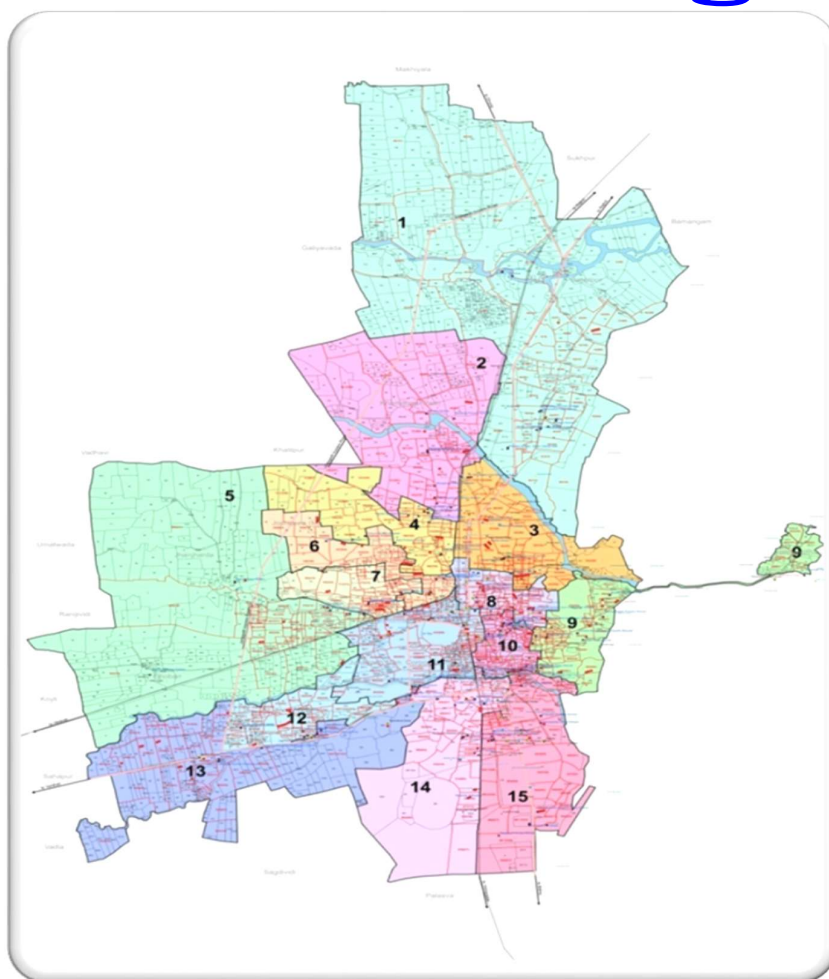


Municipal Corporation Disaster Management Plan

Year – 2026

(MCDMP-Junagadh)



Municipal Corporation – Junagadh and
Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN: Corporation-Junagadh

Preface:

The Municipal Corporation Disaster Management Plan is a summary document giving the details about the hazards, its history, vulnerability analysis, risk assessment and flood management strategy and mitigation plan. It also outlines the flood response plan, warning system, communication system, search, rescue, relief operations and contingency plans.

In recent years, the Government of Gujarat has been giving increased focus towards the Disaster Management and related aspects. As a part of Disaster Risk Management, Junagadh City has prepared Disaster Management Plan and being updated every year.

We have tried to include the Municipal Corporation related information, Risks and Preparedness against risks, responses at the time of disasters as well as Disaster Management and strategy during the disaster etc for Junagadh Corporation. This Plan is updating periodically, and also we are improving it through our draw backs, errors and new lessons learnt.

We hope that this document shall go a long way in helping the City administration in tackling the disaster situations in a systematic and smooth manner.

Signature of Commissioner :- - SD -

Commissioner
Junagadh Municipal Corporation

Name of Commissioner	:-	Mr. Tejas Dilipbhai Parmar (IAS)
Date of Plan (submit)	:-	18 / 04 / 2026

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CHAPTER-1

• Introduction:

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

Under the DM Act 2005, it is mandatory on the part of Disaster Management Authority (DMA) to adopt a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary and expedient for prevention as well as mitigation of disasters.

The Junagadh City is prone to many natural and man-made disasters. Natural disaster vulnerability of the City is presented in the Vulnerability Atlas of Gujarat prepared by GSDMA. The Atlas covers hazard vulnerability of the City to flood, wind and earthquakes.

1.1 Objectives and Goal of the Plan:

Section 31 of Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act), makes it mandatory to have a disaster management plan for every Corporation. MDMP shall include Hazard Vulnerability Capacity and Risk Assessment (HVCRA), prevention, mitigation, preparedness measures, response plan and procedures.

The Municipal Corporation Disaster Management Plan (MCDMP) is the guide for achieving the objective i.e. mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. This Plan needs to be prepared to respond to disasters with sense of urgency in a planned way to minimize human, property and environmental loss.

1.2 Scope of the Plan:

The scope of this plan, the entities (e.g., departments, agencies, PRIs, ULBs, private sector, NGOs, citizens) and geographic areas to which the plan applies need to be stated explicitly with identified role and responsibilities. The purpose statement need not be complex but should include enough information to establish the direction for the plan. The scope should include all disaster phases (Prevention, Preparedness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery), hazards addressed, area / Corporation etc.

1.3 Authority and Reference:

Mention - references that form the legal basis for actions outlined in this Plan is in accordance with Sections 31 and 32 of the DM Act 2005. Include and cite the legal and administrative basis for evolution of the Plan and implementing MDMP including: Laws & Statutes, Executive Orders / Rules, Regulations, Formal agreement (MoU) – with utility service agencies, telecom service providers, manufacturers of different emergency resources etc.

