 Hours		
Begin staff rotation system and manpower planning. (Task Force).		Started at 12 hours.
Mobilize additional resources based on expected duration of operations. (Task Force).	Coordination with Logistics Task Force, Contractors. May need additional funding.	Started at 12 hours.

Assure safety. (Task Force)		Start at 12 hours.
Establish security arrangements. (Task Force)	Law and Order Task Force.	Start at 12 hours.
Provide public information on roads, access and infrastructure. (Media Task Force)	Coordination with Control Room	Start at 12 hours.
48 hours		
Start detailed survey. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Damage Assessment Task Force.	Starting at 48 hours.
Begin reporting on operations (Task Force)		Starting at 3 days.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Reconditioning, repair and replace equipment and other resources. (Task Force)		Based on nature of disaster.
Plan and start demobilization. (Task Force)		Starting at 3 days.
72 hours		
Develop long term restoration plan and start activities. (Task Force)		From 72 hours.
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed.

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

Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, Gujarat Water Supply and Sanitary Board

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

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Disaster		
Receive and respond to instructions from Control Room. (Task Force)		As received.
Monitor conditions of stocks and facilities. (Task Force)	Need for communications.	
Develop distribution plan. (Task Force)	Need information on needs and locations.	As requested by Control Room.
Order food packets and provide supplies as needed. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force.	Per distribution plan.
Establish relief supplies reception centers. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Logistics Task Force.	As required.
12 Hours		
Start distribution operations. (Task Force)	In coordination with Logistics and Shelter Task Forces.	At beginning of period.
Formalize reporting, communications and monitoring. (Task Force)		Completed by 48 hours.
Start staff rotation system. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Begin mobilizing and managing additional supplies.	Coordination with Logistics and, Control Room.	Underway in 48 hours.
Establish security for all sites. (Law and Order Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Begin public announcement of distribution plan and standards. (Media Task Force)		Underway in 48 hours.
48 Hours		
Shift to normal operations. (Task Force)		Within 1 week.
Reconcile receipts and distribution records. (Task Force)		Within 30 days.

Continue providing relief to special areas/populations. (Task Force)		For 15 days from the disaster
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Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
72 Hours		
Restore Public Distribution System. (Task Force)		From 1 week after the disaster.
Lessons Learned meeting.		Within 14 days of disaster.

Power:

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

Task Force Leader: Superintending Engineer, Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Limited (DGVCL) / GEB

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster and Warning Phases		
Develop inventory of current status of power system and resources. (Gujarat Electricity Board – GEB)		
Establish minimum stock levels and procure necessary additional stocks. (GEB)		

Conduct monthly meetings. (GEB)		On-going
Develop contact lists. (GEB)		
Conduct informal hazard and risk assessment. (GEB)		Completed.
Develop disaster plan. (GEB)		
Disaster		
Assess impact according to SOP. (GEB)	Coordinate with Control Room and Damage Assessment Task Force.	
Prioritize response actions. (GEB)	Need to establish priorities.	
Collect more information. (GEB)		
Mobilize additional resources. (GEB)	Coordination with Control Room and other Task Forces.	
Check for unforeseen contingencies.		
12 Hours		
Revise plans based on feedback and assessments. (GEB)		Continuous
Monitor status of actions. (GEB)		Continuous
Begin staff rotation plan. (GEB)		At beginning of period.
Disseminate public information. (Media Task Force)		At beginning of period.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Secure support for staff (food, lodging) from NGOs. (GEB)		
Assure security as needed. (Law and Order Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	
Establish constant communications on needs, requirements and resources with Control Room and GEB/HQ.		

48 Hours		
Look for improvements in efforts. (GEB)		
Reinforce central coordination. (GEB)		
Conduct regular coordination meetings with other actors. (GEB)		
Begin formal documentation of efforts. (GEB)		
72 Hours		
Review shift plan for safety. (GEB)		
Plan for return to normal, including additional security if needed. (GEB)	Involvement of Law and Order Task Force.	

Public Health and Sanitation (including first aid and all medical care):

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

Task Force Leader: Chief District Health Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop inventory of personnel, resources and facilities. (Task Force)		1 week.
Training. (Task Force)	Coordination with GSDMA.	6 months.
Establish Control Room.		Completed.
Prepare for specific diseases by season (e.g., monsoon)		Completed.
Establish Epidemiological Reporting System (ERS). (Task Force)		Completed.
Identify disease vulnerable areas. (CDHO)		Completed.

Improve public awareness. (Media Task Force)		
Warning		
Send out warning to health facilities. (Task Force)		As received.
Mobilize health teams to possible disaster areas. (Task Force)	In coordination with Control Room.	As needed.
Activate Task Force for whole district. (DHO)		On warning.
Disaster		
Begin first aid efforts. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of disaster.
Establish status of health care system. (Task Force)	Requires communications.	Within 6 hours of disaster.
Begin referral of injured to upper-level facilities. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of disaster.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Implement SOP for management of deceased. (Task Force)	Involves cooperation with Law and Order and SAR Task Force.	Within 1 hour of disaster.
Coordinate efforts with Control Room and other Task Forces.		Within 2-3 hours of disaster.
12 Hours		
Begin to call in outside resources. (Task Force)	Involves Telecommunications and Logistics Task Forces and Control Room.	Within 3 hours.

Establish temporary medical facilities where needed. (Task Force)	Coordination with Public Works, Power, Water, and Law and Order Task Forces.	Within 24 hours.
Expand surveillance of health status. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours.
Establish shift system for staff. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Visit and review health status in shelters. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours.
Develop health care system recovery plan. (Task Force)	In coordination with Control Room.	2-3 hours.
48 Hours		
Establish formal health care system reporting. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Start solid waste and vector control management SOP. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Start waste water management SOP. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Focus health status surveillance on children 0 to 5 years.		Implements in one week.
Establish public awareness and IEC efforts. (Task Force and Media Task Force)		At beginning of period.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
72 Hours		
Develop demobilization plan.		By beginning of period.
Lessons Learned meeting.		Within 14 days of disaster.
Final Report		Within 14 days of disaster.

Animal Health and Welfare

Provision of health and other care to affected animal by a disaster.

Task Force Leader: Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry

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

Shelter

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

Task Force Leader: District Primary Education Officer/ District Education Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop shelter operating procedures. (Task Force)		
Develop inventory of shelters (location, capacity,...). (Task Force)	UNDP project inventory.	
Provide information to other Task Forces on location of shelters.(TaskForce)	Logistics, Water, Power, SAR, Food/Relief Supplies Task Forces and Control Room	
Training for shelter managers. (Task Force)	Need training module.	
Warning		
Mobilize shelter managers. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.

Review shelter locations for operating status. (Task Force)	Communications needed.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Open shelters as instructed.	Coordination with Control Room.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Mobilize additional resources for shelters and camps. (Task Force)	Cooperation with Logistics, Food and Relief Supplies, Water and Power Task Forces.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Provide public announcements on locations and status of shelters. (Media Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Disaster		
Beginning logging-in of occupants. (Shelter managers).		Immediately.
Report on status of shelters. (Task Force)	To Control Room.	As needed.
Plan for prioritization of shelter use. (Task Force)	Coordination with evacuation operations and Control Room.	Immediately.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Coordinate with other Task Forces on water, power, food, health, security. (Task Forces)		Immediately.
Provide support and assistance to occupants. (Task Force)	Liaise with Animal Task Force on management of animal and with Health Task Force on health care.	
12 Hours		
Continue operations. (Task Force)		Continuously
Monitor shelter status and movement of people. (Task Force)		Continuously

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

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.

Task Force Leader: District Development Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Conduct resource inventory (air/land/water transport and storage; inside and outside district.). (Task Force)		1 month.
Establish deployment requirements, procedures and alternate options.		1 month.

(Task Force)		
Conduct drills. (Task Force)		1 month.
Coordinate with other Task Forces.	Work through Control Room.	As needed.
Warning		
Alert and mobilize Task Force members. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of receiving warning.
Mobilize transport and other resources for action on short notice depending on disaster expected. (Task Force)	Coordination with Control Room	Within 2-3 hours of warning.
Liaise with Control Room and SAR, Shelter and Food/Relief Supplies Task Forces.		Within 1 hour of receiving warning.
Review plan and determine if outside resources are needed. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of receiving warning.
Plan for logistics based depending on nature of disaster. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Food and Relief Supplies Task Force.	As needed.
Disaster		
Take action based on instruction from Control Room. (Task Force)		Within 2 hours of receiving warning.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Conduct resource inventory (air/land/water transport and storage; inside and outside district.). (Task Force)		1 month.

Establish deployment requirements, procedures and alternate options. (Task Force)		1 month.
Conduct drills. (Task Force)		1 month.
Coordinate with other Task Forces.	Work though Control Room.	As needed.
Warning		
Alert and mobilize Task Force members. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of receiving warning.
Mobilize transport and other resources for action on short notice depending on disaster expected. (Task Force)	Coordination with Control Room	Within 2-3 hours of warning.
Liaise with Control Room and SAR, Shelter and Food/Relief Supplies Task Forces.		Within 1 hour of receiving warning.
Review plan and determine if outside resources are needed. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of receiving warning.
Plan for logistics based depending on nature of disaster. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Food and Relief Supplies TaskForce.	As needed.
Disaster		
Take action based on instruction from Control Room. (Task Force)		Within 2 hours of receiving warning.

Telecommunications:

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

Task Force Leader: BSNL

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop telecommunications inventory and SOPs. (Task Force)	Telecommunications training.	
Coordinate with other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Identify sites of vulnerable system components (e.g., switches). (Task Force)		
Ensure redundancy in communications systems. (Task Force)	May require close liaison with private sector providers.	
Training in communication skills and methods. (Task Force)		
Warning		
Verify communication systems are working. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours of warning.
Mobilize Task Force.		Within 24 hours of warning.
Repair down systems and establish alternate communication systems. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	Within 24 hours of warning.
Mobilize resources. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours of warning.
Facilitate telecom demands of other Task Force members. (Task Force)		

Disaster		
Check status of communications systems. (Task Force)		In 2-3 hours.
Identify damage to systems. (Task Force)		First information available in 2-3 hours.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Contact Control Room and other Task Forces on telecom needs. (Task Force)		In 2-3 hours.
Start repairs. (Task Force)		In 2 hours.
12 Hours		
Mobilize outside resources (may start earlier). (Task Force)		Continuous.
Complete plans for repairs and re-establishment of systems. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	Continuous.
Liaise with Control Room and other Task Forces.		
Start shift system for staff. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
48 Hours and Beyond		
Continue to assist other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Continue repair work. (Task Force)		
Begin demobilization. (Task Force)		
Lessons Learned meeting.	Include Shelter, Food and Relief Supplies in meeting.	Within 14 days of disaster.
Final Report. (Task Force)	Involve other Task Forces.	Within one month of end of operations.

Media & information Management:

Taskforce Leader: Assistant Director - Information

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the Action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Coordination with various Print and TV Media	Disseminate the DRM Programme Activities	
Awareness Generation Programmes for Media	May have workshops and seminars	
Mass awareness for community	Large scale publicity for community awareness	
During Disaster		
Media Briefing Meeting	Timely Briefing of the situation	After every 4 hours
Supporting Incident commander and other leaders	Discuss current media briefing status in meetings	Every day
Ensure proper and correct coverage	Steps taken to minimize the rumors	As and when find required

Standard Operating Procedure and Roles and Responsibilities of Different Key Departments and Taskforces

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 plan has been prepared for each taskforce which covers their roles & responsibilities in development of incident / emergency. It is expected that each taskforce shall develop the standard operating procedures for specific disaster / emergency. District collector has to ensure that all the members acquire knowledge and skills to perform their assigned roles.

A. 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 Chair person has to perform the role as follows:
- Preparation and updating of District Disaster Management Plan for the District.
- To ensure that everyone is able to perform the role involved in emergency service effectively.
- To activate and maintain the District Control Room round the clock. To provide essential facilities with the District control room.
- To access emergency situation and have to declare the emergency, call and direct the emergency services to respond 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 emergency.
- Rehabilitation, Restoration, Cleaning, etc. on post emergency actions.
- To submit the reports on emergency. To conduct the meetings.
- To conduct the mock drill.

B. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

- Being a responsible person of Taluka / District the following actions are to be given prime importance for emergency purpose.
- To ensure the different authorities, agencies, organization persons, as specified their role, should participate immediately during emergency in district pocket area.
- To advice 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 own detailed action plan to ensure effective control on emergency.

- To liaison & co-ordination with chair person, Central Control Room, emergency services, organization, agencies, agencies person etc.
- To support all other duties as specified by District Collector.

C. POLICE DEPARTMENT

- Another authority who gets the first information on incident / accident is police department. The following actions are to be carried out by police department.
- To access 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 area clean, removing of any structure and other similar work as required during actual emergency.
- To participate the meetings & Mock Drill / Rehearsal & Training.
- To liaison with Central Control Room and other emergency services / organization / agencies.
- To prepare their own details action plan & to ensure the provisions to handle the emergency.

D. FIRE AND EMERGENCY 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 Chair Person.
- 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, equipments, neutralizing media, self-breathing apparatus, emergency equipments, personnel protective equipments with keeping in working order.
- The knowledge & information on different type of alternative resources, various types of extinguishing media, neutralizing media, chemical properties and their hazards with safe handling procedure. To participate the meetings Mock Drill / Rehearsal & training.
- To liaison with Central Control Room and other emergency services.
- To prepare their own details action plan & to ensure the provisions to handle the emergency.
- Other duties as required during actual emergency.

E. HEALTH DEPARTMENT

- The health and medical services have to play vital role following the emergency. One fold is proper & timely treatments to the victims injured or affected persons. Other fold is to safe guard the 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 can serve the purpose of Base Hospital.
- Identification of dead bodies and post mortem arrangement.
- To maintain up to-date list with telephone nos. of services of doctors, hospitals,
- Ambulance, primary health center, Para-medical staff, vehicle to meet the emergency situation.
- Arrangement to inform the up to-date status time to time to DEOC, Chair Person, and Relatives of injured or admitted patients, emergency services etc.
- Arrangement to safe guard the public health in case of development of epidemic situation & announcement on safety measure to be taken by public at the time of emergency situation.
- To advice & guide the different stake holders in respect of medical & health part time to time.
- Provision for proper and adequate medicines, lifesaving drugs, equipments, antidotes etc. related to different hazards.
- To participate meetings, mock drills / examine and training.
- To prepare 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 person.
- Other duties as required during actual emergency.

F. RTO

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

G. Civil Supplies Department

- To arrange to provide cooked food and clothing to evacuees and others involved in emergency controlling operation.
- To ensure availability of sufficient cooked food, water ready for distributaries at various locations.
- To participate in the meeting, mock drills & training.
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure effective handling of emergency.

H. Joint Director - Information

- The proper and correct news should be reach to the public to avoid rumours 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.
- To participate in the meeting, mock drill / exercises and training.
- To assist the public in case of rescue operation and authentic news.
- To liaison & Co-ordination with Chair person, Central Control Room and emergency services.
- Ensure to safe guard the public at large during actual emergency by providing correct reliable authentic guideline and news.

I. ELECTRICITY BOARD (DGVCL)

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

J. Regional Officer (GPCB)

- To participate in the meetings, mock drill / exercises and training.
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure the effective control of industrial emergency & subsequent action.
- Liaison with central control Room, chairperson, Emergency Services, Organization agencies & other related persons.
- Advice & Guidance to the District Crisis Group in Respect of environment protection in the industrial pocket.
- To provide the technical input regarding environment and evaluate the contamination or adverse effect during industrial emergency.
- To provide the details & information on development of emergency situation regarding in safe level to the life and suggest area to be evacuated and other safety measures.
- To suggest the safe level for restoration & restarting of work on termination of emergency services & expert persons etc.

- Other duties or work as directed by District crisis group or chair person.

K. Role of other members of District Crisis Group

- The other members like controller of explosives, trade union representative, agriculture department, municipal commissioner and other government agencies, etc. have to perform the various duties. However, the following are the suggested duties as required during the emergency:
- To participate in the meeting, mock drill / exercise and training.
- To assist the public in proper way in case of rescue and evacuation during actual emergency.
- To advice and guidance to the District crisis group & Chair person.
- To arrange and help the supporting actions and duties in respect of industrial emergency
- To provide more and adequate resources & various requirement to tackle the industrial emergency immediately.
- Liaison & co-ordination with Central Control Room and emergency services.

L. 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 more important factor, which will be successfully carried out by the voluntary organization. The list of such organization with address, telephone no. organization etc. will be prepared and up-dated time to time.

M. Railway Authority

- On getting information at the time of disaster from Central Control Room, the Divisional Manager, western Railway, will take following actions:
- To issue the standing instruction to all railway gates to take actions on receiving the message from the Station Master.
- To decide authority level of railway staff to take actions.
- To carry out evacuation by railway, if required.
- To take care of floating population at railway stations and on board travelers.
- To issue the standing instruction to station Masters on up and down railway stations to stop the train as soon as emergency message is received from DEOC and CCR.

N. Irrigation Department

- Play vital role in pre, during and post form of emergencies particularly in floods.
- Proper management of dams, irrigation canals, ponds and timely maintenance of the same.
- Inform DEOC and respective stake holders in case of water release from the dams.
- Start their control room at the time of monsoon.
- Follow the instructions mentioned with the Flood memorandum.
- To participate in the meetings, mock drill / exercises and training.

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

O. R&B Department

- To play vital role in pre, during and post form of emergencies.
- Proper management of roads and buildings and timely maintenance of the same.
- Inform DEOC and respective stake holders' diversion of routes, closing status of the roads etc.
- Ensure safety terms while establishing or developing of bridges, dams, roads, buildings etc.
- To participate in the meetings, mock drill / exercises and training.
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure the effective handling of different kinds of emergencies.
- Liaison with DEOC, Chairperson, emergency services organization, agency and other related person.
- Other duties as required during actual emergency.

Emergency Response Functions:

In developing an effective response plan, it is imperative to identify key response functions, assign specific tasks to relevant agencies, and determine the necessary equipment, supplies, and personnel. These response functions encompass a range of activities including evacuation, search and rescue operations, cordoning off affected areas, traffic management, maintaining law and order, implementing safety measures, managing the disposal of deceased individuals, and handling carcass disposal. By outlining these functions, the response plan delineates strategies and resource requirements for executing tasks such as evacuation, search and rescue operations, and other critical response activities.

Evacuation:

During emergencies, local authorities frequently establish public shelters in various community facilities such as schools, municipal buildings, and places of worship. These shelters typically offer essential amenities including water, food, medicine, and basic sanitary facilities to those seeking refuge.

Search and Rescue:

At the district level, the District Collector promptly communicates any required assistance during disasters to various departments. Additionally, the District Collector may engage support from local NGOs and other relevant agencies within the district. If the magnitude of the disaster surpasses the district's capacity to manage, the District Collector has the authority to request assistance from defense and paramilitary forces.

Cordoning the area:

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) and the Police department are responsible for establishing

cordons around affected areas to restrict entry of rail or road traffic. They will direct the setting up of check posts to control entry and exit points. The Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) will issue instructions for cordoning off the area, ensuring that people are not permitted access to the vicinity of the disaster site.

Traffic control:

The Superintendent of Police is tasked with coordinating traffic control and arrangements for traffic flow toward areas affected by the disaster. The Traffic Cell is also responsible for facilitating ground transportation of personnel, supplies, and equipment, as well as implementing alternate routes to expedite the reopening of roads to traffic as soon as possible.

Law & order and safety measures:

The Collector's office and the Superintendent of Police (SP) office are jointly responsible for upholding all laws and ensuring orderliness in the area affected by the incident. Within this framework, the law and order section includes a dedicated task force equipped to manage disasters with stringent safety protocols in place. This task force is tasked with maintaining law and order, preventing theft in disaster-affected areas, and coordinating with search and rescue operations. Additionally, it is responsible for ensuring security at relief camps and storage facilities for relief materials. Furthermore, the task force oversees the maintenance of law and order during the distribution of relief materials.

Dead body disposal:

Health Department will promptly initiate the post-mortem procedure for deceased individuals in accordance with established protocols. Measures for the disposal of bodies will be implemented to mitigate the risk of epidemic outbreaks. Additionally, arrangements will be made to issue death certificates to the relatives of the deceased.

Carcass disposal:

Animal Husbandry Departments are equipped with necessary tools and equipment to handle the disposal of carcasses in areas affected by disasters. This is aimed at facilitating the restoration of normalcy in public life and ensuring effective and efficient outcomes.

Humanitarian Relief and Assistance:

The Indian government employs the terms "humanitarian assistance" or "disaster relief" to address the human suffering caused by natural disasters such as cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, or floods. These initiatives are deeply rooted in Indian spiritual and cultural values, with Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, and Sikhism all emphasizing solidarity with the suffering and selfless giving. The concept of "daan" in Hinduism underscores the altruistic nature of giving, as reflected in the Bhagavad Gita's teachings advocating charity without any ulterior motives. These spiritual traditions profoundly influence the humanitarian inclinations of Indian policymakers, who view humanitarian assistance as an expression of sympathy towards the disaster-affected. Given India's rich cultural heritage of philanthropy, relief efforts by the government enjoy widespread support among the populace.

During disaster events, UN agencies and international NGOs operating in the country are permitted to provide humanitarian assistance to affected individuals, subject to coordination with relevant Ministries/Departments and the State Government as per existing protocols. Guidelines

outlined by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) on international humanitarian assistance serve as the benchmark for facilitating external aid. External assistance is administered responsibly and in a coordinated manner to minimize strain on local resources and uphold quality and accountability standards.

In the event of a large-scale emergency, the Collector will establish relief coordination centers at strategic locations such as airports and railway stations to facilitate the arrival of Search & Rescue and Medical Teams offering humanitarian aid.

Development of SOPs/Checklists/formats related to ESFs etc.

The development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), checklists, and formats related to Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) is essential for ensuring efficient and coordinated response efforts during emergencies or disasters. These documents outline step-by-step procedures, protocols, and guidelines for various emergency scenarios, covering aspects such as communication, resource management, decision-making, and coordination among response agencies and stakeholders. By standardizing procedures and providing clear instructions, SOPs and checklists help ensure consistency, clarity, and effectiveness in response operations, enabling responders to quickly and effectively address emergent situations and mitigate their impact on communities.

Warning and alert

Upon receiving a warning or alert from an authorized agency capable of issuing such notifications, or upon confirmation from the District Collector regarding the onset of a disaster, the response mechanism of the State Government is promptly activated. This activation marks the initiation of coordinated efforts to address the emergent crisis. At the helm of this response structure stands the Chief Secretary or Relief Commissioner, who assumes the pivotal role of Chief of Operations during the emergency period. Entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing and directing response activities, the Chief of Operations plays a central role in orchestrating the state's efforts to mitigate the impact of the disaster and ensure the safety and well-being of its populace.

Under the leadership of the Chief of Operations, the state's response structure swings into action, marshaling resources, personnel, and expertise to effectively address the unfolding crisis. This entails the mobilization of various governmental agencies, departments, and emergency services, each tasked with specific roles and responsibilities tailored to the nature and scale of the disaster at hand. By centralizing command and coordination under the auspices of the Chief of Operations, the state endeavors to streamline decision-making processes, optimize resource allocation, and foster a cohesive and integrated approach to disaster response.

The activation of the state response structure underscores the government's commitment to swift and decisive action in times of crisis, prioritizing the protection of lives, property, and critical infrastructure. By designating a Chief of Operations to spearhead response efforts, the state aims to ensure effective leadership, accountability, and coordination throughout all phases of the emergency response. This proactive and organized approach not only enhances the state's capacity to manage disasters but also instills confidence among the populace, reassuring them of the government's readiness and capability to confront and overcome adversity.

Below are the specific details of agencies authorized to issue warnings or alerts regarding different types of disasters

Disaster	Agencies
Earthquakes	ISR
Floods	IMD, Irrigation Department
Cyclones	IMD
Tsunami	IMD, ISR, INCOIS
Drought	Agriculture Department
Epidemics	Health & Family Welfare Department
Fire	Fire & Emergency Services

Early Warning Systems: Two way communication system between village and district

Early Warning Systems (EWS) are vital in disaster management, ensuring timely communication and response to potential threats. Establishing a two-way communication system between villages and district authorities strengthens the effectiveness of EWS. This system enables both parties to exchange crucial information, such as imminent hazards, evacuation notices, or resource needs. Villages can relay local observations and concerns to district authorities, while districts can disseminate alerts, guidance, and assistance back to the villages. This bidirectional flow of information enhances coordination, improves community resilience, and facilitates swift action to mitigate disaster impacts.

Warning dissemination: Arrangements for dissemination to the last person DDMA to translate the alert warning to simple language and disseminate the same through various media.

In the process of warning dissemination, the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) plays a crucial role in ensuring that alerts reach every individual, including those in remote areas. To achieve this, DDMA should have mechanisms in place to translate complex alerts into simple language, making them easily understandable to the general population. Various media channels such as radio, television, SMS alerts, social media, and community loudspeakers can be utilized for dissemination.

Moreover, the DDMA should also have procedures in place for the withdrawal of warnings once the threat has passed or diminished. This ensures that people do not panic unnecessarily and can resume normal activities safely. By centralizing both the dissemination and withdrawal processes under the DDMA's authority, coordination and consistency are maintained, enhancing the effectiveness of the warning system and ultimately improving community resilience to disasters.

District CMG meeting

The Collector and District Magistrate (DM) are tasked with convening regular Crisis Management Group (CMG) meetings on disaster management, facilitating collaboration among government entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sectors. The CMG Committee has conducted numerous meetings, engaging in in-depth discussions and interactions with crisis management members and stakeholders.

Activation of EOC

In disaster response operations, the District Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) assumes a pivotal role, operating under the authoritative command and control of the District Collector. Functioning as a central hub, the EOC serves as the primary point for gathering, processing, and decision-making regarding disaster management strategies. Within this control room, a significant portion of strategic decisions is made, leveraging information gathered and processed to effectively combat the unfolding disaster. At the helm of the District Control Room sits the Incident Commander, who oversees emergency operations in accordance with the Incident Command System organizational structure, ensuring a coordinated and efficient response effort.

The operational functionality of the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) extends throughout the year, with the District EOC headquartered at the collector's office in Narmada, maintaining round-the-clock operations, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Staffing for the EOC is facilitated through the deployment of personnel from local government offices, ensuring continuous coverage across three shifts of 8 hours each. During the monsoon season, additional focus is placed on preparedness and response efforts, with control rooms of line departments and Taluka EOCs becoming active from June 1st to November 30th. These entities play a crucial role in coordinating resources and disseminating instructions received from the District EOC, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of disaster response activities.

Moreover, the Liaison Officers appointed for respective Talukas assume responsibility for overseeing the functioning of Control Rooms at the Taluka level. Charged with coordinating between task group members operating at disaster sites and the Taluka EOC, these officers play a critical role in resource mobilization and the dissemination of vital instructions received from higher-level command centers. Through this decentralized yet interconnected network of control rooms and liaison officers, the disaster response apparatus is equipped to swiftly mobilize resources, coordinate response efforts, and effectively manage crises as they unfold, ensuring the safety and well-being of communities affected by disasters.

Resource mobilization

Resource mobilization is a critical aspect of response and relief measures during emergencies or disasters. It involves the efficient allocation and utilization of various resources to address the needs of affected individuals and communities.

In the context of response and relief measures, resource mobilization encompasses several key steps:

- ❖ **Assessment and Identification:** The first step is to assess the extent and nature of the disaster to determine the specific needs of the affected population. This includes identifying the types of resources required, such as food, water, shelter, medical supplies, and personnel.
- ❖ **Coordination:** Effective coordination among government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and other stakeholders is essential for successful resource mobilization. This ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and duplication of efforts is minimized.
- ❖ **Donations and Contributions:** Governments, NGOs, businesses, and individuals may contribute resources, including financial donations, goods, and services, to support relief efforts. Resource mobilization efforts often involve launching fundraising campaigns and appeals to encourage donations from the public and private sectors.

- ❖ **Logistics and Distribution:** Once resources are mobilized, logistics and distribution networks must be established to transport supplies to affected areas and distribute them to those in need. This requires careful planning to ensure that resources reach the right locations in a timely manner.
- ❖ **Volunteer Management:** Volunteers play a crucial role in response and relief efforts, providing support in various areas such as distribution, shelter management, medical assistance, and psychosocial support. Mobilizing and coordinating volunteers effectively is essential for maximizing their impact.
- ❖ **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Throughout the response and relief process, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be in place to assess the effectiveness of resource mobilization efforts, identify any gaps or challenges, and make necessary adjustments to improve the overall response.

By following these steps and adopting a coordinated approach to resource mobilization, responders can ensure that adequate support is provided to those affected by disasters, helping to mitigate the impact and facilitate recovery efforts.

In the event of a crisis, Taluka authorities will make every effort to manage the situation using the resources available within their locality. However, if they determine that the situation exceeds their capacity to control and necessitates district-level assistance, they will escalate the matter to their superiors or convene a meeting of the Disaster Management Committee. This proactive approach ensures swift response and coordination, leveraging hierarchical structures to effectively address escalating emergencies.

Utilizing online Spatial Data and Resource Network (SDRN) computerized systems and web-based IT solutions, resource mobilization and deployment of trained personnel can be optimized. This decentralized system offers numerous benefits, including easy access to resources and plans at all administrative levels, minimizing redundancy and saving valuable time. Furthermore, the generation of visual data reports facilitates gap analysis, enabling informed decision-making and efficient resource allocation to address emergent needs promptly.

By harnessing the capabilities of online SDRN technology, authorities can streamline disaster response efforts, maximizing the utilization of available resources and enhancing coordination across administrative levels. This integrated approach not only fosters agility and responsiveness but also enables data-driven decision-making, ensuring a more effective and coordinated response to crises as they unfold.

Seeking external help for assistance

In the event that external assistance or resources are deemed necessary, the Taluka Emergency Operations Center (TEOC) will communicate with the District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) to relay this assessment. Subsequently, the District Collector will evaluate the urgency of the situation and determine whether assistance from entities outside the district is warranted, particularly for addressing immediate priorities. Should external aid be deemed essential, the District Collector will initiate coordination efforts with state, national, and international agencies to mobilize additional resources. This entails making arrangements to facilitate the provision of external assistance, ensuring that the necessary support is effectively deployed to manage the disaster situation.

First assessment report

DEOC instruct Quick Assessment Task Force to submit preliminary need and loss assessment

report of the affected areas. Quick assessment Team will submit First Assessment Report to District Collector duly signed by Taluka Liaison Officer. DEOC will collect preliminary first assessment report from the onsite EOCs and submits district's compiled report to State EOC. To make a first assessment report of damage, the assessment report will contain the following basic elements or activities.

- Human and material damage
- Resource availability and local response capacity
- Options for relief assistance and recovery
- Needs for national / international assistance

Media management / coordination / information dissemination

Effective media management, coordination, and information dissemination are crucial components of response and relief measures during a disaster. These aspects play a vital role in ensuring that accurate and timely information reaches the affected population, stakeholders, and the broader public. By reframing the issue, we can emphasize its significance and the strategies employed to address it.

During response and relief operations, the management of media engagement, coordination efforts, and the dissemination of information are paramount. This involves orchestrating communication channels to relay critical updates, safety instructions, and relief efforts to impacted communities and relevant stakeholders swiftly and accurately. By effectively managing media interactions, coordinating messaging across various platforms, and disseminating information promptly, response and relief agencies can enhance public awareness, facilitate coordinated actions, and foster trust and transparency amidst challenging circumstances. (Contact of District Information Department and Media are in Annexure 7).

Media management:

In times of emergencies, the role of both print and electronic media becomes indispensable in disseminating vital information to both the public and authorities. Media serves as a crucial conduit for raising public awareness and preparedness by educating individuals about potential disasters, issuing hazard warnings, and transmitting real-time updates about affected areas. Moreover, media plays a pivotal role in alerting government officials and relief organizations to specific needs, facilitating coordination and response efforts.

The Collector's office in Narmada has established an effective collaboration system with the media to ensure timely and accurate communication during emergencies. Both print and electronic media outlets are regularly briefed at predetermined intervals, providing them with up-to-date information about unfolding events and the current situation on the ground. Similarly, a parallel setup operates at the Taluka Control room in the Mamlatdar office, ensuring seamless coordination and communication with the media at the local level. This proactive approach not only enhances public awareness and preparedness but also fosters transparency, trust, and effective coordination among all stakeholders involved in emergency response and relief efforts.

Information dissemination and Coordination:

During emergencies, the dissemination of information is a primary responsibility entrusted to the Information Department, working in coordination with the District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC), Revenue Office, and District Panchayat offices. The Information Department assumes a pivotal role in ensuring efficient communication and coordination during crisis situations. Its functions during emergencies include:

1. Collect correct information from authority's onsite.
2. Keep the list of persons rescued with full details.
3. Keeps the list of persons missing.
4. Keep the no. of dead bodies and the locations they have been kept.
5. Keep a track of which team is positioned with location.
6. Make use of the public address system to call anyone.
7. Schedule working in short duration Evacuation & Shelter.
8. Establish Press Centre for media management and information dissemination
9. Ensure that the information to media/general public about the response of the State Government is released in an organized manner.
10. Organize media briefing twice a day at predetermined intervals.

Reporting

The occurrence of a disaster is promptly communicated to the District Collector by the relevant monitoring authority using the most expedient means available. Upon receiving reports from the District Collector regarding the disaster, the state government activates its response structure without delay.

Information management:

The control room serves as a pivotal hub in disaster management, responsible for gathering and disseminating vital information to relevant stakeholders. Equipped with state-of-the-art telecommunication facilities, the control room ensures efficient communication during emergencies. It houses essential district administration data, facilitating quick access to critical information in times of crisis. Linked with various line departments, the collectorate, NGOs, police control room, and block control room, the control room establishes a comprehensive network connecting village task forces and irrigation control rooms. Under the supervision of the Collector, the control room regulates the flow of information within the district and liaises with state authorities to coordinate response efforts effectively.

Situation reports:

All situation reports received at the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) or District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) will be promptly communicated to the designated Nodal Officer. Based on the available information, if deemed necessary, the Nodal Officer will activate the DEOC in emergency mode. The Resident Additional Collector is responsible for reporting emergencies to the Collector, Relief Commissioner, Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA), and State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) upon receiving reports through Taluka Control rooms. DEOC will ensure continuous reporting of pre and post-disaster activities to SEOC and GSDMA.

Village Talatis are tasked with submitting immediate situation/action taken reports to the Mamlatdar and Taluka Development Officer (TDO). Mamlatdars, TDOs, and Chief Officers are responsible for communicating immediate emergencies and updated situations to Liaison Officers, SDMs, and Resident Additional Collector. Detailed reports must be submitted to DEOC promptly.

Reports regarding death, casualties, emergencies, and primary situations are to be submitted immediately with top priority using the Primary Situation Report format developed by SEOC. Additionally, Taluka Mamlatdars and District Panchayats must submit ABCD and MHA reports along with detailed emergency updates on a daily basis to DEOC. Compiled reports should be forwarded to SEOC in a timely manner.

Media release:

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

Demobilization and winding up

A comprehensive emergency plan encompasses specific procedures for demobilization and post-incident review. These guidelines offer structured and agreed-upon protocols to facilitate an organized and expedited return to normal operating conditions. By effectively demobilizing response resources in a timely manner, costs are minimized, and the transition back to standard operations is streamlined.

Issues to consider for demobilization include:

- a) Do not release or demobilize response resources unless approved by the On-Scene Incident Commander,
- b) Assign personnel to identify surplus resources and probable resource release times,
- c) Establish demobilization priorities
- d) If necessary, develop a Disposal Plan for the disposal of hazardous materials or wastes, as necessary and;
- e) Plan for equipment repair and maintenance services, as necessary.

Documentation:

Effective documentation of an emergency incident is a vital component of any emergency plan. While the specifics of documentation will vary depending on the incident, the following topics can offer guidance on essential information to be documented:

- Date and location of the incident.
- Evaluation of any evacuation procedures implemented, including the duration required to evacuate all personnel.
- Assessment of the effectiveness of communication methods utilized during the incident.

- Review of on-site equipment to determine if it met the needs of the situation. If additional equipment was necessary, document what was brought to the site.
- Examination of any assistance provided by local jurisdictions in the emergency response, along with any suggestions offered for improvement.

Success stories:

Developing a success story requires the right questions, through the eyes of an individual or several individuals, of positive impact. The key questions and steps are as follows.

1. Provide Background Information,
2. Describe the activity,
3. Give Details of What Happened in the Activity,
4. Give the Results Achieved as a Consequence of the Activity,
5. Give a Quote from the Participant,
6. Labeling Pictures and Writing Captions.

Lessons for future:

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

Chapter 8:

Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Measures

Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery process demands to co-ordinate focus on multi-disciplinary aspects of reconstruction and rehabilitation for recovery. And it is essential to understand disaster reconstruction, rehabilitation under the holistic framework of post-disaster recovery. It will be in the form of recommendation rather than the rule.

General Policy Guidelines

The Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, and Recovery process is a crucial phase in disaster management, aimed at restoring affected communities, rebuilding infrastructure, and ensuring long-term resilience. The General Policy Guidelines for these measures focus on a structured, inclusive, and sustainable approach to recovery, prioritizing the most urgent needs while ensuring long-term development and disaster preparedness.

The recovery process follows a prioritization framework, beginning with immediate relief efforts such as restoring essential services, providing emergency shelter, and ensuring access to food, water, and medical aid. This is followed by short-term rehabilitation measures, which include temporary housing, re-establishing healthcare and education systems and restoring livelihoods through financial assistance and skill development programs. The final phase involves long-term reconstruction and recovery, where emphasis is placed on rebuilding infrastructure using resilient and disaster-resistant designs, restoring ecosystems, and implementing sustainable economic recovery strategies.

To ensure effectiveness, policy guidelines emphasize a "Build Back Better" approach, integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures into reconstruction efforts. Infrastructure projects must comply with updated building codes, land-use planning regulations, and environmental sustainability principles. Additionally, policies should promote community participation, ensuring that recovery efforts are inclusive and address the needs of vulnerable populations, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

A multi-stakeholder approach is critical, involving government agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and local communities in decision-making and implementation. Policies must establish clear roles and responsibilities for different agencies while ensuring adequate funding through government budgets, international aid, and financial assistance programs such as microfinance and insurance schemes. Furthermore, transparency and accountability mechanisms should be enforced to prevent misuse of resources and ensure efficient execution of recovery projects.

The success of the recovery process depends on continuous monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive planning. Lessons learned from past disasters should be integrated into future disaster management strategies, and policies should be periodically reviewed to reflect evolving risks and vulnerabilities. By adopting a structured, inclusive, and resilience-focused approach, these policy guidelines ensure that disaster-affected areas recover effectively while becoming more prepared for future hazards.

Effective relief and recovery coordination is essential in ensuring a swift and organized response to disasters at the district level. The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), under the leadership of the District Collector (DC), plays a pivotal role in mobilizing resources, coordinating with multiple agencies, and ensuring that affected communities receive timely and adequate support. The District Collector (DC), as the chairperson of the DDMA, is responsible

for assessing the disaster impact and formally announcing the type and extent of support required from various government departments, humanitarian organizations, and private sector partners.

Immediately after a disaster, the DC conducts a rapid assessment to evaluate the damage and determine urgent needs such as rescue operations, emergency shelter, medical assistance, food supplies, and temporary power restoration. Based on this assessment, the DC announces the immediate support requirements and directs local agencies, including police, fire services, health departments, and municipal bodies, to initiate emergency response efforts. If local resources are insufficient, the DC escalates the request to state and national disaster response agencies, seeking additional manpower, financial aid, or specialized assistance such as army support for rescue operations or expert teams for technical assessments.

As the situation stabilizes, the DC shifts focus to short-term recovery coordination, ensuring the restoration of essential services such as transportation, healthcare, education, and communication networks. Meetings with relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society groups, and private enterprises, are conducted to align efforts and prevent duplication of resources. The DC also facilitates inter-departmental coordination, ensuring that government agencies work collaboratively to provide relief to affected populations.

In the long-term recovery phase, the DC oversees rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, ensuring adherence to disaster-resilient infrastructure standards and sustainable development plans. This includes facilitating financial aid, livelihood restoration programs, and policy interventions to build resilience against future disasters. Additionally, the DC is responsible for reviewing and updating the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) based on lessons learned, ensuring better preparedness for future emergencies.

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) incorporates Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, and Recovery (RRR) measures as key components to ensure the systematic restoration of disaster-affected areas while enhancing resilience against future hazards. These measures are structured into distinct phases, addressing immediate, short-term, and long-term recovery needs.