1.4 Plan Development:

Steps in a collaborative planning process include – formation of team, understanding hazards, vulnerabilities and risk in the Corporation, plan development (develop and analyse course of action, identify resources, identify information needs), plan preparation (write, review, approve and disseminate), plan implementation and maintenance (exercise, review, revise and maintain).

1.5 Stakeholders and their responsibilities

At the Corporation level, Municipal Disaster Management Authority, with the Municipal Commissioner designated as Response Officer (RO), and other line departments at the corporation are responsible to deal with all phases of disaster management within Municipal Corporation.

1.6 How to use the Plan:

- i. Section 31 of DM Act 2005 makes it mandatory for every Corporation to prepare a disaster management plan, for the protection of life and property from the effects of hazardous events within the Municipal Corporation.
- ii. In significant emergencies or disasters, Municipal Commissioner as the chairperson of DMA will have the powers of overall supervision direction and control as may be specified under State Government Rules / State Disaster Management Plan guidelines.
- iii. The Corporation Control Room will be staffed and operated as the situation dictates. When activated, operations will be supported by senior officers from line departments and central government agencies; private sector and volunteer organizations may be used to provide information, data and resources to cope with the situation.
- iv. The DMA may recommend for action under Sec 30 of DM Act.
- v. Facilities that have been identified as vital to operation of the Corporation government functions have been identified.
- vi. The Commissioner or his designee will coordinate and control resources of the Corporation.
- vii. Emergency public information will be disseminated by all available media outlets through the designated media and information officer.
- viii. Coordination with surrounding Corporations is essential, when an event occurs, that impacts beyond Corporation boundaries. Procedure should be established and exercised for inter Corporation collaboration.
- ix. Departments, agencies and organizations assigned either primary or supporting responsibilities in this document must develop implementation documents in order to support this plan.
- x. When local resources prove to be inadequate during emergency operations, request for assistance will be made to the State or higher levels of government and other agencies in accordance with set rules and procedures.

1.7 Approval Mechanism of the Plan:

As defined in Section 30 of DM Act 2005, Disaster Management Authority shall act as the Corporation planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purpose of disaster management in the Corporation in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority.

Accordingly, the Municipal Corporation DM plan shall be prepared by the Corporation Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National DM Plan and the State DM Plan.

1.8 Plan review and updation periodicity:

It is recommended that a MDMP be internally reviewed on a yearly basis and either be updated or reaffirmed. The updates or reaffirmed document may also be used to summarize the accomplishments of the past year and help the administration to prioritize mitigation goals for the next year.

CHAPTER – 2 - Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Assessment:

2.1 Matrix of Past disasters in the City

- **1. Drought (1999-2012)**

Drought occurs in 1999 and in year 2012, due to lack of sufficient rain, Half Scarcity was declared for Junagadh City.

- **2. Earthquake (January-2001)**

After Earthquake -2001 Relief given to Total 41 Houses under G5 Category for Reconstruction in Junagadh Taluka viz. Junagadh(R)-40, Junagadh(U)-1,.

- **3. Civil Unrest (February-2002, July-2004)**

After Godhara Communal Riots, Junagadh city was slightly affected. Financial Assistance for Damages were benefited for House Hold Assistance given by district collectorate.

- **4. Cold Wave (January-2008)**

Junagadh and Many parts of Saurashtra had experienced Severe Cold Wave for continuous 12 days. The Severe Cold Wave had abated and the Average Minimum Temperature was 7.3 Degrees.

- **5. Heat Wave (May-2010)**

Heat Cave conditions were prevailed in parts of Saurashtra including Junagadh for more than 10 days in the month of May holding Temperature more on 40' Centigrade. Highest Temperature for Junagadh was Recorded 44.7 on 20th May-10.

- **6. Cyclone (May-2021, June-2023)**

Cyclone Tauktae, which hit Gujarat in May 2021, left an indelible mark of damages on the state. The cyclone Biparjoy touched the Saurashtra coast of Gujarat headed for landfall near Jakhau port in the Kutch district.

- **7. Flood (June & July-2023)**

In Year 2023 most of the Ward were affected due to Flood. Damage Report for Effectuated Ward, Population, Evacuation, Human-Animal Death, Houses Collapse, Cash Doles and House Hold Relief given by Mamlatdar office, Junagadh City.

- **8. Accident (October-2023)**

Junagadh City are on N.H. 8-D, 8-E and State Highways which considered as an Accident Prone Zone for Junagadh Corporation. Due to Accident 3 Death was occurs on Maduram Highway on October-2009.

- **9. Fire (December-2023, May-2025)**

Major Fire incident happened on 22/12/2023 on Mangnath road in a Shop "Ghar Sansar" and Spread towards 3 Floors. Also Due to the GIDC and Forest area of Junagadh are likely to be affected in Fire most frequently. On 07/05/2025 a Fire incident occur on Zanzarda Cross road due to Gas Leakage in Pipeline and spread over nearby shops with a blast of LPG Bottle.

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

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

The table below summarizes the results of an analysis of hazard, risk and disaster impact in Junagadh city. This analysis indicates that disaster planning at the Junagadh city level should first focus on the functional response to the Flood and Fire. Typical responses to following disaster events also can apply to Hazards.

Hazards	Probability Rating	Impact Rating	Vulnerability Ranking	Vulnerable Areas/Talukas
Earthquake	3	5	15 (High)	Zone- III : Entire City
High Wind	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Entire City
Flood	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Ward-1,2,3,6,7,9,11,12,13,14,15
Fire	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Entire City
Industrial Accidents	3	2	6 (Moderate)	GIDC Area, Gandhigram.
Drought	2	3	6 (Moderate)	Entire City
Food Poisoning	2	2	4 (Low)	Any Where in City
Civil Unrest	2	2	4 (Low)	Any Where in City
Epidemics	2	2	4 (Low)	Any Where in City
Building Collapse	2	1	2 (Low)	Any Where in City
Boat Sinking	2	1	2 (Low)	Narsinh Talav. Temporary close.
Animal Disease	1	2	2 (Low)	Any Where in City
Dam Failure	1	1	1 (Low)	Hasnapur, Willington
Land Slide/Mud Flow	1	1	1 (Low)	Girnar Hilly Area, Junagadh

2.3 Tools and methodology used for HRVA:

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

1. Identify the Hazards of Concern: Complete the hazards column for the above mentioned table. Typical hazards have already been identified, but these should be confirmed at this step and additional hazards added as appropriate.
2. Assign the Probability Ratings: Assess the probability-or "livelihood" of each hazard by reaching a consensus on probability and then assign each hazard a "Probability Level," as indicated in above Table.
3. Assign the Impact Ratings: Assess the potential magnitude or impact of each hazard and assign each "Impact Level" in above table. Enter the impact score for each hazard in the table in Step 1.
4. Assign "Vulnerability" Ranking: Multiply probability and impact scores in table in Step 1. The resulting score indicates the vulnerability ranking. Scores above 12 indicate high vulnerability; score between 6 & 12 indicate medium vulnerability and score below 6 indicate low vulnerability.
5. Identify Areas with Highest Vulnerability: Once vulnerability ranks had identified, the locations and populations considered most vulnerable was identified. This aids in knowing where disaster assistance may be most needed, as well as providing a quick indication of where vulnerability reduction efforts could be most productive.

2.4 List of hazards with probability (Frequency and Magnitude):

Junagadh has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Floods, Drought, Fire and Earthquake have been recurrent phenomena. Entire City Fall in to Seismic Zone-III for Earthquake, 11 Wards are Prone to Flood, and Entire City is also susceptible to drought.

Sr.	Type of Disaster	Last Impact (frequency) Month / Year	Intensity (magnitude)
1	Flood	June and July-2023	Heavy
2	Earthquake	January-2001 and October-2011	Medium
3	Cyclone	May-2021, June-2023	Medium
4	Fire	December-2023	Medium
5	Heat Wave	May-2010	Medium
6	Accident	October-2023	Medium
7	Drought	1999 & 2012	Light
8	Cold Wave	January-2008	Light
9	Food Poisoning	April-2018	Light
10	Boat Sinking	NA	Light
11	Civil Unrest	February-2002 and July-2004	Light

2.5 List of vulnerable Wards (hazard-wise): details given as Topic 2.1 (Past Disasters):

Sr.	Type of Disaster	Affected Area / Taluka
1	Earthquake	Ward 14, Ward 15
2	Flood	Ward-1,2,3,6,7,9,11,12,13,14,15
3	Cyclone	Entire City
4	Drought	Entire City
5	Fire	Any Where in City.
6	Heat Wave	Entire City
7	Cold Wave	Entire City
8	Accident	Ward-14, Ward-15, Ward-1, Ward-2, N.H. 8-D, 8-E, State Highways
9	Food Poisoning	Any Where in City.
10	Boat Sinking	Narsinh Talav. (Temporary close)
11	Civil Unrest	Any Where in City.

2.6 Resource analysis: (Analysis and outcome).

Resources Availabe with Municipal Corporation - Junagadh.

(A) Rescue Kits / Ropes / Generators

Detail of Resources	Life Saving Jacket	Life Buoy	200 Feet Ropes	100 Feet Ropes	Generator
Total	50	50	5	10	0

(B) Fire Fighter / Water Browsers / Boat / De-Watering Pump Details

Detail of Resources	Fire Fighter	Water Browser	Boat	De-Watering Pump	Emergency Lighting System	Motorcycle Water Mist
Total	16	3	1	0	5	3

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

Fire station of the City is equipped with the basic resources for search and rescue operations. State Government has provided Water Browsers, Boat, Emergency Lighting System and Motorcycle Water Mist to Junagadh Corporation. Municipal Corporation has also purchased Fire Vehicles and Equipments from various Government Grants and Local Fund.

2.7 Capacity Analysis:

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

Considering the profile of the city it is analysed that sufficient resources are not available within the city. Material resources, monitory resources and human power are not sufficient to manage any larger calamities. It could be managed by requesting from nearby corporations and Nagarpalikas during Parikrama, Shivratri, VVIP Movements and Major Natural Calamities.

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

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

Despite initiating various disaster mitigation measures, there has been little improvement. Accordingly, Junagadh City has taken initiatives for linking disaster mitigation with development plans, promote the application of effective communication systems and information technology, insurance, extensive public awareness and education campaigns, involve the private sector and strengthen institutional mechanisms and international community cooperation and submitted official document " Vision Plan 2035 for Junagadh Municipal Corporation" to the Government.