1. Reconstruction Measures

Reconstruction focuses on rebuilding and restoring physical infrastructure and essential services in a disaster-resilient manner. It includes:

Rebuilding Critical Infrastructure: Repair and reconstruction of roads, bridges, power supply, water systems, schools, hospitals, and government buildings with improved disaster-resistant designs.

Housing Reconstruction: Providing financial aid, technical assistance, and enforcing safer construction practices for rebuilding homes, ensuring earthquake, flood, and cyclone resilience.

Public Utilities Restoration: Restoring water supply, sanitation facilities, communication networks, and electricity to ensure normal functioning.

Sustainable Urban and Rural Planning: Implementing land-use planning policies that mitigate future risks, such as floodplain zoning and safer building regulations.

"Build Back Better" Approach: Ensuring all infrastructure and housing are rebuilt with enhanced safety and resilience against future disasters.

2. Rehabilitation Measures

Rehabilitation focuses on restoring essential services and social stability to disaster-affected

populations. It includes:

Healthcare Rehabilitation: Restoring hospitals, clinics, and mobile health units, ensuring access to emergency medical care, and providing mental health support.

Livelihood Restoration: Implementing financial aid programs, microfinance initiatives, skill development, and employment generation schemes for affected communities.

Education Continuity: Reopening schools, providing temporary learning spaces, distributing books and supplies, and offering psychological support to students.

Social Welfare Support: Providing targeted assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

Psychosocial and Trauma Counseling: Addressing mental health needs through professional counseling, community support groups, and awareness programs.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): Ensuring the availability of clean drinking water, proper sanitation facilities, and hygiene awareness programs to prevent post-disaster health crises.

3. Recovery Measures

Recovery is a long-term process aimed at strengthening economic, environmental, and governance systems to build disaster resilience. Key components include:

Economic Recovery and Financial Inclusion: Providing grants, loans, and economic aid for small businesses, farmers, and self-employed workers to regain financial stability.

Environmental Restoration: Implementing reforestation programs, soil conservation, and sustainable waste management practices to mitigate environmental risks.

Capacity Building and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Conducting community training, awareness programs, and integrating DRR strategies into local development plans.

Strengthening Governance and Policy Frameworks: Updating disaster management policies, enhancing coordination between agencies, and enforcing regulatory compliance for resilient infrastructure.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Lessons Learned: Regular assessments of recovery progress, impact analysis, and revisions of the DDMP based on experiences from past disasters.

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

- Section 9.1.1 of the NPDM states that - the approach to the reconstruction process has to be comprehensive so as to convert adversity into opportunity. Incorporating disaster resilient features to 'build back better' will be the guiding principle. The appropriate choice of technology and project impact assessment needs to be carried out to establish that the projects contemplated do not create any side effects on the physical, socio-cultural or economic environment of the communities in the affected areas or in their neighbourhood. Systems for providing psycho-social support and trauma counselling need to be developed for implementation during reconstruction and recovery phase.
- Section 9.2.1 of NPDM states that - Reconstruction plans and designing of houses need to be a participatory process involving the government, affected community, NGOs and

the corporate sector. After the planning process is over, while owner driven construction is a preferred option, contribution of the NGOs and corporate sector will be encouraged. Reconstruction programme will be within the confines and qualitative specifications laid down by the Government.

- Section 9.3.1 states - Essential services, social infrastructure and intermediate shelters/camps will be established in the shortest possible time. For permanent reconstruction, ideally, the work including the construction of houses must be completed within two to three years. Concerned Central Ministries/Departments and the State Governments should create dedicated project teams to speed up the reconstruction process.
- Section 9.3.2 of NDMP states - that - Contingency plans for reconstruction in highly disaster prone areas need to be drawn out during the period of normalcy, which may include architectural and structural designs in consultation with the various stakeholders.
- As per the section 9.5.1 of NPDM – the State governments will have to lay emphasis on the restoration of permanent livelihood of those affected by disasters and special attention to the needs of women-headed households, artisans, farmers and people belonging to marginalised and vulnerable sections.

Some perceive disaster recovery as a battle against nature to regain control and restore order in a community. However, this viewpoint overlooks the complex nature of the recovery process. In reality, disaster recovery is not a neatly defined sequence of actions set in motion by the disaster's impact. Instead, it comprises a series of interconnected activities that unfold before, during, and after the catastrophic event. These activities encompass a wide range of efforts, including preparation, response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. They involve multiple stakeholders and often unfold in an unpredictable and dynamic manner, shaped by various factors such as resources, infrastructure, and community resilience. Thus, understanding disaster recovery as a multifaceted and evolving process is essential for effective planning and response efforts.

- Warning and Public Information
- Evacuation and Shelter
- Search and Rescue
- Damage Assessment
- Debris Clearance, Removal and Disposal
- Utilities and Communications Restoration
- Re-establishment of major transport linkages
- Temporary housing
- Financial management
- Economic impact analysis
- Detailed building inspections
- Re-development planning
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Demolition
- Reconstruction
- Hazard mitigation; and
- Preparation for the next disaster.

Detailed damage and loss assessment

A Detailed Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) plays a crucial role in shaping Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, and Recovery (RRR) measures after a disaster. It provides a comprehensive understanding of the disaster's impact by quantifying physical damage, economic losses, and social disruptions. This assessment serves as the foundation for planning and implementing effective recovery strategies that restore infrastructure, revive economic activities, and rebuild communities with enhanced resilience.

In Reconstruction, DALA helps identify the extent of structural damage to buildings, roads, bridges, and public utilities, guiding decisions on repair, retrofitting, or complete rebuilding. It ensures that reconstruction efforts follow resilient building standards, incorporating disaster-resistant designs to mitigate future risks. In Rehabilitation, the assessment evaluates disruptions in essential services such as healthcare, education, water supply, and electricity, allowing authorities to prioritize restoring these services and ensuring the well-being of affected populations. Additionally, it helps in estimating livelihood losses, thereby informing programs aimed at reviving agriculture, industries, and small businesses.

For Recovery, DALA supports long-term planning by assessing indirect losses such as reduced productivity, displacement costs, and psychological impacts. This data aids in mobilizing financial resources, including government funds, insurance claims, and international aid. Furthermore, it helps develop policies for sustainable land use, improved early warning systems, and community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives.

Restoration of Basic infrastructure

Restoring basic infrastructure after a disaster is essential for recovery and resilience. The process begins with a rapid damage assessment using drones, GIS mapping, and ground surveys to identify critical infrastructure requiring immediate attention. Prioritization is key, focusing on essential services such as hospitals, emergency response centers, and water supply systems. The restoration of transportation networks, including roads, bridges, and airports, is crucial for ensuring the movement of emergency aid and rebuilding efforts. Temporary structures like Bailey bridges can provide immediate relief while long-term repairs are planned. Power and energy restoration involve deploying temporary solutions such as generators and solar micro grids while repairing substations and power lines. Ensuring access to clean water and sanitation is vital to prevent health crises, requiring the repair of pipelines and restoration of sanitation facilities. Telecommunications must be restored through emergency mobile networks, satellite communication, and repairs to fiber optics and mobile towers. Community involvement is critical, with local populations engaged in recovery efforts and collaboration between government agencies, the private sector, and NGOs ensuring effective coordination. Transparent funding mechanisms and monitoring help maintain accountability and efficiency in restoration efforts. Additionally, the principle of “building back better” should guide reconstruction, incorporating disaster-resilient construction techniques such as elevated structures, flood-resistant materials, and reinforced buildings to mitigate future risks. Strengthening policies for climate adaptation, early warning systems, and preparedness strategies ensures long-term resilience.

Restoration of Essential service as per the relief code of the District

The restoration of essential services in Narmada District following a disaster is guided by the Gujarat State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) 2024-25. The plan prioritizes the immediate re-establishment of critical infrastructure to ensure public safety and facilitate recovery. Water supply and sanitation systems are restored first to prevent health crises, ensuring access to safe drinking water and proper waste management. Healthcare services, including hospitals and emergency medical aid, are reinstated to treat injuries and prevent disease outbreaks. Electricity restoration is crucial, as it supports other essential services, including hospitals and communication networks. Re-establishing communication infrastructure ensures effective coordination of relief efforts and keeps the public informed. Transportation networks, including roads and bridges, are cleared and repaired to facilitate the movement of relief materials and access to affected areas.

Restoration of Livelihoods

The restoration of livelihoods after a disaster is a crucial component of long-term recovery, ensuring economic stability and self-sufficiency for affected communities. The process begins with assessing the impact on various sectors, including agriculture, small businesses, industries, and informal labor. Immediate relief measures such as cash assistance, food security programs, and temporary employment opportunities help stabilize livelihoods in the short term. Skill development programs, vocational training, and financial aid for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) support long-term economic recovery. For farmers, restoring irrigation systems, providing seeds, fertilizers, and equipment, and implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices are essential. Small businesses benefit from access to microfinance, insurance schemes, and business revival programs. Strengthening local markets, improving supply chains, and promoting self-employment initiatives enhance economic resilience. Government and non-governmental organizations play a key role in providing financial support, training, and policy interventions to ensure sustainable livelihood restoration. Encouraging public-private partnerships further accelerates economic recovery, ensuring that affected communities regain their means of income and improve their resilience to future disasters.

Reconstruction/repair of lifeline buildings/social infrastructure, damaged buildings and Promote 'Owner Driven Approach' in recovery

Reconstruction and repair of lifeline buildings and social infrastructure, along with damaged buildings, are critical components of post-disaster recovery efforts. This entails restoring key facilities such as schools, hospitals, and community centers to ensure essential services are available to the affected population. Promoting an "Owner Driven Approach" empowers individuals and communities to actively participate in the reconstruction process, fostering a sense of ownership and resilience. By engaging stakeholders in decision-making and implementation, this approach enhances the effectiveness and sustainability of recovery initiatives, ultimately contributing to the restoration of normalcy and social cohesion in the aftermath of a disaster.

Lifeline buildings/social infrastructure

"Lifeline buildings" such as hospitals and emergency response centers, along with "social infrastructure" like schools and community centers, are vital components of a community's resilience, especially in the wake of a disaster. These structures provide essential services and support networks, serving as focal points for response and recovery efforts. Rebuilding and reinforcing these lifelines swiftly post-disaster is crucial for restoring normalcy and ensuring the well-being of affected populations. By prioritizing the restoration of these key assets, communities can accelerate their recovery and strengthen their capacity to withstand future challenges.

a) Infrastructure

Restoration of social infrastructure has to be done to reinstate the normal functioning of district infrastructure. Schools & Hospitals will have to be reconstructed and repaired in this recovery phase.

Re-establishment of disrupted health care services will have to be done at the earliest.

- Responsible Department for Hospitals: Health Department & R & B
- Responsible Department for Schools: Education Department & R & B

b) Economic Infrastructure

Restoration of economic infrastructure (Banks) is essential for accessibility of money and the smooth functioning of the economy of the district. Unless addressed, it severely affects the livelihood and employment potential of the district. Thus, bank buildings shall be quickly reinstated.

Damaged buildings

In the aftermath of a disaster, addressing damaged buildings is paramount to ensure the safety and stability of affected communities. These structures include homes, businesses, and public buildings that have sustained varying degrees of damage due to the disaster's impact. Swift assessment and repair of damaged buildings are essential to provide shelter, restore economic activity, and uphold public safety. By prioritizing the rehabilitation of these structures, communities can expedite their recovery process and create a foundation for long-term resilience against future disasters.

Promote 'Owner Driven Approach' in recovery

Promoting an "Owner Driven Approach" in post-disaster recovery empowers individuals and communities to take an active role in rebuilding their lives and neighborhoods. This approach involves engaging affected residents as decision-makers and participants in the reconstruction process, recognizing their knowledge of local needs and preferences. By providing technical assistance, financial support, and capacity-building initiatives, authorities can enable homeowners and communities to lead the recovery efforts according to their unique priorities and circumstances. Emphasizing this approach fosters a sense of ownership, resilience, and community cohesion, ultimately contributing to more sustainable and inclusive reconstruction outcomes.

Recovery Program

A recovery program is a multifaceted initiative aimed at assisting communities in recovering from the aftermath of a disaster. It encompasses a range of activities such as infrastructure rehabilitation, housing reconstruction, livelihood support, social welfare services, environmental restoration, community engagement, capacity building, risk reduction measures, coordination, and monitoring. By addressing immediate needs and fostering long-term resilience, recovery programs play a crucial role in restoring normalcy and promoting sustainable development in affected areas.

Short-term recovery program

A short-term recovery program focuses on providing immediate livelihood security measures to individuals and communities impacted by a disaster. This includes offering short-term loans, financial assistance, and grants to help affected individuals restart their businesses, restore their livelihoods, and meet their basic needs. These measures aim to provide immediate relief and stability while communities work towards longer-term recovery and rebuilding efforts. By addressing short-term livelihood challenges, such programs help ensure economic stability and resilience in the aftermath of a disaster.

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

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

- a) **Roads and Bridges:** This covers construction of all critical roads and bridges necessary to provide connectivity with immediate effect.
- b) **Drinking Water Supply:** Restoration of Drinking Water supply has to be done by setting up of new hand pumps, tube wells or setting up of piped water supply in areas with no access to potable water. In case of floods, setting up of raised hand pumps is required.
- c) **Electricity:** Restoration of power supply is also critical to immediate recovery.
- d) **Communication Network:** After disasters, communication networks may be disrupted. The networks of mobile services providers have to be put back in operation at the earliest to make search and rescue easier, as well as to expedite coordinated response measures.
- e) **Reconstruction & Repair of Lifeline Buildings:** Lifeline buildings are those necessary to keep the administrative machinery functioning despite the damage by disaster have to be repaired on priority.
- f) **Rehabilitation:** In case there is a major damage from earthquake or flooding, a large segment of the population may have to be rehabilitated to new locations on a temporary basis. Communities will have to be supported with relief shelter.
- g) **Mass Care/Sheltering and Housing:** The management of relief shelters is continued from the response phase to the immediate recovery phase. During this period, the number of victims must be identified for whom construction of houses under Indira

- Aawas Yojna & Sardar Awas Yojna shall be sanctioned.
- h) **Food:** Supply of food in relief phase is more important. It becomes important to elicit support from various NGOs, Grain merchants and volunteers.
 - i) **Debris Removal and Disposal of Dead Bodies:** Removal of debris or trees from transportation routes for effective rescue and relief measures.
 - j) **Drainage and Sewage:** Drainage and sewage systems will have to be quickly re-established to decrease inundation from floods, spread of diseases and epidemics and maintaining hygiene.
 - k) **Health Care:** First Aid and Emergency Health care has to be provided at the earliest. In case the health care centers are affected by the disaster, temporary medical relief camps need to be installed while the building is retrofitted or reconstructed. Mobile Medical Units have to be pushed into action for immediately health care close to the community.

Livelihood Recovery

Final phase for livelihood recovery is a part of long-term recovery initiatives.

Long-term recovery program

A long-term recovery program is geared towards promoting sustainable livelihoods and resilience among communities affected by disasters. This involves implementing measures such as promoting sustainable agriculture practices, providing training and resources for alternative income generation activities, and facilitating access to insurance and risk reduction mechanisms. By focusing on long-term solutions, such as building resilient infrastructure, enhancing disaster preparedness, and integrating risk management into development plans, these programs aim to reduce vulnerability to future disasters and promote sustainable development. Ultimately, such initiatives empower communities to recover from disasters while building stronger, more resilient societies for the future. Final phase for livelihood recovery is a part of long-term recovery initiatives.

- i) **Livelihood Promotion:** To initiate and strengthen livelihoods to be more economically and environmentally sustainable as well as more resilient to future disasters. (In this long term recovery effort, focus is on livelihoods diversification, creation of alternate income generating activities, providing financial services such as loans and insurance, and strengthening forward linkages with markets for existing and new livelihoods.)
- ii) **Microfinance Services:** Micro-credit (small loans) shall be provided to repair or replace critical livelihood assets, finance existing debts or for developing new livelihoods.
- iii) **Micro-insurance:** Providing small-scale insurance at low premium for providing payouts on the occasions of emergencies. Insurance of livestock shall also be facilitated

The following tables are to be filled after an event of disaster:

To be planned after initial damage assessment by departments;

☐ **Power**

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

☐ **Health**

Type	PHC (village name)	CHC	Sub Centre	Drug Store	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
No of buildings damaged							
No of health centres inaccessible							
Refrigeration and other vital equipment for storage							
Drugs and medicines perished	(Location and qty)						
No of Ambulance damaged							

Social

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

☐ Water Supply

Type	Village	No. of unit affected	Population affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Well						
Borewells						
Pond						
Water Supply Disrupted						
Contamination						
ESR damaged						
GLR Damaged						
Sump damaged						
Pipe lines damaged						
Standpost damaged						
Cattle trough damaged						
Handpump						

☐ Road and Transport

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

Type	Village/Ward	Population	Alternate road/route	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Road Cut off						
Rail Connectivity						

☐ **Communication**

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

☐ **Food Supply**

List of village affected by disruption in food supply

Type	No. of godown damage	Type of grains perished (Ton)	Qty of grain perished (Ton)	Qty of grain at risk (Ton)	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Civil Supply							
APMC							
Other							

☐ **Housing**

Partial Damage		Fully Damaged / Collapsed		Recovery Measures	Prog / Scheme	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Kucha	Pucca	Kucha	Pucca				

Public Utilities

Public Buildings	Partial damage (No. of units)	Fully Damaged/ Collapsed (No. of Unit)	Recovery Measures	Prog/ Scheme	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Panchayat						
Educational 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)
Skilled labours			
Unskilled and , Agricultural labours			
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)

☐ **Agricultural**

Crop failure (Hectare)	HHs affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)

☐ **Non-farm livelihood**

Cottage Indust ry	Extent of damage/disruption		Recover y Measures	Implementi ngAgency	Tentative Duration (Month s)
	Tools and equipment (Specif y no. and type)	Goods and material (Specif y type and qty)			
Handloom					
Pottery					
Food Processing					
Diamond sorting etc					
Printing/ Dying					
Other					

☐ **Shops and establishment**

Extent of damage/disruption			Recovery Measur es	Implemen ting Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Buildi ng (No. and location)	Tools and equipme nts (Specify no. and type)	Goods and materials (Specif y type and qty)			

Chapter:-9

Financial Resources for implementation of DDMP

As mandated by Section 48 of the DM Act the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF), District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF) and District Disaster Mitigation Fund (DDMF) are to be created at the State & District Levels.

STATE ALLOCATIONS

Section 46 to section 49 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 seeks to provide for the constitution of the following funds: Section 46- Constitution of National Disaster Response Fund. Section 47- Constitution of National Disaster Mitigation Fund. Section 48- Seeks to provide for the establishment of State & District Disaster Response Fund and Disaster Mitigation Funds. Section 49- Seeks to enjoin upon every ministry or department of Government of India to make provision of funds in its annual budget for the purposes of carrying out the activities or programmes set out in its Disaster Management Plan.

State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

As per Section 48 (la) of the DM Act, 2005, SDRF is to be created with 90% Central Share and 10% State Share.

State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)

As per Section 48 (lc) of the DM Act, 2005, SDMF is to be created for pre-disaster activities and to be made available to the SDMA.

District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF)

As per Section 48 (lb) of the DM Act, 2005, DDRF is to be created for pre-disaster activities and to be made available to the DDMA. However, this fund is yet to be created and the fund is released from SDRF by the Revenue & Disaster Management Department as of now.

District Disaster Mitigation Fund (DDMF)

As per Section 48 (Id) of the DM Act, 2005, DDMF is to be created for post-disaster activities and to be made available to the DDMA.

Department Fund

As per Section 39 (e) of the DM Act, 2005 each department of the State Government shall allocate funds for measures for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity building and preparedness.

Disaster Risk Insurance

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

ultimately contributing to greater economic stability and resilience in disaster-prone areas.
Other financing options for restoration of infrastructure/livelihoods

Name	Purpose	Financial Arrangements	Activities	Nodal Agency
NDRF	Relief Assistance	100% Central Government	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
SDRF	Relief Assistance	75% Centre, 25% State	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
Planning Commission (13 th Finance Commission)	Capacity Building	100% Centre	Training, Awareness Generation, IEC Material, Mock drills.	Revenue Department
State Fund	Capacity Building	100% State	Training, Awareness Generation, IEC Material, Mock drills.	GSDMA
Line Department Funds	Preparedness and Mitigation	Budgetary Allocation	Activities falling in purview of departments for DRR, Preparedness and Mitigation	Line Departments
District Planning Fund	Any Public works	MP and MLA aid and grants	Preparedness, Mitigation capacity building, recovery	Local Bodies, Line Departments
External Institutional Funding	Projects on DRR, Recovery, Mitigation and Preparedness	Total external or bilateral or multilateral arrangements	Infrastructure up-gradation Technological interventions and technical studies DRR projects.	Revenue Department
Donor	Any	Total Donation in cash and kind	Any	DDMA/ GSDMA
CSR	Corporate	2% of Profit	Any	Charity Commissioner and Corporate
Appeal	Immediate Relief	Fully or Partially external funds	Immediate relief, reconstruction	DDMA/ GSDMA

Chapter:- 10

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

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) of Narmada district is responsible for the continuous monitoring, evaluation, updation and maintenance of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP). This process involves regular assessments to ensure the plan's effectiveness and alignment with current disaster risks and resources. Monitoring includes periodic evaluations of preparedness measures, while evaluation entails analyzing past incidents to identify areas for improvement. The DDMP is updated annually, incorporating new data, emerging risks, and lessons learned from previous events. Maintenance involves regular training programs, resource audits, and community awareness initiatives to ensure readiness. The DDMA collaborates with various stakeholders, including government departments, NGOs, and community representatives, to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated approach to disaster management. This structured methodology ensures that the DDMP remains a dynamic and effective tool for enhancing the district's resilience against potential disasters.

Authority for Maintaining and Reviewing the Plan

As per ACT No. 31 of 2005 – The Disaster Management Act, 2003, Chapter IV, District Plan, every district in the state is required to have a District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP). The responsibility for preparing, maintaining, and reviewing this plan lies with the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). The DDMP is developed by the District Authority in consultation with local authorities and in alignment with the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP). It is then submitted for approval to the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA).

The District Plan must include:

1. Identification of areas in the district vulnerable to various disasters.
2. Preventive and mitigation measures to be undertaken by government departments and local authorities.
3. Capacity-building and preparedness initiatives for an effective response.
4. A response framework detailing:
 - Allocation of responsibilities to district-level government departments and local authorities.
 - Swift disaster response and relief operations.
 - Procurement of essential resources.
 - Establishment of communication networks.
 - Dissemination of vital information to the public.
5. Any other relevant matters specified by the State Authority.

The DDMP must be reviewed and updated annually to ensure its relevance and effectiveness. Copies of the updated plan are shared with all relevant government departments within the district. Additionally, the District Authority is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the plan, regularly assessing its effectiveness, and issuing necessary instructions to various departments for its execution.

The maintenance and review of the plan are based on the following key inputs:

- Drills and rehearsals to test preparedness.
- Annual disaster management reports from all departments, including their recommendations.
- Lessons learned from disasters in other districts, states, and countries.
- Guidelines and directives from the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA), the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), and other relevant authorities.

Regular monitoring, evaluation, and updating of the DDMP ensure that the district remains well-prepared to respond to disasters, minimizing risks and enhancing resilience.

Proper Monitoring and Evaluation of the DDMP

Effective monitoring and evaluation of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) are crucial to ensuring its efficiency, adaptability, and resilience. Monitoring involves continuous data collection and assessment to track the implementation of disaster preparedness and response measures. Evaluation focuses on analyzing the plan's impact, identifying strengths and weaknesses, and assessing its overall effectiveness in mitigating risks. Regular reviews and data-driven analysis enable authorities to refine strategies, address gaps, and ensure the plan remains aligned with evolving hazards, technological advancements, and community needs. A well-structured monitoring and evaluation process enhances disaster response capabilities, facilitates timely interventions, and strengthens the district's overall resilience against disasters.

Post-Disaster Evaluation Mechanism for DDMP

The post-disaster evaluation mechanism for the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) in Narmada District is a crucial process aimed at assessing the plan's effectiveness in real-world disaster situations. This evaluation involves a comprehensive review of disaster response efforts, identifying key achievements, challenges, and areas requiring improvement. Authorities analyze response strategies, coordination among agencies, resource deployment, and overall effectiveness in mitigating disaster impacts. Lessons learned from these assessments are systematically documented and integrated into future planning to enhance preparedness, response, and recovery strategies. By conducting thorough post-disaster evaluations, the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), local agencies, and stakeholders can strengthen resilience, improve coordination, and ensure a more efficient and adaptive disaster management framework for Narmada District.

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

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) for Narmada District undergoes regular updates to ensure its effectiveness in addressing evolving risks and challenges. The District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) is responsible for compiling lessons learned from past incidents and recommending necessary improvements to enhance disaster preparedness and response. The DDMP is reviewed and updated annually, with revisions scheduled in May–June as part of pre-monsoon preparations and again in October–November to incorporate any additional insights or emerging risks. This structured and periodic updating process ensures that the plan remains comprehensive, adaptive, and aligned with the latest disaster management strategies.

Hazard-Specific Revision Schedule

Hazards	Revisions proposed	Remarks
Flood	May-June	Highly affected area of the district

Narmada District ensures that its DDMP remains proactive, well-integrated, and capable of effectively mitigating disaster risks while safeguarding lives, infrastructure, and livelihoods.

Uploading of updated plans at DDMA/ SDMA websites

The updated District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) for Narmada District is systematically uploaded to the official websites to ensure transparency, accessibility, and coordination among all stakeholders. This process allows government agencies, emergency responders, NGOs, and the public to access the latest disaster management strategies, preparedness measures, and response protocols. Regular updates are made following periodic revisions, incorporating new risk assessments, technological advancements, and lessons learned from past disasters. By making the updated DDMP readily available online, the district enhances awareness, improves disaster preparedness, and ensures a well-coordinated approach to disaster management.

Conducting Mock Drills at district and sub-district levels

Conducting regular mock drills at both district and sub-district levels are crucial for strengthening disaster preparedness and response in Narmada District. These drills help familiarize all stakeholders with their roles, test the effectiveness of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP), and identify areas requiring improvement. Insights gained from these simulations are used to refine response strategies and enhance capacity-building efforts.

The successful execution of mock drills requires clearly defining responsibilities, establishing a structured schedule, and allocating necessary resources. This proactive approach enhances inter-agency coordination and improves overall response efficiency. Key participants include the District Police Department, Home Guards, Civil Defence personnel, Fire Services, Search and Rescue Teams (SRTs), Quick Response Teams (QRTs), District Medical Committees (DMCs), and Disaster Management Teams (DMTs). These exercises are coordinated by the District Collector at the district level and the Relief Commissioner at the state level.

It is mandatory to conduct mock drills at least twice a year, with a special focus on fire, terrorist attack and stampede scenarios ensuring that emergency responders are well-prepared to manage real disaster situations effectively. Regular mock drills not only enhance preparedness but also foster a resilient and well-coordinated disaster management system in Narmada District.

Narmada District adopts a proactive approach to disaster management by conducting regular mock drills across various administrative levels, including state, district, taluka, and village levels. These drills are not limited to government agencies but also extend to educational institutions such as schools, colleges, and coaching centers, as well as industrial areas. By engaging diverse stakeholders across multiple sectors, these exercises play a crucial role in enhancing preparedness, testing response capabilities, and strengthening coordination mechanisms to effectively manage disasters.

Moreover, the district administration's commitment to implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) reflects its dedication to building community resilience and mitigating disaster risks. Through these concerted efforts, Narmada District aims to foster a culture of safety, promote proactive disaster management strategies, and safeguard lives, infrastructure, and livelihoods from potential hazards

The Responsible parties for organizing district drills

The organization of district-level mock drills in Narmada District involves the coordinated efforts of multiple agencies to ensure effective disaster preparedness and response. The District Collector serves as

the chief coordinator, overseeing the planning, execution, and evaluation of drills, while the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is responsible for strategizing, scheduling, and monitoring these exercises. The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) provides guidance, technical expertise, and resources to enhance the effectiveness of the drills. Key stakeholders such as the Police Department, Fire & Emergency Services, and Health Department play crucial roles in managing crowd control, conducting search and rescue operations, and ensuring medical emergency preparedness. Additionally, Civil Defence, Home Guards, and the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) contribute by providing specialized training and support in disaster response simulations. Road & Building and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are responsible for assessing critical infrastructure and ensuring the readiness of evacuation shelters. Moreover, educational institutions, industrial safety committees, NGOs, and community-based organizations (CBOs) actively participate in organizing drills at the local level to strengthen community preparedness. By fostering inter-agency coordination and stakeholder engagement, these mock drills play a vital role in enhancing disaster resilience, response efficiency and public safety in Narmada District.

Monitoring and Gap Evaluation

The monitoring and gap evaluation of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) in Narmada District is a critical process to ensure its effectiveness and operational readiness. This involves regular assessments and capacity-building initiatives to ensure that all personnel involved in disaster response are well-trained and up to date with the latest skills and protocols outlined in the revised plan. Continuous evaluation is conducted to verify that responders possess the necessary expertise and preparedness to manage disasters efficiently. Systematically identifying gaps and addressing them through targeted interventions, Narmada District enhances its resilience and disaster management capabilities, ensuring the safety and well-being of its communities.

Mock Exercise-2025

Sr. No.	Date	Mock Drill Scenario	Learning / Key Outcomes
1	07/05/2025	Airstrike Mock Drill at Sardar Sarovar Dam	Improved coordination among security agencies, dam authorities, police, fire services, and medical teams during high-risk emergency situations.
2	07/05/2025	Fire Mock Drill at Surya Plaza, Rajpipla	Enhanced fire evacuation procedures, use of firefighting equipment, and emergency communication systems in commercial buildings.
3	07/05/2025	Airstrike Mock Drill at Karjan Dam	Strengthened preparedness for critical infrastructure protection and inter-departmental emergency response coordination.
4	31/05/2025	Fire Mock Drill at Administrative Building, Kevadiya	Improved evacuation management, firefighting response time, and incident command coordination among officials and responders.
5	31/05/2025	Airstrike and Fire Mock Drill at ST Depot, Rajpipla	Assessed multi-hazard response capability including evacuation, crowd management, and coordination between transport and emergency agencies.
6	15/06/2025	Flood Mock Drill at Garudeshwar	Enhanced flood rescue operations, early warning dissemination, evacuation planning, and coordination with local communities.
7	16/06/2025	Flood Mock Drill at	Strengthened preparedness of local administration

		Dediyapada	and rescue teams for flood emergencies in remote and tribal areas.
8	29/07/2025	Gas Leakage Mock Drill at Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL), Rajpipla	Improved industrial disaster preparedness, hazardous gas leak response, and coordination between industry and emergency services.
9	10/10/2025	District Level Flood Mock Drill at Nandod	Evaluated district-wide flood preparedness, resource mobilization, rescue operations, and inter-agency coordination mechanisms.
10	13/10/2025	Terrorist Attack Mock Drill at Statue of Unity	Strengthened security preparedness, emergency evacuation procedures, visitor safety measures, and coordination among multiple security agencies.
11	23/01/2026	Multi-Hazard Flood, Collapse and CBRN Mock Drill at Poicha	Enhanced multi-agency response capability for simultaneous flood, collapse rescue, and hazardous chemical emergency situations.
12	24/02/2026	Fire Mock Drill at Kevadiya	Improved emergency response, firefighting coordination, public evacuation procedures, and awareness regarding fire safety measures.

Chapter:-11

Coordination

Mechanism for

implementation of

DDMP

Coordination Mechanism

Dealing with a major disaster in Narmada District often requires mobilization of resources beyond local capacities. When the district administration's response capabilities are overwhelmed, higher-level authorities, neighbouring districts, and state or national agencies are called upon for assistance. Additionally, corporate entities, NGOs, and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in and around the district play a crucial role in supplementing disaster response efforts. A predefined, structured, and well-rehearsed coordination mechanism is essential to ensure swift, efficient, and well-organized disaster management operations.

A multi-tiered disaster response system must be in place to cover pre-disaster preparedness, immediate emergency response and post-disaster recovery efforts. Pre-disaster measures focus on risk reduction, early warning systems, capacity building, and public awareness campaigns, while post-disaster actions aim at damage assessment, relief distribution, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) should clearly define roles, responsibilities, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for all stakeholders, ensuring an integrated approach to disaster management in next chapter

A robust coordination mechanism is essential for the effective implementation of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) in Narmada District. Disasters require a well-integrated response system that facilitates seamless collaboration among government departments, NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), industries, private institutions, local self-governments and neighboring districts.

Intra and Inter-Department Coordination with Horizontal Linkages

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), chaired by the District Collector, is responsible for ensuring intra- and inter-departmental coordination. Each department plays a vital role in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.

A. Intra-Department Coordination

- Each government department must have a Departmental Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) aligned with the district-level DDMP.
- Departmental nodal officers should be designated to facilitate disaster-related communication and implementation of preparedness measures.
- Regular internal reviews and training should be conducted within each department to ensure readiness.

B. Inter-Department Coordination

- Horizontal coordination involves seamless communication and joint action between departments such as Revenue, Health, Police, Fire Services, Public Works, Irrigation, Education, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Electricity.
- Inter-departmental meetings and simulation exercises should be held at regular intervals to test the effectiveness of disaster response plans.
- Resource-sharing agreements should be established to optimize the use of available assets (vehicles, emergency equipment, shelters, and manpower).

Coordination Mechanism with NGOs, CBOs, SHGs, Industries, Private Schools, and Hospitals Collaboration with non-governmental and private organizations enhances the district's disaster resilience. A formal coordination structure should be established between DDMA and these stakeholders.

A. Role of NGOs, CBOs, and SHGs

- NGOs, CBOs, and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) play a crucial role in community-level disaster preparedness, relief operations, and post-disaster rehabilitation.

- The DDMA should maintain a database of all active NGOs and CBOs, specifying their roles and areas of expertise. (NGO list attached in annexure)
- Pre-disaster planning meetings should be conducted to integrate these organizations into the district's response framework. (Every year Narmada district administration organised a coordination meeting with NGO)
- NGOs should assist in public awareness campaigns, evacuation planning, shelter management, and first aid training.

B. Role of Industries and Corporate Sector

- Industries, especially Major Accident Hazard (MAH) units, should have their own on-site and off-site emergency response plans, which should be aligned with the DDMP. (There is no MAH unit in Narmada district)
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds can be leveraged for capacity building, relief efforts, and resource mobilization.
- Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) should be established between the district administration and industries for logistical and financial support during disasters.

C. Coordination with Private Schools and Hospitals

- Private hospitals and educational institutions should be included in disaster response planning.
- Schools should develop disaster management plans, conduct regular drills, and train teachers and students on emergency protocols.
- Private hospitals must be integrated into the district emergency medical response system, ensuring adequate staff, equipment, and ambulance services are available during disasters.

Coordination with Block/Village-Level Task Forces (Vertical Linkages and Inter-Block/Inter-Village Coordination)

Effective disaster management requires strong coordination at the block and village levels.

A. Formation of Taluka and Village-Level Task Forces

- Taluka Disaster Management Committees (TDMCs) and Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) should be established to oversee preparedness and response activities at the grassroots level.
- Task forces should include representatives from Panchayats, local government officials, ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers, school teachers, and youth volunteers.

B. Coordination between Taluka and Villages

- Inter-block and inter-village coordination ensures resource-sharing, communication, and collective response during disasters.
- Early warning dissemination and evacuation procedures should be practiced through mock drills.
- Regular capacity-building programs should be conducted for task force members.

Coordination System with State Departments and Training Institutes at State and District Levels

Disaster management efforts in Narmada District must be closely aligned with state-level agencies and training institutions.

A. Linkage with State Departments

- The district must coordinate with Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA), State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), and relevant state departments.
- State-level support (technical, financial, and human resources) should be requested when needed.

B. Training and Capacity Building

- Collaboration with state-level training institutes like the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) for specialized training in disaster response, search and rescue, and medical emergency management.
- Training should be provided to government officials, frontline responders, and volunteers.

Intra-Block and Intra-Village Coordination

- Ward-level disaster committees should be formed in urban and rural areas to strengthen local-level response.
- Resource mapping and risk assessment should be conducted at the village level.
- Early warning systems should be community-driven to ensure timely dissemination of alerts.

Coordination with Local Self-Government (Panchayati Raj Institutions & Urban Local Bodies)

Local self-governments play a crucial role in disaster risk reduction and response.

A. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

- Zila Parishad, Block Samitis, and Gram Panchayats must actively participate in disaster management.
- Gram Panchayats should maintain village-level disaster management plans and conduct community awareness programs.
- Ward-level committees in urban areas should be established to address city-specific risks.

B. Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

- Rajpipla NagarPalika should integrate disaster resilience into urban planning and infrastructure development.
- Building safety regulations and fire safety norms must be strictly enforced in urban areas.

Linkage with DDMPs of Neighboring Districts

Narmada District maintains coordination and operational linkage with neighboring districts such as Bharuch, Vadodara, Chhota Udepur, Tapi and Surat, particularly for effective disaster preparedness and emergency response during regional and large-scale disasters.

Every year before the monsoon season, Narmada District organizes coordination meetings with the administrations of neighboring districts including Vadodara District, Bharuch District, and Chhota Udepur District to strengthen inter-district coordination and preparedness for monsoon-related disasters and emergency situations.

Important contact numbers of neighboring districts and the resources/equipment available with them are also included in the Annexure of this plan.

The district maintains liaison with neighboring districts for the following purposes:

- Mutual support and coordinated response during floods, cyclones, industrial accidents, dam-related emergencies, and other major disasters.
- Sharing of search & rescue teams, boats, emergency equipment, and specialized response resources during emergency situations.
- Inter-district coordination for evacuation and relief management in border and vulnerable areas.
- Exchange of critical information, weather alerts, flood warnings, and emergency communication during disaster situations.
- Coordination among district administrations, police, fire services, health departments, and other emergency response agencies.
- Joint mock drills, preparedness activities, and capacity-building initiatives for strengthening regional disaster response mechanisms.
- Support for transportation, shelter management, medical assistance, and rehabilitation activities during large-scale emergencies.

Linkage with State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)

The Narmada DDMP align with the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) to ensure consistency and efficiency in disaster response.

- The district administration should coordinate with SDMA to integrate state-level policies into district planning.
- Timely reporting of disaster impacts to SDMA ensures prompt state intervention and assistance.

A well-defined coordination mechanism ensures efficient disaster preparedness, response, and recovery in Narmada District. By establishing strong linkages between departments, communities, industries, and neighboring regions, the district can enhance its resilience to disasters. Regular meetings, capacity-building initiatives, and multi-stakeholder engagement will further strengthen the implementation of the DDMP, ensuring swift and coordinated action during emergencies.

Chapter:- 12

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklist

Definition of disaster situations

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

Action on Receipt of Warning and Warning Dissemination

The receipt and dissemination of warnings are crucial aspects of disaster preparedness and response. Upon receiving an alert about an impending disaster, authorities must rapidly communicate the information to the public using multiple channels, including emergency alerts, sirens, social media, and mass media platforms. Simultaneously, individuals and communities should take immediate precautionary measures, such as evacuating to safe locations, securing property, and gathering emergency supplies. Swift and effective action in response to warnings can save lives, reduce damage, and strengthen overall resilience in the face of disasters.

The following SOPs are designed to guide and initiate immediate action. The DDMA and the district administration will initiate action and build and expand the scope of these actions based on the unfolding situation.

SOP's and Checklist

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

Standard Operating Procedures for Response

1. Communication

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

2. Search and Rescue

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

3. Drinking Water and Supplies

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

4. Relief and Shelter

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

5. Livestock Shelter and Fodder

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

6. Health and Sanitation

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

7. Power

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

8. Transport

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

9. Law and Order

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

10. Information Dissemination and Helpline

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

11. Public Works

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

Incident Response System

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

response personnel also provide feedback to officers designated for the purpose to help improvise the response strategies.

In chapter 7 of DDMP, IRS structure as defined by guidelines issued by the National Disaster Management Authority. In sum, the command staff is comprised of the Incident Commander, Information & Media Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. The general staff encompasses three sections – operations, planning, and logistics –, each of which being comprised of various groups and units.