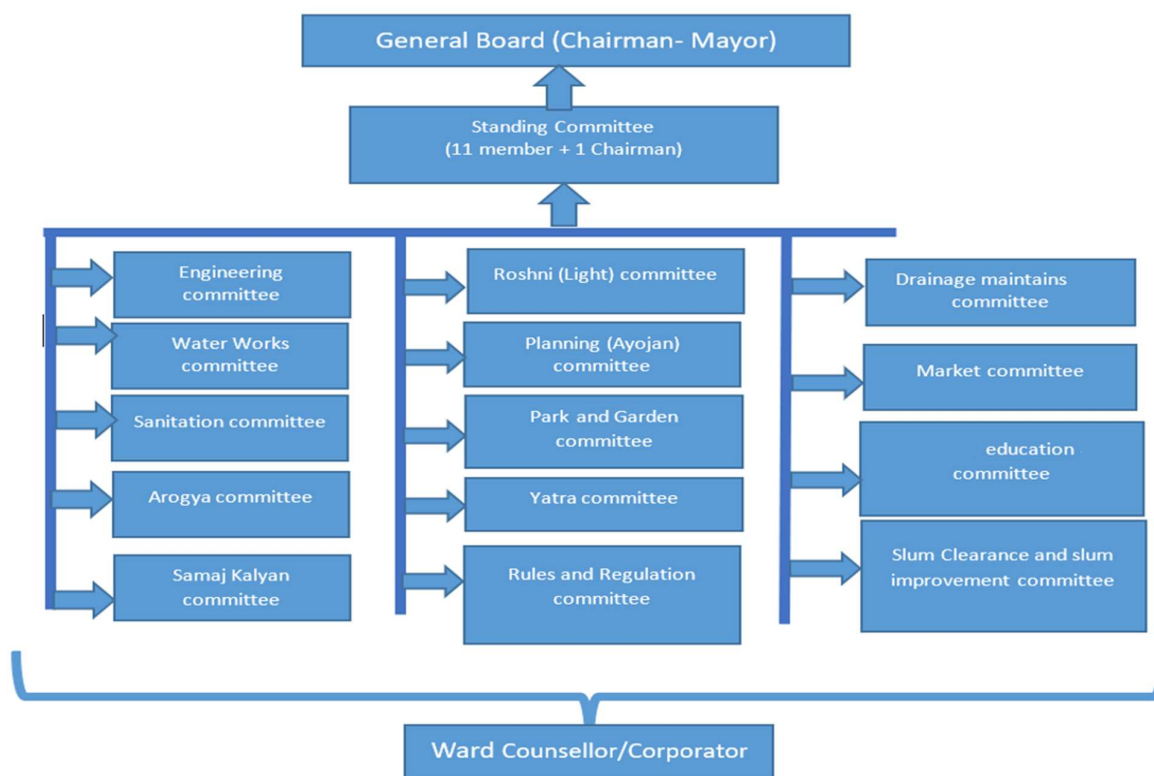
CHAPTER - 3

Institutional arrangements for DM:

The UD&UHD is the key hub for all municipal related development and welfare activities. The State of Gujarat in its Gujarat Municipal Act, 1994 adopted all the 18 functions listed in the XII Schedule of the Constitution of India as per 74th Amendment Schedule II of Gujarat Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949.

3.1 Organisational Structure of Junagadh Municipal Corporation.

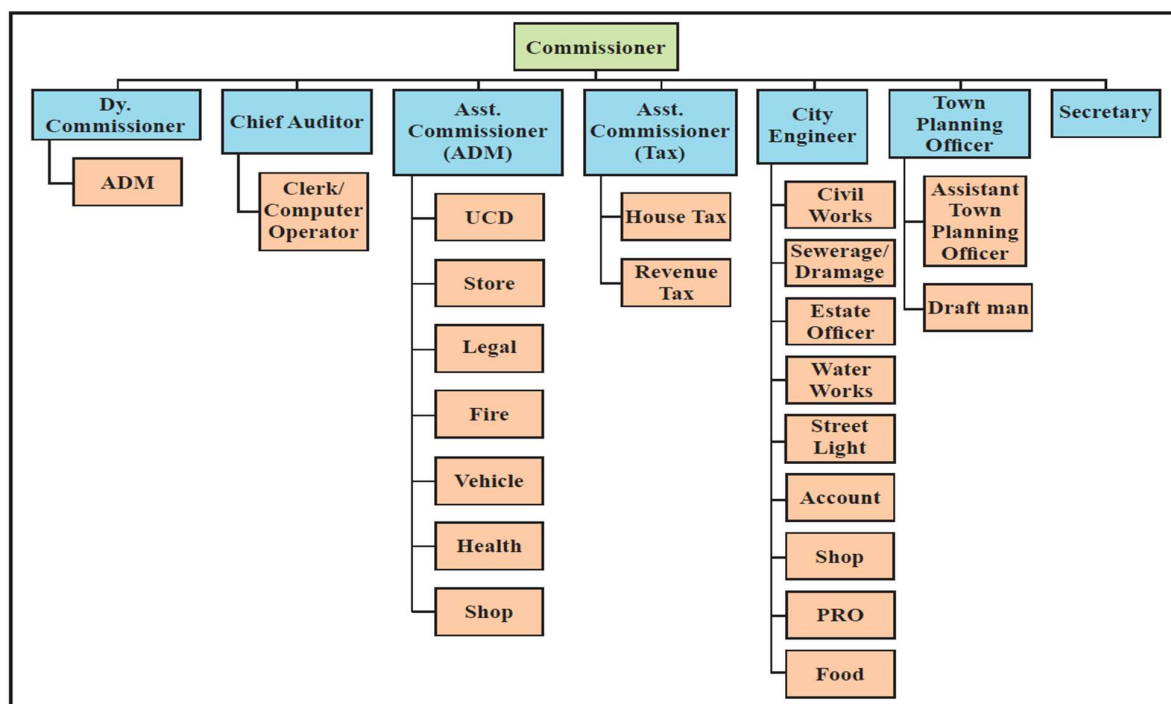
The Junagadh city has a Municipal Corporation status. Junagadh Municipality was converted in Junagadh Municipal Corporation on 15th September 2002. The area of Junagadh Municipal Corporation limit is 57.16 sq. km. The city has been divided into 15 wards. As per the constitution of the local body, governed by the Gujarat Municipal Corporation Act – 1963, there are three administrative authorities: (i) General Board, (ii) Standing committee, and (iii) Municipal Commissioner. Junagadh Municipal Corporation has 60 councillors (each ward 4 corporators), out of them 12 councillors become members of Standing Committee, 1 councillor become Mayor and 1 councillor become Dy. Mayor. The Municipal Commissioner is the administrative head of local body.



3.2 D.M. organizational structure in the Corporation.

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

The Commissioner is responsible for coordinating all disaster management activities at the city level. The Commissioner shall approve a city disaster management planning and review all measures relating to preparedness and response to various hazards.



3.3 City Crisis Management Group (Task Force).

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

The administration of Junagadh City 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.

Emergency Taskforce	Functions & Co-ordination with of Control Rooms
1. Coordination and Planning	Coordinate early warning, Response & Recovery Operations
2. Administration and Protocol	Support Disaster Operations by efficiently completing the paper work and other Administrative tasks needed to ensure effective and timely relief assistance
3. Warning	Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters
4. Law and Order	Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident.
5. Search and Rescue	Provide human and material resources needed to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts.
6. Public Works	Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to re-establish normally operating infrastructure.
7. Water	Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate.

Emergency Taskforce	Functions & Co-ordination with of Control Rooms
8. Food and Relief Supplies	Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities.
9. Power	Provide the resources to re-establish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities.
10. Public Health and Sanitation	Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems.
11. Animal Health and Welfare	Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster.
12. Shelter	Provide materials and supplies to ensure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations
13. Logistics	Provide Air, water and Land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other task forces and competent authorities.
14. Survey (Damage Assessment)	Collect and analyse data on the impact of disaster, develop estimates of resource needs and relief plans, and compile reports on the disaster as required for District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate.
15. Telecommunications	Coordinate and assure operation of all communication systems (e.g.; Radio, TV, Telephones and Wireless) required to support early warning or post disaster operations.
16. Media (Public Information)	Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster.

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

3.4 The COMPOSITION of the TASKFORCES:

No.	Task Force	Taskforce Leader	Supporting members/ Organizations
1.	Planning and Coordination	Commissioner	SP, RAC, SDM and Mamlatdar City.
2.	Administration & Protocol	Commissioner	SP, RAC, SDM and Mamlatdar City.
3	Damage Survey/ Assessment	Collector	Dy. Commissioner, DIC, Dy. DDO, Ex. Engr., R&B, SDM, Mamlatdar City.
4	Warning	Dy. Commissioner	CFO, PO-Disaster, Mamlatdar City, Control Room, Public Relation Officer (PRO)
5	Communications	Dy. Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner, PRO, Mobile Operators, FM Radio, Police, Forests
6	Media	PRO	Information Department, Print, Media, TV, Journalists, NGOs
7	Logistics	Store Keeper	Private & Public sector, Municipal water supply board, Mamlatdar City, Supply Mamlatdar
8	Law & Order	SP	Dy. Commissioner, SDM, Dy. SP, Home Guards Commandant, Para-military and Armed Forces.

No.	Task Force	Taskforce Leader	Supporting members/ Organizations
9	Search & Rescue	CFO	DFO, STO, Disaster Mamlatdar, Police, Fire Staff, RTO, State Transport, Health Dept.
10	Public Works	Ex. Engr. R&B (State)	Irrigation, Ex. Engr., NGOs, Water Supply Board, Municipalities, Home Guards, Police
11	Shelter	UCD	Shelter Homes, ICDS, Health, UHC, Transport, Estate Branch, Mamlatdar City.
12	Water Supply	Water Works Dept., Ex. Eng. GWSSB.	Dy. Ex. Engr., Talati, Mamlatdar, TDO, Health, Dy. Engineer
13	Food & Relief Supplies	UCD / Store	SI, Mamlatdar City, Transport, Police, Home guard
14	Power	Roshni Branch, Supt. Engr. PGVCL	Ex. Engr., Dy. Engr. Technical, PGVCL Transport
15	Public Health & Sanitation	Urban Health Officer (MOH)	SI, UHCs, Red Cross, Fire Brigade, NGOs, Doctors, CDHO, Civil Superintendent.
16	Animal Health & Welfare	Veterinary Dept.	Cattle Catching, Veterinary Doctor, NGOs

3.5 Incident Response System in the State

In any disaster response, the initial efforts would always be taken by the Local Administration. However, when Corporation overwhelmed in any situation, the support necessarily has to come from the District and State level. There is a formal Incident Response System in the State. The GSDM Act 2003 empowers Commissioner of Relief to be the Incident Commander in the State and Commissioner in the respective Corporation.

3.6 Incident Response System in the City.

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

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

In case of Zone / Wards, the respective heads, i.e. Prabhari, SI, Ward Supervisor and Ward Engineer will function as the IC in their respective IRTs. During the pre-disaster period, the Dy. Commissioner has ensure capacity building of IRT members in their respective roles and responsibilities.

3.7 Public and private emergency service facilities available in the City

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

1. 108 EMRI Ambulance have their Spot at Major 3 Critical Spots of the City.
2. Junagadh Municipal Corporation has their Equipped Fire and Emergency Service.
3. R&B, S.T., Forest, Health, Irrigation and Police Department have their limited Emergency Services to co-ordinate during Emergency Situation in City.
4. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority has also provided fire & emergency equipment to Municipal Corporation, nearby Municipalities and the Emergency Response Centre to respond immediately after a disaster.

3.8 Forecasting and warning agencies

The meteorological department undertakes observations, communications, forecasting and weather services. During the cyclone and flood seasons, the State Government keeps close contact with the IMD – Ahmedabad office for weather related forecasts.

Earthquakes occurring in the State which are of magnitude 3.0 and above on Richter scale are also reported by the India Metrology Department and Institute of Seismological Research to the District Authority immediately.

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

Alternatively Junagadh Agriculture University has their own Forecasting and Warning department who shares their advisories and warnings by e-mail periodically.