Media Management

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

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

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

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

some key emergency response/support functions:

- **Evacuation:** Evacuation involves safely relocating individuals from areas at risk of disaster to designated safe locations. This process ensures the protection of lives and minimizes casualties.
- **Search and Rescue:** Search and rescue operations aim to locate, extract, and provide medical assistance to individuals who are trapped or injured during a disaster. Trained personnel deploy specialized techniques and equipment to locate and extricate survivors.
- **Cordoning the Area:** Cordoning off affected areas helps restrict access to hazardous zones, ensuring the safety of responders and preventing further harm to individuals. It also facilitates the organization of rescue operations and the management of resources.
- **Traffic Control:** Traffic control measures are implemented to manage vehicular and pedestrian movement around disaster-affected areas. This helps prevent congestion, facilitate emergency response efforts, and ensure the safe passage of vehicles transporting supplies and personnel.
- **Law and Order and Safety Measures:** Maintaining law and order is crucial during emergencies to prevent looting, vandalism, and other criminal activities. Safety measures, including the deployment of security personnel and the establishment of temporary shelters, ensure the security and well-being of affected populations.
- **Dead Body Disposal:** Proper disposal of deceased individuals is essential to prevent the spread of diseases and maintain dignity. Trained personnel handle the identification, retrieval, and disposal of bodies according to established protocols and cultural sensitivities.
- **Carcass Disposal:** In cases involving mass animal casualties, carcass disposal measures are implemented to prevent contamination and the spread of disease among livestock and wildlife. Proper disposal methods, such as burial or incineration, are carried out in accordance with environmental regulations.

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

GUIDELINES REGARDING BORE WELL SAFETY MEASURES BY SUPREME COURT:

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

- i) The owner of the land/premises, before taking any steps for construction bore well/tube well must inform in writing at least 15 days in advance to the concerned Authorities in the area, i.e. District Collector/District Magistrate/Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat/ Concerned officers of the Department of Ground Water/ Public Health/Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, about the construction of boreWell/tube well.
- ii) Registration of all the drilling agencies, viz., Govt./Semi Govt./Private etc. should be Mandatory with the district administration.
- iii) Erection of signboard at the time of construction near the well with the following Details:-(a) Complete address of the drilling agency at the time of construction/Rehabilitation of well. (b) Complete address of the user agency/owner of the well.
- iv) Erection of barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well during Construction.
- v) Construction of cement/concrete platform measuring 0.50x0.50x0.60 meter (0.30meter above ground level and 0.30 meter below ground level) around the well casing.
- vi) Capping of well assembly by welding steel plate or by providing a strong cap to be fixed to the casing pipe with bolts and nuts.
- vii) In case of pump repair, the tube well should not be left uncovered.
- viii) Filling of mud pits and channels after completion of works.
- ix) Filling up abandoned bore wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles/drill cuttings etc. from Bottom to ground level.
- x) On completion of the drilling operations at a particular location, the ground conditions are to be restored as before the start of drilling.
- xi) District Collector should be empowered to verify that the above guidelines are being followed and proper monitoring check about the status of boreholes/tube-wells are being taken care through the concerned State/Central Government agencies.
- xii) District/Block/Village wise status of bore wells/tube-wells drilled viz. No. of wells in use, No. of abandoned bore wells/tube wells found open, No. of abandoned Borewells/tube wells properly filled up to ground level and balance number of abandoned Bore wells/tube-wells to be filled up to ground level is to be maintained at District Level. In rural areas, the monitoring of the above is to be done through village Sarpanch and the Executive from the Agriculture Department.
- xiii) If a Bore well/tube-well is 'Abandoned' at any stage, a certificate from the concerned department of Ground Water/Public health/Municipal Corporation/Private contractor etc. must be obtained by the aforesaid agencies that the 'Abandoned' Bore well/tubewell is properly filled up-to the ground level. Random inspection of the abandoned wells is also to be done by the Executive of the concern agency/department. Information on all such data on the above are to be maintained in the District Collector/Block Development Office of the State.

MEASURES BEFORE BORE WELL INCIDENT

-----: Do's :-----

- The owner of the land/premises, before taking any steps for construction borewelltube well must inform in writing at least 15 days in advance to the concerned authorities in the area.
- Registration of all the drilling agencies, viz., Govt./Semi Govt./Private etc. should be mandatory with the district administration or Statutory Authority wherever applicable.
- Erection of signboard at the time of construction near the well is mandatory. The following details should be included on the signboard:-(a) Complete address of the drilling agency at the time of construction/rehabilitation of well. (b)Complete address of the user agency/owner of the well.
- Erection of barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well duringconstruction.
- Construction of cement/concrete platform measuring 0.50x0.50x0.60 meter (0.30 meter above ground level and 0.30 meter below ground level) around the well casing.
- Capping of well assembly by welding steel plate or by providing a strong cap to befixed to the casing pipe with bolts and nuts.
- In case of pump repair, the tube well should not be left uncovered.
- Filling of mud pits and channels after completion of works.
- Filling up abandoned bore wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles/drill cuttings etc.from bottom to ground level.
- On completion of the drilling operations at a particular location, the ground conditions are to be restored as before the start of drilling.
- District Collector should be empowered to verify that the above guidelines are beingfollowed and proper monitoring check about the status of boreholes/tube wells arebeing taken care through the concerned State/Central Government agencies.
- District/Block/Village wise status of bore wells/tube wells drilled. In the rural areasmonitoring of these should be done through village Sarpanch and the Executive fromthe Agriculture Department. In case of urban areas, the monitoring should be donethrough Junior Engineer and the Executive from the concerned Department of GroundWater or Public Health or Municipal Corporation.
- If a bore well/tube well is 'Abandoned' at any stage, a certificate from the concerneddepartment of Ground Water/Public health/Municipal Corporation/Private contractormust be obtained by these agencies.
- Information on all such data on the above are to be maintained in the DistrictCollector/Block Development Office of the State.

MEASURES AFTER BORE WELL INCIDENT

- ✓ Secure the scene by cordoning the bore well to avoid any unwanted objects fallinginto the bore well and causing harm to the child and thus hamper the rescuing efforts.
- ✓ Cordon the affected area and control unnecessary movements/crowd gathering nearthe bore well.
- ✓ Try to stabilize the victim, if possible, with the help of rope.
- ✓ Make arrangements for supplying of oxygen to the child with the help of pipe.

- ✓ Arrangement of sufficient lights in the area for the night operation.
- ✓ Immediately contact the nearby NDRF Unit.
- ✓ As per the direction of NDRF unit, start digging earth vertically and parallel to the depth of bore well at the sufficient distance from the bore well or as directed by the NDRF.
- ✓ Keep motivating the victim by regular talking of parents or relatives.
- ✓ District medical officer should be made aware about the compartment compression syndrome and action to be taken in such cases.

Don'ts

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

SOP for ALL Team

Normal Time:

- ☐ Responsible for DDMP preparation
- ☐ DMT formation
- ☐ Training of DMT members
- ☐ Identification of senior officers for deployment at various vulnerable pockets during any event
- ☐ Mock drill
- ☐ Updation of DDMP
- ☐ Linkage with developmental programme
- ☐ Fund allocation for mitigation activities
- ☐ Procurement and deployment of equipments

Pre [after warning]:

- ☐ Check the plan is up dated or not
- ☐ Up date the resource inventory
- ☐ Coordination with all for various activities
- ☐ See the proper warning dissemination
- ☐ Functional of all control room

During:

- ☐ Situation analysis
- ☐ Coordination with all DMTs for effective response
- ☐ Coordination with state if the situation is worst
- ☐ Coordination with nearest district for more resources
- ☐ Suggest appropriate steps to minimise the loss and early recovery

Post disaster:

- ☐ Assessment of damages
- ☐ Request for more resources for reconstruction
- ☐ Promotion of disaster mitigation activities

Hazard specific SOPs for DMT – Information Management, Search and Rescue, Emergency Health Management, Relief (food, Feed, fodder and Civil Supplies), Transportation Management, Infrastructure Management and Animal Resource Management, and Law and Order DMT

Information Management Team:

Normal time:

- ☐ Develop the communication strategy from district to village
- ☐ Plan for set up a alternate communication net work to ensure proper warning dissemination and information flow
- ☐ Plan for setting up the control room at district level as well as down below
- ☐ Identification and training of control room officials
- ☐ Development of job chart/ roster
- ☐ Plan for various equipments
- ☐ Training for use of the equipments
- ☐ Plan for a mobile / alternate control room for emergency
- ☐ Up dation of information in the control room i.e. telephone numbers, list of volunteers, maps, equipment list etc.
- ☐ Coordination with block control room

Pre [after warning]

- ☐ Ensure the functionality of the control room
- ☐ Ensure the presence duty officers / volunteers
- ☐ Functional of the equipments
- ☐ Assess the areas likely to be affected have communication facilities
- ☐ Ensure the proper dissemination of warning to vulnerable groups
- ☐ Communication linkage with the state and blocks
- ☐ Maintenance of the information records and proper information flow

During:

- ☐ Keep communication intake, if required use the alternative control room
- ☐ Information management – flow of information from state to down below
- ☐ Transfer the information to concern desk
- ☐ Dissemination of up date information

Post disaster:

- ☐ De-warning
- ☐ Information dissemination regarding the entitlements for the victims
- ☐ Information flow for other dangers
- ☐ Sharing of information civil society/ media

Search and Rescue Team:

Normal time:

- ☐ Identification of the vulnerable pockets and groups based on the hazard based on the block need
- ☐ Assess the need of equipments for evacuation based on the need of the blocks
- ☐ Identification training need and provision of training
- ☐ Identification of safe or alternate route to the vulnerable blocks
- ☐ Coordination with block DMT for support
- ☐ Coordination with state SAR team for other skills and equipments

Pre [After warning]:

- ☐ Chalk out the plan for rescue as per the vulnerability of the district and severity of the situation
- ☐ Alert the district SAR for early deployment
- ☐ Deployment of staff and equipments for early evacuation as per the requirement of blocks
- ☐ Coordination with state SAR team for more equipments and skilled people
- ☐ Coordination with block DMT for support and early evacuation

During:

- ☐ Chalk out the plan based on the situation and support the block team
- ☐ If required the send more teams to the area affected

Post disaster:

- ☐ Support the block team for safe return of the people to their home
- ☐ Warn the community for future danger

Emergency health management Team:

Normal Time:

- ☐ Capability analysis of staff and stock position at various PHC/CHC
- ☐ Identification of vulnerable pockets
- ☐ Setting up a mobile health units to support
- ☐ Identification of staff for deployment
- ☐ Plan for control room at district hospital
- ☐ Coordination with state health team for more drugs and staff
- ☐ List of drug stockist
- ☐ Preparation of drug and equipments indent and submission to state
- ☐ Trained the staff for daily surveillance reporting
- ☐ Trained the PHC/CHC DMT to carry out their work effectively
- ☐ Develop the plan for health education for the community
- ☐ Keep the list of NGO who are involved in health activities
- ☐ Have coordination meeting with them for any eventuality
- ☐ Provide support to PHC/CHC for maintenance of infrastructure
- ☐ Plan for Pre- disaster immunisation programme before disaster season
- ☐ Plan for keep cold chain maintenance for the vaccine

Pre [after warning]:

- ☐ Assess the need of the each PHC/CHC for support
- ☐ Coordination with PHC/CHC to control epidemic
- ☐ Generate awareness among community to take safety precaution Provide necessary drugs and staff to the need areas
- ☐ Keep ready the mobile health unit for deployment
- ☐ Alert all PHC/CHC for emergency

- ☐ Coordination with state for more staff and drugs
- ☐ Activate the control room
- ☐ Check the stock position of medicines and equipments
- ☐ Keep ready the stock as per the requirement
- ☐ Plan for immunisation before disaster strikes
- ☐ Coordination with district administration for transportation and vehicle
- ☐ Coordination/ alert NGO and Civil Society for HR and medicine support

During:

- ☐ Keep contact with all PHC/CHC
- ☐ Contact the control rooms for information
- ☐ Keep contact with state
- ☐ Awareness generation through mass media for health safety tips

Post disaster:

- ☐ Collection of daily surveillance report to assess the situation
- ☐ If required provide HR and other support to the affected areas
- ☐ Deploy the mobile team
- ☐ Arrange medicine and staff based on the disaster for deployment
- ☐ Generate awareness on health safety tips
- ☐ Provide sufficient disinfectant to the affected areas and coordinate with water supply deptt.
- ☐ Keep the contact with state team for support
- ☐ Coordination with district relief team
- ☐ Coordination with NGO and CS for control of epidemics and health support to the victims and Restore the immunisation programme post disaster

Relief (food, Feed, fodder and Civil Supplies) Team:

Normal Time;

- ☐ Based on the DDMP chalk out the food and fodder requirements for various disasters
- ☐ Identification of stockist/ dealers for procurement during the time of need
- ☐ Identification of godown for pre-positioning
- ☐ Identification of truck association who will provide trucks for transportation
- ☐ Coordination with FCI and State for additional requirement

Pre [after warning]:

- ☐ Provide sufficient stocks to the blocks for pre -positioning
- ☐ Coordination with state and blocks for additional requirement
- ☐ Coordination with Animal Resource deptt. For supply of fodder

During:

- ☐ Coordination with other deptt. For supply of food and fodder
- ☐ Arrange to air dropping – if required

Transportation Management Team:

Normal time:

- ☐ Assess the requirement of vehicle for managing any situation

- ☐ Plan for alternative transportation – water, rail way, local method to reach the cut off areas
- ☐ Find out the optimum utilisation of existing vehicle
- ☐ Find out the other source for more vehicle
- ☐ List of transport association
- ☐ Meeting with transport association for support
- ☐ Arrangement for POL

Pre[after warning]:

- ☐ Plan for deployment of vehicle
- ☐ Meeting with association for more vehicle
- ☐ Alert all vehicle for service
- ☐ Provide vehicle to the vulnerable blocks for evacuation and transportation of food grains and fodders
- ☐ Arrange necessary support for vehicle movement

During:

- ☐ Coordination with all support functionaries for the need of vehicles and its deployment

Post Disaster:

Arrangement for the transportation of relief materials

- ☐ Control the price of POL and fare
- ☐ Coordination with check gates for free transportation of relief materials

Infrastructure Management Team:

Normal time:

- ☐ Assess the need of various infrastructures require to manage any disaster such as safe shelter, drinking water etc.
- ☐ Identification of safe shelters and maintenance of the existing shelters
- ☐ Identification of various materials and dealers for temporary shelter
- ☐ Inform the rescue team for shelter points

Pre[after warning]:

- ☐ Check the suitability of the shelter for evacuees
- ☐ If required arrangement of basic services at shelter points for the temporary period
- ☐ List of temporary shelter materials dealers
- ☐ Arrangement for drinking water facilities

During:

- ☐ Arrangement of temporary shelter materials
- ☐ Transportation the affected areas

Post disaster:

- ☐ Need assessment of construction materials
- ☐ Arrangement for construction materials
- ☐ If required arrangement for more mason and engineers

- ☐ Arrangement for supply of drinking water

Animal Resource Management Team:

Normal time:

- ☐ Listing of various type of domestic animals
- ☐ Requirement of feed and fodders
- ☐ Requirement of medical aids
- ☐ Vaccination before disaster season
- ☐ Assessment of staff for emergency
- ☐ Assessment for drugs and vaccine
- ☐ Animal health education

Pre [after warning]:

- ☐ Awareness generation to protect animals
- ☐ Stock piling of drugs and vaccines
- ☐ Deployment of staffs
- ☐ Stock piling of feed and fodders

Post disaster:

- ☐ Arrangement for treatment of affected animals
- ☐ Provision of feed and fodders
- ☐ Vaccination of animal
- ☐ Resource Management
- ☐ Helipad

Annexure-1

District profile:- Narmada District

Narmada district is located in the eastern part of Gujarat. It was officially formed on October 2, 1997. The district lies between latitude 21.32° to 21.57° North and longitude 73.30° to 73.47° East. It shares its borders with Vadodara district to the north, Surat district to the south, Nandurbar district of Maharashtra to the east, and Bharuch district to the west.

The total area of the district is 2,755.5 square kilometers, accounting for 1.40% of Gujarat's total land area. According to the 2011 census, the total population of the district is 590,379, with approximately 90% of the population residing in rural areas. The literacy rate of the district stands at 63.94%.

Historically, the present-day Narmada district was once the princely state of Rajpipla. On June 9, 1948, it was merged into Mumbai State after India's independence. According to one belief, the first royal throne was placed under a Pipal (sacred fig) tree, which led to the name Rajpipla. Another theory suggests that the city got its name due to the abundance of Pipal trees in the region. Additionally, an ancient belief states that the sage Piplod had his hermitage on the southern bank of the Narmada River, which also contributed to the naming of the city.

The Gohil rulers of Nandod ruled from Rajpipla until 1730 AD, after which the capital was shifted to Nandod. Later, in 1918-19, Nandod was officially renamed Rajpipla.

Geographical Features of Narmada District

- **Total Area:** 2,755.5 square kilometers (1.40% of Gujarat's total land area).
- **Forest Area:** 114,766.69 hectares.
- **Total Population (2011 Census):** 590,379.
- **Rural Population:** Around 90% of the total population.
- **Literacy Rate:** 63.94%.
- **Number of Talukas:** 6

Narmada district is known for its rich history, cultural heritage, and natural landscapes, making it an important part of Gujarat.

Area and Administration

Narmada district is located on the easternmost edge of Gujarat. The district is administratively divided into Six talukas, each comprising multiple villages.

Urban Population of Narmada District

The details of the urban population in Narmada district are as follows:

Sr. No.	City Name	Population
1	Rajpipla Municipality	34,845
Total	-	34,845

Narmada district comprises a total of 555 villages, most of which are significantly populated. Rajpipla is the district headquarters and the only municipality in the district. This administrative setup ensures effective local governance and rural development.

Climate and Rainfall

The climate of Narmada district, except for the forested areas, is characterized by hot summers and very cold winters. The Narmada River flows through the district, while the Karjan River passes near Rajpipla town, contributing to the region's generally humid weather. During summer, the temperature in the district headquarters can reach up to 43°C, whereas in winter, the lowest recorded temperature is around 11°C. The district receives an average annual rainfall of 1,257.9 mm.

The soil in Narmada district is primarily classified into black soil, sandy soil, and rocky soil, which influence the agricultural patterns and land use in the region.

Rainfall Data for the Last Ten Years

The detailed rainfall data for the past ten years across different talukas of Narmada district is as follows:

Sr. No.	Taluka Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Nandod	775	727	499	1524	1036	1070	1493	890	1734	1598
2	Garudeshwar	621	974	567	1632	880	835	1423	849	1346	1074
3	Tilakwada	781	972	705	1853	1035	1190	1642	1001	1789	1440
4	Dediapada	790	1154	876	1733	2095	1465	2126	1212	1852	1920
5	Sagbara	800	1118	897	1663	1597	923	2048	1262	1997	1815
Total	-	3767	4945	3544	8405	6643	5483	8732	5214	8718	7847

Rainfall Monitoring Stations in Narmada District

The details of rainfall measurement stations in Narmada district are as follows:

Sr. No.	Taluka Name	Location of Rainfall Monitoring Station	Contact Number(s)
1	Nandod	Mamlatdar Office	02640-220003, 222408
2	Garudeshwar	Mamlatdar Office	02640-237101
3	Tilakwada	Mamlatdar Office	02661-266336, 266349
4	Dediapada	Mamlatdar Office	02649-234504, 234959
5	Sagbara	Mamlatdar Office	02649-255088, 255222
6	Chikda	Mamlatdar Office	
7	Sagbara	Kakdiamba Irrigation Project	02624-233267
8	Sagbara	Karjan Irrigation Project	02624-22021
9	Sagbara	Chopdavav Irrigation Project	02624-222090

Officials Responsible for Flood Warning Related to River Water Levels

The following officials are responsible for issuing flood warnings regarding river water levels:

Sr. No.	Dam/River Name	Responsible Officer & Address	Office Phone	Residential Phone
1	Narmada River	Executive Engineer, Central Water Commission, Flood Forecasting, Tapi Division, Navsari Bazaar, Surat - 395002	(02661) 3476187, 2478569	2213699
2	Water Level at Garudeshwar (Narmada River)	Assistant Engineer, Central Water Commission, Narmada River Gauge Station, Garudeshwar, Taluka Nandod	(02640) 237056	--
3	Water Level at Golden Bridge, Bharuch (Narmada River)	Assistant Engineer, Central Water Commission, Narmada River Gauge Station, Golden Bridge, Bharuch	(02640) 249848	--

These officials play a crucial role in monitoring and forecasting flood levels of the Narmada River, ensuring timely warnings for disaster preparedness and mitigation.

Flood Warning Notification for Small Irrigation Projects

Sr. No.	Area of Responsibility	Responsible Officer & Address	Office Phone	Residential Phone
1	Small Irrigation Projects in Narmada District	Executive Engineer, Panchayat Irrigation Department, Rajpipla	(02640) 221336	--

The Executive Engineer of the Panchayat Irrigation Department in Rajpipla is responsible for issuing flood warnings related to small irrigation projects in Narmada district, ensuring timely alerts for water management and disaster preparedness.

Rivers and Dams

Narmada district has two major rivers: Narmada River and Karjan River. These rivers generally flow from north to east.

The district is having two major dams:

1. Sardar Sarovar Narmada Dam – Located at Kevadia Colony.
2. Karjan Dam – Located at Taluka Nandod.

These rivers and dams play a crucial role in water resources, irrigation, and hydroelectric projects in the district.

Affected villages list of Karjan Dam

The following villages in Nandod Taluka are located near the river and are affected by the Karjan Dam when water levels rise.

Sr. No.	Village Name	Dangerous Water Level (in meters)
1	Rajpipla	116.10 meters
2	Bhadam	
3	Bhacharwada	
4	Hajarpura	
5	Dhanpor	
6	Dhamanacha	

These villages face potential flooding risks when the water level of Karjan Dam reaches critical levels, necessitating timely flood warnings and evacuation measures.

Reservoir Water Level Details

The following table provides details of water levels and spillway gates of major dams in Narmada district:

Dam Name	Dangerous Water Level (in meters)	Number of Gates
Sardar Sarovar Dam	138.68 meters	30
Karjan Dam	116.10 meters	09

Dangerous Level of different Dam

Dam Name	Dangerous Water Level (in meters)	Remarks
Sardar Sarovar Dam	138.68 meters	
Karjan Dam	116.10 meters	
Nani Kakdi Aamba Dam	187.71	Automatic Fusegated Dam
Chopadvav Dam	187.40	Automatic Fusegated Dam
Garudeshwar Gauge Level	31.09	

These water levels indicate the critical threshold beyond which flood risks increase, requiring monitoring and precautionary measures.

Roads and Railways

Narmada district has railway routes connecting Rajpipla-Ankleshwar and Pratapnagar-Kevadia. The district has 273.00 km of paved roads connecting villages and towns. However, 16 villages are connected only by unpaved roads, while 497 villages are accessible only during non-monsoon seasons. Out of 513 inhabited villages, most are connected to state transportation services. The district also has a 65 km long railway track facilitating transportation.

General Information about Narmada District

Narmada district is known for its diverse geographical and cultural landscape. The district comprises five talukas: Nandod, Garudeshwar, Tilakwada, Dediapada, and Sagbara.

The western part of the district shares its border with Bharuch district. Major rivers flowing through the region include the Narmada and Karjan rivers. The district is home to several significant irrigation projects, including the Karjan Dam, Chopadvav Irrigation Scheme, Kakdiamba Irrigation Scheme, and the prestigious Sardar Sarovar Dam.

One of the district's most prominent attractions is the **Statue of Unity**, located near the Sardar Sarovar Dam. This statue, dedicated to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, is the tallest statue in the world. It has transformed the area into a major tourist destination, attracting visitors from across the country and abroad.

List of Flood-Affected Villages

Sr. No	Taluka Name	Dam Name	River Name	Affected Villages
1	Nandod	Sardar Sarovar	Narmada	Ori, Navapara, Sisodra, Guvar, Mangrol, Rampura, Rundh, Sheherav, Poicha, Varacha
2	Nandod	Karjan	Karjan	Rajpipla, Bhadam, Bhacharvada, Hajarpara, Ghanpur, Ghamanacha
3	Garudeshwar	Sardar Sarovar	Narmada	Gambhirpura, Surajvad, Vansla, Akteshwar, Sanjaroli, Garudeshwar, Gora
4	Tilakwada	Sardar Sarovar	Narmada	Rengan, Vasan, Virpur, Wadiya
5	Tilakwada	—	Ashwini River	Agar, Surajipura, Limdiya, Kesarapura, Amliya
6	Sagbara	Chopadvav	Tapi	Simamli, Bhavrisavar, Kel, Pat, Panchpipri
7	Sagbara	Nana Kakdiamba	Tapi	Nana Kakdiamba, Nana Dor Amba, Makran, Kuwadawadi, Rozdev, Dattwada, Pati, Tavel, Ghodmung, Nani Devrupen

This table highlights the villages affected by flooding due to dams and rivers in different talukas of Narmada district.

Details of the Catchment Area of Sardar Sarovar Dam

The Sardar Sarovar Dam is located 32 km away from Rajpipla. The Narmada River is the primary river of the Narmada River Basin. The catchment area of the Narmada River from Amarkantak to the Sardar Sarovar Dam covers approximately 88,000 sq. km. The geographical coordinates of the catchment area are latitude 21°50' N and longitude 73°45' E.

The length of the dam is 1,210 meters, and the Full Reservoir Level (FRL) of the Sardar Sarovar Dam is 138.68 meters (455 feet).

Details of the Catchment Area of Karjan Dam

The Karjan River is a tributary of the Narmada River. The drainage area of the Karjan Reservoir is 1,400 sq. km. In Dediapada, 100% of the rainfall runoff flows into the Karjan Reservoir Scheme.

The Full Reservoir Level (FRL) of the Karjan Dam is 115.25 meters, while the Highest Flood Level (HFL) is 116.10 meters.

List of Villages in the River bank Zone

Nandod Taluka

No.	Taluka Name	Village Name	Population	Latitude	Longitude
1	Nandod	Sisodra	2689	21.950	73.950
2	Nandod	Bhadam	2632	21.997	73.492
3	Nandod	Mangrol	1698	21.848	72.596
4	Nandod	Guvar	826	21.723	73.057
5	Nandod	Rampara	937	22.000	74.000
6	Nandod	Ori	1683	21.907	73.373
7	Nandod	Navapara	1135	21.877	73.386
8	Nandod	Dhamanacha	1057	21.911	73.450
9	Nandod	Dhanpor	560	21.915	73.460
10	Nandod	Bhacharwada	1881	21.800	73.400
11	Nandod	Hajrapara	1073	23.554	71.544
12	Nandod	Sheherav	2205	21.950	72.566
13	Nandod	Varacha	394	21.882	73.305
14	Nandod	Poicha	1539	21.958	72.146
15	Nandod	Rundh	2081	23.300	73.660

Garudeshwar Taluka

No.	Taluka Name	Village Name	Population	Latitude	Longitude
1	Garudeshwar	Sanjaroli	1170	21.892625	73.6503549
2	Garudeshwar	Akteshwar	1359	21.892625	73.6503549
3	Garudeshwar	Surajvad	667	21.8860056	73.7016283
4	Garudeshwar	Gambhirpura	462	21.8597285	73.5853389
5	Garudeshwar	Gora	2121	21.8713094	73.6635045
6	Garudeshwar	Garudeshwar	2820	21.8892112	73.6560584
7	Garudeshwar	Vansla	998	21.862076	73.6011861

Tilakwada Taluka

No.	Taluka Name	Village Name	Population	Latitude	Longitude
1	Tilakwada	Rengan	1716	21.9073	73.60329
2	Tilakwada	Vasan	925	21.92123	73.59712
3	Tilakwada	Wadiya	346	21.94075	73.61439
4	Tilakwada	Virpur	346	21.92702	73.61264
5	Tilakwada	Agar	788	22.029156	73.659264
6	Tilakwada	Surjipura	390	22.025269	73.664352
7	Tilakwada	Limdiya	320	22.029064	73.648170
8	Tilakwada	Kesarpura	358	22.033434	73.630150
9	Tilakwada	Amliya	591	22.036430	73.630615

Sagbara Taluka

No.	Taluka Name	Village Name	Population	Latitude	Longitude
1	Sagbara	Sim Amla	1653	21.519721	73.764827
2	Sagbara	Bhavari Savar	575	21.514300	73.719780
3	Sagbara	Pat	1328	21.503181	73.793553
4	Sagbara	Kel	1499	21.505505	73.786847
5	Sagbara	Panchpipri	1526	21.499738	73.802203
6	Sagbara	Dattwada	1192	21.497661	73.771934
7	Sagbara	Nana Dhoramba	731	21.510731	73.744324
8	Sagbara	Roz Dev	1027	21.505692	73.761099
9	Sagbara	Pati	1035	21.493737	73.777772
10	Sagbara	Nani Devrupe	1275	21.486462	73.805100
11	Sagbara	Tawel	1641	21.493537	73.787872
12	Sagbara	Nana Kakdi Amba	1893	21.515484	73.744324
13	Sagbara	Makran	725	21.501132	73.737352
14	Sagbara	Kuwadawadi	182	21.503934	73.754556
15	Sagbara	Ghodmung	655	21.492832	73.799658

Annexure-2

Relief and Rehabilitation Norms (Standards)

Office Memorandum

National Disaster Management Authority Guidelines on Minimum Standards of Relief

Introduction

Disaster Management Act (Section 12) mandates National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to recommend Guidelines for minimum standards of relief to be provided to persons affected by disaster which shall include:

- (a) The minimum requirements to be provided in the relief camps in relation to shelter, food, drinking water, medical cover, sanitation
- (b) Special provisions to be made for widows and orphans.
- (c) *Ex gratia* assistance on account of loss of life as also assistance on account of damage to houses and for restoration of means of livelihood
- (d) Such other relief as may be necessary

According to Section 19 of the act, the State Authorities shall lay down detailed guidelines for providing standards of relief to persons affected by disaster in the state and such standards shall in no case be less than the minimum standards in the guidelines laid down by National Authority. Hence, NDMA, as mandated by the Act, has worked out the basic minimum standards of relief to be provided to the persons affected by disaster.

Before finalizing the above Guidelines, various meetings were held in NDMA with the representatives of Nodal Ministries / Departments of Govt of India in which senior officials from State Govt. also participated to offer their valuable views. It was observed during the above meetings that the Guidelines on Minimum Standards need to be simple and implementable by the States.

Definition of Relief and Rehabilitation Camp:-

Relief shelters and Rehabilitation camps shall be set up in order to accommodate people affected by a disaster. The camp shall be temporary in nature, with basic necessities. People in the camp shall be encouraged to return to their respective accommodation once the normalcy is returned.

The State Govt / District administration sometimes may not be able to implement all the basic guidelines recommended by NDMA from the day one of the disaster and therefore, the following method shall be followed:-

- (a) First three days ----- Basic norms to the possible extent may be followed.
- (b) 4 to 10 days ----- Efforts should be made to follow most of the norms recommended by NDMA in this Guideline.
- (c) 11 days and above ----- NDMA's prescribed norms shall be followed.

The factors like terrain, climatic conditions at the site of disaster etc. will also impact the requirement and ability of the administration and other stakeholders to deliver relief. These constraints should also be kept in view while prescribing minimum standards of relief.

2. Minimum Standards in respect of Shelter in relief camps :-

- (a) State / UT / District Administration shall take necessary steps to pre-identify locations / buildings like local schools, anganwadi centers / cyclone shelters/ community centers/ marriage halls etc which can be used as Relief shelters where people can be accommodated in case of disaster in the area. In such centers, necessary facilities like sufficient number of toilets, water supply, generators with fuel for power back up during disasters shall be ensured.
- (b) After a disaster, large covered space shall be required to accommodate the affected people. In order to avoid last minute arrangement and high cost, States/UTs can explore the option of advance MoUs with manufacturers / suppliers for supply of factory made fast track pre-fabricated shelters / tents / toilets / mobile toilets

and urinals etc. which can be dismantled and taken back by the supplier after the closure of the camp. This arrangement shall avoid delay in setting up of camp and exorbitant billing of essential supplies.

(c) In the relief centers, 3.5 Sq.m. of covered area per person with basic lighting facilities shall be catered to accommodate the victims. In mountainous areas, minimum covered area shall be relaxed due to lack of available flat land / built up area. Special care shall be taken for safety and privacy of inmates, especially for women, widows and children. Special arrangements should be made for differently-abled persons, old and medically serious patients.

(d) Relief centers shall be temporary in nature and be closed as soon as normalcy returns in the area.

(e) Sufficient number of sites based on population density shall be identified as relief centers and earmarked well in advance at the time of planning and development of a metro/city/town.

3. **Minimum Standards in respect of Food in relief camps:-**

(a) Milk and other dairy products shall be provided for the children and lactating mothers. Every effort shall be taken in the given circumstances to ensure sufficient quantity of food is made available to the affected people (especially for aged people and children) staying in the relief shelters / camps.

(b) Sufficient steps shall be taken to ensure hygiene at community and camp kitchens. Date of manufacturing and date of expiry on the packaged food items shall be kept in view before distribution.

(c) It shall be ensured that men and women are supplied food with minimum calorie of 2,400 Kcal per day. In respect of children / infants, the food to be supplied would be 1,700 Kcal per day.

4. **Minimum Standards in respect of Water in relief camps:-**

(a) Sufficient quantity of water shall be provided in the relief camps for personal cleanliness and hand wash.

(b) It may be ensured that the minimum supply of 3 liters per person, per day of drinking water is made available in the relief camps. Further, the State / UT / District authorities shall adjust the minimum quantity of water etc as per the geographic, demographic and social practices of the region. If other means for providing safe drinking water is not possible at-least double chlorination of water needs to be ensured.

(c) In order to ensure adequate water supply, the location of the source of water supply shall preferably be within the premises of relief shelter /camp. However, the maximum distance from the relief camp to the nearest water point shall not be more than 500 mtrs. if tapped water supply is available.

5. **Minimum Standards in respect of Sanitation in relief camps:-**

(a) **Number of toilets:** 1 toilet for 30 persons may be arranged / built. Separate toilet and bath area be catered for women and children. At least 15 liters of water per person needs to be arranged for toilets / bathing purposes. Hand wash facility in toilets should be ensured. Steps may be taken for control of spread of diseases. Dignity kits for women shall be provided with sanitary napkins and disposable paper bags with proper labeling.

(b) Toilets shall not be more than 50 m away from the relief camps. Pit Latrines and Soak ways shall be at least 30 m from any ground water source and the bottom of any latrine has to be at least 1.5 m above the water level.

(c) Drainage or spillage from defecation system shall not run towards any surface water source or shallow ground water source.

6. **Minimum Standards in respect of medical cover in relief camps:-**

(a) Mobile medical teams shall visit relief camps to attend the affected people. Steps shall be taken to avoid spread of communicable diseases.

(b) If the relief camps are extended over a long time, then necessary arrangement may be made for psychosocial treatment.

(c) Helpline should be set up and contact number and details of which shall be displayed at the relief/shelters and adequately publicized to inform the people.

(d) For pregnant women, necessary basic arrangements shall be made by the local administration for safe delivery.

(e) Advance tie up / arrangement shall be made with the Govt / private hospitals so that necessary doctors / para-medical staff are available at short notice for relief camps to attend to the affected people. In respect of people who are affected and being referred to hospitals for treatment / operation etc, suitable transportation shall be arranged to reach to referred hospital.

(f) In order to manage mass casualty in a disaster, advance contingency plans for management of multiple casualties shall be developed.

7. **Minimum Standards of Relief for Widows and Orphans:-**

(a) In each camp, a separate register shall be maintained for entering the details of women who are widowed and for children who are orphaned due to the disaster. Their complete details shall be entered in the register, duly counter signed by the concerned officials and this register shall be kept as a permanent record with the District administration.

(b) Special care shall be given to widows and orphans who are separated from their families. For widows, certificate by the District Admn shall be issued stating that she lost her husband in the disaster and the same shall be issued **within 15 days of disaster**.

(c) As the widow / family shall be economically weak, the State administration shall provide a reasonable amount for the funeral rites of her husband and this payment shall be deducted from the subsequent financial compensation / relief that shall be paid by the Govt.

(d) Necessary financial compensation and other government assistance need to be arranged within 45 days of the disaster to the widow and to the orphaned children. In respect of orphaned children, similar certificate shall be issued and the children need to be taken care of properly and the funds that may be given to the children by the Govt. shall be duly deposited in a PSU Bank in a Joint A/C where the Collector / DC shall be the first account holder of the Bank account. Interest from the fund can be given to the child / guardian every month for his / her proper upkeep. Education for the child shall be ensured by the District / local administration.

(e) As far as ex gratia assistance on account of loss of life as also assistance on account of damage to houses and for restoration of means of livelihood, the norms provided by Govt of India (Ministry of Home Affairs) for assistance from SDRF should be the minimum standards of relief.

Annexure-3

Risk and Vulnerability Classification

Narmada district faces multiple hazards that pose a persistent threat. Risk and vulnerability are key factors in disaster management, as even small-scale localized incidents can sometimes have a greater impact on a single village than state-level disasters.

The following table presents a summary of the analysis of risks, hazards, and disaster impacts in Narmada district. The data from this analysis indicate that disaster planning at the district level should primarily focus on cyclone preparedness and emergency response strategies. Effective response measures for such events are closely linked to preparedness for floods, storm surges, and dam failures.

The structured disaster response approach developed for such emergencies can also be applied to incidents involving fire outbreaks, industrial accidents, critical infrastructure failures, and building collapses.

Additionally, special contingency plans are already in place for droughts, oil spills, and earthquakes. Specific strategies have also been designed to manage chemical and industrial hazards, with a strong emphasis on risk mitigation and necessary technical interventions.

Risk and Vulnerability Classification Chart

Risk	Probability Rate	Impact Rate	Vulnerability Level	Vulnerable Areas/Talukas	Vulnerable Population
Cyclone	2	4	Medium	Talukas: Villages:	--
Drought	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Fire	4	3	Medium	Mostly scattered, urban areas, and forest regions of talukas	--
Oil Spill	2	5	Low	--	--
Earthquake	3	5	Medium	Located in Zone 3, impact is minimal	--
Heatwave	3	2	Medium	--	--
Railway, Road, and Air Accidents	4	4	Medium	Rajpipla-Ankleshwar Railway Route, Pratapnagar-Kevadia Railway Route	--
Flood	4	4	Medium	--	--
Major Infrastructure Collapse	--	--	Not Applicable	--	--
Shipwreck	--	--	Not Applicable	--	--
Mine Fire/Mine Collapse	--	--	Not Applicable	--	--

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Building Collapse	1	2	Low	--	--
Storm Surge	--	--	Not Mentioned	--	--
Landslide	--	--	Not Mentioned	--	--
Epidemic	2	3	Low	--	--
Livestock Disease	1	1	Low	--	--
Food Poisoning	1	1	Low	--	--
Dam Failure	1	1	Low	--	--

Note: The above table provides an essential classification of risks and vulnerabilities, as detailed in the appendix section for reference.

Annexure-4

List of Trained Swimmers in Narmada District

List of Trained Swimmers in Garudeshwar Taluka

Sr. No	Name of Swimmer	Village Name	Mobile Number
1	Dineshbhai Bachubhai Tadv	Vadi	9979750429
2	Sudhirbhai K. Tadv	Garudeshwar	7433837760
3	Jaydeepbhai R. Tadv	Garudeshwar	7433837760
4	Ganeshbhai B. Bhoy	Garudeshwar	7433837760
5	Sanjaybhai R. Tadv	Gora	8780088342
6	Narehbhai B. Tadv	Gora	8780088342
7	Jhinabhai B. Tadv	Gora	8780088342
8	Vishnubhai B. Tadv	Gora	8780088342
9	Pareshbhai K. Tadv	Gora	8780088342
10	Rajeshbhai S. Tadv	Bhandra	9925085192
11	Jagdishbhai Ramsinghbhai Tadv	Navagam	9408178096
12	Dharmendrabhai Bhalubhai Tadv	Navagam	9726337078
13	Atishbhai Natwarlal Tadv	Navagam	9909382533
14	Sanjaybhai Kanchanbhai Tadv	Navagam	9426270291
15	Tejashkumar Jashwantbhai Tadv	Garudeshwar	9727743956
16	Jignesh Somabhai Tadv	Garudeshwar	8758905567
17	Manishkumar Jayantibhai Tadv	Garudeshwar	7574004294

List of Trained Swimmers in Nandod Taluka

Sr. No	Name of Swimmer	Village Name	Mobile Number
1	Pravin Machhi	Sisodra	9428696740
2	Chandu Patel	Sisodra	9429008445
3	Nitin Patel	Sisodra	9979502007
4	Hareshbhai Chandubhai Machhi	Sisodra	9427131815
5	Rajeshbhai Chimanbhai	Sisodra	9428291305
6	Dharmendrabhai Rameshbhai Vasava	Bhadam	9979713783
7	Satishbhai Rameshbhai Vasava	Bhadam	8980186093
8	Rameshbhai Chandubhai Vasava	Bhadam	9586177309
9	Mukeshbhai Parsottambhai Vasava	Bhadam	8541161390
10	Vinubhai Maganbhai Vasava	Bhadam	9712466035
11	Naranbhai S. Patanwadiya	Mangrol	9913457037
12	Parsottambhai K. Tadv	Mangrol	9574048435
13	Survirsinh Mangrola	Mangrol	9825214860
14	Fatesing Kalidas Tadv	Guvar	9726578238
15	Sanjaybhai Devabhai Tadv	Guvar	-
16	Bhaveshbhai Bhikhabhai Tadv	Guvar	8347926421
17	Vijaybhai Gulabbhai Tadv	Guvar	9324552993
18	Bhaveshbhai Guruji Tadv	Guvar	-

19	Roshanbhai Ranabhai Tadv	Guvar	9712852568
20	Rakeshbhai Ranabhai Tadv	Guvar	9712852568
21	Vikrambhai Bhurabhai Tadv	Rampara	9016142597
22	Maheshbhai Bhupatbhai Tadv	Rampara	6351487351
23	Rakeshbhai Manubhai Machhi	Ori	9428345985
24	Dineshbhai Ramanbhai Machhi	Ori	9998866132
25	Hiteshbhai Manubhai Machhi	Ori	9978008560
26	Ravindrabhai Mansukhbhai Vasava	Dhamanacha	9537951543
27	Bipinbhai Virsinhbhai Vasava	Dhamanacha	9925426671
28	Vijaybhai Jayantibhai Vasava	Dhamanacha	9978081221
29	Kanchanbhai Khalpabhai Vasava	Dhamanacha	9726067975
30	Somabhai Chaturbhai Vasava	Dhamanacha	9978117512
31	Pravinbhai P. Patel	Dhanpor	9913082795
32	Rakeshbhai J. Patel	Dhanpor	9726283742
33	Alpeshbhai Prabhudasbhai Patel	Dhanpor	9978572185
34	Deepakbhai Bipinbhai Patel	Dhanpor	9737263709
35	Kamleshbhai Manubhai Vasava	Dhanpor	8141096448
36	Naginbhai Chimanbhai Vasava	Bhacharvada	9327179020
37	Navnitbhai Naginbhai Vasava	Bhacharvada	8141281635
38	Pravinbhai Gopalbhai Vasava	Bhacharvada	-
39	Ranchodbhai Babubhai Vasava	Sheherav	9879961857
40	Dhulabhai Bachubhai Vasava	Sheherav	9913711477
41	Deepakbhai Shanabhai Vasava	Sheherav	6353082720
42	Rajubhai Prabhatbhai Vasava	Sheherav	7283938725
43	Mukeshbhai Manubhai Vasava	Sheherav	7227853324
44	Hiteshbhai Shantilal Vasava	Varachha	9016471667
45	Dilipbhai Jayantibhai Vasava	Varachha	-
46	Pravinbhai Chimanbhai Machhi	Varachha	-
47	Shivalal Shanubhai Machhi	Varachha	9099049204
48	Shankarbhai Bhagwanbhai Machhi	Varachha	9726353757
49	Harshadbhai Bhimabhai Vasava	Varachha	-
50	Bharatbhai Kanchanbhai Vasava	Varachha	-
51	Deepakbhai Bhikhabhai Vasava	Poicha	9913016569
52	Hiteshbhai Ashwinbhai Vasava	Poicha	9825770455
53	Vipulbhai Deepakbhai Vasava	Poicha	9586153961
54	Vechanbhai Jamanadas Vasava	Poicha	9638327042
55	Sanjaybhai P. Vasava	Poicha	8849923020
56	Ranjitbhai Gambhirbhai Bariya	Poicha	8160780138
57	Kiritbhai Ambalal Bariya	Poicha	6354446313
58	Bhargeshbhai Dineshbhai Vasava	Poicha	-
59	Mukeshbhai Mohanbhai Vasava	Rundh	9979180203
60	Prahladbhai Dalsukhbhai Vasava	Rundh	9979011471
61	Nareshbhai Gumanbhai Vasava	Rundh	-

List of Trained Swimmers in Sagbara Taluka

Sr. No	Name of Swimmer	Village Name	Mobile Number
1	Kotahri Shailesh Rameshbhai	Sagbara	9512766525
2	Nileshbhai R. Vasava	Palaswada	9558463778
3	Mansing P. Vasava	Palaswada	9712504043
4	Ashishbhai R. Vasava	Palaswada	8238249799
5	Kantilal B. Vasava	Palaswada	8511029950
6	Utambhai Samabhai Vasava	Chopdavav	9712465753
7	Jahangirbhai Rupjibhai Vasava	Chopdavav	9712465753
8	Manabhai Vanabhai Vasava	Chopdavav	9712465753
9	Kashirambhai Sorajebhai Vasava	Chopdavav	9712465753
10	Balirambhai Janbhai Vasava	Chopdavav	9712465753

List of Trained Swimmers in Rajpipla Municipality

Sr. No	Name of Swimmer	Village/Area Name	Mobile Number
1	Anilkumar Amrutbhai Rohit	Municipality	9978572183
2	Rajendrakumar Bhikhabhai Vasava	Junakot, Rajpipla	9879163833
3	Tejasbhai Chandubhai Machhi	Limda Chowk, Rajpipla	9898793908
4	Imtiyaz Gulamabbas Sheikh	Arab Tekra	8866106298
5	Faridbhai Ibrahimbhai Rathod	Vad Faliya	8141178524
6	Rakeshbhai Hasmukhbhai Machhi	Nawafaliya, Rajpipla	9428322683
7	Pareshbhai Ishwarbhai Vasava	Rabariwad, Rajpipla	9624639008
8	Jayendrakumar Maheshbhai Machhi	Limda Chowk, Rajpipla	9978233701
9	Chandrakantbhai Shanabhai Machhi	Rajpipla	9909714108
10	Kanaiyalal Revaprasad Kahar	Nawafaliya, Rajpipla	9925461900
11	Kamleshkumar Bachubhai Solanki	Municipality	7698783358
12	Hemantkumar Vinodbhai Machhi	Municipality	7600417979
13	Jitendra Natvarbhai Machhi	Municipality	7575094185

List of Trained Swimmers in Tilakwada Taluka

Sr. No	Name of Swimmer	Village Name	Mobile Number
1	Girishbhai V. Bariya	Tilakwada	8141027742
2	Ajitbhai V. Bariya	Tilakwada	7201896499
3	Kapil N. Bariya	Tilakwada	9537510667
4	Narendra Bhai N. Bariya	Tilakwada	7579898526

List of Trained Swimmers in Dediapada Taluka

Sr. No	Name of Swimmer	Village Name	Mobile Number
1	Vasava Bachubhai Mathurbhai	Koliwada	9427879004
2	Vasava Khansingbhai Chhaganbhai	Koliwada	-
3	Vasava Gurubhai Natwarbhai	Koliwada	-
4	Vasava Dineshbhai Naniyabhai	Koliwada	-
5	Vasava Sureshbhai Madhubhai	Koliwada	-
6	Vasava Chimanbhai Karmabhai	Koliwada	-

7	Vasava Bhayalalbhai Kaliyabhai	Koliwada	-
8	Vasava Ratanbhai Chhaganbhai	Koliwada	-
9	Vasava Gambhirbhai Rupasingbhai	Koliwada	-
10	Vasava Ambalal Natwarbhai	Koliwada	-
11	Vasava Nashwantbhai Mansingbhai	Koliwada	-
12	Vasava Phulsingbhai Manilalbhai	Koliwada (Bogaj)	-
13	Vasava Gulabsingbhai Manilalbhai	Koliwada (Bogaj)	-
14	Vasava Mohanbhai Surkiyabhai	Koliwada (Bogaj)	-
15	Vasava Dineshbhai Oliabhai	Koliwada (Bogaj)	-
16	Karshanbhai Ishwarbhai Vasava	Dediapada	9428304323
17	Hiteshkumar Ishwarbhai Vasava	Dediapada	8156005635
18	Tarlaben Narsingh Vasava	Dediapada	9909435670
19	Kalpanaben Chandu Bhai Vasava	Dediapada	9429679300
20	Hareishbhai Narsinghbhai Vasava	Dediapada	9913802622

Annexure-5

List of Trained Aapda Mitra in Narmada District

No	Name	Mobile	Cadre or whether NCC/NYKS/NSS/CD/ HG, Ex Servicemen or others	Address
1	ALPESHBHAI S VASAVA	9913134789	NYKS	KHOPI
2	YATINKUMAR R VASAVA	7016387816	NYKS	DUDHLIVER
3	JAYRAJBHAI R KOTHARI	9016109241	NYKS	BHADOD
4	PRASHANTBHAI C VASAVA	7069959502	NYKS	ZARNAVADI,CHUL I,DEDIYAPADA
5	SAGARKUMAR M VASAVA	6352006151	NYKS	MOSKUVA
6	RAHULBHAI H TADVI	9327087268	Home Guard	NASRI
7	HITESHBHAI N VASAVA	9409379658	GRD	KHUTAAMBA
8	SUMITBHAI K VASAVA	9409264305	GRD	MOTIBHAMRI
9	MAYURKUMAR M VASAVA	8758470328	GRD	RINGNI
10	TADVI VIKASBHAI VISHNUBHAI	9979338045	Aapdamitra	AMDALA ZARIAWADI GARUDESHWAR NARMADA
11	MUKESHBHAI S VASAVA	9574770336	Home Guard	GAJARGOTA
12	RAJESHBHAI S TADVI	6352908033	Home Guard	KHORPA
13	PRASHANTKUM AR R VASAVA	9638314295	NYKS	RANBUDA
14	RAJAN B VASAVA	7046972258	GRD	RUNDH, RAJPIPLA
15	SUNILBHAI A VASAVA	9313430179	GRD	NAMALGADH
16	CHIRAGBHAI L VASAVA	7622860889	GRD	SISODRI
17	VINODBHAI S VASAVA	9586906092	GRD	PATANA
18	NARENDRABHA I S VASAVA	9499897271	GRD	MOTIBHAMRI
19	ANILBHAI M VASAVA	9313617559	GRD	JIOR PATI

20	JIGNESHBHAI B VASAVA	7862088037	GRD	GADIT
21	SAGARKUMAR J VASAVA	8238625012	GRD	DHOLIVAV
22	HITESHKUMAR D VASAVA	7096875324	GRD	GAMKUVA
23	DAXESHBHAI D TADVI	8200128309	GRD	JIOR PATI
24	MITESHBHAI G VASAVA	8849473761	SRD	JIOR PATI
25	MEHULKUMAR S VASAVA	8160214655	SRD	BORIDRA
26	SANDIPKUMAR S TADVI	9638319767	Home Guard	Vadi, Rajpipla
27	VASAVA SMITBHAI DIGAMBARBHAI	6355607427	aapdamitra	JAVLI SAGBARA NARMADA
28	VASAVA UMESHBHAI RAMJIBHAI	9316772520	Aapdamitra	DHIRKHADI PO LIMDI GARUDESHWAR NARMADA
29	TADVI ASHISHBHAI NATVARBHAI	7436047509	Aapdamitra	BHILWASHI GORA GARUDESHWAR NARMADA
30	SNEHALKUMAR B VASAVA	7572815739	NYKS	RANBUDA
31	GOPALKUMAR B PADVI	8469974982	NYKS	BHADOD
32	BHAVESHBHAI N VASAVA	9499898093	GRD	MOTIBHAMRI
33	VASANBHAI V VASAVA	7096505184	GRD	GADIT
34	SANJAYBHAI B VASAVA	8320008672	GRD	KHUTAAMBA
35	NILESHKUMAR N VASAVA	9023478511	GRD	NIKOLI
36	KIRANKUMAR P TADVI	9106108665	GRD	JIOR PATI
37	DIPAKBHAI R VASAVA	9925909132	GRD	ANIJARA
38	AAKASHKUMAR V VASAVA	9354088683	GRD	JITNAGAR
39	SMITKUMAR N VASAVA	9913288679	GRD	BHACHARVADA
40	MANISHBHAI V VASAVA	9328495782	Home Guard	SAMARPARA
41	UPENDRABHAI V TADVI	9586669440	Home Guard	AAMADLA

42	VASAVA SHAILESHBHAI GOVINDBHAI	9727926084	Aapdamitra	DHIRKHADI PO LIMDI GARUDESHWAR NARMADA
43	HITESHBHAI J ROHIT	9773485240	Home Guard	DEVLIYA
44	VINESHKUMAR J VASAVA	9265869747	NYKS	DUDHLIVER
45	VIPULBHAI G VASAVA	8799233768	Community Volunteers	MAUJI, RAJPIPLA
46	VINODBHAI S VASAVA	9408831768	GRD	MOTIBHAMRI
47	MEHULKUMAR B VASAVA	9586123315	GRD	PATANA
48	KASHIRAM K VASAVA	9016718728	GRD	PATANA
49	MUKESHBHAI N VASAVA	7874505586	GRD	PATANA
50	OPINDRAKUMA R M VASAVA	8469462547	SRD	DHOLAR
51	HARNISHBHAI S VASAVA	9913996822	GRD	PATANA
52	KETANKUMAR J TADVI	9638062035	Home Guard	KHADAGADA
53	UDESINGBHAI R TADVI	6354634122	Home Guard	CHHIDIYAPURA
54	KOTHARI AJITBHAI CHHATRASINGB HAI	9909564844	aapdamitra	MOTI DEV ROOPNAP BHORAMBLI SAGBARA NARMADA
55	PADVI MAHENDRABHA I RAMSINGBHAI	9638653617	aapdamitra	MOTI DEV RUPEN BHOR AMBLI SAGBARA NARMADA
56	PADVI VINODBHAI RAMESHBHAI	9913083368	aapdamitra	MOTI DEV RUPEN BHOR AMBLI SAGBARA NARMADA
57	VASAVA GOVINDBHAI SOMABHAI	9687269659	Aapdamitra	DHIRKHADI PO LIMDI GARUDESHWAR NARMADA
58	NARPATBHAI RAMESHBHAI VASAVA	9081372317	Aapdamitra	ZARVANI GARUDESHWAR NARMADA
59	RAMSINGBHAI B TADVI	9106193636	Home Guard	TEKRA
60	NAKULBHAI G TADVI	9099611866	Home Guard	VADI, GARUDESHVAR

61	CHANDRAKANT BHAI P TADVI	7016767393	Home Guard	UNDAVASAKAL
62	ATISHBHAI D TADVI	9712506763	Home Guard	SANJROLI
63	GOPALBHAI N VASAVA	9512970405	Home Guard	PANSAR
64	MADHURBHAI B VASAVA	6354027444	GRD	GAGAR
65	SUNILBHAI V VASAVA	8141605882	GRD	GAMDI
66	MANOJKUMAR H VASAVA	8141434748	GRD	JITGADH
67	NITESHBHAI V VASAVA	7862832937	GRD	JITNAGAR
68	VIPULBHAI M TADVI	9638594547	Home Guard	GADKOI
69	VASAVA JITENDRABHAI SOMABHAI	9979329030	Aapdamitra	DHIRKHADI LIMDI GARUDESHWAR NARMADA
70	CHANDRASING BHAI ZAVERBHAI VASAVA	6354744536	Aapdamitra	RAMBHAVA DEDIAPADA NARMADA
71	SOMABHAI Z BARIYA	7874141858	Home Guard	GULATALAVDI
72	SANJAYBHAI S TADVI	6351036964	Home Guard	ORPA, GARUDESHWAR
73	BHARATBHAI J VASAVA	9328448191	NYKS	MOSKUVA
74	ANKITKUMAR V VASAVA	8141633630	NYKS	DUDHLIVER
75	ASHVINKUMAR B VASAVA	9586608974	NYKS	KHOPI
76	SUNILBHAI R BARIYA	9638809537	GRD	POICHA
77	ANILBHAI S VASAVA	9428529193	GRD	KHUTAAMBA
78	JAYESHBHAI B VASAVA	8728795852	GRD	BHADAM TEKRA
79	DASHRATHKUM AR A PATANVADIYA	6353757547	SRD	MANGROL
80	SATINDRABHAI S VASAVA	9409497207	GRD	MOTIBHAMRI
81	JAYDIPKUMAR H TADVI	8980247183	Home Guard	DHAMDARA
82	TADVI SUMANBHAI NATUBHAI	9510068377	Aapdamitra	MATHAVADI GORA NARMADA

83	TADVI VIJAYBHAI NATUBHAI	9638839013	Aapdamitra	MATHAVADI GORA NARMADA
84	BHOI CHANDRAKANT BHAI SITARAMBHAI	9725985758	aapdamitra	SELAMBA SAGBARA NARMADA
85	VASAVA DILIPBHAI LALJIBHAI	7567801486	Aapdamitra	MANDAN PO LIMDI GARUDESHWAR NARMADA
86	VASAVA JESINGBHAI DALSUKHBHAI	8141591903	Aapdamitra	MAANDAN PO GORA GARUDESHWAR NARMADA
87	TADVI KALPESHBHAI HASMUKHBHAI	7567952355	Aapdamitra	MOTA PIPARIYA PO GORA GARUDESHWAR NARMADA
88	TADVI SANJAYBHAI DINESHBHAI	9687421559	Aapdamitra	AAMDALA PO ZARIAWADI GARUDESHWAR NARMADA
89	MOTIBHAI M TADVI	9687950079	Home Guard	ROZANAR
90	AJAYBHAI M TADVI	9099268975	Home Guard	VADI, GARUDESHVAR
91	PRAHLADBHAI K VASAVA	8347838178	Home Guard	GADH, DEDIYAPADA
92	MEHULKUMAR B VASAVA	8980336818	SRD	DHOLAR
93	UMEDBHAI L VASAVA	9638611861	GRD	NANADAIDVA
94	BHAVDIPKUMA R J VASAVA	9979104253	GRD	PRATAPPARA
95	ATISHBHAI K TADVI	8780067062	Home Guard	Ghavdi
96	MAHENDRA V TADVI	9316774657	Home Guard	KHADAGADA
97	TADVI PRAFULBHAI SAMBHUBHAI	9904529674	Aapdamitra	SAMANTPURA BORIYA
98	HITENDRABHAI ARVINDBHAI BARIA	9265982827	Aapdamitra	UTAVADI UTAVADI TILAKWADA NARMADA
99	VITTHALBHAI K BARIYA	7874063413	Home Guard	ALAMPURA
100	SANJAYBHAI N	9726311759	Home Guard	KOYARI

	TADVI			
101	KISHAN K VASAVA	9316981928	GRD	VAGODIYA
102	NAGINBHAI AMIRBHAI VASAVA	9023875037	Aapdamitra	ANDU POST PATWALI DEDIAPADA NARMADA
103	TADVI DHAVALBHAI ASHOKBHAI	9016530877	Aapdamitra	NISHAL FALIYU KEVDIYA
104	CHETANBHAI VIPINBHAI BARIA	9909470191	Aapdamitra	VARVADA NAMARIYA TILAKWADA NARMADA
105	PRATAPBHAI N VASAVA	9426395860	Home Guard	GHATOLI
106	SAVANKUMAR R VASAVA	9328495783	NYKS	KHOPI,SAGBARA
107	NARANBHAI S VASAVA	9313173067	Home Guard	KHATAM
108	SUKABHAI F VASAVA	9327508023	GRD	VAGODIYA
109	MAHESHBHAI FATESINGBHAI VASAVA	8799398701	Aapdamitra	PIPLOT DEDIAPADA NARMADA GUJARAT
110	TADVI PARIMAL JIBHAI	7096744034	Aapdamitra	VALPOR PO UNDVA
111	GUMANBHAI BHARJIBHAI VASAVA	8320432840	Aapdamitra	KOKTI POST SAMOT DEDIAPADA NARMADA
112	NILESHBHAI JETHIYABHAI VASAVA	9408593378	Aapdamitra	BAL POST JUNA MOSDA NARMADA
113	TADVI BHAVSINGBHAI JAYANTILAL	9773444013	Aapdamitra	NISHAL FALIYU KEVDIYA
114	TADVI RAVINDRABHAI ZAVARBHAI	9586698475	Aapdamitra	MOTU FALIYU GORA
115	SURENDRABHAI MANGUBHAI VASAVA	7698295432	aapdamitra	MOSIT PO JARGAM DEDIAPADA NARMADA
116	KAMLESHBHAI J ROHIT	9727026578	Home Guard	DEVLIYA
117	TADVI KANUBHAI NARANBHAI	8758371316	Aapdamitra	DURCHA PO VAGHRALI

118	VINODBHAI JAMIYABHAI VASAVA	9327491648	Aapdamitra	ANDU POST PATAVALI DEDIAPADA NARMADA
119	TADVI KAMLESHBHAI DINESHBHAI	9313176872	Aapdamitra	DHAVDI FALIYU KHADAGADA
120	TADVI JIGNESHBHAI ISHWERBHAI	9638261793	Aapdamitra	TIMARVA PO KARELI
121	VINODBHAI JAMALIYABHAI VASAVA	9327449164	aapdamitra	ANDU PATWALI DEDIAPADA NARMADA
122	DAXITKUMAR K TADVI	6352880670	Home Guard	KALIMAKWANA
123	VINESHBHAI R VASAVA	9712800564	Home Guard	Moti Kalbi
124	SURESHBHAI D VASAVA	9327405682	Home Guard	Gath, Sagbara
125	JAYESHKUMAR A VASAVA	9687308757	NYKS	SORAPADA
126	MADHUSINGBH AI C VASAVA	9638330444	Home Guard	KHATAM
127	JIGNESHBHAI R VASAVA	7285070535	SRD	RUNDH,RAJPIPLA
128	NARESHKUMAR P VASAVA	8238934673	SRD	VARKHAD
129	CHAMPAKBHAI A TADVI	9727564785	Home Guard	KOTHI
130	VIJAYBHAI MOYLABHAI VASAVA	8141348441	Aapdamitra	KHEDIPADA, DEDIAPADA, NARMADA
131	DILIPBHAI NAVSABHAI VASAVA	9913228151	Aapdamitra	SHISHA POST SAMOT DEDIAPADA NARMADA
132	TADVI YOGESHBHAI GANPATBHAI	9712109681	Aapdamitra	NICHLA FALIYA INDRAVARNA
133	VASAVA ANILBHAI JEMABHAI	9016019113	Aapdamitra	SORAPADA SAGBARA NARMADA
134	GOVINDBHAI M VASAVA	9624962492	Home Guard	GHANKHETAR
135	ASHOKBHAI S VASAVA	8140729327	GRD	NIKOLI
136	PARESHBHAI K MACHHI	8141225170	Home Guard	TILAKVADA

137	VASAVA MAHESHBHAI MANGABHAI	6352384299	Aapdamitra	VILLAGE OADMBIA TA TILAKWADA DI NARMADA
138	VASAVA SAGARBHAI BAMANJIBHAI	9510067054	Aapdamitra	ZARVANI, GARUDESHWAR, DEDIAPADA
139	TADVI LAKSHMANBHA I JAYNTIBHAI	9913875700	Aapdamitra	NISHAL FALYU NAGAHTPOR
140	JAGDISHBHAI JASHUBHAI ROHIT	6354310583	Aapdamitra	RAMPURI VADHELI TILAKWADA NARMADA
141	PRADIPBHAI H VASAVA	9499708438	GRD	MOTIBHAMRI
142	TADVI GANESHBHAI KALIDAS	9586904992	Aapdamitra	KEVDIYA GAM NISHAL FALIYU
143	TADVI DILIPSINH BHARATSINH	8780182456	Aapdamitra	KALIYAPUR NARMADA
144	NARSINGBHAI RUPSINGBHAI VASAVA	9328460097	Aapdamitra	KANKALA DEDIAPADA NARMADA
145	DASHRATHBHAI GOPALBHAI TADVI	9265015624	Aapdamitra	RAMPURI VADHELI TILAKWADA NARMADA
146	PRAVINBHAI TADVI	8849719436	Aapdamitra	AAMADALA PO VADI
147	TADVI VISHNUBHAI ISHWERBHAI	8141110206	Aapdamitra	AAMADALA PO VADI
148	LUKHEBHAI M TADVI	9714965393	Home Guard	KHORPA
149	RITESHBHAI G VASAVA	9586012656	Home Guard	ODAMBIA
150	NARENDRABHA I J VASAVA	6351742660	Home Guard	NAVAGAM
151	INDRASINGBHA I PARSINGBHAI VASAVA	7567112118	Aapdamitra	SHISHA POST SAMOT DEDIAPADA NARMADA GUJARAT
152	Vasava imansinghVirajibh ai	9106481655	aapdamitra	To motadoramba ta sagbara di narmada

153	GOSAI KETANBHAI KANTILALBHAI	7486813732	aapdamitra	KUIDA SELAMBA SAGBARA NARMADA
154	PRAVINBHAI M VASAVA	9327157827	Home Guard	ODAMBIA
155	TADVI RANJITBHAI	9727888537	Aapdamitra	NISHAL FALIYU KEVDIYA
156	MANSUKHBHAI RAMSINGBHAI VASAVA	9313949802	Aapdamitra	ANDU POST PATWALI DEDIAPADA NARMADA
157	TADVI ASHWINBHAI BHAGWANBHAI	9638052395	Aapdamitra	KARELI GARUDESHWAR NARMADA
158	JAHIDBHAI I SOLANKI	9712824368	Home Guard	TILAKVADA
159	MAHESHBHAI AMIRBHAI VASAVA	8758274183	Aapdamitra	ANDU POST PATAWALI DEDIAPADA NARMADA
160	VASAVA VASANTBHAI MAGANBHAI	8905877768	Aapdamitra	motadorambaSagbara Narmada
161	SURESHBHAI C VASAVA	9427783713	GRD	HANDI
162	JAVEDBHAI A GANCHI	9016736285	Home Guard	TILAKVADA
163	TADVI MUKESHBHAI KASHIRAMBHAI	7575830085	Aapdamitra	MARSAN VADIA TILAKWADA NARMADA
164	RAYSINGBHAI RAMABHAI VASAVA	8200658020	Aapdamitra	MOTA DORAMBA SAGBARA NARMADA
165	DINESHBHAI B VASAVA	9328501126	Home Guard	KESHRPURA
166	NILESHBHAI K TADVI	9537623836	Home Guard	GADOD
167	TADVI SANJAYBHAI JERAMBHAI	7990596253	Aapdamitra	NISHAL FALIYU SANJROLI
168	KAMLESHBHAI R VASAVA	9429503546	Home Guard	VERISALPURA
169	DIPAKBHAI D VASAVA	7874528323	Home Guard	DHOLAR
170	TADVI UDESINH BACHUBHAI	7069335115	Aapdamitra	MOTU FALIYU SANJROLI

171	TADVI SAILESHBHAI RASHIKBHAI	9913979712	Aapdamitra	KHADAGADA NAVIVASAHT
172	TADVI JAYESHBHAI BHANABHAI	8200513120	Aapdamitra	AAMDALA ZARIAWADI GARUDESHWAR NARMADA
173	MOHANBHAI VARTAYABHAI VASAVA	7069101059	Aapdamitra	PAT SAGBARA NARMADA
174	TERSINGBHAI ISHWARBHAI VASAVA	9687242952	Aapdamitra	KESARPURA NALIYA TILAKWADA NARMADA
175	MANOJKUMAR C VASAVA	9712150851	NYKS	RANBUDA
176	VASAVA NILEHBHAI PILUJI	9925412882	Aapdamitra	KANBUDI DEDIAPADA NARMADA
177	TADVI KARAMSING BHAYAJIBHAI	7874145632	Aapdamitra	PANCHLA FALIYU PANCHLA
178	VASAVA JAGDISHBHAI MANJIBHAI	6353582831	Aapdamitra	Mota DorambaSagbara Narmada
179	SURESHBHAI ISHWARBHAI VASAVA	9727989556	Aapdamitra	KESARPURA NALIYA TILAKWADA NARMADA
180	VASAVA LALJIBHAI KABHYBHAI	9978437761	Aapdamitra	VILLAGE OADMBA TA TILAKWADA, DI NARMADA
181	TADVI GANPATBHAI	9512442634	Aapdamitra	KEVDIYA GAM NISHAL FALIYU
182	KALIDASBHAI MATHURBHAI VASAVA	9825092740	Aapdamitra	KESARPURA NALIA TILAKWADA NARMADA
183	LALITBHAI B TADVI	9537221025	Home Guard	Tilakwada
184	PRAFULBHAI D TADVI	8780767947	Home Guard	KATKOI
185	VINODBHAI PUJARIYABHAI VASAVA	8469810630	Aapdamitra	SORAPADA SAGBARA NARMADA
186	MAHESHBHAI K RAVAL	9712865847	Home Guard	TILAKVADA
187	PRABHATBHAI J	7201038268	Home Guard	Ramgadh

	VASAVA			
188	VASAVA RAMESHBHAI AATIYANBHAI	9328403201	Aapdamitra	MotadormadaSagbara Narmada

Yuva Aapda Mitra

No	Name	Mobile	Cadre or whether NCC/NYKS/ NSS/CD/HG , Ex Servicemen or others	Address
1	GOSWAMI ANUPAMA PUSHRAJ	7283879553	NCC	000,SURAJBAA COMLEX, NASWADI, CHAR RASTA, NASWADI, CHHOTAUDEPUR
2	KALAL DARSHANVIKATB HAIYA	9313197557	NCC	TEKRA FALIYU RAJPIPLA
3	PATANVADIYA TULSIBEN KIRANBHAI	7046439681	NCC	INDOR , TA JHAGADIA UMALLA BHARUCH
4	ROHIT SANDHYABEN MAHENDRABHAI	9499789875	NCC	AMLETHA RAJPIPLA NARMADA
5	TADVI SNEHALBEN JITENDRABHAI	9974817785	NCC	ORPA TA- GARUDESHWAR,NARMAD A
6	VASAVA ARVINABEN MIRIYABHAI	8849372236	NCC	NIASHAL FALIYU DABKA PATVALI DEDIYAPADA
7	VASAVA BHAVIKABEN ROHIT BHAI	9328844578	NCC	LACHHRAS ROAD NAVINAGARI BHADAM,RAJPIPLA
8	VASAVA BHUMIKABEN BHUPENDRABHAI	8780970039	NCC	RAMGADH,RAJPIPLA , NARMADA
9	VASAVA BHUMIKABENVIKRA MBHAI	9978255730	NCC	NISHAR FALIYU AT VASAN PO RENGAN, TILAKWADA , NARMADA
10	VASAVA GAYATRIBEN MAHESHBHAI	9328274006	NCC	AMLETHA MILL RAJPIPLA, NARMADA
11	VASAVA	9978966192	NCC	SARPANCH FALIYU

	KHUSHIBEN ANANDKUMAR			AMLETHA, RAJPIPLA,NARMADA
12	VASAVA KOMALBEN KANTIBHAI	6354799025	NCC	JIOR PATI , RAJPIPLA, NARMADA
13	VASAVA NAMRATABEN SHAILESHBHAI	9727526498	NCC	HOLI FALIYU JITNAGAR RAJPIPLA, NARMADA
14	VASAVA PINALBEN ASHOKBHAI	9974366408	NCC	DABHAL PO VALI DI . BHARUCH TA JHAGADIA
15	VASAVA REENABEN VIPINBHAI	9313577149	NCC	NAVI VASAHAT GAMADI, POICHA TA NANDOD DIST NARMADA
16	VASAVA RIKITABEN RATILALBHAI	6355535097	NCC	SADAK FALIYU,RUNDH RAJPIPLA
17	VASAVA SAROJBEN RAJESHBHAI	9714621796	NCC	VAGHPARA (DUMALA) UMALLA JHAGADIA BHARUCH
18	VASAVA VIMISHABEN KANCHANBHAI	8200013546	NCC	NAVA VAGHPURA FULWADI NANDOD NARMADA
19	SAVAI SINH BHAVANI	9016269754	NCC	RAJPIPLA
20	TADVI SURAJKUMAR CHATURBHAI	9726318474	NCC	TEKRA FALIYU JARGAM PO.AMBAWADI, DEDIYAPADA DIST- NARMADA
21	VASAVA DOSHITKUMAR GAPURBHAI	8849591597	NCC	KUMASGAM
22	VASAVA KETANBHAI VINODBHAI	9510352590	NCC	KESHARVA TA, JHAGADIA, DIST BHARUCH
23	VASAVA MEHULKUMAR DINESHBHAI	812817706	NCC	KHOCHARPADA ROAD SELAMBA , NARMADA
24	VASAVA MEHULKUMAR HARISINGBHAI	9016917861	NCC	MANCHHIPADA POSAMARPADA , DEDIYAPADA, DIST - NARMADA
25	VASAVA MINESHKUMAR GIRISHBHAI	9157258840	NCC	KUMASGAM AMLETHA ,NARMADA
26	VASAVA PARTHBHAI SHAILESHBHAI	9016973447	NCC	GAMKUVA, NANDOD, DIST NARMADA
27	VASAVA	9408818396	NCC	KHARETHA, JHAGADIA ,DIST- BHARUCH

	PRAKASHBHAI CHHANIYABHAI			
28	VASAVA RAHULBHAI GURJIBHAI	7861973930	NCC	MATHA FALIYU SANKLI PIPLOD NARMADA
29	VASAVA ROHITKUMAR RANCHHODBHAI	8849807572	NCC	JARGAM, AMBAWADI,DEDIYAPADA DIST- NARMADA
30	VASAVA TIRTHKUMAR SHANUBHAI	7574016952	NCC	GABHAN FALIYU, VAGHETHA, NANDOD , DIST - NARMADA
31	VASAVA PARTHBHAI PRAHLADBHAI	7016954064	NCC	NAVAGAM, PO.DHOLAR,DIST- NARMADA
32	DU.BHIL PRAVINBHAI KEMABHAI	9327691373	NCC	39-1.2, NISHAL FALIYU VTC CHHALVANT, NASVADI DIST CHHOTAUDEPUR
33	CHAUHAN JAHANVI NARENDRASINH	9879645268	NCC	RAJPUT FALIYU, RUNDH, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
34	GAMIT MAHEKKUMARI BHANUSINGBHAI	9512197562	NCC	726,TANKLI FALIYA, DEGAMA, VALOD,TAPI
35	VASAVA ANJALI RAJESHBHAI	8780111239	NCC	BHAGAT FALIYU, MOTI JAMBOI, BHARUCH
36	VASAVA ANKITABEN SHAILESHBHAI	8799122922	NCC	MALJIPURA FALIYU,DHAROLI, JHAGADIA
37	VASAVA DIVYA CHETANBHAI	9875228144	NCC	TEKRI FALIYU,DHOLAR, NARMADA
38	VASAVA FALGUNIBEN KHAGESHBHAI	6354919309	NCC	KUNDI FADIYU, BHUCHHAD, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
39	VASAVA HIRALBEN RAKESHBHAI	6355409356	NCC	NAVI VASAHAT BHUCHHAD,NARMADA
40	VASAVA KHUSHIBEN BHARVINBHAI	9016150814	NCC	NICHALU FALIYU VIRPOR, NANDOD,NARMDA
41	VASAVA MITTALBEN MAHENDRABHAI	9638801606	NCC	BHADAM TEKARA,RAJPIPLA, NARMADA
42	VASAVA PRIYALBEN VINODBHAI	9712329323	NCC	TAROPA PATEL FALIYU, NANDOD DIST- NARMADA
43	VASAVA RIYABEN NARENDRABHAI	8980165892	NCC	624, UMALLA, JHAGADIA,BHARUCH

44	VASAVA SIDDHIBEN ATULBHAI	9712886027 7	NCC	KEBIN FALIYU BHACHRVADA, NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
45	VASAVA VARTIKABEN VITTHALBHAI	9875041330	NCC	GABHAN FALIYU, VAGHETHA, NANDOD , DIST - NARMADA
46	VASAVA VIYANSHIBEN SANJAYBHAI	9725905388	NCC	VAGHODIYA,NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
47	VASAVA ANITABEN SURESHBHAI	7990421262	NCC	SARPANCH FALIYU MOTI BHAMARI, BITADA, NANDOD DIST- NARMADA
48	MACHHI SHIV ASHOKBHAI	9428661305	NCC	NAVI NAGARI ORI, NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
49	PANDYA NEEL KAUSHALKUMAR	7434874251	NCC	SONIVAD, VAGHESHVARI MANDIR PASE, RAJPIPLA, DIST- NARMADA
50	PATEL ADITYAKUMAR HITENDRABHAI	9879813376	NCC	CHHATRAVILAS, COLLEGE NI SAME, RAJPIPLA, DIST- NARMADA
51	TADVI DEVENDRAKUMAR RAJESHBHAI	7016569824	NCC	NISHAL FALIYU DHAMADRA, VTC- CHHINDIAPARA, O- ZARAWADI, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
52	TADVI MANOJKUMAR DINESHBHAI	6352783644	NCC	NAVI FALI, JUNI AMBAVADI, TA- DEDIYAPADA, DIST- NARMADA
53	VASAVA ANKITBHAI ISHVARBHAI	8799606407	NCC	NANA RAYPARA, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
54	VASAVA BHADRESHBHAI RUPESHBHAI	8799189930	NCC	TIMBI, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
55	VASAVA BHASKARKUMAR SATISHBHAI	8469859818	NCC	BHACHARVADA, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
56	VASAVA BHAVESHBHAI HARESHBHAI	6353302619	NCC	NANA RAYPARA, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
57	VASAVA BHAVIKKUMAR BHUPENDRABHAI	7874801729	NCC	KHADKI FALIYU HAJARPURA, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
58	VASAVA CHIRAGKUMAR NANUBHAI	9327896080	NCC	NICHALU FALIYA AKUVADA, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
59	VASAVA HARDIK	8401440306	NCC	KHADA FALIYU, RAJPIPLA

	DIPAKBHAI			DIST- NARMADA
60	VASAVA KARANKUMAR SURESHBHAI	9624754855	NCC	MAIN ORI FALIYU, NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
61	VASAVA MEHULKUMAR RUPESHBHAI	8799186413	NCC	UPLU FALIYU, VERISHALPURA, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
62	VASAVA PIYUSHBHAI PARESHBHAI	8320127583	NCC	VANZAR, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
63	VASAVA PRAFULBHAI RAVINDRABHAI	9313582066	NCC	MOJI TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
64	VASAVA PRAHLADBHAI VIJAYBHAI	8780454873	NCC	BHAGAT FALIYU, GHANTOLI, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
65	VASAVA PRASHANT RAMESHBHAI	7863896843	NCC	NISHAL FALIYU KUNBAR, ZARNAWADI, DEDIYAPADA , DIST- NARMADA
66	VASAVA RITESHBHAI RAMESHBHAI	6351057032	NCC	PALSI, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
67	VASAVA SHIVAMKUMAR KANUBHAI	8160226572	NCC	VERAI FALIYU GAMKUVA,TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
68	VASAVA SUDAMBHAI BHARATBHAI	8799500837	NCC	NISHAL FALIYU,KORVI , TA-DEDIYAPADA, DIST- NARMADA
69	VASAVA VILESHKUMAR VIKRAMBHAI	7016101154	NCC	NISHAL FALIYU VERISALPURA, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
70	VASAVA VINAYKUMAR JAYENDRABHAI	7567938058	NCC	NANA LIMATVADA, TA- NANDOD, DIST-NARMADA
71	PATANVADIYA HEMRAJSINH KAMLESHBHAI	8488812270	NCC	TRIVENI NI VADI SAME, NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
72	VASAVA ASMITABEN ARJUNBHAI	6354776215	NCC	MANDIR FALIYU VANZAR, TA- NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
73	VASAVA ASHVINIBEN GORDHANBHAI	9016750827	NCC	NAVI VASAHAT BHADAM, NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
74	TADVI DISHABEN SURESHBHAI	7572868416	NCC	BORIDRA,TA-NANDOD, DIST- NARMADA
75	TANDEL KALAP	8153872969	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL,RAJPIPLA