CHAPTER – 4

Prevention and Mitigation Measures :

4.1. Prevention measures in development plans and programs:

Individual and Community Level:

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

- Long term planning for mitigation, preparedness and prevention investments in city,
- 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 Commissioner, assisted by the Dy. Commissioner, is responsible for developing plans and activities to effect mitigation, preparedness and prevention using the mechanism noted above. Base on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the Junagadh City will focus on the following areas for mitigation, preparedness and prevention;

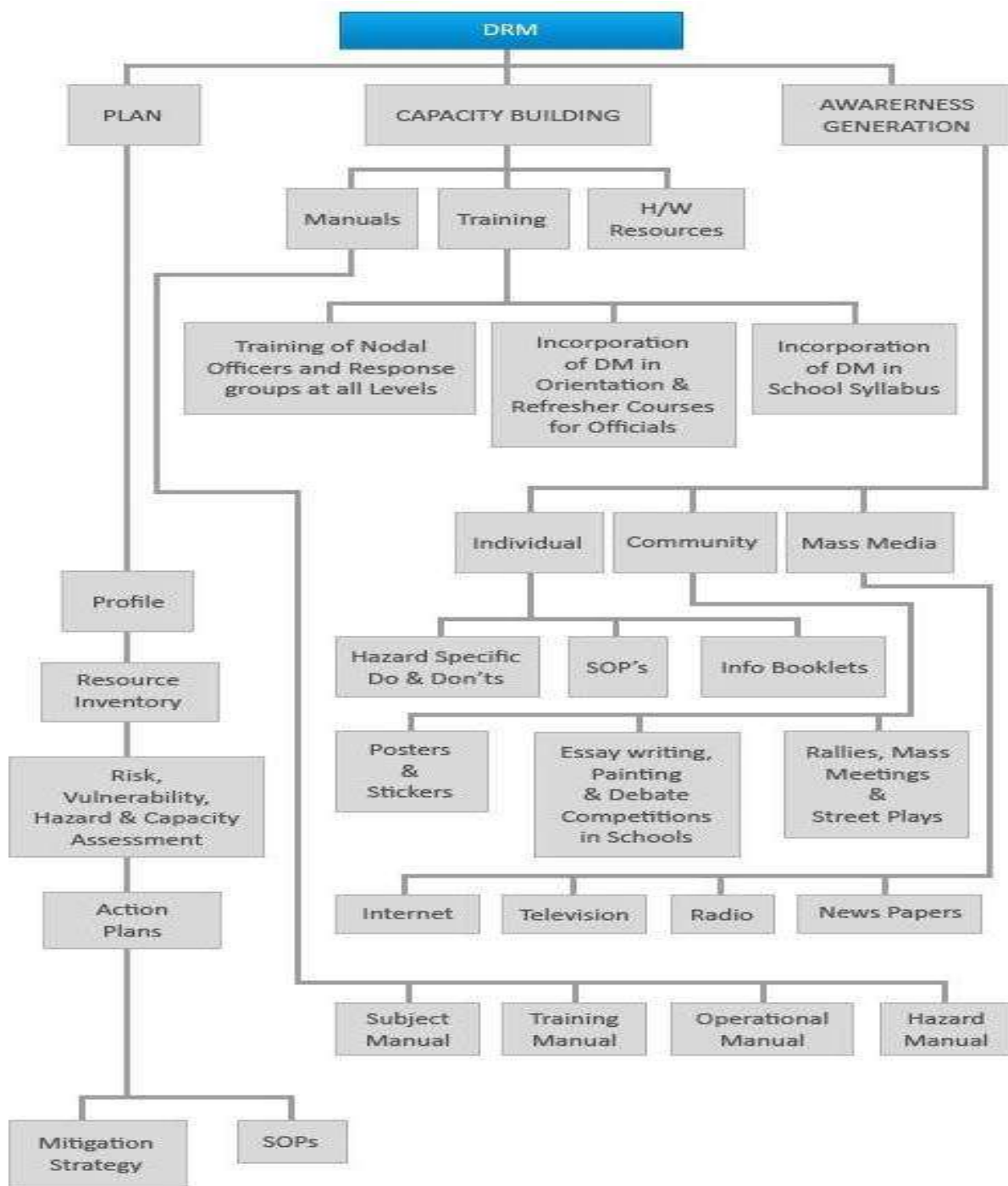
- Resilience of lifeline systems (water, power and communications)
- Reduction in disaster impact on health care facilities, schools and roads
- Vulnerability reduction in flood-prone areas
- Vulnerability reduction to high winds
- Improvement of off-site Preparedness near Industrial sites.

4.2 Special projects proposed for preventing the disasters

Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM) has taken strong roots at various levels of administration in Gujarat. The Department of Revenue & Disaster Management is the nodal Department in Government of Gujarat that handles the subject with GSDMA.

Disaster Management Committees are formed at various levels and are assigned the task of implementing the programme. Representation for these committees are drawn from elected representatives, officials of line departments, professional bodies, Civil Defence, NGO and CBO representatives and local opinion leaders.

Major Activities are being carried out under DRM program are Plan Development at Various Levels, Emergency Resources Database maintain through SDRN, Capacity Building through Trainings & Resource Mobilisation, Disaster Awareness through Orientations, Campaigning, Media Management and IEC distribution. Coordinate Administration for all Disaster Management Activities with expertise knowledge, logistics and fund allocation.



4.3 Hazard-wise mitigation measures

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

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

4.4 Hazard-wise non-structural mitigation measures

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

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

i) **Capacity Building for Mitigation:**

Recognizing the importance of human resource development and capacity building for effective disaster mitigation, the City will take appropriate steps to develop training curriculum for officials in all sectors at all levels. Efforts will be made by the government to effectively train engineers, architects, masons etc on disaster mitigation and also create a pool of master trainers for training of the DMC's and DMTs in the City. The Training Institutes, DEOC, BRCs, CHCs etc. will be utilized for trainings of city level officials in disaster management.

ii) **Awareness generation on disaster mitigation:**

Creating awareness among the community through disaster education, training and information dissemination and thus empowering them to cope with hazards are all mitigation strategies. GSDMA has develop a Mass Media Campaign for taking up large-scale awareness generation bringing out specific do's and don'ts through audio, video and print media as well as publicity through pamphlets, posters, bus back panels at all levels.

iii) **Role of local elected body in mitigation:**

Local elected body will be the focal points for mitigation at the city level. Corporators will be involved in all preparedness and mitigation measures. Members of the Elected Wing will coordinate the functioning of the preparation and maintenance of resource inventory, conducting mock drills etc. During disasters also, they will coordinate with the administration for evacuation, response, relief distribution etc.