	JITENDRAKUMAR			
76	RATHOD SAGAR SHAILESHBHAI	7802967907	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
77	WARLI RONAKKUMAR HARESH BHAI	8320446041	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
78	HALPATI ASHISH ARVIND BHAI	9313554047	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
79	NAYAK SAHIL KUMAR MAHESH BHAI	9313061398	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
80	GAMIT MANANKUMAR MITESH BHAI	7874076187	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
81	PATEL RAJ ALPESHBHAI	7046825768	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
82	PARMAR MITESH BHAI UDESINGBHAI	9327807669	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
83	PARMAR PARESHBHAI TERCHANDBHAI	9023136589	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
84	TADVI AJAYBHAI KASNABHAI	9909878863	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
85	HANDIYA NIRAJKUMAR MANUBHAI	9624896225	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
86	GAMIT KRUPAL YOGENDRA BHAI	9925751543	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
87	PATEL PRINCE RAJNIKANT	9265803339	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
88	GAMIT SILVANBHAI DINESHBHAI	9327471881	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
89	BARIYA SUNIL BHAI ARVIND	9510161857	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
90	PATEL KRISH VIJAY BHAI	8866020070	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
91	MAJGUL TAHIR IKBAL BHAI	6351449963	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
92	JOGRANA MADHAV VISHNU BHAI	9875097027	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
93	PATEL HIREN PRAKASH BHAI	9016769545	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
94	SONU SAURABH SONALBEN	7624048614	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
95	TIWARI KRISHNA NAND BHAN	9913943983	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA

	PRAKSH			
96	VASAVA DHARMISHTHA BEN	6353371253	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
97	RATHVA JASHULA BEN LIMAJI BHAI	9023012893	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
98	VASAVA MAYURVI BEN PARSOTAMBHAI	6351799965	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
99	VASAVA RITIKABEN JAYENDRA BHAI	7984531943	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
100	MAHLA JOGESHVARI MAHESHBHAI	6353754187	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
101	PALAS ARUNA BEN JANUBHAI	8469878476	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
102	PATEL MAHEKKUMARI DHANSUKH BHAI	7359836259	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
103	BHEDI SHVETABEN SURESH BHAI	9664892656	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
104	CHAUDHARI PRIYANSHA KUMARI RAMESH BHAI	6352883168	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
105	CHAUDHARI CHANDA BEN ASHOK BHAI	9408305214	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
106	CHAUDHARI MUSKANBEN RAJESH BHAI	7043878560	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
107	TANDEL NIDHI HEMANT BHAI	9979093140	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
108	PATEL KRUPA JAYESHBHAI	9316687392	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
109	PATEL JUHI DHIRU BHAI	9574063765	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
110	BARIA SHRADDHA BEN ROHIDAS	9265439858	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
111	GOBHALI LALITABEN SOMNATH BHAI	6355583990	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
112	MALHOTRA NEHA RAJU BHAI	8847258231	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
113	SAILOR DIVYA BEN YOGESH BHAI	9316897791	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
114	MARALI	9875235478	NCC	SHRI AMBUBHAI PURANI

	PARVATIBEN FULJI BHAJ			HIGHSCHOOL, RAJPIPLA
115	JAYDEV	7567191228	NSS	Government Arts College Tilakwada Di- Narmada
116	AMITKUMAR	9875065168	NSS	Government Arts College Tilakwada Di- Narmada
117	MAHESHKUMAR	9313715775	NSS	Government Arts College Tilakwada Di- Narmada
118	VIVEKKUMAR	9727661250	NSS	Government Arts College Tilakwada Di- Narmada
119	DIVYESHKUMAR	7990938857	NSS	Government Arts College Tilakwada Di- Narmada
120	HEMESHKUMAR	7434923583	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
121	RUTIKKUMAR	9313662112	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
122	DIPANSHUKUMAR	7575807690	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
123	SAHILKUMAR	8799060032	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
124	KETANBHAJ	7874293546	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
125	DARSHITKUMAR	7433033309	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
126	ANANDBHAJ	9099184285	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
127	HEMRAJKUMAR	7201868553	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
128	VRUTKABEN	9104850724	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
129	JAYSHREEBEN	8469262805	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
130	MANSIBEN	7096381121	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
131	KRUNALIBEN	9016078137	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
132	VISHVA	9426641463	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
133	PRIYANKABEN	6354810218	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
134	SONALBEN	9875085835	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
135	PRATISHABEN	9265711329	NSS	Shree M. R. Arts and Science College, Rajpipla
136	HARSHKUMAR	9254789091	NSS	Shree R. M. Commerce College, Rajpipla
137	DEVANGKUMAR	9662956346	NSS	Shree R. M. Commerce College,

				Rajpipla
138	MEETKUMAR	8320214728	NSS	Shree R. M. Commerce College, Rajpipla
139	PRATIK	7874981424	NSS	Shree R. M. Commerce College, Rajpipla
140	NIRAVKUMAR	8238704136	NSS	Shree R. M. Commerce College, Rajpipla
141	MITIRAJSHINH	6356463176	NSS	Shree R. M. Commerce College, Rajpipla
142	HARSHBHAI	7990479850	NSS	Shree R. M. Commerce College, Rajpipla
143	JIGAR	9586213180	NSS	Shree R. M. Commerce College, Rajpipla
144	VISHALKUMAR	7874274645	NSS	Shree R. M. Commerce College, Rajpipla
145	PRATIKKUMAR	9016051396	NSS	Shree R. M. Commerce College, Rajpipla
146	PIYUSHBHAI	7284873282	NSS	Maikal Kanya Arts College, Garudeshwer
147	TARUNBHAI	9106921745	NSS	Maikal Kanya Arts College, Garudeshwer
148	RAKESHBHAI	951532813	NSS	Maikal Kanya Arts College, Garudeshwer
149	PRADIPBHAI	7984205614	NSS	Maikal Kanya Arts College, Garudeshwer
150	AMUL	9106375084	NSS	Maikal Kanya Arts College, Garudeshwer
151	SAHILKUMAR	8799363715	NSS	Maikal Kanya Arts College, Garudeshwer
152	PRADIPBHAI	9773247148	NSS	Maikal Kanya Arts College, Garudeshwer
153	JAINITHKUMAR	8238704299	NSS	Maikal Kanya Arts College, Garudeshwer
154	VIVEKKUMAR	9638262891	NSS	Maikal Kanya Arts College, Garudeshwer

Annexure-6

List of Non-Government Organizations (NGO)

No .	Name of Organization/NGO	Taluka Name	Name of President/Manager/Responsible Person	Contact Number
1	Shri Narmada Utkarsh Charitable Trust	Nandod	Smt. Hemaben Harshadbhai	9825182110
2	Shri Shikshan Prachar Samiti	Nandod	Shri Rakeshbhai Jorabhai Patel	9426557164
3	Shri Maa Bhagwati Seva Sanstha	Nandod	Shri Sanjaybhai Prabhubhai Tadvi	9624041522
4	Shakti Hari Om Foundation	Nandod	Shri Vijaybhai Chinubhai Bhagat	9729335878
5	Shri Shreeji Kelavani Mandal	Nandod	Shri Ishwarbhai Venibhai Patel	9724780416
6	Adivasi Social Service Society	Dediyapada	Fr. Aglovaz S.J.	9426582709
7	Catholic Church	Dediyapada	Fr. Aglovaz S.J.	9426582709
8	International Rural Education and Cultural Association	Dediyapada	Dr. Vinodkumar M. Kaushik	9825321721
9	Bharatiya Jan Seva Sansthan	Dediyapada	Ku. Varshaben Sheth	9428178524
10	Bharatiya Sanskruti Seva Trust Management Committee	Dediyapada	Ku. Varshaben Sheth	9428178524
11	Bharat Seva Shram Sangh	Dediyapada	Shri Swami Bodh Mitranandji Maharaj	9427145574 9
12	Shri Shiv Shakti Charitable Trust	Dediyapada	Smt. Paryushaben Laxmanbhai Vasava	9726058160
13	Shri Catholic Church, Relva	Dediyapada	Father Francis Randhevi	9429368694
14	H.M.P. Rural Development & Welfare Foundation	Dediyapada	Shri Chandravadan Joshi	9427075255
15	Nivalda Dispensary	Dediyapada	Shri Shiny Thomas	9428325190
16	Burke Foundation	Nandod	George Burke	9824020038
17	Mahakali Traders	Nandod	Virsinghbhai	9408647271 / 9925945766
18	Seva Charitable & Education	Nandod	Pranavbhai Kanchanbhai Patel	9825088133

	Foundation			
19	Vishwa Hindu Parishad Bajrang Dal, Narmada	Nandod	Nileshbhai Tadv	9879098835
20	Samast Vaishnav Vanik Samaj, Rajpipla	Nandod	Tejashbhai Gandhi	9586895999
21	Chandravila Group, Rajpipla	Nandod	Brijeshbhai Patel	9265117081
22	Meet Group, Rajpipla	Nandod	Jigneshbhai Vasava	8140005080
23	Bhatwada Yuvak Mandal, Rajpipla	Nandod	-	8160856639
24	Jay Bhole Shiv Shakti Charitable Trust	Nandod	Shri Kamalbhai	9687056072
25	Shri Datt Mandir Trust, Garudeshwar	Garudeshwar	Nitina Deshpande	9824068918
26	Satyam Education Trust, Kevadia Colony	Garudeshwar	Mahesh Upadhyaya	9426512310
27	Lok Sahayog Trust, Makadamba	Garudeshwar	Alpeshbhai Barot	8347831098
28	Mani Nageshwar Mandir, Wadiya (Karadhoda)	Tilakwada	Swami Dharamprasad Maharaj Harnisha Soni	9978344866 / 9978288551
29	Sadbhavana Foundation, Marudiya	Tilakwada	Shri Bakabhai	9687245245
			Sohibakha	9974669576
			Altaf	9909119361
30	Faesanga Circle & Mevas Maslima Society, Moti Kamsoli	Tilakwada	Shri Yasin M. Dhor	9328923002
			Shri Ikram S. Khan	7567443797
			Shri Sajidbhai H. Patel	9824919462
31	Shri Sarvajani Dev Mogara Mai Mandir Trust	Sagbara	Nansinghbhai D. Vasava	9427818531
32	Shri Nagina Masjid, Selamba	Sagbara	Shri Rahimbhai Memal	9427887819
33	Rising Wings Foundation, Rajpipla	Sagbara	Shri Rajendrasinh Mohanlal Chauhan	-
34	Yahamogi Seva Sanstha, Netrang	Sagbara	Shri Dhananjaysinh Mohanlal Chauhan	-
35	Dilip & Brothers, Sagbara	Sagbara	Shri Pukharajbhai S. Chopra	9712797132
36	Inreka Sanstha, Mu.	Dediyapada	Dr. Vinodkumar M. Kaushik	9825321721

	Po. Timapada			
37	Vishwa Manav Kalyan Charitable Trust, Mu. Po. Khabji	Dediyapada	Shri Naranlal N. Vasava	9427874695
38	G.A.P. Education Trust, Mu. Po. Dediyapada	Dediyapada	Shri Dhananjay J. Shah	9427110452
39	Atmiya Green School, Mu. Po. Jhadeshwar, Bharuch	Dediyapada	Shri Pravin Kasadiya	9879532323
40	Adivasi Samajika Education Society, Mu. Po. Nani Singloti	Dediyapada	Father P.M. Gyanraja S.J.	9426395225
41	Indian Red Cross Society, Narmada District Branch, Rajpipla	Rajpipla	Chairman: Dr. Darshanaben Deshmukh, Secretary: Shri Jayeshbhai Doshi	9426472965

Annexure-7

Healthcare Facilities in Narmada District

To ensure access to quality healthcare services for the residents, Narmada District has one government hospital, 23 Primary Health Centers (PHCs), and four Community Health Centers (CHCs). The major hospitals in the district include Rajpipla Hospital, Kevadia Colony Narmada Project Hospital, and other large healthcare facilities. Additionally, CHCs and PHCs are strategically located across various talukas to serve rural and urban populations effectively.

Community Health Centers (CHCs) and Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Narmada District

Community Health Centers (CHCs)

No.	Taluka	Community Health Centers (CHCs)
1	Nandod	Rajuvadiya, Taropa, Khutamba, Sisodra, Jesalpor, Lachhars, Zariya, Jetpur, Boria, Garudeshwar
2	Dediapada	Soliya, Mozda, Gopaliya, Gangapur, Kheti, Pada, Mandala
3	Sagbara	Devmogra, Selamba, Patlamau, Kolvan
4	Tilakwada	Agar, Vajeriya, Bujetha

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

No.	Taluka	Ayurvedic Dispensaries
5	Nandod	Rajpipla, Vavdi, Narkhadi, Kevadia Colony (Homeopathic), Bhuchad
6	Dediapada	Dumkhal, Sagai, Ambawadi, Chikda, Kakarpada, Khedipada
7	Sagbara	Amiyar, Sorapada, Ranipura, Sagbara (Homeopathic)
8	Tilakwada	Savli, Vora

The district has a total of 17 Ayurvedic dispensaries, providing traditional and alternative healthcare services. The district has one government hospital, 23 primary health centers, and 4 community health centers (CHCs). Major hospitals in the region include Vijay Prasuti Gruh in Rajpipla, Champaklal Mehta Eye Hospital, Narmada Project Hospital, and Jalaram Trust Hospital in Vansatpura.

Available health emergency facilities in the district

Facility Type	Number
Health Sub-Centers	174
Primary Health Centers (PHC)	28
Community Health Centers (CHC)	05
Mobile Health Units	05
District Civil Hospital	01
Leprosy Hospital	01
Ayurvedic Dispensaries	18
Veterinary Dispensaries	15
Animal Treatment Centers	15
Mobile Veterinary Units	04
Blood Bank	01

Contact details of Medical Officers (Primary health Center)

No	Taluka	PHC Name	MBBS MO Name	Mo. Number
1	Dediapada	CHIKADA	Dr Himani G. Bhaiya	7096413898
2	Dediapada	CHIKADA	Dr Sunilkumar G.Makwana	9586155423
3	Dediapada	GANGAPUR	Dr Rimpalkumari A. Vasava	8980769905
4	Dediapada	GANGAPUR	Dr Priyal A. Chaudhari	6359281229
5	Dediapada	GOPALIYA	Vaccant	-
6	Dediapada	GOPALIYA	Dr. Parthkumar Ishwarbhai Patel	7043194924
7	Dediapada	KHAIDIPADA	Vaccant	-
8	Dediapada	KHAIDIPADA	Dr Sonali B. Patel	7284972497
9	Dediapada	SAGAI	Dr Sumit B. Jadvani	9328017211
10	Dediapada	SAGAI	Dr Vivek O. Kalsariya	8690869893
11	Dediapada	PIPLOD	Dr Ravina Ramubhai Halpati	6351261105
12	Dediapada	PIPLOD	Dr Chhaya M. Ghodadara	9328666679
13	Dediapada	SEJPUR	Dr Misha A. Patel	9909888665
14	Dediapada	SEJPUR	Vaccant	-
15	Dediapada	SOLIYA	Vaccant	-
16	Dediapada	SOLIYA	Vaccant	-
17	Nandod	Lachhras	Dr Parindkumar R. Vasava	9974261632
18	Nandod	Lachhras	DR.MANISHA H.VASAVA	9099943303
19	Nandod	Rajuwadiya	Dr Jagruti R. Vasava	8511275997
20	Nandod	Rajuwadiya	Dr Amanali S. Saiyed	90160 45830
21	Nandod	Taropa	Dr Pradipkumar D. Vasava	9328956620
22	Nandod	Taropa	Dr.Kajalkiran Tadv	9427872442
23	Nandod	Jesalpor	Dr. Dixitkumar K.Tadv	7567876311
24	Nandod	Jesalpor	Dr Harshil H. Parmar	8780715943
25	Nandod	Khutaamba	Dr Darshna A.Gamit	8160386396
26	Nandod	Khutaamba	Dr Bhavika A. Gamit	8160924771
27	Nandod	Sisodara	Dr. Dhananjay N. Valvi	9099943309
28	Nandod	Sisodara	Dr Rahulkumar A. Patel	8140616389
29	Nandod	Poicha	Dr. Natwarsinh J. Barjod	8866502217
30	Nandod	Poicha	Dr Darshik M. Chovatiya	9664839460
31	Tilakwada	Agar	Dr. JAYESHKUMAR R. VASAVA	7043239550
32	Tilakwada	Agar	Dr Anjalikumari G. patel	7874386913

33	Tilakwada	Bujetha	Dr Niraj Muniya	7575073259
34	Tilakwada	Bujetha	Dr Aashishkumar C. Purabiya	6354251210
35	Tilakwada	Vajiriya	Dr.Nimesh P.Barfiwala	8849601075
36	Tilakwada	Vajiriya	Dr Dhruv H. Mandaliya	8154886112
37	GARUDESHWAR	BORIYA	Dr Darshakbhai B. Nakum	6352308590
38	GARUDESHWAR	BORIYA	Vaccant	-
39	GARUDESHWAR	ZARIYA	DR.DHIRENDRSING	6359418732
40	GARUDESHWAR	ZARIYA	Dr Nehal S. Tadv	9687730681
41	GARUDESHWAR	JETPUR	Dr Vandna Tadv	79847 25340
42	GARUDESHWAR	JETPUR	Dr Brindakumari A. Patel	9016384726
43	GARUDESHWAR	NAVA VAGHPURA	Dr Ruchita S. Makwana	9978161664
44	GARUDESHWAR	NAVA VAGHPURA	Dr Rahul R. Katariya	7698353526
45	Sagbara	Kolvan	Dr Axil M. Patel	7048202812
46	Sagbara	Kolvan	Vaccant	-
47	Sagbara	Nana Kakdi Amba	Dr Nishant I. Gamit	9727137558
48	Sagbara	Nana Kakdi Amba	Dr Mayankkumar A. Chaudhry	8238897950
49	Sagbara	Devmogra	Dr. Jaimin F. Jariwala	7817846679
50	Sagbara	Devmogra	Dr Anilkumar A. Gavit	7984151531
51	Sagbara	Patlamau	Dr Nehalkumar A. Chaudhry	8849165956
52	Sagbara	Patlamau	Dr Ishaben A. Vasava	9327024393
53	Sagbara	Selamba	Dr Darshana K. Gamit	9879937886
54	Sagbara	Selamba	Dr. Himaxikumari A Chaudhari	9909921520
55	Nandod	Urban	Vaccant	6355954307
56	Nandod	Urban HWC-2	Dr Dipali Vasava	9714750848
57	Nandod	Urban HWC-1	Vaccant	9537695755

Details of Government and Private Hospitals in the District

Sr. No.	Hospital Name	Office Contact Number	Residence Contact Number
1	Civil Hospital, Rajpipla (Government)	220030	–
2	Vijay Maternity Home, Rajpipla	220030	220287
3	Eye Hospital, Rajpipla	220162	–
4	Dr. Alkesh V. Thakkar	220514	–
5	Dr. Girish Anand Hospital, Rajpipla	220438	220738
6	Dr. Nikhil Mehta	224751	224752
7	Dr. Jayesh Patel	220168	220999
8	Dr. C.J. Shah	224924	223138
9	Dr. Sheth Hospital, Rajpipla	220434	–
10	Dr. Naishadh Parmar (Orthopedic)	220445	222045
11	Dr. Sukhadiya (Dentist)	220529	220847
12	Rutu Hospital, Rajpipla	220517	220517

Annexure-8

Taluka-wise Disaster Management Team (Floods, Cyclones, Heavy Rain) for Animal Husbandry Branch, District Panchayat Narmada

Taluka	Name	Designation	Place of Duty	Mobile Number
Tilakwada	Dr. Nilesh K. Gohil	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Hospital, Tilakwada	9726258329
	Smt. Kinjalben M. Dhabhi	Livestock Inspector	Primary Animal Health Center, Vora	7359299298
	Shri Rakeshbhai G. Bhil	Livestock Inspector	Veterinary Polyclinic Sub-center, Kantharpura	9428303015
	Shri Dhaneshbhai K. Baraiya	Livestock Inspector	Veterinary Polyclinic Sub-center, Shira	9724022988
Garudeshwar	Dr. Akash T. Acharya	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Hospital, Garudeshwar	9725030510
	Dr. Meghavi V. Patel	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Hospital, Vagharali	9412490624
	Shri Harivadan B. Tadvi	Livestock Inspector	Primary Animal Health Center, Gora	9426546720
	Shri Himanshubhai C. Rathwa	Livestock Inspector	Veterinary Polyclinic Sub-center, Vaviyara	7069025750
Nandod	Dr. Wasimali H. Saiyad	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Hospital, Rajpipla	8141866360
	Shri Vishalkumar D. Tadvi	Livestock Inspector	Primary Animal Health Center, Khutaamba	9426231637
	Shri Ravikumar B.	Livestock	Veterinary Polyclinic	9913188276

Taluka	Name	Designation	Place of Duty	Mobile Number
	Tadvi	Inspector	Sub-center, Dharikheda	
	Shri Akashkumar Prajapati	Livestock Inspector	Veterinary Polyclinic Sub-center, Gopalpura	7203824359
	Shri Harshadbhai R. Rathwa	Livestock Inspector	Veterinary Polyclinic Sub-center, Lachhras	9428723763
	Shri Kiritbhai K. Rathod	Livestock Inspector	Veterinary Polyclinic Sub-center, Umarva	9537597187
Dediapada	Dr. Irfanali I. Saiyad	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Hospital, Dediapada	8780566024
	Dr. Pooja J. Gamit	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Hospital, Samarpada (Thava)	8469651015
	Shri Narpatsinh K. Deshmukh	Livestock Inspector	Primary Animal Health Center, Gajargota	9427379604
	Kum. Sarojben N. Suvar	Livestock Inspector	Primary Animal Health Center, Pip lod (Pip lod)	9638563891
	Smt. Khushbuben S. Baraiya	Livestock Inspector	Primary Animal Health Center, Mandala	8980671995
	Shri Nitin C. Sonera	Livestock Inspector	Veterinary Polyclinic Sub-center, Patvali	9724470521
	Shri Valamsinh Patel	Livestock Inspector	Veterinary Polyclinic Sub-center, Pangam	7016623791
Chikda	Dr. Dhirenkumar C. Patel	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Hospital, Ambavadi	9714580348
	Smt. Jankiben B. Patel	Livestock Inspector	Primary Animal Health Center, Nani Bedvan	9512900942

Taluka	Name	Designation	Place of Duty	Mobile Number
	Smt. Mishaben S. Patel	Livestock Inspector	Primary Animal Health Center, Moskut	6359521819
Sagbara	Dr. Kanubhai S. Rawaliya	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Hospital, Selamba	8460283242
	Dr. Savitri L. Sangada	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Hospital, Patlamahu	6353952272
	Smt. Jinitaben S. Dedun	Livestock Inspector	Primary Animal Health Center, Devsaki	9106248463
	Smt. Bhaminiben V. Ninama	Livestock Inspector	Primary Animal Health Center, Kolvan	9328893660
	Shri Amrutbhai N. Asari	Livestock Inspector	Veterinary Polyclinic Sub-center, Nana Kakadiyamba	7359222446

Annexure-9

Available Resources

Inventory of Emergency Equipment at District Disaster Management Office

Sr. No.	Item Name	Total Quantity
1	Satellite Phone	1
2	Life Jackets	12
3	Rechargeable Torch	12
4	Nylon Rope (30 meters)	6
5	Lifebuoy Ring	12
6	Fire Bucket	4
7	Outboard Motor	2
8	Fire Extinguisher (DCP)	4
9	Emergency Spot Light	3
10	Tool Kit	3
11	Axe	3
12	Two-fold Stretcher	6
13	Blanket	12
14	First Aid Kit	6
15	Gumboots	12 pairs
16	Safety Goggles	6
17	Safety Helmet	6
18	GPS Device	4
19	Navigation Light	4
20	Chainsaw Machine (Tree Cutter)	4
21	Camping Tent	4
22	Inflatable Rescue Boat	1

Sr. No.	List of Equipment	Mamlatdar Office QTY							QTY Rajpipla Nagarpalika
		Collector Office	Nando d	Tilakw ada	Garudesh war	Dediyapada	Sagbara	Chikada	
1	Chainsaw	--	--	1	--	1	--		1
2	Public Address System	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Stretcher (Folding)	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	1
4	Safety Net	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
5	Life Jackets	2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
6	Life Ring	2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
7	Shovels	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8	Axes	1	--	1	--	1	1	--	1
9	Crowbars	1	--	1	--	1	1		1
10	Flood Torch	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

11	Safety Helmets	--	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
12	Siren	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Rope	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
14	Gum boots	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15	Hand gloves	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	Fire Blankets	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
17	Rope Stair	1			1	1	1		1
18	jacket	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
19	Megaphone	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

R&B State:- Available Resources

Sr. No.	Department Name	Details of Available Resources	Number of Resources	Current Status	Concerned Officer/Employee Name	Contact Number
1	Rajpipla	JCB, Dumper, Tractor, Trolley, Powder	JCB - 2, Tractor - 2, Dumper - 2	In Working Condition	Mr. S. T. Vasava	7878929729

R&B Panchayat :- Available Resources

Sr. No.	Department Name	Details of Available Resources	Number of Resources	Current Status	Concerned Officer/Employee Name	Contact Number	Taluka
1	Panchayat M. & M. Subdivision Rajpipla	JCB-3 and Dumper-8	11	Working	R. G. Vasava	9723505848	Nandod, Garudeshwar, Tilakwada
2	Panchayat M. & M. Subdivision Dediapada	JCB-4 and Dumper-8	12	Working	N. D. Roy	8141427964	Dediapada, Sagbara

GMERS General Hospital

Sr. No.	Department Name	Details of Available Resources	Number of Resources	Current Status	Concerned Officer/Employee Name	Contact Number
1	GMERS	BLS Ambulance	3	Working	Dr. Manish	9825935465

	General Hospital				Mehta	
		Neonatal Ambulance	1	Working		
		Traveller Mini Bus	1	Working		
		Hearse Vehicle	1	Working		
		Emergency Ward	2	Working		
		ICU	1	Working		
		PICU	1	Working		
		Emergency Medicines	Sufficient Quantity			

Rajpipla Municipality:-

Sr. No.	Department Name	Details of Available Resources	Number of Resources	Working (Yes/No)	Concerned Officer Name	Contact Number
1	Rajpipla Municipality	Life Jackets	15	Yes	Chief Officer	9574007002
2	Rajpipla Municipality	Life Rings	10	Yes	Chief Officer	9574007002
3	Rajpipla Municipality	Torches	4	Yes	Chief Officer	9574007002
4	Rajpipla Municipality	Generator	1	Yes	Chief Officer	9574007002
5	Rajpipla Municipality	Emergency Rescue Vehicle	1	Yes	Chief Officer	9574007002
6	Rajpipla Municipality	Boats	2	Yes	Chief Officer	9574007002
7	Rajpipla Municipality	300m Rope	1	Yes	Chief Officer	9574007002
8	Rajpipla Municipality	Rescue Tent	1	Yes	Chief Officer	9574007002

Emergency Rescue Vehicle Equipment					
Locker	Box No.	Sr. No.	Equipment Details	Total Quantity	Availabe Quantity
Locker-1	-	1	Ventilator Machine	1 nos	1 nos
		2	Automatic Air & Battery Charging Machine	1 nos	1 nos
	1	1	Gum Boot	4 pair	4 pair

		2	Rubbies Glows	6 pair	6 pair
		3	PVC Suit	4 Nos	4 Nos
		4	High Visibility Vest	4 Nos	4 Nos
		1	Chlorine kit Full	1 Nos	1 Nos
	2	2	Rescue Tool Accessories	1 Nos	1 Nos
Locker- 2	-	1	Holmatro Power Unit	1 Nos	1 Nos
		2	Crowbar	2 Nos	2 Nos
		3	Axe Big	2 Nos	2 Nos
		4	Showel	2 Nos	2 Nos
		5	Mattocks (ଢ଼ଣ୍ଡା)	2 Nos	2 Nos
		6	Fireman - Axe	4 Nos	4 Nos
		7	Holmatro Combi Tool	1 Nos	1 Nos
		8	Holmatro Spreader	1 Nos	1 Nos
		9	Holmatro Ram Jack	1 Nos	1 Nos
		10	Holmatro Hose Pipe	2 Nos	2 Nos
		11	Holmatro Cutter	2 Nos	2 Nos
		12	Cross Head	2 Nos	2 Nos
		13	Flat Head	2 Nos	2 Nos
		14	V-Block	2 Nos	2 Nos
		15	Tilting Head	1 Nos	1 Nos
		16	Swivel Head	1 Nos	1 Nos
		17	Extension Pipe (125mm)	1 Nos	1 Nos
		18	Extension Pipe (250mm)	2 Nos	2 Nos
		19	Extension Pipe (500mm)	1 Nos	1 Nos
Locker-	-	1	Spabes	2 Nos	2 Nos

3		2	DCP Extinguisher	3 Nos	3 Nos
		3	Co2 Extinguisher	3 Nos	3 Nos
		4	Sladge Hammer	1 Nos	1 Nos
		5	Spark Proof Hammer	2 Nos	2 Nos
		6	Escape Type BA Set	2 Nos	2 Nos
		7	Rack	1 Nos	1 Nos
		8	20 Ltr. Cane	1 Nos	1 Nos
		9	Lowering Rope (15 Mtr- 30 Mtr-50 Mtr)	3 Nos	3 Nos
		10	Grab Hook (ଢାଢାଢା)	1 Nos	1 Nos
		11	Machenical Tool Kit	1 Nos	1 Nos
		12	Electrical Tool Kit	1 Nos	1 Nos
		13	Carpentor Tool Kit	1 Nos	1 Nos
		14	First Aid Kit	1 Nos	1 Nos
		15	Taparia Tool Kit	1 Nos	1 Nos
		16	Big Hand Saw Blade	1 Nos	1 Nos
		17	Small Hand Saw Blade	2 Nos	2 Nos
	1	1	Binocular	1 Nos	1 Nos
		2	Spark Proof Hummar Small	2 Nos	2 Nos
		3	LED Cordon Light	2 Nos	2 Nos
		4	Fire Resuscitator (Ambu bag)	2 Nos	2 Nos
		5	Wollan Blankets	3 Nos	
		6	Full Face Mars/CO2 Cannister	2 Nos	2 Nos
		7	Full Body Safety Belt	1 Nos	1 Nos
		8	Safety Belt	1 Nos	1 Nos
		9	Cable	1 Nos	

	2	1	Rope Ladder	2 Nos	2 Nos
		2	Blanket	1 Nos	1 Nos
		3	Fire Retrendant Blanket	2 Nos	2 Nos
		4	Rescue Net	1 Nos	1 Nos
		5	Multi Gas Detector	1 Nos	1 Nos
		6	Rope Rescue Kit	1 Nos	1 Nos
		7	Single Layer Nomex Suit (Dangri)	6 Nos	6 Nos
Locker-4	-	1	Engine Cutt-off Saw	1 Nos	1 Nos
		2	Electrical Cut-off Saw	1 Nos	1 Nos
		3	Engine Chain Saw	2 Nos	2 Nos
		4	Electrical Chain Saw	2 Nos	2 Nos
		5	Pulling-Lifting Maching	1 Nos	1 Nos
		6	Air Lifting Bags	3 Nos	3 Nos
		7	Flood Light	2 Nos	2 Nos
		8	Extension Cable (Generator Uses)	2 Nos	2 Nos
		9	Air Lifting Kit Box	1 Nos	1 Nos
		10	300 mm Diamond Blade	1 Nos	1 Nos
		11	350 mm Diamond Blade	1 Nos	1 Nos
		12	Generator	1 Nos	1 Nos
Locker-5	-	1	Collapsible Streachers	2 Nos	2 Nos
		2	Traffic Cones	10 Nos	10 Nos
		3	Airline BA Set	1 Nos	1 Nos (4 CYLINDER)
		4	Basket Stracher	4 Nos	4 Nos
Locker-6	-	1	Demolation Hammer	1 Nos	1 Nos
		2	Explosion Proof Lamp	1 Nos	1 Nos

		3	Lifebuoy - Ring	6 Nos	6 Nos
		4	Portable Stracher	2 Nos	2 Nos
		5	Lifebuoy Jacket	6 Nos	6 Nos
		6	BA Set Syllinder	2 Nos	2 Nos
		7	Hoolingun Tool	1 Nos	1 Nos
		8	Handheld Bracket Tool	1 Nos	1 Nos
		9	Multi Functional Hook	1 Nos	1 Nos
Driver Cabin	-	1	1 kg ABC Fire Extinguser	1 Nos	1 Nos
		2	Towing Hook (Motor Oprated)	1 Nos	1 Nos
		3	Tool Box	1	
		4	Jack	1 Nos	1 Nos
		5	Tommy	1 Nos	1 Nos
		6	Spare Wheel Key	1 Nos	
Roof Top	-	1	Ceiling Hook	2 Nos	2 Nos
		2	Extension Ladder	1 Nos	1 Nos
		3	Fox Light (High Mast)	1 Nos	1 Nos
Crew Cabin	-	1	BA Set Full Kit	4 Nos	4 Nos
		2	BA Set Cylinder	4 Nos	4 Nos
		3	BA Set Carry Box	4 Nos	4 Nos
		4	LED Torch Big	4 Nos	
		5	Flash Light	2 Nos	2 Nos
		6	Flash Light Magnet	4 Nos	4 Nos
		7	Hammer & Belt Cutter	1 Nos	1 Nos
		8	Fire Thermal Scanner	2 Nos	2 Nos
		9	Charging Socket	1 Nos	1 Nos

	10	Extension Board	4 Nos	4 Nos
	11	Helmet	6 Nos	6 Nos
	12	Android Charger	3 Nos	3 Nos
	13	Safety Goggles	2 Nos	2 Nos
	14	Chemical Goggles	3 Nos	3 Nos
	15	Tyre Guard Cleans	1 Nos	1 Nos
	16	3M Compound	1 Nos	1 Nos
	17	Chemical First Aid Kit	1 Nos	
	18	3M Premium Liquid Wax	1 Nos	1 Nos
	19	Battery Charge Cable	1 Nos	1 Nos

Details of Boats Owned by Fisheries Cooperative Societies in Narmada District

Sr. No.	Taluka	Name of Fisheries Cooperative Society	Number of Boats
1	Nandod	Karjan Reservoir Area Adivasi Fisheries Cooperative Society Ltd., Movi-Boridra	30
2	Garudeshwar	The Vadgam Project-Affected Fisheries Cooperative Society Ltd., Pantalavdi	3
3	Sagbara	Devrupan Cooperative Society Ltd., Selamba	30
4	Sagbara	The Nanakankadiaaba Adivasi Fisheries Cooperative Society Ltd., Nanakankadiyamba	7
5	Sagbara	Shri Sahara Adivasi Fisheries Cooperative Society Ltd., Chopadvav	11
Total			102

Contact Information of Fisheries Cooperative Society Representatives for Boat Assistance in Disaster Management – Narmada District

Sr. No.	Boat Owner's Name	Village	Taluka	Contact Person / Cooperative Society Name	Mobile Number
1	Tadvi Manabhai Ambalal	Pantalavdi	Narmada	Tadvi Manabhai Ambalal, Secretary – Vadgam Project-Affected Cooperative Society	9712809795
2	Tadvi Vikrambhai Ambalal	Pantalavdi	Narmada		9712809795

3	Tadvi Sumanbhai Nandubhai	Pantalavdi	Narmada		9712809795
4	Vasava Sukhbhai Chunilal	Movi-Boridra	Narmada	Patel Yogeshbhai – Secretary, Vasava Sukhbhai Chunilal – President, Karjan Reservoir Coop. Society	8153017658
5	Patel Yogeshbhai	Movi-Boridra	Narmada		9712989778
6	Vasava Somabhai Bhangadbhai	Mandan	Narmada		9979726474
7	Vasava Jahersingbhai Bhilyabhai	Chopadvav	Sagbara	Uttambhai – Chairman, Vikasbhai – Secretary, Shri Sahara Fisheries Cooperative Society	9712465753
8	Vasava Revjibhai Magnalal	Chopadvav	Sagbara		9712465753
9	Vasava Vikasbhai	Chopadvav	Sagbara		9537985800
10	Vasava Jalamsingbhai Pukhyabhai	Nanakankadi Amba	Sagbara	Sundarbhai & Giradharbhai – Representatives, Nanakankadi Amba Cooperative Society	8980766050
11	Vasava Mansingbhai Somabhai	Nanakankadi Amba	Sagbara		9913980981
12	Vasava Digambarbhai	Selamba	Sagbara	Devrupan Cooperative Society, Selamba	9537928080

LIST OF EMERGENCY VEHICLE-VMC FIRE

SR NO	VEHICLE NO	MAKE	MODEL	TYPE OF BODY	GVW/ CC	SE. CAPA
1	GJ06 GA 2511	BHARAT BENZ	2017	FIRE ENGINE	16200	5+1 = 6
2	GJ06 GA 2582	BHARAT BENZ	2017	FIRE ENGINE	16200	5+1 = 6
3	GJ06 GA 2585	BHARAT BENZ	2017	FIRE ENGINE	16200	5+1 = 6
4	GJ06 GA 2598	BHARAT BENZ	2017	FIRE ENGINE	16200	5+1 = 6
5	GJ06 GA 2659	BHARAT BENZ	2017	FIRE ENGINE	16200	5+1 = 6
6	GJ06 GA 2682	BHARAT BENZ	2017	FIRE ENGINE	16200	5+1 = 6
7	GJ06 GA 2766	BHARAT BENZ	2017	FIRE ENGINE	16200	5+1 = 6
8	GJ06 GA 2900	BHARAT BENZ	2017	FIRE ENGINE	16200	5+1 = 6
9	GJ06 GA 2904	BHARAT BENZ	2017	FIRE ENGINE	16200	5+1 = 6
10	GJ06 GA 2911	BHARAT BENZ	2017	FIRE ENGINE	16200	5+1 = 6
11	GJ06 GA 2971	BHARAT BENZ	2017	FIRE ENGINE	16200	5+1 = 6
12	GJ06 GA 2999	BHARAT BENZ	2017	FIRE ENGINE	16200	5+1 = 6
13	GJ06 GA 2563	Eicher	2018	Special response fire vehicle	35000	4+1 = 5
14	GJ06 GA 2842	Eicher	2018	Special response fire vehicle	35000	4+1 = 5
15	GJ06 GA 2748	Eicher	2019	Special response fire vehicle	35000	4+1 = 5
16	GJ06 GA 2779	A / LEY	2019	Special response fire vehicle	18500	1+1 = 2
17	GJ06 GA 3258	TATA MOTORS LTD	2021	WINGER	3033	7+1 = 8
18	GJ06 GA 3205	TATA MOTORS LTD	2021	WINGER	3033	7+1 = 8
19	GJ06 GA 3182	TATA MOTORS LTD	2021	WINGER	3033	7+1 = 8

20	GJ06 GA 3213	TATA MOTOR	2021	AMBULANCE WINGER	2179 CC	7+1 = 8
21	GJ06 GA 3380	TATA MOTOR	2021	AMBULANCE WINGER	2179 CC	7+1 = 8
22	GJ06 GA 2845	BOL CAMPER GOLD	2020	LGV	2510	4+1 = 5
23	GJ06 GA 2959	BOL CAMPER GOLD	2020	LGV	2510	4+1 = 5
24	GJ06 GA 2973	BOL CAMPER GOLD	2020	LGV	2510	4+1 = 5
25	GJ06 GA 2750	BOL CAMPER GOLD	2020	LGV	2510	4+1 = 5
26	GJ06 GA 2550	BOL CAMPER GOLD	2020	LGV	2510	4+1 = 5
27	GJ06 GA 2521	BOL CAMPER GOLD	2020	LGV	2510	4+1 = 5
28	GJ06 GA 2856	BOL CAMPER GOLD	2020	LGV	2510	4+1 = 5
29	GJ06 GA 2586	BOL CAMPER GOLD	2020	LGV	2510	4+1 = 5
30	GJ06 GA 3075	FORCE MOTOR	2021	AMBULANCE	4125	1+1 = 2
31	GJ06 GA 3495	FORCE MOTOR	2021	AMBULANCE	4125	1+1 = 2
32	GJ06 GA 0228	Eicher	2014	W T with Pump	8250	2+1 = 3
33	GJ06 GA 0026	Eicher	2014	W T with Pump	8250	2+1 = 3
34	GJ06 G 6510	Man Force	2008	Van with Crain	18800	1+3 = 4
35	GJ06 G 6511	Man Force	2008	Van with Crain	18800	1+3 = 4
36	GJ06 G 6512	Man Force	2008	Water Tanker	16000	2+1 = 3
37	GJ06 G 6513	Man Force	2008	Water Tanker	16000	2+1 = 3
38	GJ06 G 6514	Man Force	2008	Water Tanker	17370	2+1 = 3
39	GJ06 G 6515	Man Force	2008	Water Tanker	13870	2+1 = 3
40	GJ06 G 6516	Man Force	2008	Foam Nurser	14440	2+1 = 3
41	GJ06 G 6517	Man Force	2008	Foam Nurser	11340	2+1 = 3
42	GJ06 G 6518	Tata	2008	High Capacity Pump	7490	2+1 = 3
43	GJ06 G 6519	Tata	2008	High Capacity Pump	7490	2+1 = 3
44	GJ06 G 6520	Tata	2008	High Capacity Pump	7490	2+1 = 3

45	GJ06 G 6521	Tata	2008	High Capacity Pump	7490	2+1 = 3
46	GJ06 G 6531	Ashok Ley	2008	Mini Rescue Tender	9700	2+1 = 3
47	GJ06 G 6532	Ashok Ley	2008	Mini Rescue Tender	9700	2+1 = 3
48	GJ06 G 6538	Tata	2009	Small Pickup Truck	2780	4+1 = 5
49	GJ06 G 1560	M & M	2010	Scorpio	2179	6+1 = 7
50	GJ06 G 6642	Ashok Ley	2011	Truck loder	25000	1+1 = 2
51	GJ06 G 6643	Ashok Ley	2011	Truck loder	25000	1+1 = 2
52	GJ06 G 6652	Man Force	2012	Fire Water Bouser	25000	5+1 = 6
53	GJ06 G 1890	Royal Enfield Bullet	2013	Motor Cycle	350 CC	1+1 = 2
54	GJ06 G 1891	Royal Enfield Bullet	2013	Motor Cycle	350 CC	1+1 = 2
55	GJ06 GA 2755	BHARATBENZ	2020	FIRE TENDER	31000	2+1 = 3
56	GJ06 GA 2805	BHARATBENZ	2020	FIRE TENDER	31000	2+1 = 3
57	GJ06 GA 2823	BHARATBENZ	2020	FIRE TENDER	31000	2+1 = 3
58	GJ06 GA 0402	TaTa Winger	2015	Ambulance	2850	1+8 = 9
59	GJ06 GA 0421	TaTa Winger	2015	Ambulance	2850	1+8 = 9
60	GJ06 GA 0005	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
61	GJ06 GA 0125	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
62	GJ06 GA 0130	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
63	GJ06 GA 0190	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
64	GJ06 GA 0221	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
65	GJ06 GA 0230	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
66	GJ06 GA 0234	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
67	GJ06 GA 0243	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
68	GJ06 GA	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3

	0322					
69	GJ06 GA 0346	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
70	GJ06 GA 0352	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
71	GJ06 GA 0374	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
72	GJ06 GA 0414	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
73	GJ06 GA 0481	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
74	GJ06 GA 0498	Eicher	2016	Water Tanker	16200	2+1 = 3
75	GJ06 W 9935	A /Lay	1999	Water Tanker	15875	3+1 = 4
76	GJ06 G 6363	Tata	2006	Fire Engine	5600	2+1 = 3
77	GBF 8573	Jeep	1985	Jeep	2426	5+1 = 6
78	GJ06 G 6376	A /Lay	2007	Emergency Van	16200	5+1 = 6
79	GJ06 W 9934	A /Lay	1999	Water Tanker	15875	3+1 = 4
80	GQB 4849	A /Lay	1987	Fire Engine	18370	7+1 = 8
81	GJ06 T 9026	Tata	1986	Moti Sabvahini	15660	31+ 1 = 32
82	GJ06 Y 5783	Tata	2002	Water Tanker	10500	4+1 = 5
83	GJ06 G 6365	A /Lay	2005	Fire Engine	16200	5+1 = 6
84	GJ06 U 7454	A /Lay	1994	Fire Engine	22350	1+1 = 2
85	GJ06 T 5102	A /Lay	1988	Emergency Van	16200	5+1 = 6
86	GJ06 G 6382	Tata 410	2007	Ambulance	5300	9+1 = 10
87	GJ06 G 6390	Tata	2008	Dead Body Van	16200	30+1 = 31
88	GJ06 G 6482	Ambulance	2009	Tata 407	5300	5+1 = 6
89	GJ06 G 6383	Tata 410	2007	Ambulance	5300	9+1 = 10
90	GJ06 G 6384	Tata 410	2007	Ambulance	5300	9+1 = 10
91	GJ06 G 6385	Tata 410	2007	Ambulance	5300	9+1 = 10
92	GJ06 G 6648	A /Lay	2011	Adv. Water Tender	16200	1+6=7
93	GJ06 G 6647	A /Lay	2011	Adv. Water Tender	16200	1+6 = 7
94	GJ06 G 6646	A /Lay	2011	Adv. Water Tender	16200	1+2=3

95	GJ06 G 6641	A /Lay	2011	Emergency Rescue van	16200	1+5=6
96	GJ06 G 6734	Tata Winger	2013	Ambulance	1948 CC	7+1 = 8
97	GJ06 G 6737	Tata Winger	2013	Ambulance	1948 CC	7+1 = 8
98	GJ06 G 6732	Tata Winger	2013	Ambulance	1948 CC	7+1 = 8
99	GJ06 G 6733	Tata Winger	2013	Ambulance	1948 CC	7+1 = 8
100	GJ06 G 6735	Tata Winger	2013	Ambulance	1948 CC	7+1 = 8
101	GJ06 G 6736	Tata Winger	2013	Ambulance	1948 CC	7+1 = 8
102	GJ06 G 6700	Volvo FM400	2013	Fire Fighter	20450	2+1 = 3
103	GJ06 GA 0185	Cargo Tata	2014	EMERGENCY RESCU VAN	16200	5+1 = 6
104	GJ06 GA 0245	Cargo Tata	2013	FOAM TENDER	16200	5+1 = 6
105	GJ06 GA 0270	Cargo Tata	2013	FOAM TENDER	16200	5+1 = 6
106	GJ06 GA 0487	Cargo Tata	2014	FOAM TENDER	16200	5+1 = 6
107	GJ06 GA 0331	Eicher	2014	W T with Pump	8250	2+1 = 3
108	GJ06 GA 0132	Eicher	2014	W T with Pump	8250	2+1 = 3
109	GJ06 GA 0169	Eicher	2014	W T with Pump	8250	2+1 = 3
110	GJ06 GA 0326	Eicher	2014	W T with Pump	8250	2+1 = 3
111	GJ06 GA 0368	Eicher	2014	W T with Pump	8250	2+1 = 3
112	GJ06 GA 0226	Eicher	2014	W T with Pump	8250	2+1 = 3
113	GJ06 GA 0292	Eicher	2014	W T with Pump	8250	2+1 = 3
114	GJ06 GA 3002	ECCO	2021	AMBULANCE	1510	4+1 = 5
115	GJ06 GA 3069	ECCO	2021	AMBULANCE	1510	4+1 = 5
116	GJ06 AH 2744	Quails	2002	Jeep	2225	9+1 = 10
117	GJ06 GA	BOLERO	2021	JEEP	1493	6+1 = 7

	3009				CC	
118	GJ06 GA 3138	M & M	2021	JEEP	1493 CC	6+1 = 7
119	GJ06 GA 3287	M & M	2021	JEEP	1493 CC	6+1 = 7
120	GJ06 GA 3480	M & M	2021	JEEP	1493 CC	6+1 = 7
121	GJ06 GA 3489	M & M	2021	SCORPIO	1493 CC	6+1 = 7
122	GJ27 TD 0422	M & M	2022	BOLERO	2523 CC	1+1 = 2
123	GJ06 GA 3857	FORCE	2023	AMBULANCE	2596 CC	5+1 = 6
124	GJ06 GA 3662	VOLVO 81 METER BRONTO		AIRAVAT FIRE FIGHTER	48000 GVW	1+1 = 2
125	GJ06 GA 3998	TATA		DEAD BODY VAN	2596 CC	1+1 = 2
126	GJ06 GA 3784	FIRE TENDER		MINI FIRE TENDER	8990 UW	1+1 = 2

LIST OF EMERGENCY VEHICLE-ERC- VADODARA

SR NO	VEHICLE NO	MAKE	MODEL	TYPE OF BODY	SEATING CAPACITY
1	GJ06 G 6510	Man Force	2008	Van with Crain	1+3 = 4
2	GJ06 G 6511	Man Force	2008	Van with Crain	1+3 = 4
3	GJ06 G 6512	Man Force	2008	Water Tanker	2+1 = 3
4	GJ06 G 6513	Man Force	2008	Water Tanker	2+1 = 3
5	GJ06 G 6514	Man Force	2008	Water Tanker	2+1 = 3
6	GJ06 G 6515	Man Force	2008	Water Tanker	2+1 = 3
7	GJ06 G 6516	Man Force	2008	Foam Nurser	2+1 = 3
8	GJ06 G 6517	Man Force	2008	Foam Nurser	2+1 = 3
9	GJ06 G 6518	Tata	2008	High Capacity Pump	2+1 = 3
10	GJ06 G 6519	Tata	2008	High Capacity Pump	2+1 = 3
11	GJ06 G 6520	Tata	2008	High Capacity Pump	2+1 = 3
12	GJ06 G 6521	Tata	2008	High Capacity Pump	2+1 = 3

13	GJ06 G 6531	Ashok Ley	2008	Mini Rescue Tender	2+1 = 3
14	GJ06 G 6532	Ashok Ley	2008	Mini Rescue Tender	2+1 = 3
15	GJ06 G 6538	Tata	2009	Small Pickup Truck	4+1 = 5
16	GJ06 G 1560	M & M	2010	Scorpio	6+1 = 7
17	GJ06 G 6642	Ashok Ley	2011	Truck loder	1+1 = 2
18	GJ06 G 6643	Ashok Ley	2011	Truck loder	1+1 = 2
19	GJ06 G 6652	Man Force	2012	Fire Water Bouser	5+1 = 6
20	GJ06 G 1890	Royal Enfield Bullet	2013	Motor Cycle	1+1 = 2
21	GJ06 G 1891	Royal Enfield Bullet	2013	Motor Cycle	1+1 = 2

LIST OF EMERGENCY VEHICLE IN BHARUCH

Capacity against industrial and chemicals disaster in Bharuch district				
FIRE TENDER				
S. No	Name & Factory	Address	Contact Number	No. of Fire Tender
1	Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	Dahej, Tal-Vagra, Bharuch-392 130	9909029643	2
2	Petronet Lng Ltd.	Plot No. 7/A, Gidc, Dahej, Tal. Vagra, Bharuch	9998216186	2
3	Reliance Industries Ltd.	Reliance Industries Ltd P.O. Dahej, Tal. Vagra Bharuch-392 130	9998984700	4
4	Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd.	12/A, Gidc, Dahej, Tal-Vagra Gujarat	9328877788	1
5	Hindalco Ind. Ltd. Unit: Birla Copper, P.O. Dehej	Lakhigam, Dist. Bharuch Bharuch-392 130	9904400045	3
6	Gujarat Chemical Port Terminal Company Ltd.	P.O. Lakhigam, Dahej Vagra, Bharuch	9998950534	4
7	Gail (India) Ltd	Vill. Roza Tankaria Bharuch	9574234440	2
8	Dmc Dahej	Gidc Dahej, Tal-Vagra, Dist- Bharuch	9426253717 9824475576	6
9	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co. Ltd.	Dahej, Tal-Vagra, Bharuch	9898088332	2
10	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co. Ltd.	P.O. Narmadanagar Bharuch- 392015	9898300649	1
11	Videocon Industries Ltd	Village Chavaj Dist. Bharuch 392 002	9898506591	1
12	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Village: Jhanor Bharuch	9429109966	2
13	Clp India Pvt Ltd	Paguthan Bharuch-392015	9824102073	2
14	DPMC Ankleshwar	Gidc Ankleshwar, Dist-Bharuch	9426889616	10
15	Glemark	3109/CGidc Ankleshwar, Dist- Bharuch	9687077755	1
16	Bayer CropScience Limited	6301-10a, Gidc Ankleshwar, Dist-Bharuch	9662028547	1

17	GidcPanoli	GidcPanolo,Tal-Ankleshwar, Dist-Bharuch	02646-272872	3
18	UnitedPhosphorousLtd (Unit-5).	750GidcIndl.EstateJhagadia Bharuch-393 110	9979880452	1
19	VardhmanAcrylicsLtd.	755 Gidc Mega Estate Jhaghadia,Dist.Bharuch	9228020783 9228020784	1
20	ShriramAlkali&Ch emicals (AUnitOfDcmShriram Consolidated) Ltd	749GidcIndl.Estate,Jhagadia Bharuch-393 110	9909388288	1
21	LanxessIndiaPvt Ltd	748/2/A,748/3,748/4/A&B GidcJhagadia, Dist-Bharuch	9979117904	1
22	GidcJhagadia	GidcJhagadia, Dist-Bharuch	9727731192	4
23	Nagarpalika	BharuchNagarpalika	02642243525, 220143, 290400	5
24	Nagarpalika	AnklesvarNagarpalika	02646247137, 247965, 247785	4
25	Nagarpalika	JambusarNagarpalika	02644 220360	1
26	Nagarpalika	Amod Nagarpalika	02641-245442	1
27	SajjanIndiaPvt.Ltd.	Ankleshwar	-	1
28	DeccanFine Chemicals,	Ankleshwar	-	1
29	UPLLtd.(Unit-1)	Ankleshwar	-	1
30	ONGC	Ankleshwar	-	1
31	NotifiedAreaFireSt. Panoli	Panoli Gidc	-	4
32	DCM Shri RamAlkali	JhagadiaGidc	-	1

Annexure-10

List of Government Rest Houses in district

Code - 02640

No.	Office Name	Office Contact Number
1	Karjan Rest House, Rajpipla	02640220056
2	Lal Tower Rest House, Rajpipla	02640220254
3	Forest Rest House, Rajpipla	02640220011
4	VVIP Circuit House, Kevadia Colony	02640232207
5	Pathikashram Kevadia Colony	02640232070
6	Garudeshwar Rest House	02640232208
7	Rajvant Palace Resort	02640220071
8	Reva Bhavan Kevadia Colony	02640232114
9	Rest House Dediapada	02661234610
10	Panchayat Rest House Dediapada	02661234163
11	Forest Department Rest House Dediapada	02661234180
12	State Rest House Sagbara	02649255179
13	Panchayat Rest House Sagbara	02649255027

Annexure-11

Details of Flood Affected Villages by the Narmada River and Vulnerable area of Flood in the Narmada District

No .	Taluka Name	Village Name	Dangerous Water Level of Narmada River at Garudeshwar (in Feet)	Dangerous Water Level of Narmada River at Garudeshwar (in Meters)
1	Nandod	Sisodra	103	31.39
2	Nandod	Bhadam	108	32.92
3	Nandod	Mangrol	108	32.92
4	Nandod	Guwar	111	33.83
5	Nandod	Rampura	111	33.83
6	Nandod	Rajpipla	111	33.83
7	Nandod	Ori	114	34.75
8	Nandod	Navapura	117	35.66
9	Nandod	Dhamanacha	117	35.66
10	Nandod	Dhanpor	117	35.66
11	Nandod	Bhacharvada	120	36.57
12	Nandod	Hajarpura	120	36.57
13	Nandod	Shehrav	121	36.88
14	Nandod	Sanjroli	125	38.10
15	Nandod	Varacha	125	38.10
16	Tilakwada	Vasan	127	38.71
17	Garudeshwar	Akteshwar	128	39.01
18	Tilakwada	Vadiya	130	39.62
19	Garudeshwar	Surajwad	131	39.93
20	Garudeshwar	Gambhirpura	132	40.23
21	Nandod	Poicha	132	40.23
22	Tilakwada	Virpur	132	40.23
23	Nandod	Rundh	132	40.23
24	Garudeshwar	Gora	132	40.23
25	Garudeshwar	Garudeshwar	132	40.23
26	Tilakwada	Rengan	133	40.54
27	Garudeshwar	Vansla	135	41.15
28	Nandod	Bhuchad	-	-

Flowchart of Affected Villages by the Narmada River Based on the Garudeshwar Gauge Level

Sr. No.	Village Name	Taluka	Water Discharge d from Narmada River	White Alert	Water Discharged from Narmada River	Yellow Alert	Water Discharged from Narmada River	Red Alert
			Cusec	Feet	Meter	Cusec	Feet	Meter
1	Sisodra	Nandod	1,052,238	103	31.49	1,098,141	104	31.70
2	Mangrol	Nandod	1,221,726	108	32.92	1,264,451	109	33.22
3	Guwar	Nandod	1,328,539	111	33.83	1,376,207	112	34.14
4	Rampura	Nandod	1,328,539	111	33.83	1,376,207	112	34.14
5	Ori	Nandod	1,423,876	114	34.75	1,472,427	115	35.05
6	Navapura	Nandod	1,547,578	117	35.66	1,571,295	118	35.96
7	Sheherav	Nandod	1,694,880	121	36.88	1,724,894	122	37.18
8	Varacha	Nandod	1,874,961	125	38.10	1,934,918	126	34.60
9	Sanjaroli	Garudeshwar	1,874,961	125	38.10	1,934,918	126	34.60
10	Vasan	Tilakwada	1,965,002	127	38.71	2,026,794	128	39.01
11	Akteshwar	Garudeshwar	2,026,794	128	39.01	2,058,573	129	39.32
12	Vadiya	Tilakwada	2,122,131	130	39.62	2,150,910	131	39.93
13	Surajwad	Garudeshwar	2,150,910	131	39.93	2,224,530	132	40.23
14	Virpur	Tilakwada	2,224,530	132	40.23	2,259,840	133	40.54
15	Rundh	Nandod	2,224,530	132	40.23	2,259,840	133	40.54
16	Gora	Garudeshwar	2,224,530	132	40.23	2,259,840	133	40.54
17	Garudeshwar	Garudeshwar	2,224,530	132	40.23	2,259,840	133	40.54
18	Poicha	Nandod	2,224,530	132	40.23	2,259,840	133	40.54
19	Gambhirpura	Garudeshwar	2,224,530	132	40.23	2,259,840	133	40.54
20	Rengan	Tilakwada	2,259,840	133	40.54	2,330,460	134	40.84
21	Vansla	Garudeshwar	2,367,536	135	41.15	2,441,687	136	41.45

This chart shows the discharge levels from the Narmada River in cusecs, along with the corresponding water levels in feet and meters for white, yellow, and red alerts. The villages are categorized by the potential impact based on water levels, indicating whether residents need to be cautious, prepared for evacuation, or need immediate evacuation.

Details of the villages along the Karjan River in Nandod Taluka, Narmada District affected based on water released from Karjan Dam and water level at Rajpipla Bridge						
1	White Signal			Alert		
2	Orange Signal			Ready for Evacuation		
3	Red Signal			Immediate Evacuation		
Sr. No.	Water Released from Karjan Dam (Cusecs)	Water Level at Rajpipla Bridge		Signal Indicators for Affected Villages		
		Feet	Meters	White Signal	Orange Signal	लालसंकेत
1	100000	85.14	25.96	Rajpipla	-	-
2	106000	85.6	26.1	-	Rajpipla	-
3	118000	86.6	26.4	-	-	Rajpipla
4	142000	88.63	27.02	Bhadam	-	-
5	148000	89.08	27.16	-	Bhadam	-
6	150000	89.24	27.2	-	-	Bhadam
7	196000	92.33	28.15	Bhacharvada	-	-
8	204000	92.82	28.3	-	Bhacharvada	-
9	216000	93.51	28.51	-	-	Bhacharvada
10	260000	98.97	29.26	Hajarpura	-	-
11	266000	96.39	29.39	-	Hajarpura	-
12	278000	96.98	29.57	-	-	Hajarpura
13	424000	104.43	31.84	Dhanpor, Dhamadacha	-	-
14	437000	105.03	32.02	-	Dhanpor, Dhamadacha	-
15	451000	105.71	32.23	-	-	Dhanpor, Dhamadacha

Details of Religious Sites/Ashrams in Flood-Affected Riverbank Villages

Taluka: Nandod

Sr. No.	Village Name	Name of Ashram/Temple	Name of Head of Ashram	Mobile Number
1	Guvar	Ramanand Ashram	Shah Amitaben Ramananiya	9723066500
2	Guvar	Avdhoot Ashram	Maharaj Savyanand	8347668548
3	Shehrav	Sitaram Ashram	Vallabhbhai	9974763976
4	Shehrav	Gayatri Ashram	Minaben Patel	9427522450
5	Poicha	Shri Nilkanth Ashram	Gondaliya Gopeshbhai Vitthalbhai	9377791201
6	Poicha	Shri Nilkanth Ashram	Gaurangbhai	9099651000
7	Dhanpor	Maninageshwar Temple	Patel Nikunjbhai	9913082795
8	Sisasodra	Sukhanand Madhi	Niharaldas Maharaj	8490971222
9	Mangrol	Divyadham Ashram	Swami Jyortimay Saraswati	9428690000
10	Rundh	Narmada High School	Patel Manishbhai	9925322946
11	Bhuchhad	Shri Panch Pandeshwar Temple	Vasava Mukeshbhai	9825775073
12	Bhuchhad	Shri Panch Pandeshwar Temple	Vasava Manishbhai	9979694996
13	Bhadam	Mahadev Temple	Patel Nirav	9979483593
14	Rampura	Kailashdham	Goswami Ansuyaben	6354019252

Details of Religious Sites/Ashrams in Flood-Affected Riverbank Villages

Taluka: Garudeshwar

Sr. No.	Village Name	Name of Ashram/Temple	Name of Head of Ashram/Responsible Person(s)	Mobile Number(s)
1	Indravarna	Varuneshwar Mahadev Ashram	Bhupinbhai Shankarbhai Tadv Ishwarbhai Bachubhai	9586760576 9727950906
2	Nana Pipariya	Pipaleshwar Mahadev	Ramchandra Giri Maharaj Dineshbhai Jayantibhai Tadv	8141643076 9586669272
3	Vasantpura	Anand Ashram	Krupanandji Guru Swami Swami Viyoganand Saraswati	9925091981 9106658030
4	Vasantpura	Nilkantheshwar Mahadev	Lalitbhai Hirabhai Tadv Jayantibhai Rameshbhai Tadv	9909452015 9727589994
5	Vasantpura	Ramdev Pir	Dodiya Shyamji Tribhovan Jayeshbhai Padmakant Tadv	6352853489 8140804873
6	Navagam	Hanuman Dadaji Temple	Parbhubhai Bhayjibhai Tadv Lilaben Parbhubhai Tadv	9737464828
7	Phulvadi	Ramkutir Ashram	Ramanbhai Bhimabhai Tadv Manabhai Mansukhbhai	9687321092 7096658605

			Tadvi	
8	Surajvad	Jogan Mata Temple	Manabhai Mansukhbhai Tadvi Vipinbhai Dalsukhbhai Tadvi	7096658605 9023235953
9	Garudeshwar	Garudeshwar Dat Sanstha	Nitinbhai Deshpande	9824068918
10	Garudeshwar	Tatyababa Trust	Vasubhai	9727767821
11	Gora	Haridham Trust	Ketanbhai Mayurbhai	8320887794 9825420723
12	Gora	Bhartibapu	Bhartibapu	6353118317

Details of Religious Sites/Ashrams in Flood-Affected Riverbank Villages

Taluka: Tilakwada

Sr. No.	Village Name	Name of Ashram/Temple	Name of Head of Ashram/Responsible Person(s)	Mobile Number(s)
1	Vasan	Kapileshwar Mahadev Temple	Kanchanbhai Vasava Kanubhai S. Bariya	9712887701
2	Chudeshwar	Chandreshwar Mahadev Temple	Revadas Babar Vasava	9879197615
3	Chudeshwar	Hanumanji Temple	Bariya Chandubhai Jikabhai	9687723623
4	Tilakwada	Maruti Temple	Shivam Joshi Hardik Pathak	9638479638 9601977622
5	Tilakwada	Maninageshwar	Dharmadasji Maharaj	-
6	Varwada	Dev Gambhir Ashram	Bariya Gopalbhai Gambhirbhai Tadvi Rajeshbhai Bhurabhai	9773207724 9726008715

List of Dams in Narmada District and Their Contact Details

Sr. No .	Name of the Dam/Project	Location/Taluka/River	Officer-in-Charge & Designation	Office Phone	Mobile Number	Danger Level (m)	Overflow Level (m)	Affected Talukas	Affected Villages
1	Sardar Sarovar Project	Navagam, Taluka: Nandod, River: Narmada	Shri Shubham Gohil, Executive Engineer	02640-232013	9327499489	138.68 m	138.68 m	Tilakwada, Nandod, Garudeshwar	4 villages (Tilakwada), 10 villages (Nandod), 7 villages (Garudeshwar)
2	Karjan Dam	Karjan Dam, Taluka: Nandod, Village: Jitgadh	Ms. D.C. Shah, Executive Engineer (Karjan)	02640-222899 / 222013	9687294330	116.10 m	115.25 m	Nandod	Rajpipla, Bhacharvada, Bhadam, Hajarpura, Dhanpor, Dhamanachar
3	Chopdava Dam	Taluka: Sagbara	Shri Paresh Vasava, Deputy Executive Engineer	-	9925109335	187.40 m	187.40 m	Sagbara	Simamli, Bhavarisavar, Pat, Kel, Panchpipari
4	Kankadi Amba Dam	Taluka: Sagbara	Shri Paresh Vasava, Deputy Executive Engineer	-	9925109335	187.71 m	187.71 m	Sagbara	Dadhwada, Nanadhoy, Amba, Rozdev, Patinani Devarupan, Tavel, Dhodmung

Flood Cell – Karjan Dam

Karjan Dam Flood Cell Contact Number: 90990 78228

Sr. No.	Name	Designation / Department	Office Contact	Residence Contact	Mobile Number
1	Flood Cell – Gandhinagar		079-23240553		
2	Mr. P.C. Vyas	Secretary (Water Resources)	51701 / 5174	079-23254910	-
		Fax	079-23254216		
3	Mr. M.D. Patel	Chief Engineer	079-23251709		-
		Fax	079-2251711		
4	Mr. D.B. Singh	Superintending Engineer, Vadodara Irrigation Circle	0265-2431291, 2436346, 2437600		9978405563
5	Ms. D.C. Shah	Executive Engineer, Division No. 4, Rajpipla	02640-222899	220058	9687294330
6	Surbhi Nahar	Deputy Executive Engineer, SYO-PW No. 27, Rajpipla	-	-	6355125311
7	Mr. O.R. Karvasara	Deputy Executive Engineer, No. 29, Rajpipla	-	-	9877863256
8	Mr. P.S. Tiwari	Deputy Executive Engineer, Irrigation Sub Division1, Rajpipla	-	-	8306578824
9	Ms. Smita S. Patel	Assistant Engineer, Sub Division No. 1/1, Rajpipla	02640-221416		9586660002
10	Mr. Paras Kotadiya	Assistant Engineer	-	-	8780541053
11	Mr. T.G. Padvi	Assistant Engineer	-	-	7984823347
12	Mr. P.B. Patel	Assistant Engineer	-	-	7874045499
13	Mr. H.P. Vasava	Assistant Engineer	-	-	9624147393
14	Mr. J.K. Chalkwala	Assistant Engineer	-	-	7990045739
15	Mr. P.J. Hirpara	Assistant Engineer	-	-	9426920670
16	Mr. A.S. Vasava	Assistant Engineer	-	-	8320715988
17	Mr. M.M. Mahla	Assistant Engineer	-	-	9429859642

18	Ms. Aradhanaben V. Sarvaiya	Work Assistant	-	-	8238369281
19	Mr. P.S. Vasava	Senior Clerk	-	-	9979068756
20	Mr. M.B. Machhi	Driver	-	-	8200084331

THE DETAILS OF DISTANCE AND TIMELAG OF GAUGE STATIONS FROM DAM SITE

NAME OF GAUGE STATION	DISTANCE FROM DAM SITE (IN KM)	TIME LAG FROM DAM SITE (IN HOURS)	DANGER LEVEL IN MT.
JAMTARA	362.00	68.00	374.09
TAWA	126.00	36.37	-
HORSHANGABAD	676.00	30.00	293.83
ISP	851.00	20.00	262.13(FRL)
OMKARESHWAR	893.00	16.00	196.6(FRL)
MORTAKKA	908.00	15.00	162.75
BARWANI	1064.00	7.00	123.28
DMSITE (S.S.P)	1168.00	0.00	138.68
GARUDESHWAR	1188.40	-1.00	31.09
BHARUCH	1271.00	-7.00	7.31

Annexure-12

Contact Directory

Narmada District Officers List

Sr. No.	Officer Name	Designation	Office Phone	Mobile
1	Shri Ganga Singh (IAS)	Collector, Narmada	02640-222161 Fax: 222171	9978406216
2	Shri R. V. Vala (IAS)	District Development Officer, Narmada	02640-299001	9978406241
3	Ms Vishakha Dabral (IPS)	Superintendent of Police, Narmada	222167 (PA) 222315/13 (Control) 222316 (Fax)	9978405076
4	Shri Abhaykumar Singh (IFS)	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Narmada Forest Division	220013	9558773578
5	Shri Sunil Berwal (IFS) 2014	Principal, Rangers Forest College, Rajpipla	220011	-
6	Lt. Col. Awate Amol Shantaram (IAS)	Project Administrator, Tribal Area Sub-Plan, Rajpipla	-	9978405645
7	Shri C.K. Undhad (GAS)	Resident Additional Collector, Narmada	222326	9978405188
8	Shri Y. S. Chaudhari	Director, District Rural Development Agency, Narmada	221579	8200617200

Deputy Collector List

Sr. No.	Officer Name	Designation	Office Phone	Mobile
1	Ms Parsanjeet Kaur (IAS)	SDM, Rajpipla Subdivision	220061	9978405215

2	Ms Juhi Pande	SDM, Dediapada Subdivision	234003	7567011360
3	Shri V.B. Darji	Deputy Collector (MDM), Narmada	221562	7567021984
4	Shri V.B. Darji	I/C Deputy Collector Protocol	-	7567021984
5	Shri V.B. Darji	District Supply Officer, Narmada	224828, 224316 (DA)	7567021984
6	Shri Chetan Suthar	Deputy District Election Officer, Narmada	223734, 224149 (DA)	9429162268
7	Ms Vidhu Khaitan	Deputy Collector-1, Collector Office, Narmada	-	8460225902
8	Ms Vidhu Khaitan	I/C Deputy Collector-2, Collector Office, Narmada	-	8460225902
9	Shri I. G. Patel	District Planning Officer, Narmada	223003	9427678984

District Panchayat Narmada

Sr. No.	Officer Name	Designation	Office Phone	Mobile
1	Shri Ranjitsinh Kataria	Deputy District Development Officer, District Panchayat, Narmada	220723	9978943049
2	Smt. Pinakiniben Bhagora	Deputy District Development Officer, District Panchayat, Narmada	-	9537786554

Mamlatdars / City Survey Superintendent / DILR

Sr. No.	Officer Name	Designation	Office Phone	Mobile
1	Smt. Padmaben Chaudhary	Mamlatdar, Nandod	220003, 222408 (DA)	9601747854
2	Shri Manish Arya	Mamlatdar, Tilakwada	02661- 266336	9898616816
3	Shri Jyantibhai	Mamlatdar, Garudeshwar	237101	9377355558,

	Vaishnav			7567004445
4	Shri Chirag Kamol	Mamlatdar, Dediapada	02649-234504	9723670959
5	Shri Mehulbhai Vasava	(i/c) Chitnish to Collector, Narmada	02649-222326	8141259977
6	Shri Vijaysinh Parmar	Mamlatdar, Chikda	-	7567883317
7	Nitin Makwana	Mamlatdar, Sagbara	02649-255088	7567004595
8	Shri Harekrishna Brahmhatt	Mamlatdar, Disaster Management, Narmada	224001	9428814302
9	Shri Smita Shah	Public Relations Officer, Narmada	-	6354172866
10	Shri Hardipsinh Solanki	Mamlatdar, Election, Narmada District Election Office	-	9099098004
11	Shri Charulataben Panara	Mamlatdar, Protocol		
12	Shri Umesh B. Harkhani	Superintendent, Land Records, Narmada	222263	9924763964
13	Shri Pankaj H. Vyas	City Survey Superintendent, Rajpipla	220263	9426229770
14	Shri Pankaj H. Vyas	District Inspector of Land Records, Narmada	222263	9426229770

Taluka Development Officers

Sr. No.	Officer Name	Designation	Office Phone	Mobile
1	Shri F.M. Pathan	Taluka Development Officer, Nandod	-	8347788545
2	Shri Yogeshbhai Tadvi	Taluka Development Officer, Dediapada	02649-234041	9033383599

3	Shri Maheshbhai Vasava	Taluka Development Officer, Sagbara	02649-255028	9427896924
4	Shri Vasudevbbhai Vyas	Taluka Development Officer, Garudeshwar	237041	8160539078,706 9933777, 9909777098
5	Shri Niraj Vasava	Taluka Development Officer, Tilakwada	02661-266339	7405783632
6	Shri Bhaveshbhai Vasava	Taluka Development Officer, Chikda	-	7069933777 9909777098

Executive Engineers and Related Officers – Narmada District

Sr. No.	Officer Name	Designation	Office Phone	Mobile
1	Shri S.H. Modi	Executive Engineer, (R&B) State, Rajpipla	223032	9408734890
2	Shri Rajendra Patel	Executive Engineer (R&B) Panchayat Narmada	221949	9427264050
3	Shri Sandipbhai Gavit	I/c Executive Engineer (Irrigation), District Panchayat, Narmada	222484	9601684824
4	Shri Prakash Gohil	I/c Executive Engineer, Water Supply Department, Rajpipla	221007	9925004036
5	Shri Prakash Gohil	I/c Deputy Executive Engineer, GWSSB, Rajpipla	220008	9925004036
6	Shri Bhavanaben Gamit	Unit Manager and Executive Engineer, District Water and Sanitation Unit (WASMO), Rajpipla	02640-221090	9978443198 / 9978406656
7	Shri B.B. Patel	Executive Engineer, Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Ltd., Rajpipla	222152	9879200776
8	Shri Bharat Patel	Executive Engineer, National Highway NHD	02642-243408	9727784125
9	Shri Anuj	National Highway Authority of	-	8447825108

	Sharma	India, NHAI		
10	Shri P.S. Tiwari	Karjan Canal Circle, Rajpipla	-	8306578824
11	shri Drashti Shah	Executive Engineer, Karjan Irrigation Scheme No. 4, Rajpipla	-	9687294330
12	Shri N.I. Durvesh	Deputy Executive Engineer	220148	7622992273

Police Department-Narmada

Sr. No.	Rank	Officer Name	Place of Duty	Mobile No.
1	SP	Ms. Vishakha Dabaral	Superintendent of Police, Narmada	9978405076
DYSP				
1	DYSP	Shri R. B. Devdha	Dy. SP, Rajpipla	9978408069
2	DYSP	Shri Sanjay Sharma	Dy. SP, Kevadiya	9978408072
3	DYSP	Shri P. R. Patel	Dy. SP, M. M., Narmada	9978408094
4	DYSP	Shri Vi. R. Chandan	Dy. SP, S.C.S.T. Cell	9427819919
5	Pro. Dy SP	Shri Ravindra Goswami		9328147875
Police Inspector				
1	PI	Shri R. G. Chaudhary	L.C.B.	6359155755
2	PI	Shri K. A. Vala	S.O.G.	9913572172
3	PI	Shri H. G. Pallacharya	L.I.B.	9978959999
4	PI	Shri S. K. Gamit	Rajpipla P. St.	8734076692
5	PI	Shri N. R. Gohil	Amletha P. St.	9924759591
6	PI	Shri Y. S. Sirasath	Dediyapada P. St.	9426082120
7	PI	Shri K. J. Makavana	Cyber Crime	8469914245
8	PI	Shri M. M. Morya	IUCAW	7201014055
9	PI	Shri R. C. Kharadi	Mahila P. St.	9429797116
10	PI	Shri J. P. Bharwad	Garudeshwar P. St.	9723691941
11	PI	Shri V. K. Gadhavi	Ektanagar / Salamati P. St.	9586322777
12	PI	Shri J. K. Ninama	Ektanagar Traffic P. St.	9723090109
13	PI	Shri A. P. Solanki	Tilakwada P. St.	9925156997
14	PI	Shri A. D. Gamit	Leave Reserve	9725380147
15	PI	Shri M. A. Singh	Leave Reserve	8141759191
	PI	Shri R. B. Prajapati	SOU ADTGA (Authority)	7405318768
Police Sub Inspector				
1	PSI	Shri M. A. Dabhi	Rajpipla P. St.	9712232111
2	PSI	Shri S. A. Gadhavi	Rajpipla P. St.	9913555567

3	WPSI	Shri A. R. Thummar	Rajpipla P. St.	9692070972
4	PSI	Shri R. M. Jhala	Amletha P. St.	9099145507
5	PSI	D. V. Vasava	Amletha P. St.	8401811335
6	PSI	Shri A. G. Khoth	Dediyapada P. St.	9601308572
7	PSI	Shri P. R. Chaudhary	Dediyapada P. St.	9909185221
8	PSI	Shri J. M. Lata	Sagbara P. St.	7984504846
9	PSI	Shri H. B. Rathwa	Sagbara P. St.	9099932251
10	WPSI	Shri K. B. Rathod	Garudeshwar P. St.	8160158707
11	WPSI	Shri M. N. Parmar	Ektanagar P. St.	9687789618
12	WPSI	Shri S. B. Dedun	SOU Salamati P. St.	8799016785
13	PSI	Shri K. G. Rathwa	Ektanagar Traffic P. St.	9638662895
14	PSI	Shri D. S. Chaudhary	Tilakwada P. St.	9925690450
15	PSI	Shri S. S. Mishra	District Traffic	9825268947
16	WPSI	Shri P. M. Rathod	Application Branch	9712244552
17	PSI	Shri A. N. Parmar	MOB/LIB	9023041628
18	PSI	Shri S. P. Chauhan	Reader to S.P. Narmada	9714730100
19	PSI	Shri P. K. Sondarva	Reader to Rajpipla Division	9879541417
20	PSI	Shri C. D. Patel	SOG	9687437896
21	PSI	Shri J. R. Damor	AHTU	9925670797
22	PSI	Shri M. R. Vala	LCB	9879377388
23	PSI	Shri D. R. Rathod	Parole Furlough	9879119280
24	PSI	Shri Y. S. Padhiyar	IUCAW	9714044402
Armed Police Sub Inspector				
25	PSI	Shri A. H. Sindhi	Mounted	9904075880
26	PSI	Shri B. D. Vasava	B.D.D.S.	9712931357
27	PSI	Shri D. R. Patel	Q.R.T.	7990132328
28	PSI	Shri K. B. Patel	Q.R.T.	9099021282
29	PSI	Shri K. P. Charel	Dog Squad	9979477336
30	PSI	Shri A. J. Bard	BDDS, GRD, RSI	9265012413

Other Government Officials- Narmada District

Sr. No	Designation	Name	Phone	Mobile
1	Program Officer, ICDS, District Panchayat, Narmada	Dr. Janakkumar Madhak (I/c)	222019	9727723764
2	Deputy Information Director, Narmada	Shri Sumit Gohil (I/c)	224038	9428191882
3	Assistant Commissioner (Tribal Development), Narmada	Shri M. B. Tadvī (I/c)	222757	9925446482
4	Tribal Development Officer (Ashram Schools), Narmada	Shri M. B. Tadvī	222757	9925446482
5	District Treasury Officer, Narmada	Smt. Siddhi Garg	220081	9624960098

6	Accounts Officer, District Panchayat, Narmada	Shri D.A. Vasava	222081-84	8141896929
7	General Manager, District Industries Centre, Narmada	Shri Hardik Jadeja (I/C)	224182	6357150191
8	District Employment Officer, Narmada	Shri Sanjay Gohil (I/C)	220266	9662548667 / 8160969275
9	Govt. Labour Officer (Industry), Narmada	Shri Arvindbhai (I/C)	224693	9426440321 / 9954468928
10	Govt. Labour Officer (Agriculture), Narmada	Shri Arvindbhai (I/C)	222154	9426440321 / 9954468928
11	District Registrar, Cooperative Societies	Shri P.B. Kankotiya(I/C)	220650	7016809883
12	Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Narmada	Smt. Nimisha Panchal	224948	9409739464
13	Divisional Director, GSRTC, Bholav, Bharuch	Shri S. H. Sharma	02642-228650	6359919031
14	Depot Manager, S.T. Depot Rajpipla	Shri H S Joshi	222472	6359918387
15	Fisheries Superintendent, Rajpipla	Shri Ritesh Chaudhary (I/C)	222431	9408928714
16	Superintendent, Prohibition & Excise, Narmada	Shri S.D. Vasava (I/C)	224733	9913015501
17	District Home Guard Commandant, Narmada	Shri P R Patel (I/C)		9925140776
18	Assistant Charity Commissioner, Narmada	Shri V.N. Vasava	221526	9426380564
19	District Statistical Officer, Narmada	Shri Savitriben Vasava	02640-224456	7265997377
20	Assistant Librarian, District Library, Narmada	Shri Rakeshbhai Vasava	224736	6353921876 / 9825623388
21	Assistant Geologist, Mining & Minerals Branch, Collector Office, Narmada	Shri J.K. Gor	222449	9586824523
22	District Sports Officer, Narmada	Shri Dineshbhai Vasava	221355	9427349461
23	Senior Coach, District Sports Training Centre, Rajpipla	Shri Vishnubhai Vasava	221773	7046163121
24	Youth & Cultural Officer, Narmada	Shri Dilipbhai Patel (I/c)	—	9724842330
25	Assistant Commissioner, Food & Drug Bharuch/Narmada	Shri A.B. Rathva	02642-269525	8780953022
26	Lead Bank Manager, Narmada	Shri Sanjay Sinha	222800	7972395690
27	District Town Planning Officer	Shri Sanjay Rathwa	223003	9687620231