4.5 DRR provisions as per Sendai Framework (SFDRR)

Disaster Risk Reduction Post-2015

There has been a significant shift from the approach of Managing Disasters to Managing Risk. The three landmark global agreements viz.–the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-30 (SFDRR), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Paris Agreement (CoP21) set the stage for future global action on DRR, sustainable development and climate change.

Sendai Framework of Actions for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

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

The Four priorities of action are:-

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

The seven global targets are: -

- A. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 1 lacks global mortality rates in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- B. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average figure per lacks in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- C. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product by 2030.
- D. Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services, among them health & educational facilities, including through developing the resilience by 2030
- E. Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
- F. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030.
- G. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

Sustainable Developmental Goals: -

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

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

The CoP21 the Paris Climate Conference held in December 2015 led to a new international climate agreement, applicable to all countries, aim in gat “holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change”. The Paris Agreement recognized the need for loss and damage associated with the effects of climate change. The agreement identified areas of cooperation central to DRR and called for investments to address the underlying risk drivers associated with rising greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels and to inspire innovation and low-carbon growth.

Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda towards Disaster Risk Reduction: -

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

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

CHAPTER – 5

Preparedness Measures :

5.1. Identification of stakeholders involved in disaster response

Preparedness measures go hand in hand for vulnerability reduction and rapid professional response to disasters. Experience has shown that destruction from natural hazards can be minimized by the presence of a well-functioning warning system, combined with preparedness on the part of the vulnerable community. A community that is prepared to face disasters, receives and understands warnings of impending hazards and has taken precautionary and mitigation measures will be able to cope better and resume their normal life sooner. The State will make concerted efforts to put in place a mechanism focused towards preparedness at all levels, for all disasters that the City is vulnerable to. The effort will be to reduce loss of lives, livelihood and property to the extent possible in the event of a disaster.

Corporation Level:

Specialized Response Teams at the city level will be designated from the Fire Service personnel and equipped for immediate response in any disaster within the city. In the event of a request from a neighbouring city / district, these teams will be authorized to operate along with NDRF / SDRF under the direction of the Chief Fire Officer of the city.

5.2 Activation of Incident Response System

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

The NDMA guidelines provide for emergency organizations where different departments, agencies and even private resources (e.g. industries) temporarily align their priorities with the emergency response objective under a unified command. This system is called Incident Response System (IRS) and discussed in detail in the text. It is important to recognize that organization under the IRS and the existing structures of the Local Crisis Group and District Crisis Group 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 increases. The IRS also requires documentation of decisions, actions, and learning so that not only continuous improvement can be achieved but also accountability is fixed.

A traditional command structure exists in the administrative hierarchy which manages disasters in India. It has been planned to strengthen and professionalise the same by drawing upon the principles of the ICS with suitable modifications. The ICS is essentially a management system

to organise various emergency functions in a standardised manner while responding to any disaster. It will provide for specialist incident management teams with an incident commander and officers trained in different aspects of incident management, such as logistics, operations, planning, safety, media management, etc. It also aims to put in place such teams in each district by imparting training in different facets of incident management to district level functionaries. The emphasis will be on the use of technologies and contemporary systems of planning and execution with connectivity to the joint operations room at all levels.

5.3 Protocol for seeking help from other agencies...

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

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

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

5.4 Checking and certification of logistics, equipments and stores

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

5.5 Operational check-up of Warning System

The goal of any warning system is to maximize the number of people who take appropriate and timely action for the safety of life and property. All warning systems start with the detection of the event and with their timely evacuation. Warning systems should encompass three equally important elements viz detection and warning, dissemination of warning down to the community level and the subsequent quick response. Experience has shown that destruction from natural hazards can be minimized by the presence of a well-functioning warning system. Operational check-ups of warning system in district have been done annually by concerned departments and also during mock drills initiate during monsoon.

5.6 Seasonal inspection of facilities and critical infrastructure

All responsible Departments shall have to carry out periodic inspection of such facilities through their respective branch head at the frequency set by them and maintain records on the same. Normally as a pre-monsoon drive in month of April-May, an instruction passed to all departments to carry out seasonal inspections and submit report to Dy.MC before the pre-monsoon meeting held at collector office chaired by District Collector. Compiled and consolidate report of all Facilities and Critical infrastructure has to be submit at State EOC every year.

5.7 Command and coordination – identification of quick response teams

Command and coordination of quick response teams establish the framework within which a single leader or committee can manage the overall disaster response effort. A single Incident Commander is responsible for the successful management of the response during operational period in an area. If the incident grows in size and extends throughout many jurisdictions, multiple incident commanders can be useful with an area command authority may be established to coordinate among the incidents.

5.8 NGOs and other stakeholders coordination – Activate NGO coordination cell

Local community groups and voluntary agencies including NGOs should actively assist in prevention and mitigation activities under the overall direction and supervision of the AMC. They should actively participate in all training activities as may be organised and should familiarise themselves with their role in disaster management. It is a duty of every citizen, NGOs and stakeholders to assist the corporation or such other person entrusted with or engaged in disaster management whenever his/her aid is demanded generally for the purpose of disaster management.