District Supply Office

Sr. No.	Name of Officer/Employee	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Shri V. B. Darji	District Supply Officer, Narmada-Rajpipla	9427678984	dso-nar@gujarat.gov.in
2	Shri Keyurbhai P. Magawadiya	Supply Inspector (NFSA)	9825839001	dso-nar@gujarat.gov.in
3	Shri Niravkumar B. Tantar	Supply Inspector-3	9510958404	dso-nar@gujarat.gov.in
4	Shri Maganbhai N. Asari	Head Clerk	9904876702	dso-nar@gujarat.gov.in
5	Smt. Vibhavna Vasava	Deputy Mamlatdar	8980461958	dso-nar@gujarat.gov.in
6	Shri Mukeshbhai I. Chaudhary	Deputy Mamlatdar	9408401519	dso-nar@gujarat.gov.in
7	Smt. Pratiben J. Ratva	Clerk	8141363806	dso-nar@gujarat.gov.in
8	Shri Hitendrakumar K. Desai	Computer Operator	9537144742	dso-nar@gujarat.gov.in
9	Smt. Jahnviben P. Gudasama	Computer Operator (NFSA)	9427678984	dso-nar@gujarat.gov.in

PM Poshan				
Sr. No.	Name of Officer/Employee	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Smt. Meenben G. Solanki	Deputy Mamlatdar	9879729654	dso-nar@gujarat.gov.in
2	Smt. Roshniben Pandor	Deputy Mamlatdar	9825269721	dso-nar@gujarat.gov.in
3	Shri Paramar Rajnikant	District Project Co-ordinator	9512501434	dso-nar@gujarat.gov.in

Employment Office

Sr. No.	Name of Officer/Employee	Designation	Landline	Contact Number
1	Shri S. P. Gohil	Employment Officer (Gen)	02640-220266	9662548667
2	Shri R. J. Parmar	Senior Clerk		9033445422
3	Shri A. D. Vasava	Junior Clerk		9879870451
4	Shri R. B. Sabhani	Junior Clerk		8980959004
5	Shri S. R. Gosai	Junior Clerk		8000990101

District Planning Office

Sr. No.	Name of Officer/Employee	Designation	Contact Number
1	Shri I G Patel	District Planning Officer	94279 98848
2	Shri A. S. Vasava	Research Officer	88283 60091
3	Shri Y G Patel	Research Officer	95105 45404
4	Shri B. T. Chaudhary	Research Assistant	80067 6902
5	Ms. S. A. Padhan	Deputy Mamlatdar	80089 1678
6	Ms. L. A. Pandor	Junior Clerk	84084 07575
7	Ms. Jinal Y Gamit	Research Assistant	81473 9309
8	Ms. Khushbu R. Jadhav	Statistical Assistant	95111 74442

RTO Office

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Landline No.	Mobile No.
1	Smt. N. R. Panchal	A.R.T.O.	02640-299535	9408389086
2	Shri V. D. Aasal	Motor Vehicle Inspector		9925842542
3	Shri C. D. Prajapati	Motor Vehicle Inspector		9374323434
4	Shri Parth B. Patel	Motor Vehicle Inspector		8238278201
5	Shri M. D. Gohil	Motor Vehicle Inspector		8866438692
6	Shri S. G. Dhola	Motor Vehicle Inspector		9998575375
7	Shri M. P. Suthar	Motor Vehicle Inspector		9726410509
8	Shri M. H. Chaudhary	Motor Vehicle Inspector		9664590008
9	Shri S. B. Panchal	Asst. Motor Vehicle Inspector		7573045321
10	Shri D. D. Rohit	Asst. Motor Vehicle Inspector		7046116677
11	Shri P. B. Patel	Asst. Motor Vehicle Inspector		9924855048
12	Shri J. G. Chavda	Asst. Motor Vehicle Inspector		8401936575
13	Shri Y. A. Songar	Asst. Motor Vehicle Inspector		9586953028
14	Shri S. N. Gohil	Senior Clerk		9099089908
15	Shri K. D. Vasava	Senior Clerk		7874653097
16	Kum. E. D. Desai	Junior Clerk		9825812496
17	Kum. P. K. Vasava	Junior Clerk		7046818445
18	Kum. P. R. Vasava	Junior Clerk		6351992470
19	Shri K. D. Patel	Junior Clerk		7046613211

R&B Panchayat

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Shri R. U. Patel	Executive Engineer	9427264050
2	Shri P. R. Patel	Additional Assistant Engineer	9099391143
3	Shri C. K. Soni	Deputy Executive Engineer	6354631444
4	Shri R. G. Vasava	Additional Assistant Engineer	9723505848
5	Shri P. P. Chaudhary	Additional Assistant Engineer	7046685381
6	Shri N. D. Roy	Deputy Executive Engineer	8141427946

7	Shri H. M. Vasava	Assistant Engineer	7046547480
8	Shri H. N. Vasava	Assistant Engineer	9913762466

District Registrar Sahakari Mandali

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Landline No.	Mobile No.
1	Smt. Rupaben R. Bhagat	Office Superintendent	02640-220650	9978156921
2	Sushri. Hireksha M. Vasava	Cooperative Officer Grade-2 (Dhir Dhar)		9714026385
3	Shri B. R. Rathwa	Assistant Cooperative Officer		9979125814
4	Shri Sunil M. Tadv	Junior Clerk		9913047820
5	Shri Himanshu T. Tadv	Junior Clerk		8238141248
6	Shri Ashish K. Vasava	Junior Clerk		9016951878
7	Shri Hiteshbhai H. Vasava	Junior Clerk		8849950917

Assistant Commissioner (Takedari), Tribal Development

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Shri M. D. Tadv	Assistant Commissioner, Tribal Development	9925446482
2	Shri M. C. Solanki	Tribal Development Officer	8849279825
3	Shri A. J. Iliasaria	Tribal Development Officer	8733998886
4	Shri H. G. Rathod	Tribal Development Officer	7359458714
5	Shri M. S. Vasava	Assistant Tribal Development Officer	8469839366
6	Shri Ajay S. Ninama	Assistant Tribal Development Officer	9016616495
7	Shri Prakashbhai P. Jadeja	Assistant Tribal Development Officer	8849797632
8	Shri Arjunbhai R. Vasava	Senior Clerk	9512172127
9	Sushri. Sulakshanaben P. Vasava	Junior Clerk	9327586502

ST Depot

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Landline No.	Mobile No.
1	Shri H. S. Joshi	Senior Depot Manager	02640-220037	6359918387
2	Shri P. C. Patel	Clerk		9727483677
3	Shri J. A. Patelia	Clerk		9913350796
4	Shri S. A. Mansuri	Clerk		9724769507
5	Shri J. G. Shah	Clerk		9978787028
6	Shri B. M. Chaudhary	Traffic Controller		8141933346
7	Shri D. J. Baria	Traffic Controller		8141982475

Horticulture

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Landline No.	Mobile No.
1	Shri N. V. Patel	Deputy Director of Horticulture	02640-221889	7874237896
2	Shri N. N. Chaudhary	Assistant Director of Horticulture		9925457054
3	Shri A. N. Ganvit	Horticulture Officer (Taluka K.), Garudeshwar		9773114663
4	Shri P. J. Baria	Horticulture Officer (Taluka K.), Dediypada		9106548596
5	Kum. Di. R. Gamit	Horticulture Officer (Taluka K.), Sagbara		7600001970
6	Shri J. K. Vasava	Horticulture Inspector (CoE), Tilakwada		7990937776
7	Shri S. B. Vaghasia	Horticulture Inspector (District K.)		7201084318
8	Shri Vi. I. Patel	Horticulture Assistant		9723758636
9	Shri M. M. Damor	Junior Clerk		7435032594

District Social Welfare Officer

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Landline No.	Mobile No.
1	Shri V. J. Bharwad	District Social Welfare Officer,	02640-299119	7203828128
2	Shri H. R. Vasava	Assistant Social Welfare Officer		9427144834

CDHO Office

Sr. No	Name of Officer/Staff	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Dr. Janakkumar Madhak	Chief District Health Officer	9727723764	cdho.health.narmada@gmail.com
2	Dr. Hetal Chaudhary	District Leprosy Officer	9825704941	dlo.health.narmada@gmail.com
3	Dr. Zankhna Vasava	District TB Officer	8347113439	dto.health.narmada@gmail.com
4	Dr. R.S. Kashyap	Epidemic Medical Officer	9099943335	dso.health.narmada@gmail.com
5	Dr. Samatshwar Chaudhary	Quality Assurance Officer	9099943315	qamo.health.narmada@gmail.com

CDMO

Sr.	Name	Designation	Mobile	E-mail
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No			Number(s)	
1	Dr. Manish Mehta	Medical Superintendent	9825935465	ms.gmers.rajpipla@gmail.com
2	Dr. Nayan Koitiya	Additional Medical Superintendent	9879547753	ms.gmers.rajpipla@gmail.com
3	Dr. Sanjay Chaudhari	Resident Medical Officer	9099609938	ms.gmers.rajpipla@gmail.com
4	Dr. Shailendra Mangnale	Head of Department, Gynecology	9765799959	obgy.gmers@gmail.com
5	Dr. Deepali	Head of Department, Anesthesiology	8401347656	ms.gmers.rajpipla@gmail.com
6	Dr. J. L. Menat	Head of Department, Medicine	9426342458	ms.gmers.rajpipla@gmail.com
7	Nitaba Gohil	Administrative Officer	9586564829	aoghrajpipla@gmail.com
8	Smita Patel	DNS (Deputy Nursing Superintendent)	9978962075	ms.gmers.rajpipla@gmail.com
9	Sunitaben, Naynaben, Nilamben, Charuben	ANS (Assistant Nursing Superintendent)	9978962085, 7874696782, 9978962168, 9537521663	ms.gmers.rajpipla@gmail.com
10	Dr. Akanksha Sharma	AHA (Assistant Hospital Administrator)	7814918593	aha.health.rajpipla2@gmail.com
11	Manoj Baria	Fire Officer	9537531037	ms.gmers.rajpipla@gmail.com

District Ayurveda

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Mobile Number
1	Dr. Mayadevi B. Chaudhary	District Ayurveda Officer	9427130384
2	Mr. Parimal R. Vyas	Personal Assistant to Hon. President, District Panchayat Narmada	9408153016

DEO Office

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Dr. Kiranben L. Patel	District Education Officer	9909970226	narmdeo@gmail.com
2	Mr. Arvind B. Rathva	Education Inspector	9537372747	narmdeo@gmail.com
3	Mr. Paresh Dalsaniya	Administrative Officer	9375350650	narmdeo@gmail.com
4	Mr. Paresh T. Bariya	Assistant Education Inspector	9714411412	narmdeo@gmail.com

5	Mr. Surendrasinh C. Rana	Assistant Education Inspector	9824138305	narmdeo@gmail.com
6	Mrs. Reshmaben Bhatiya	Assistant Education Inspector	9925551298	narmdeo@gmail.com
7	Mr. Ashwin M. Deshmukh	Head Clerk	9879034590	narmdeo@gmail.com
8	Mr. Sanjay S. Patel	Senior Clerk	9913966026	narmdeo@gmail.com
9	Ms. Vandanaben K. Solanki	Senior Clerk	9016233312	narmdeo@gmail.com
10	Prabhat P. Vasava	Junior Clerk	9537274758	narmdeo@gmail.com

DPEO Office

Sr. No.	Name of Officer/Employee	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Shri Nishant Satyapriya Dave	District Primary Education Officer	9909971686
2	Shri Prabhatbhai Natubhai Rathva	Taluka Primary Education Officer	9913371440
3	Smt. Primalben Dineshbhai Patanwadiya	Kenavani Nirikshak	7574813342
4	Shri Mayank Sunilkumar Bhatt	Kenavani Nirikshak	-
5	Shri Parimal Niranjanbhai Vyas	Kenavani Nirikshak	7572039300
6	Shri Jigneshbhai Shambhubhai Desai	Kenavani Nirikshak	9724085240
7	Smt. Arpitaben Prahladbhai Vaghela	Nayab Chitnish	8511888630
8	Smt. Sonaliben Sureshbhai Rawal	Senior Clerk	7698968016
9	Smt. Jashodaben Bachubhai Bariya	Senior Clerk	9712393274
10	Smt. Vaishaliben Hasmukhbhai Parmar	Junior Clerk	9909636899

Women and Child Development Office

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Shri J. B. Parmar	Women and Child Officer – Narmada	9558522445	Wco-wcd-nar@gujarat.gov.in

District Agriculture Office

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Shri Vinod P. Patel	District Agriculture Officer	9428063677	dao.narmada123@gmail.com
2	Shri Suresh G. Kanjariya	Agriculture Officer	9099505666	dao.narmada123@gmail.com

Animal Husbandry

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Dr. R. L. Vasava	Deputy Animal Husbandry Director	9427131252	ahdpnarmada@gmail.com
2	Dr. N. M. Gosai	Assistant Animal Husbandry Director	9979857185	ahdpnarmada@gmail.com
3	Shri Bhavesh V. Tadv	Senior Clerk	7874728122	ahdpnarmada@gmail.com

District Information Department

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Shri Sumit Gohil	Deputy Information Director	9428191882	
2	Ms. Urmila Mahla	Senior Sub Editor	8320312070	urmimahla23@gmail.com
3	Shri Dilip Vasava	Information Assistant	9624654717	dilip.info2305@gmail.com

District Sahayak Inspector, LF

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Ms. Nayana B. Nakum	District Sahayak Inspector	8866456353	asst-exam-nar@gujarat.gov.in
2	Shri D P Savaliya	Auditor		asst-exam-nar@gujarat.gov.in
3	Shri D. J. Tadv	Sub Auditor	9909473914	asst-exam-nar@gujarat.gov.in
4	Shri N. D. Vasava	Sub Auditor	9904623642	asst-exam-nar@gujarat.gov.in
5	Shri J B Chaudhry	Sub Auditor	7069984648	asst-exam-nar@gujarat.gov.in
6	Mrs. H. A. Chaudhary	Sub Auditor	9662097004	asst-exam-nar@gujarat.gov.in
7	Shri V. B. Chaudhary	Sub Auditor	7984651356	asst-exam-nar@gujarat.gov.in

Government Labour Office

Sr. No.	Name of Officer/Employee	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Shri A. D. Senta	In-charge Government Labour Officer, Narmada	94062 40321	laboff-lab-nar@gujarat.gov.in

2	Shri M. P. Jadeja	Senior Clerk	91577 61777	laboff-lab- nar@gujarat.gov.in
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District Fisheries Office

Sr. No.	Name of Officer/Employee	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Shri R.K. Chaudhary	Fisheries Officer	9408928714	sf- rajpipala@gujarat.gov.in
2	Shri D.H. Dave	Assistant Fisheries Officer	7777911305	sf- rajpipala@gujarat.gov.in
3	Shri K.C. Vasava	Senior Clerk	9714063109	sf- rajpipala@gujarat.gov.in
4	Ms Twinkal P. Goswami	Junior Clerk	7046401402	sf- rajpipala@gujarat.gov.in

DGVCL Rajpipla Division Office

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Alternate No.
1	Shri Bipinchandra Balubhai Patel	Executive Engineer	9879200776	9879200776
2	Shri Kuvarji Margiyabhai Vasava	Deputy Engineer	9925230768	9925230768
3	Shri Hitesh Jayantilal Vegad	Deputy Engineer	8866443163	8866443163
4	Shri Sanjaykumar Narayanbhai Patel	Assistant Manager (IT)	8758845557	8758845557
5	Shri Dilip Shivalal Vasava	Deputy Superintendent	9601298681	9601298681
6	Kum. Sumanben Shankarbhai Vasava	Superintendent	9687661195	9687661195
7	Kum. Anjanaben Veljibhai Chaudhari	Superintendent	8980031495	8980031495
8	Shri Anilkumar Becharbhai Prajapati	Deputy Superintendent	9016702138	9016702138
9	Shri Hitesh Chandubhai Panchal	Deputy Superintendent (Estt.)	9601151759	9601151759
10	Shri Mukeshkumar Premabhai Vasava	Assistant Lineman	9773098981	9773098981

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Alternate No.
11	Shri Ravindrakumar Naginbhai Vasava	Junior Assistant	7283853857	7283853857
12	Smt. Diptiben Sandipbhai Bhagat	Junior Assistant	9979911401	9979911401
13	Shri Sachinkumar Balubhai Tadv	Junior Assistant	9687424729	9687424729
14	Shri Ankitkumar Natvarbhai Vasava	Junior Assistant	9313572025	9313572025
15	Kum. Hetalben Shankarbhai Vasava	Junior Assistant	9712474058	9712474058
16	Shri Akash Balwantray Saxena	Junior Engineer	9510182202	9510182202
17	Shri Hiralakumar Lakshmanbhai Patel	Junior Engineer	9925211270	9925211270
18	Shri Himanshu Rameshbhai Baraiya	Junior Engineer	9429379404	9429379404
19	Shri Bharatkumar Ganpatbhai Dhobi	Electrical Assistant	9879469006	9879469006
20	Shri Rasikbhai Arvindbhai Tadv	Electrical Assistant	9712336083	9712336083
21	Shri Jignesh Ganpatbhai Prajapati	Electrical Assistant	9099918945	9099918945
22	Shri Ashokkumar Muljibhai Patanvadiya	Senior Assistant	8238624173	8238624173
23	Shri Hemantbhai Avalsingbhai Vasava	Senior Assistant	8160371208	8160371208
24	Shri Dineshbhai Kalidas Vasava	Senior Assistant	9909020574	9909020574
25	Shri Kanubhai Devanbhai Vasava	Senior Assistant	9601961400	9601961400

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Alternate No.
26	Shri Nimesh Somabhai Vasava	Senior Assistant	9662033539	9662033539
27	Smt. Kirtiben Babubhai Gamit	Senior Assistant	9879692703	9879692703
28	Shri Chiragbhai Mahendrabhai Vasava	Senior Assistant	7698954509	7698954509
29	Shri Harshkumar Shailendrabhai Prajapati	Junior Assistant	9925249024	9925249024
30	Kum. Archanaben Dahyabhai Vasava	Senior Technician	7990395305	7990395305
31	Shri Chiragkumar Manharbhai Machhi	Senior Assistant	9913981415	9913981415
32	Shri Kishorbhai Karshanbhai Adhavan	Electrical Assistant	9825467123	9825467123
33	Shri Kaushalkumar Ashokbhai Desai	Electrical Assistant	9974752253	9974752253

Statistics Branch, District Panchayat, Narmada - Staff List

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Sushri Savitriben M. Vasava	Research Officer	7265997377
2	Sushri Snehaben Uttambhai Patel	Research Assistant	9574991038
3	Sushri Hetalben Ramabhai Parmar	Junior Clerk	9664813508

Gujarat Water Supply

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Alternate No.
1	Kum. Bhumikaben Dineshbhai Patel	Senior Assistant Engineer	9662976077	9662976077
2	Shri Pankajbhai Arvindbhai Joshi	(Head Clerk)	9727449258	9727449258

3	Shri Kiranbhai Dineshbhai Gamit	Senior Clerk	9537968695	9537968695
4	Kum. Priyankaben Phulsingbhai Vasava	Junior Clerk	9537968695	9537968695
5	Kum. Rekhaben Balubhai Vasava	Junior Clerk	9925989554	9925989554
6	Kum. Anjaliben Binaben Sanghvi	Junior Clerk	9825274393	9825274393

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NO.INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENTFOR CYCLONE WARNING

Web Site : (For Mumbai) www.Im.mumbai.gov.in (For New Delhi)www.imd.ernet.in
E-mail : (For Mumbai) dgm@imdmbai.gov.in (For Ahmedabad) mc.ahm@vsnl.net

Sr.No	Designation	Adress	Office	Residence	FAX
1	Director General of Meteorology	Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road, New Delhi-3	011-24611840 011-246117920	011-24616059	011-24622220 011-24611216
2	D.G.M. (C.W.)	Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road, New Delhi-3	011-24611068		011-24617518
3	Director (NHAC)	Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road, New Delhi-3	011-24611068		
4	DDGM (W.F.)	IMD Shivjinagar Pune.	020-5535886	020-55301332	020-5533201
5	Director (W.C.)	IMD Shivjinagar Pune.	020-5532875	020-5899969	020-5533201
6	DDGM	R.C.Kolaba, Mumbai	022-22150517	022-22150417	022-22150517
7	Director (ACWC)	R.C.Kolaba, Mumbai	022-252150405	011-22150452	022-22160824
8	Director I / C	Meteorological Centre, Airport	079-22865165 079-22867787	079-2286687	079-22865165 079-22865449
9	Meteorologist	Meteorological Centre, Airport	079-22861412 079-22865012,13		079-22865449
10	Duty Officer	Meteorological Centre, Airport	079-22865012		

State Level Office

Control Rooms (State & Govt. of India)

No.	Department	Phone	Fax
1	Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	011 23092923, 011 23093054, 011 23092885, 011 23093897	011-23092763 011-23093750
2	State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC), Gandhinagar	23251914, 23251900, 23221902	23251916
3	PS, RD-COR & Secy (SEOC)	23251926	23251912, 23251916
4	Irrigation Deptt. Gandhinagar	23220954, 23248735, 23248736	23240553
5	R & B Deptt. Ahmedabad	26305296, 26303490	-
6	Health Commissioner, Gandhinagar	23253343, 23250818	23253343, 23250818
7	Home Deptt. G'nagar (State Control)	23252957, 23252958	23252075
8	DGP, Police Bhavan, G'nagar (State Control) SCR-23254343, 23249257	23246328, 23246330/31	23146329
9	Police Commissioner, Ahmedabad	25633636	25630600
10	Gujarat Maritime Board, G'nagar	23238346-48	23234704
11	GEB Vadodara	0265-2330017	2337918, 2338164
12	IMD (Seismo), New Delhi	011-24611842	011-24611792
13	IMD (Met), Ahmedabad	22865012	22865449
14	GSRTC, Ahmedabad (Central Office)	25454102	25453280

State Level Emergency Contacts Number

Sr. No.	EOCs/ Control rooms	Code	Contact Numbers
1	State Emergency Operation Center	<u>079</u>	<u>23251900, 23251902, 23251907</u> <u>23251914 (1070)</u> F- 23251916, 23251912 (Sat Phone: 881621467711)
2	Relief Commissioner	079	23251506, 23250301, 23250799, 23251568 (1070) Fax: 23251507
3	Director of Relief	079	23251611, 23251612, 23251916, 23251912
4.	CEO, GSDMA	079	23259502, 23259283, 23259276 Fax: 23259275, 23259383
5	Pri. Secretary Revenue Department	079	23251501, 23251507 Fax: 23251591, 23251508
6	Dy. Collector (SEOC)	079	23251900, 23256335, 2325190, Fax: 23251916
7	India Methodology Department , Ahmadabad	079	22865165, 22858020 22865012, 22865449

			Fax:22865165, 22865449
8	Institute of seismological Gandhinagar	079	66739001,66739000 Fax:66739015,66739028
9	NDRF team Gandhinagar	079	23201551, 23202540, 23201551 F- 2320254
	NDRF team Vadodara (Jarod)	02668	02668-274242/2992021 9870006730/9723632166
10	Commandant of NDRF team Gandhinagar	079	23201551, 23202540 094288 26445,94273 04217, 94273 04213
11	District EOC Help line	02626	1077
12	Stats EOC Help line		1070
13	Surat Airport	0261	0261-2700200/295 0261-2700203
14	Army Gandhinagar	079	23201507/03 23200930

Relief Commissioners Office & SEOC

No.	Designation	(O)	(R)	(M)
1	Relief Commissioner & Ex-Officio Secretary (DM)	079-23251509	23154917	9978406123/ 9978408552
2	Director of Relief & D.S	079-23251611 23251612	23234364	9978406087
3	Deputy Collector & U.S.	079-232556335		9978405740
4	Deputy Collector (DM) (SEOC)	079-23251900		9978405741/9979 003431

Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority

No.	Designation	(O)	(M)
1	CEO	23259276/502 23259275(F)	9978405830
2	PA To CEO	23259276	
3	Addl. CEO	23259451	9978407004
4	PA to Addl. CEO	23259292	9978407007
5	Director (Admin)	23259219	9978407006
6	Director (Finance)	23259219	9978441047

Army, Air Force and Coast Guard

No.	City	Name	(O)
1	Ahmedabad	Army Exchange	22856251
2	Ahmedabad	Lt.Col.Chetan	(O)22852444 (R) 22852682 (F) 22856251
3	Ahmedabad	Col.Vinay Bahal	(O) 22852403 (R) 22852433 (F) 22861902
4	Ahmedabad	Air Traffic Control	22869251
5	Gandhinagar	Air Force Exchange	23242600
6	Delhi	Air Force	011-23010231, 25687194-97
7	Gandhinagar	Coast Guard	(O) 079-23243264, 23243283 (Operation Center) 23243147 (F) 079-23241717
	P.V.Gopal,Dy. Comdt		(O) 079-23243241 (M) 9377858901
8	Mumbai	Coast Guard	(O) 022-24372472, 24333727 (F) 022-24333727, 24372920

Air Force Gandhinagar

1	Wing Commander, Air-II For Air Commander-in-Chief, Sector-9, Gandhinagar	23242600/5241 (F) 23240076
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Bhaskaracharya Institute Of Space Application & Geoinformatic (BISAG)

No.	Designation	(O)	(R)	(M)
1	Director	23213081/90 (F) 23213091	23254846	9909945001

India Meteorological Department

No.	Designation	(O)	(R)	(M)
1	Dir.Meteorology Centre Ahmedabad	22865165 (M) 9978406424	26852615	22865449
2	Meteorologist Weather Forecasting A`bad	22861413	26852615	22865449
3	D G, Institute of Seismological Research, Gandhinagar	23252703, 23259100 Fax 23259192		9824020907
4	Asst. Meteorologist II IMD, Bhuj	02832-250575	223051	250575
5	Kevadiya Observatory	02640-232122, 232041	231137	232122
6		079-22865012	22865449	
7	Director, A`bad	079-22865165		
8	Met.(I/C) A`bad	079-22861413		22865449
9		079-22865012	22867206	

Institute of Seismological Research

No.	Designation	(O)	(M)
1	Director General	66739001, 66739015 (Fax)	9978407515
2	Scientist –C	66739015	9925243646
3	Data Centre	66739000 (F) 66739028	-

6 BN,NDRF,ChilodaJarod, Vadodara

1	Comdt.officer	(O) 02668-274470, 299201 (R) 274211 (F) 274470 (M) 09428826445
2	Second Incharge	(M) 9427304217 (O) 02668-274460
3	Deputy Commandant (Operational)	(M) 9427050984, 9427304214, 8320459958
4	Control Room	02668-274245 (F) 0268-274470, (M) 97236-39166, 9429469388

Contact Details of All District Collectors in Gujarat

Sr	District	Code	Office	Mobile	Residence	Fax
1	Ahmedabad	079	27551681	9978406201	22863598	27552144
2	Amreli	02792	22307	9978406202	222301	222710
3	Anand	02692	242871	9978406203	261000	241575
4	Banaskantha	02742	257171	9978406204	257007	252740
5	Bharuch	02642	240600	9978406205	227701	240602
6	Bhavnagar	0278	2428822	9978406206	2568866	2427941
7	Dahod	02673	221999	9978406207	211888	222005
8	Dang	02631	220201	9978406208	220202	220294
9	Gandhinagar	079	23220630	9978406209	23254884	23259040
10	Jamnagar	0288	25558669	9978406210	2554059	2555899
11	Junagadh	0285	2650201	9978406211	2650203	2651332
12	Kheda	0268	2550856	9978406212	2556700	2565348
13	Kutch	02832	250020	9978406213	250350	250430
14	Mehsana	02762	222200	9978406214	253365	222202
15	Narmada	02640	222161	9978406216	222162	222171
16	Navsari	02637	244999	9978406215	246000	281540
17	Panchmahal	02672	242800	9978406217	242900	242899
18	Patan	02766	233301	9978406218	233300	233055
19	Porbandar	0286	2243800	9978406219	2243801	2242527
20	Rajkot	0281	2473900	9978406220	2472900	2453621
21	Sabarkantha	02772	241001	9978406221	230001	241611
22	Surat	0261	2471121	9978406222	2669080	2472419
23	Surendranagar	02752	282200	9978406223	282201	283862
24	Vadodara	0265	2434301	9978406224	2333999	2431093
25	Valsad	02632	253613	9978406225	253060	243417
26	Tapi	02626	224460	9978405364	220221	221281
27	Aravalli	02775	247800	9978405935	-	247801
28	Botad	02849	231305	9978405931	-	-
29	Devbhumi Dwarka	02833	223804	9978405933	-	232102
30	Chhota Udepur	02669	233001	9978405937	232001	233002
31	Gir Somnath	02876	243344	9978405934	-	243300
32	Mahisagar	02674	250666	9978405936	253555	250655
33	Morbi	02822	240701	9978405932	227712	241602

Contact Details of All District Development Officers (DDOs) in Gujarat

Sr	District	Code	Office	Mobile	Residence	Fax
1	Ahmedabad	079	25506487	9978406226	23260363	25511289
2	Amreli	02792	222313	9978406227	222431	222378
3	Anand	02692	241110	9978406228	245184	243895
4	Banaskantha	02742	254060	9978406229	253029	252063
5	Bharuch	02642	240603	9978406230	245880	240951
6	Bhavnagar	0278	2426810	9978406231	2566655	2427672
7	Dahod	02673	247066	9978406232	224044	247438
8	Dang	02631	220254	9978406233	2220235	220444
9	Gandhinagar	079	23222618	9978406234	23243779	23223267
10	Jamnagar	0288	2553901	9978406235	2552402	2552394
11	Junagadh	0285	2651001	9978406236	2651062	2651222
12	Kheda	0268	2557262	9978406237	2532802	2557851
13	Kutch	02832	250080	9978406238	250052	250355
14	Mehsana	02762	222301/02	9978402639	222304	221447
15	Narmada	02640	222163	9978406241	222417	222164
16	Navsari	02637	244299	9978406240	239957	230475
17	Panchmahal	02672	253377	9978406242	253399	253399
18	Patan	02766	232926	9978406243	231416	234294
19	Porbandar	0286	2243803	9978406244	2213224	2211806
20	Rajkot	0281	2477008	9978406245	2477144	2479128
21	Sabarkantha	02772	242350	9978406246	222531	240872
22	Surat	0261	222160	9978406247	2667453	2412543
23	Surendranagar	02752	283752	9978406248	283501	286402
24	Vadodara	0265	2432027	9978406249	2338476	2431078
25	Valsad	02632	253184	9978406250	253086	248315
26	Tapi	02626	222141	9978405263	222022	222142
27	Aravalli	02775	242350	9978406246	242351	240872
28	Botad	02849	2426810	9978406231	2565955	24288864
29	Devbhumi Dwarka	02833	2553901	9978406235	2552402	2552394
30	Chhota Udepur	02669	2432027	9978406249	23328476	2431036
31	Gir Somnath	02876	2651001	9978406236	2651202	2651222
32	Mahisagar	02674	253377	9978406242	253399	253350
33	Morbi	02822	2477008	9978406245	2477144	2479128

Annexure-13

Detail regarding Satellite Phone

Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority(GSDMA)

Matrix of Satellite Phone Numbers allotted under DRM programme to EOCs

S.No.	DISTRICT NAME	IMEI No.	Phone Number
1	AHMEDABAD CITY(MC)	353032044157861	8991115047
2	AHMEDABAD	353032044156657	8991115048
3	AMRELI	353032044158232	8991115046
4	ANAND	353032044161202	8991115043
5	BANASKATHA	353032044160212	8991115042
6	BHARUCH	353032044160295	8991115041
7	BHAVNAGAR	353032044160618	8991115044
8	DAHOD	353032044160709	8991115045
9	DANG	353032044160774	8991115036
10	DEVBHOO MI DWARKA	353032044160451	8991115037
11	GANDHINAGAR	353032044161319	8991115038
12	JAMNAGAR	353032044158612	8991115040
13	JUNAGADH	353032044161442	89911 15039
14	KHEDA	353032044160196	8991115034
15	KACHCHH	353032044159958	8991115035
16	MEHSANA	353032044158828	8991115033
17	NARMADA	353032044161350	8991115032
18	NAVSARI	353032044158802	8991115031
19	PANCHMAHAL	353032044157234	8991115030
20	PORBANDAR	353032044157465	8991115029
21	RAJKOT	353032044157556	8991115026
22	SABARKANTHA	353032044157457	8991115027
23	SURENDRANAGAR	353032044157564	8991115026
24	SURAT	353032044145353	8991115024
25	SURAT CITY	353032044146609	8991115025
26	TAPI	353032044146823	8991115023
27	VADODARA CITY	353032044144729	8991115022
28	VALSAD	353032044146617	8991115021
29	SEOC	353032044044648	8991115020
30	CEO-GSDMA	353032044043954	8991115019
31	JAMNAGAR MC	353032044044655	8991115018
32	JUNAGARH MC	353032044043889	899115017
33	RAJKOT MC	353032044043608	8991115016
34	BOTAD	353032041746302	8991115049
35	ARVALLI	353032040819159	8991115050
36	PATAN	353032041844156	8991115051
37	VADODARA	353032041433604	8991115052
38	GIR SOMNATH	353032041424710	8991115053
39	CHOTTAUDEPUR	353032041844461	8991115054
40	MORBI	353032040543395	8991115055

Annexure-14

Contact details of other District Officials:- (Specially Rescue) NDRF (Gandhinagar)

No.	Designation	Tel.Nos.
1	Commandant	(O) 079-23202540(F) 079-23202540 (M) 09428826445
2	Dy. Commandant	(M) 9427304217
3	Dy. Commandant	(M) 9427304213
4	Dy. Commandant	(M) 9427304213
5	Control Room	(O) 079-23201551(F) 079-23202540

Vadodara Municipal Corporation

S.No	Designation	Tel Nos.	Email Id
1	Chief Fire Officer	(O) 0265-241363 (M) 9924025094	cfovadodarafire@gmail.com

Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation

S.No	Designation	Tel Nos.	Email Id
1	Chief Fire Officer	(O) 07922148465/66 (M) 9327038754	afes@ahmedabadcity.gov.in

Surat Municipal Corporation

S.No	Designation	Tel Nos.	Email Id
1	Chief Fire Officer	(O) 0261-2423751 97243 4553	cfo@suratmunicipal.org

Annexure-15

Warning Information

(A) During Heavy Rainfall and Floods:

The State Government Control Room provides rainfall forecasts based on different intensity levels. The classification of rainfall is as follows:

Rainfall (in 24 hours)	Category
0.1 mm to 2.4 mm	Very Light Rain
2.5 mm to 7.5 mm	Light Rain
7.6 mm to 34.9 mm	Moderate Rain
35 mm to 64.9 mm	Rather Heavy Rain
65 mm to 124.9 mm	Heavy Rain
125 mm or more	Extremely Heavy Rain

The rainfall classification is also based on its **spread** across the region:

Rainfall Type	Coverage
Isolated Rainfall	Rain in 1% to 25% of the specified area
At a Few Places	Rain in 25% to 50% of the specified area
Fairly Widespread	Rain in 51% to 75% of the specified area
Widespread	Rain in 76% to 100% of the specified area

Information about the villages located along the banks of the Narmada and Karjan rivers.

No.	Taluka Name	Number of Villages
1	Nandod	15
2	Dediyapada	0
3	Sagbara	15
4	Tilakwada	9
5	Garudeshwar	7
	Total	46

Cyclone Warning:
(Regarding the First Phase of Weather Alerts)

Based on wind speed observations, the Marine and Water Resourcing Division of the Application Center, ISRO, Ahmedabad, has categorized cyclones into the following types:

No.	Type	Associated Wind Speed	Potential Maximum Damage
1	Low-Pressure Area	Wind speed below 31 km/h	-
2	Depression (D)	Wind speed between 31-50 km/h	-
3	Deep Depression (DD)	Wind speed between 51-62 km/h (28-33 kt)	-
4	Cyclonic Storm (CS)	Wind speed between 63-88 km/h (34-47 kt)	Fishing activities must be stopped.
5	Severe Cyclonic Storm (SCS)	Wind speed between 89-117 km/h (48-63 kt)	Fishing activities must be stopped, coastal residents should be relocated to safer places, and people in affected areas should stay indoors.
6	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm (VSCS)	Wind speed between 118-165 km/h (64-89 kt)	Fishing activities must be stopped, coastal residents should be relocated, people in affected areas should stay indoors, and road and railway traffic should be regulated.
7	Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm (ESCS)	Wind speed between 166-220 km/h (90-119 kt)	Fishing activities must be stopped, large-scale evacuation of coastal residents is required, people in affected areas should remain indoors, and road and railway traffic should be halted or diverted.
8	Super Cyclonic Storm (SuCS)	Wind speed of 221 km/h (120 kt) and above	Fishing activities must be stopped, mass evacuation of coastal residents is necessary, people in affected areas should stay indoors, and road and railway traffic must be completely halted.

Framework of Actions Undertaken by the District Administration during Floods and Cyclones

Introduction

Narmada district has consistently faced floods and cyclones during the monsoon season. These natural calamities usually occur at the beginning and end of the monsoon season, often causing severe damage due to heavy rainfall. Considering past warnings, alerts, and precautionary messages issued by the state government regarding cyclones, it is essential to formulate a district-level action plan.

Preparedness at the District Level

Adequate pre-disaster preparedness is crucial at the district level for managing cyclones. The action plan serves multiple purposes, including:

- Facilitating rescue operations.
- Providing relief measures.
- Implementing rehabilitation efforts.
- Addressing post-disaster situations caused by severe natural calamities.

Special emphasis is given to disaster-prone areas, ensuring better planning and improving response mechanisms to mitigate the impact of cyclones.

District-Level Control Mechanism

To ensure effective disaster response, the Collector's Office plays a key role in managing emergency operations.

- A permanent control room is established at the Collector's Office in Narmada district, which remains operational throughout the monsoon season and whenever cyclone or flood warnings are issued.
- Upon receiving cyclone or flood alerts, an Emergency Operations Center is activated immediately.
- Village sarpanches (heads) and local community leaders in flood- and cyclone-prone villages are informed via phone calls or in-person meetings to ensure timely preparedness.

Forecasting and Early Warning System

Timely warnings and preventive measures are critical in reducing damage and preventing loss of life.

- The India Meteorological Department (IMD), Ahmedabad, provides cyclone and flood forecasts.
- The District Collector's administrative team, in coordination with relevant departments, issues necessary warnings at the district level.
- Regular cyclone updates are broadcast through All India Radio, ensuring that fishermen are informed. Fishermen are advised to carry transistor radios (VHF devices) on their boats to receive updates even while at sea.

Actions Taken During Cyclones

- **Preemptive Evacuations:** Residents in weakened or dilapidated structures are warned in advance and instructed to relocate to safe shelters before the cyclone makes landfall.
- People from affected villages will be evacuated and relocated to designated safe shelters under the coordination of the District Collector and relevant officials.

Post-Cyclone Actions

Once the cyclone has passed, the district administration will coordinate rescue operations in the affected areas.

- **Damage assessment** will be conducted immediately, and reports will be sent to the **District Collector and the Fisheries Commissioner in Gandhinagar** for further action.
- **Community Coordination:** A list of **village sarpanches, fisheries cooperative society leaders, and their contact numbers** has been prepared to ensure proper coordination during rescue and relief operations.
- **Rescue Equipment:** Boats will be arranged in each village for **flood and cyclone response**.
- **Trained Rescuers:** A list of **skilled swimmers** has been prepared, and they will be mobilized when needed.
- **Collaboration with NGOs:** A **database of NGOs** willing to assist in relief efforts has been compiled, and they will be informed whenever their support is required.

This structured action plan ensures that Narmada district is well-prepared to mitigate the impact of floods and cyclones and provide an efficient response to safeguard lives and property.

Annexure-16

Liaison Officer Order

Sr. No.	Liaison Officer's Name & Designation	Assigned Taluka	Mobile Number
1	Ms Parsanjeet Kaur (IAS) Assistant Collector & Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rajpipla	Nandod	9978405215
2	Ms Juhi Pandey Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dediapada	Dediapada	7567011360
3	Shri Ranjitsinh Katariya, Deputy District Development Officer (Panchayat), Narmada	Tilakwada	9978943049
4	Shri V.B. Darji, District Supply Officer, Narmada	Garudeshwar	7567021984
5	Shri Vinodbhai P. Patel, District Agriculture Officer, Narmada	Sagbara	9428063677
6	Ms Pinakini Bhagora, Deputy District Development Officer (Revenue), Narmada	Chikda	9537786554

Annexure-17

Dos' and Don'ts' For Various Hazards/Disasters

COLD WAVE

Before & During

- Keep ready the emergency kit with basic and specific medicines, heaters, wood for fireplace and adequate warm clothings.
- Listen to local Radio Station for critical information about the weather.
- Stay indoors;
Minimize travel during peak extreme cold hours (very evenings).



early in the morning and late

- Keep dry. Change wet clothing frequently to prevent loss of body heat.
- Watch for signs of frostbite like loss of feeling and white/pale appearance in fingers, toes, ear lobes, and the tip of the nose.
- Maintain proper ventilation when kerosene heaters or coal oven to avoid build-up of toxic fumes.
- take regular hot drinks



After

- Continue to protect yourself from frostbite and hypothermia by wearing warm, loose- fitting, clothing in several layers.
- If you live in an avalanche area and an avalanche warning is issued, stay inside unless told to evacuate.



COLD-WEATHER CAR KIT

(Shovel, blanket, coats, flashlight, batteries, high-energy food, water, other essentials)

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING

Before & During

- If you hear thunder, you may be close to be struck by lightning.
- Keep monitoring local media for updates and warning instructions.
- Keep ready an Emergency/ Survival Kit with important medication.



- Postpone outdoor activities. Stay indoors. Ensure the same for children and domestic animals/ pets as well.
- Remember, rubber-soled shoes and rubber tires provide NO protection from lightning.
- Unplug any electronic equipment well before the storm arrives. Use your battery- operated Radio for updates from local officials.
- Avoid contact with electrical equipment or cords. Unplug appliances and other electrical items, metal fences, and turn off air conditioners. Keep away from utility lines. Do not go close to Flag or TV mast, pipes or vertical metal fixtures.



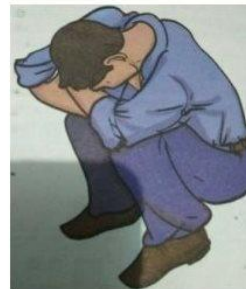
- Do not lie on concrete floors and do not lean against concrete walls.
- If outdoors, get off bicycles, motorcycles or other vehicles. Look for a safe shelterⁱ
- Do not take shelter under trees, as they conduct electricity.
- Remove tree timber which may cause a flying accident.



- Livestocks may gather under trees during thunderstorms, which can affect them. Help move animals into a closed shelter.
- Avoid bathing and stay away from running water as lightning can travel along metal pipes.



- If outside, do not lie flat on ground, crouch down with feet together and head down to make yourself a smaller target.



- As far possible, find shelter in low lying area and make sure that the spot chosen does not get flooded. Be alert for flash floods.
- If boating or swimming, get to safe land/ shelter quickly.
- During a storm, remain in your vehicle until help arrives or the storm passes.
- If in a vehicle during a storm, remain inside, without touching metal from inside, keep windows up and park vehicle away from trees and power lines.



- Do not go near forest areas, If, in a forest, seek shelter in low area under a thick growth of small trees.



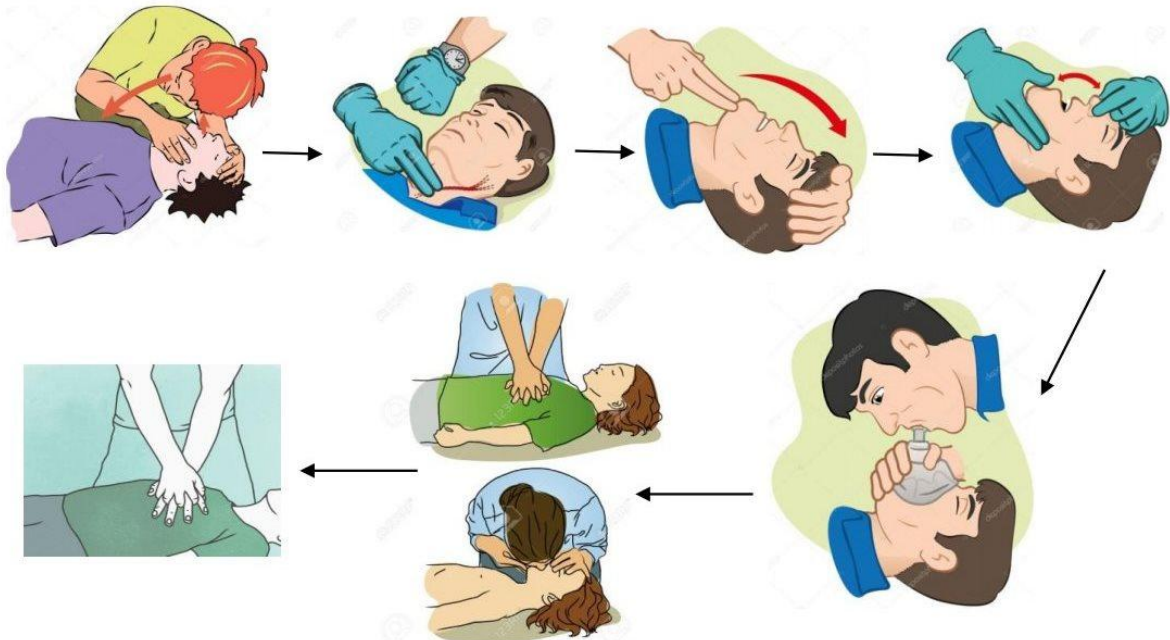
After

- Continue to listen to local radio and television stations for updated information or instructions, as access to roads or some parts of the community may be blocked.
- Help people who may require special assistance, such as infants, children and the elderly.
- Stay away from downed power lines and report them immediately.
- If possible, give First-aid to the person struck by lightning, take to nearest hospital.
- Remember, person struck with lightning carry NO electrical charge and can be handled safely.
- Victims of lightning strike may suffer varying degrees of burn, look for injury marks and treat accordingly.



If someone is struck by lightning

- A bolt of lightning can be fatal if it strikes someone on the head and then travels down to the ground. It can also cause severe burns, broken bones, cuts, and unconsciousness; and it can set clothing on fire.
- Do not touch someone who has been struck by lightning if he or she is very wet or in water: you could be electrocuted because the electrical discharge is still within his or her body.
- Dial Ambulance at 102 immediately, even if the person appears to be unharmed.
- If the person's clothing is on fire, follow the instructions on p 16.
- Treat the burns, give first aid.
- If the person is not breathing, start rescue breathing.
- If the person has no signs of circulation, start CPR, else call medical help immediately.



EPIDEMICS

Before & During

- Store drinking water and food to last for few days. Use boiled or filtered water to avoid contamination.



- Periodically check your regular prescription drugs to ensure a continuous supply in your home.
- Keep a stock of non-prescribed basic medicines such as pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough and cold medicines, fever, fluids with electrolytes, and vitamins, sanitary pads, baby food items etc.



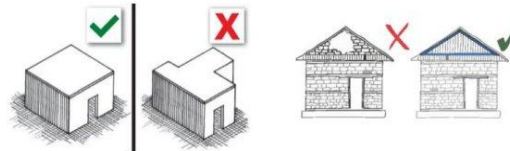
- Volunteer with local groups to prepare and assist with emergency response, If possible.
- Keep your surrounding clean and do not let the water be stagnant in neighborhood.



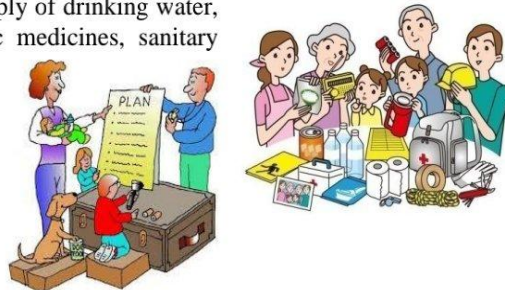
EARTHQUAKE

Before & During

- Make new constructions earthquake resistant in consultation of professional structural engineer, if possible.



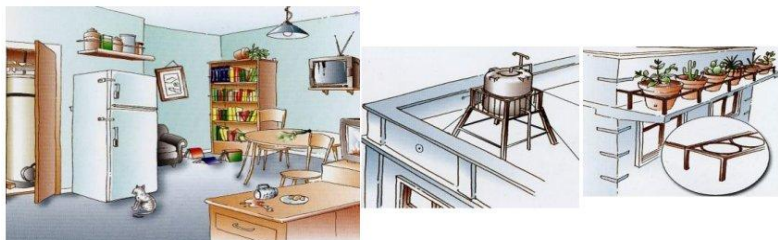
- Prepare a family disaster plan including
 - preparation of emergency kit which will make you self-sufficient for a minimum of three days with adequate supply of drinking water, dry food items, stock of basic medicines, sanitary pads, baby food items etc.
 - Identification of few safe family meeting places; pick easy to identify, open and accessible places that you can easily reach.



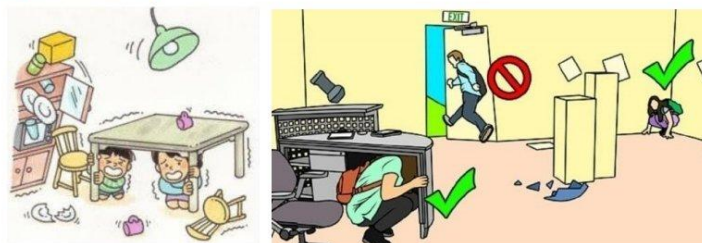
- Conduct regular Mock Drills for school children



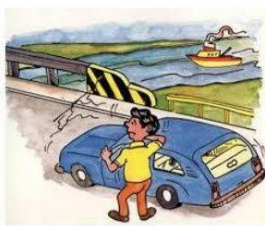
- Falling objects must be given additional fixing so that they don't fall while shaking and cause harm.



- During an earthquake stay calm; if inside, Stay inside. “DROP, COVER and HOLD!” Drop under firm furniture. Cover as much of your head and upper body as you can. Hold onto any secure furniture. Move to an inside wall and sit with your back to the wall, bring your knees to your chest and cover your head. Stay away from mirror and windows. Do not exit the building during the shaking. Do not use lift.



- If outdoors, move to an open area away from all structure, especially building, bridges, trees and overhead power lines.



After

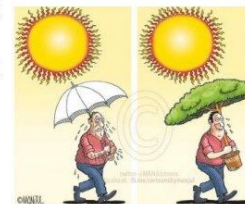
- Move cautiously, and check for unstable objects and other hazards above and around you.
- Check yourself for injuries. Help those in need.



HEAT WAVE

Before

- Install temporary window reflectors such as aluminum foil- covered cardboard so as to reflect heat back outside. This will help keep the rooms pleasant.
- Cover windows that receive morning or afternoon sun with drapes, shades.
- Listen to local weather forecasts and stay aware of temperature changes.
- Know those in your neighborhood who are elderly, young, sick or overweight. They are more likely to become victims of excessive heat and may need help.
- Get trained in first aid to learn how to treat heat- related emergencies.
- Plant trees for shades.



During

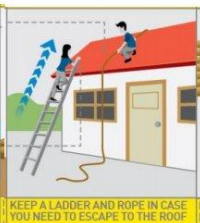
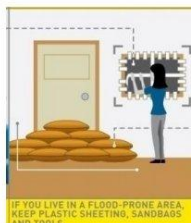
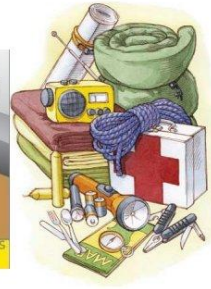
- Never leave children or pets alone in closed vehicles or under direct sunlight for long.
- Stay indoors as much as possible and limit your exposure to the sun.
- Stay on the lowest floor out of the sunshine if air conditioning is not available.
- Eat well-balanced, light and regular meals.
- Drink plenty of water; even if you do not feel thirsty. Keep yourself hydrated.
- Persons with epilepsy, heart, kidney, or liver disease; on fluid- restricted diets; or have a problem with fluid retention should consult a doctor before increasing liquid intake.
- Protect face and head by wearing a hat or cloth.



FLOODS

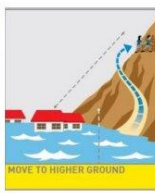
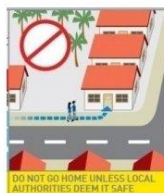
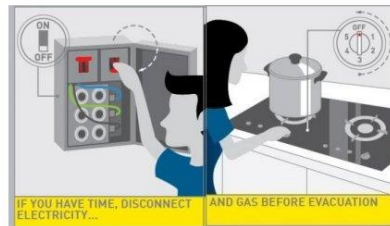
Before & During

- All your family members should know the safe route to nearest shelter/raised shelters.
- Tune to your local radio/TV for warnings and advice.
- Have an emergency kit ready with basic medicines and sanitary pads, baby food items, important documents etc.
- Keep dry food, drinking water and clothes ready.
- Drink preferably boiled water. Keep your food covered, don't take heavy meals.
- Use sandbags to seal entry points around doors and vents. Also seal windows if the water is likely to rise that high.
- Do not let children and pregnant woman remain empty stomach.
- Be careful of snake bites which are common in post floods.



After

- Pack warm clothing, essential medication, valuables, personal papers, etc. in waterproof bags, to be taken with your emergency kit.
- Move to high rise floor, raise furniture, clothing and valuables onto beds, tables etc from getting wet.
- Turn off the main power supply. Do not use electrical appliances, which have been in floodwater.
- Do not get into water of unknown depth and current.
- Do not allow children to play in, or near flood waters.



FIRE

Do's

- Get your premises fire audited; check for loose electric connections; don't store combustible material near loose electric wires.



- In case of fire, dial 101 (or the special number for FIRE SERVICE in your area/town).



- If trapped lay down/sit near the floor; curtail entry of smoke into the room; look for exit; breathe through wet cloth; learn at least two escape routes and ensure they are free from obstacles.
- Remain calm, unplug all electrical appliances. Meet at safe place after exit.
- Keep buckets of water and blankets ready. Keep fire extinguishers and regularly re-fill them.



- If clothes catch fire, STOP DROP and ROLL. Conduct regular drills.



- In case of uncontrolled fire, wrap the victim in a blanket, till the fire ceases.



CYCLONE

Before & During

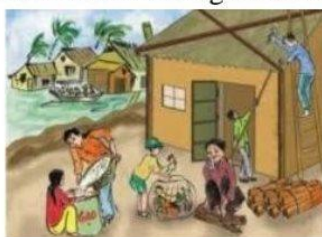
- Listen to radio or TV weather reports and alert everyone through a loud speaker or by going home to home.



- Identify safe shelter in your area. These should be cyclone resistant and also find the closest route to reach them. Move domestic animals to safety as well.



- Keep your emergency kit and basic food supply, medicines, torch and batteries etc.
- Doors, windows, roof and walls should be strengthened before the cyclone season through retrofitting and repairing. Store adequate food grains and water in safe places. Check that doors to garden sheds and garages are also secure.
- Keep flashlights, candles, and matches in case of power outages.
- Do not venture into the sea. Stay Indoors and stand below the strongest part of the house if you have not moved to the cyclone shelter.
- Remain indoors until advised that the cyclone has passed away.
- Do not take shelter close to trees because branches may break off or trees may even be uprooted, and fall on top of you or heavy constructions such as bridges etc.



- During the eye of the storm, move to the other side of your shelter, since the wind will now come from the opposite direction.
- Write each child's name, address, and contact number on a piece of paper and place it in the child's pocket.
- If you are outside, be aware of the dangers of flying objects, falling trees, buildings that may collapse, and damaged power lines.
- If you are in a car, do not try to outdrive a cyclone or heavy winds: if it changes course you will be in danger of being picked up in your vehicle. Remain in the car preferable halting at a safe place.
- Conduct Mock Drills for yourself and the community for evacuation.

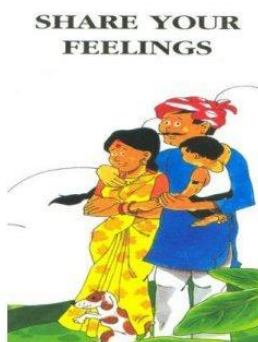


After

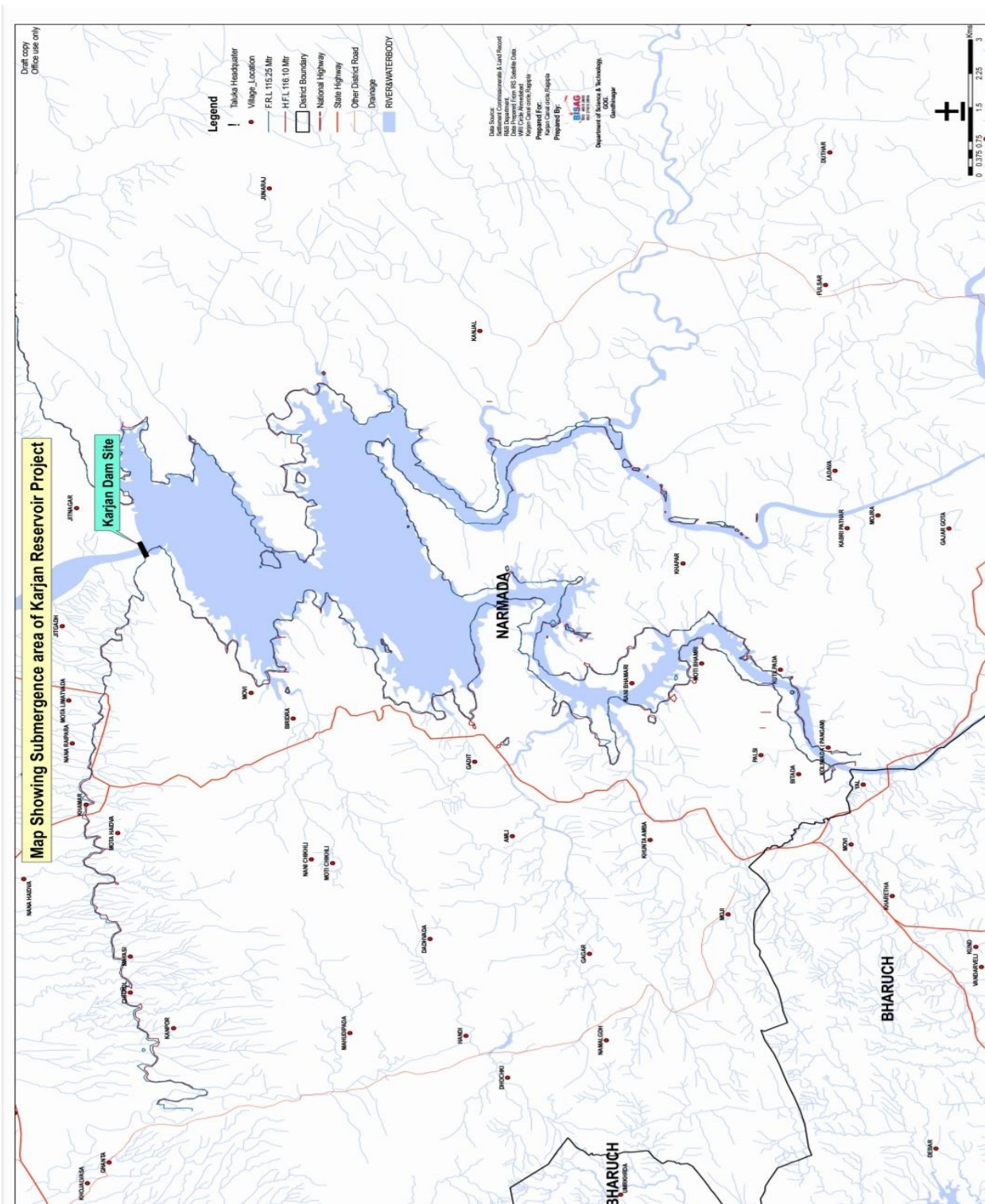
- After the winds die down, wait for at least 1.5 hours before leaving your shelter.
- Do not go out till officially advised that it is safe. If evacuated, wait till advised to go back.
- Do not use power points until they have been checked.
- Use the recommended route to return to your home. Do not rush.
- Be careful of fallen powers lines, damaged roads and houses, fallen trees.



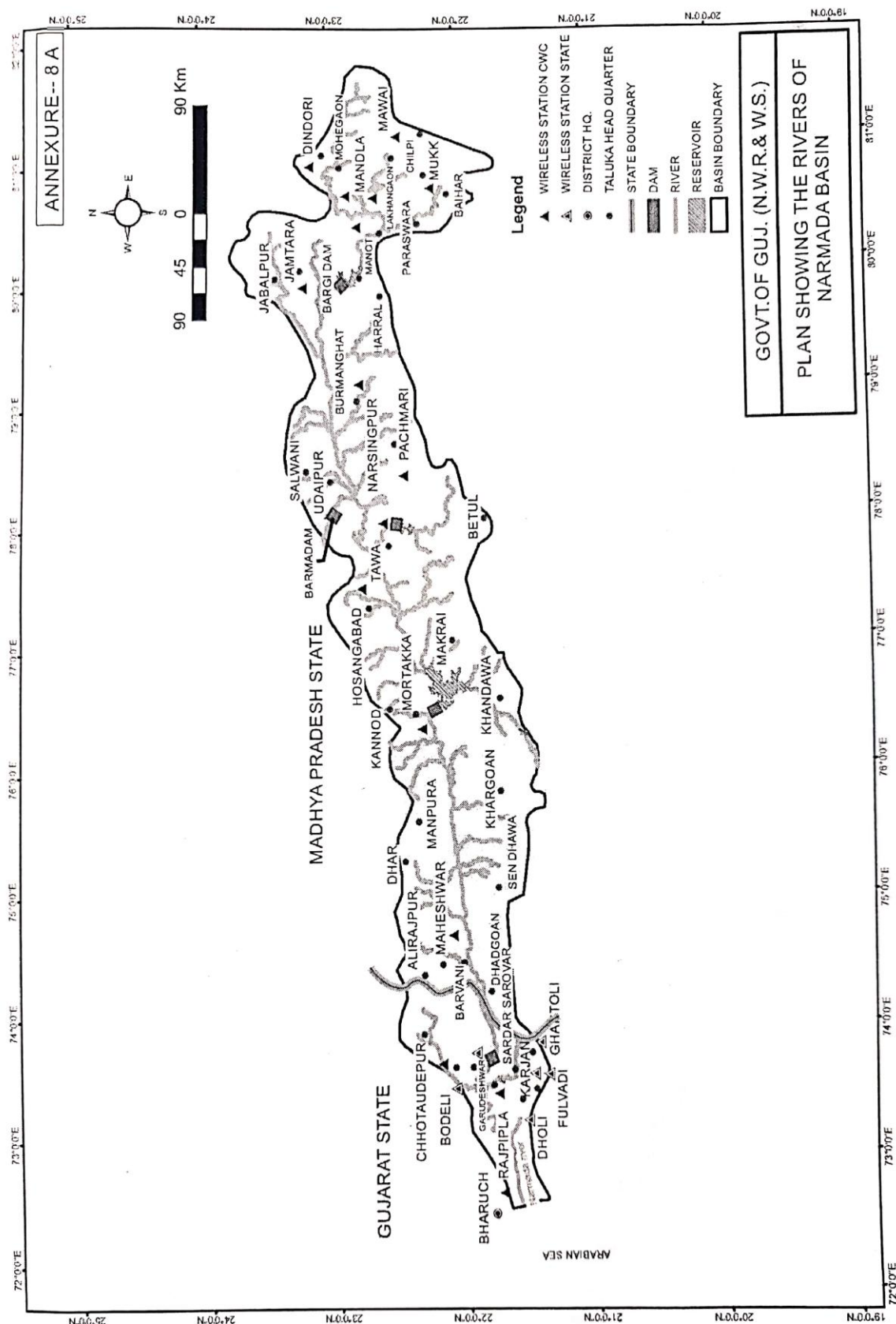
- **PROVIDE PSYCHOLOGICAL FIRST-AID IN ALL DISASTERS**



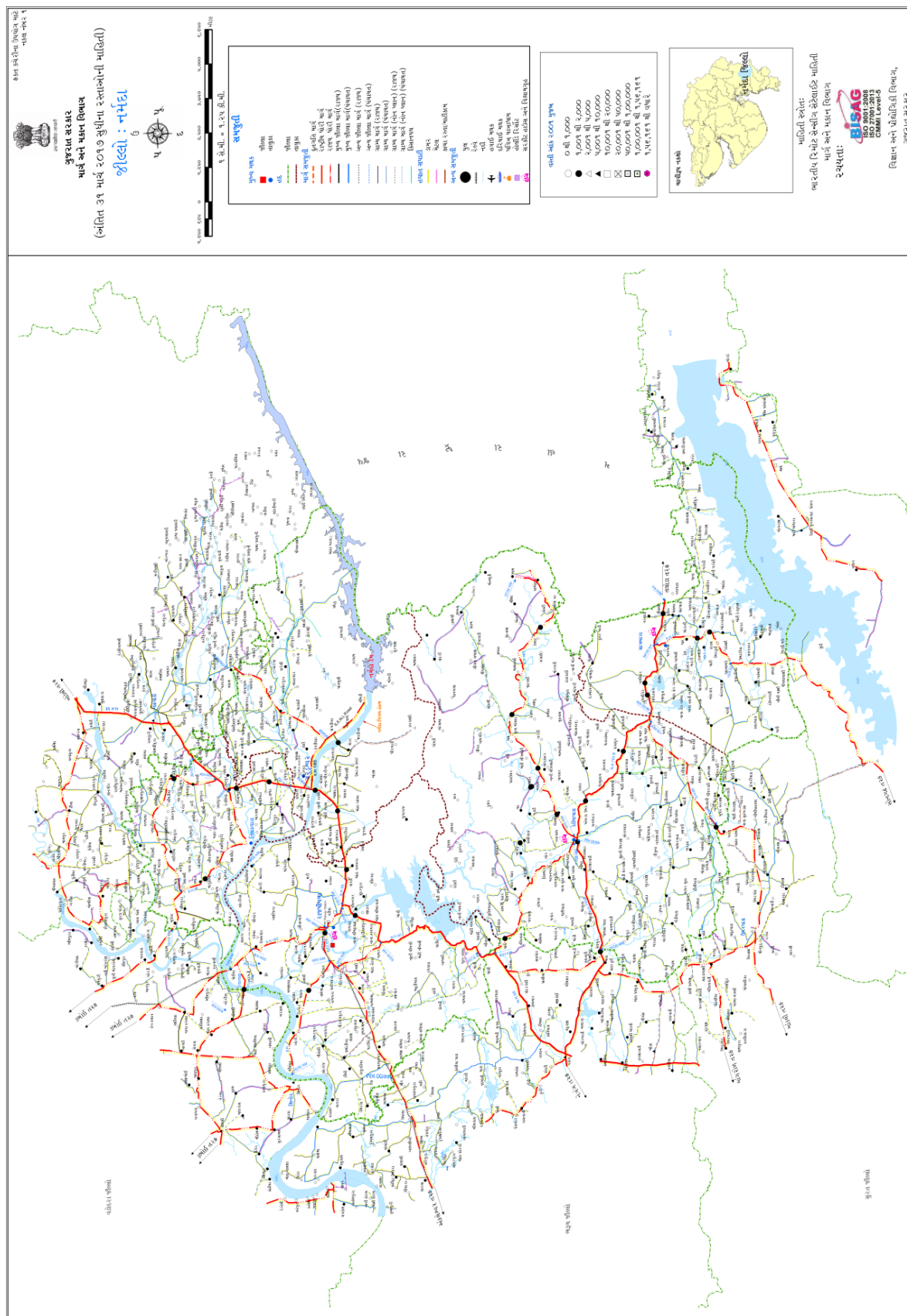
District Disaster Management Plan-2026



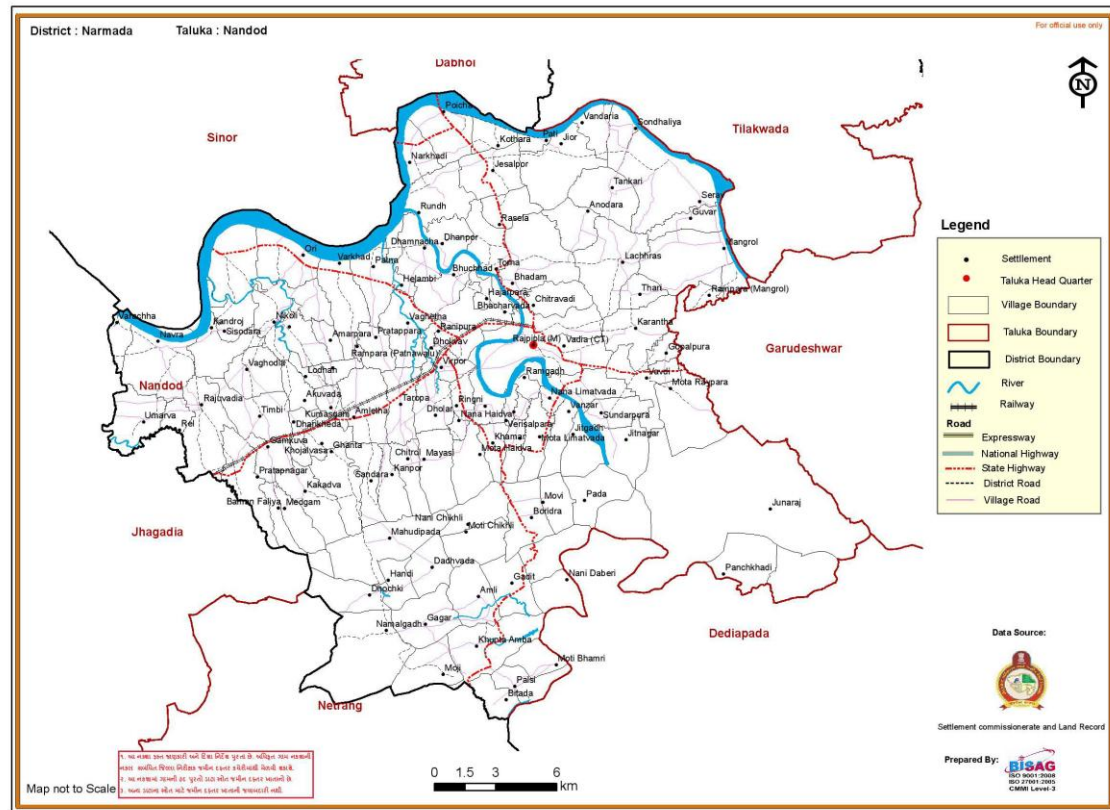
District Disaster Management Plan-2026



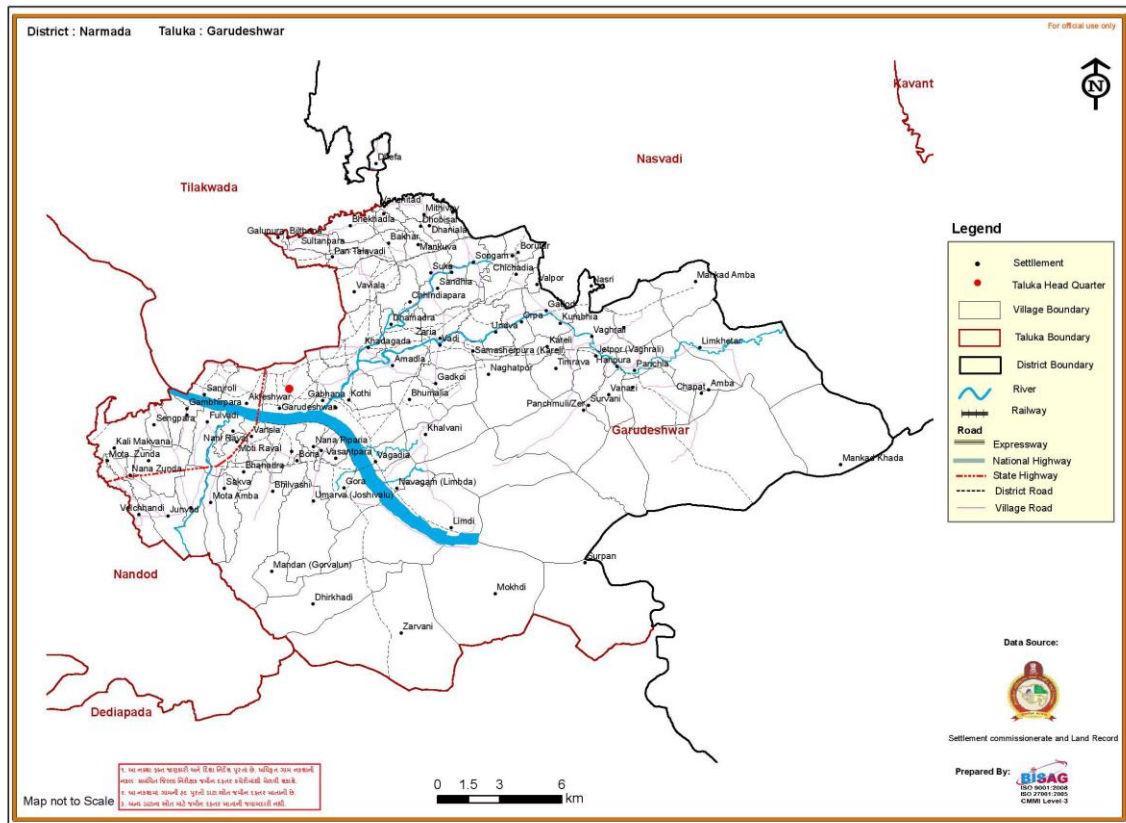
Narmada District Map



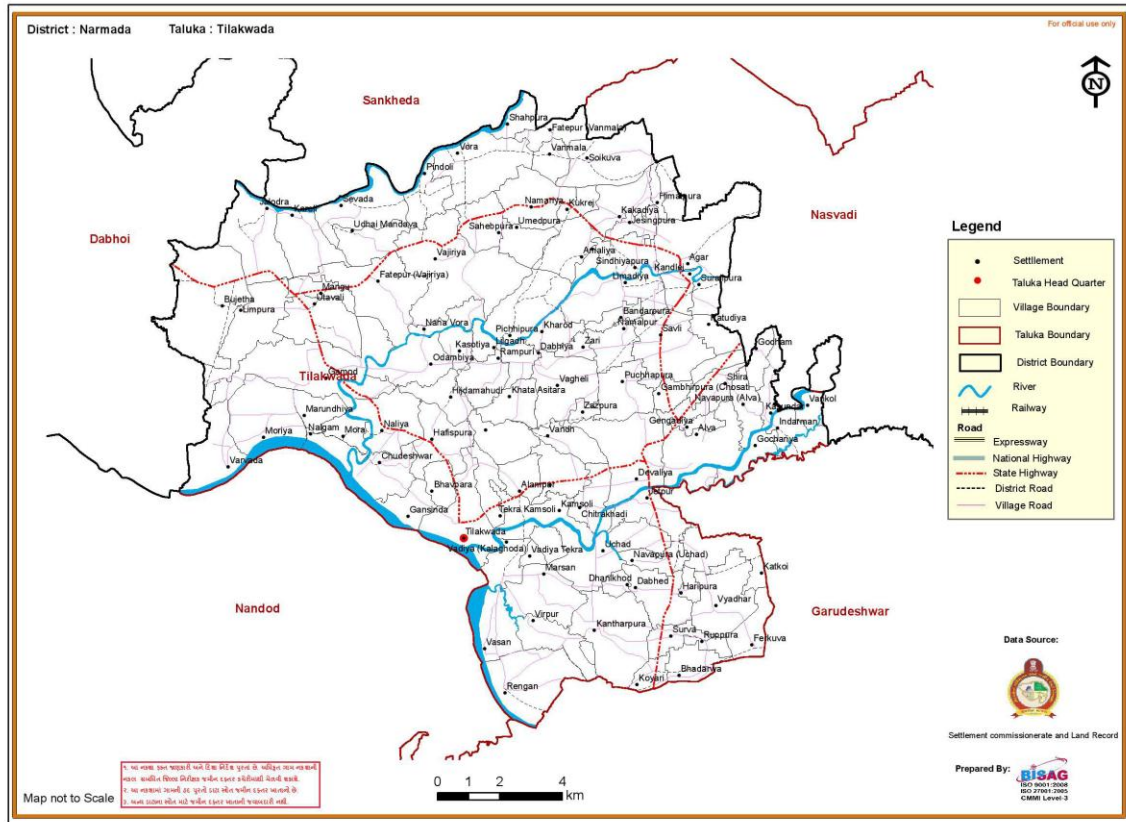
Nandod Taluka Map



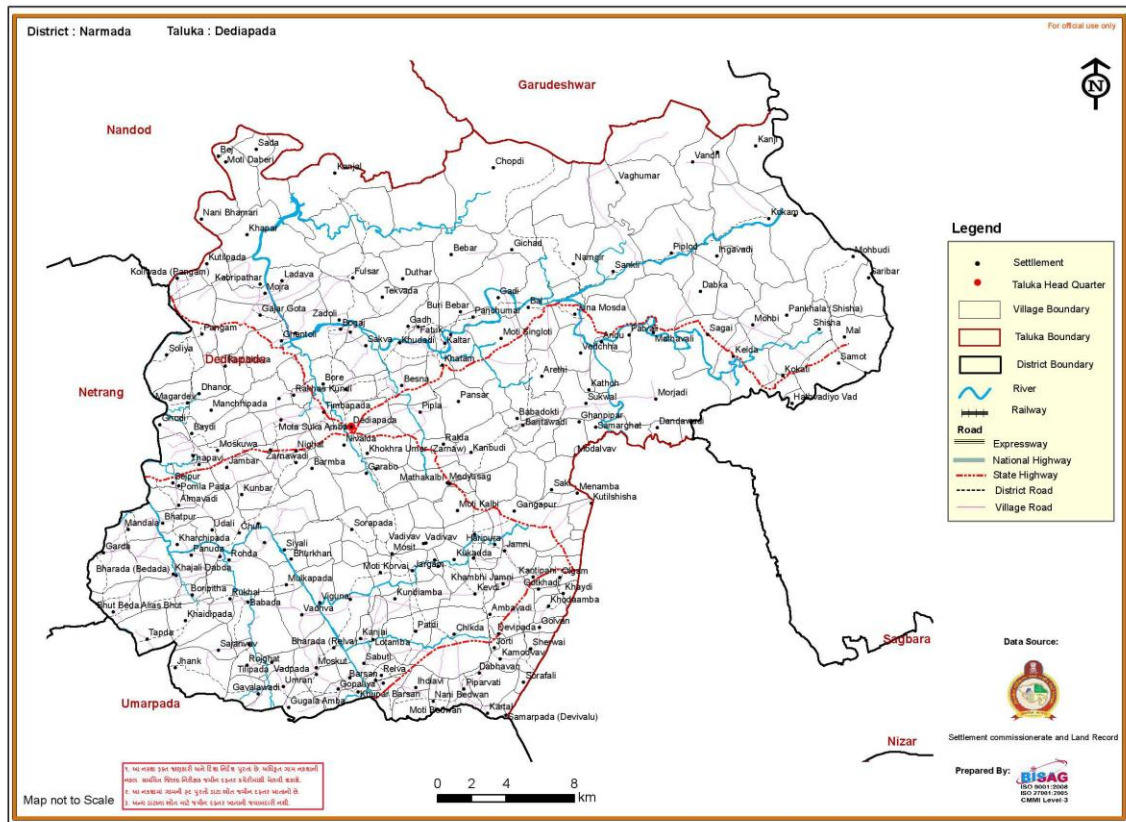
Garudeshwar Taluka Map



Tilakwada Taluka Map



Dediapada Taluka Map



Sagabara Taluka Map