5.9 Seasonal preparedness for seasonal disasters like flood, cyclone heat and cold waves

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

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

Main Seasonal Preparedness Strategies:

1. Mapping of the flood prone areas is a primary step involved in reducing the risk of the region. Historical records give the indication of the flood inundation areas and the period of occurrence and the extent of the coverage. Warning can be issued looking into the earlier marked heights of the water levels in case of potential threat.
2. The onset of cyclones is extensive and often very destructive. A hazard map will illustrate the areas vulnerable to the cyclone in any given year. The map is prepared with data inputs off past climatologically records, history of wind speed, frequency of flooding etc.
3. Land use control will reduce the danger of life and property when waters inundate the flood plains. In areas where people already have built their settlements, measures should be taken to relocate to better sites so as to reduce vulnerability. No major development should be permitted in the areas which are subjected to high flooding.
4. Construction of engineered structures in the flood plains and strengthening of structures to withstand flood forces and seepage. The buildings should be constructed on an elevated area. If necessary build on stilts or platform. They should be wind and water resistant. Protect river embankments. Communication lines should be installed underground. Provide strong halls for community shelter in vulnerable locations.
5. Flood Control aims to reduce flood damage. Measures such as reforestation, protection of vegetation, clearing of debris, conservation of ponds and lakes, etc.
6. Structural measures include storage reservoirs, flood embankments, drainage channels, anti-erosion works, detention basins, etc. and non-structural measures include flood forecasting, flood proofing, disaster preparedness, etc.

CHAPTER – 6

Capacity Building and Training Measures:

6.1 Formation of persons and training for -

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

(i) Search & rescue:

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

(ii) Early Warning:

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

(iii) Evacuation:

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

At the city level, members of the WDMCs and DMTs or ward level team will coordinate the evacuation procedures to the pre-designated relief centres, taking special care of the vulnerable groups of women, children, old people etc. according to the plans.

(iv) Damage & Loss Assessment:

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

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

- **Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA):**

Rapid Damage Assessment shall emphasize on a rapid appraisal of the situation and extent of damage to provide resources for effective relief and rescue. Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA) will be conducted at the local level, where the disaster has occurred. The RDA team will be headed by the local Incident Commander and will comprise of the Talati, MO of the Sub-Division Hospital, Junior Engineer PWD, and some prominent local persons may be involved at the discretion of the local Incident Commander. The RDA team will report to the Dy. Commissioner its assessment of the damage.

- **Detailed Damage Assessment (DDA):**

Detailed Damage Assessment will be done at the city level during the recovery stage involving skilled personnel. The aim of this assessment is to estimate economical and financial aspects of damage, the detailed building damage, agricultural damage, and property damage and also to propose retrofitting or strengthening. The DDA team will be headed by the Dy. Commissioner and will comprise of the Relief Officer, Executive Engineer PWD, Chief Medical Officer of the city, members of prominent NGOs working in the district and any other expert at the discretion of the Dy. Commissioner. The team will assess the damage on the basis of the format developed in advance by the Disaster Management Authority.

6.2 Training need analysis

Training Analysis is most often used as part of the system development process. Due to the close tie between the design of the system and the training required, in most cases it runs alongside the development to capture the training requirements.

The training need analysis is done considering variable factors of intensity, affected population and severity of damage need to be quickly assessed based on which government and non-government agencies can allocate and deploy relief. All the government line departments who have a stake in different phases of the disaster management will have to identify their roles and carry out training need analysis of their personnel.

6.3 Arrangements for training and capacity building

Training on search and rescue, rehearsals, evaluation and inventory updation for response activities will be carried out during normal time. CFO will ensure that all the DMC members acquires knowledge and skills to perform their assigned role through regular refresher trainings. Basic and detailed training modules in disaster preparedness have been incorporated along with training methodologies for trainers, for community preparedness and manuals for trainings.

For capacity building several Search & Rescue as well as First aid trainings organized for beneficiaries, disaster management teams and committee members to be trained at city level.

Activity	Responsibility
1. Training to civil defense personal in various aspect of disaster management	☐ Home Dept.
2. Training to home Guards personal in various aspect of disaster management including search and rescue	☐ 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

Activity	Responsibility
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

6.4 Community awareness, education and preparedness

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

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

The Community awareness task can be performed by, Advertisement, hording, booklets, leaflets, banners, shake-table, demonstration, folk dancing and music, jokes, street play, exhibition, TV Spot, radio spot, audio-visual documentary and school campaign.

6.5 Community warning system

It is often observed that communities living in remote and isolated locations do not receive timely and reliable warnings of impending disasters. Hence, it is necessary to have robust and effective early warning systems. Which can play crucial role in saving lives and limiting the extent of damage to assets and services. Outreach and reliability of warnings are key factors for planning and implementing response measures. Post disaster advisories like information on rescue, relief and other services are important to ensure law and order with safety of citizens. A community that is prepared to face disasters, receives and understands warnings of impending hazards and can able to cope better and resume their normal life sooner.

6.6 Procurement (Tents, blankets, tarpaulins, equipment etc.)

Facilitating procurement related to disaster management of materials, equipment and services in connection with the disaster management and ensuring their quality is lies with the Store Branch. Standing Committee has the power to make emergency procurement of provisions or materials for rescue and relief in a threatening disaster situation or disaster or alternatively can arrange for centralise procurement of additional relief material required for relief operations (on the basis of need assessment).

6.7 SDRN updation:- SDRN (State Disaster Resource Network):

The State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) system has three layers namely Village, Municipality and Taluka. The level specific data is collected in the standard disaster management plan format and uploaded in to the system either at taluka or district level. The centrally stored database in the server located at GSDMA, Gandhinagar can be accessed on <http://sdrn.gsdma.org>.

Each user of all talukas of the State has been given unique username and password through which they can perform data entry, data updation on SDRN for their Village, Taluka or City. Status reports are also generated showing the status that how many forms, records are entered on SDRN. The City level officers should be contacted to know the status of the shelters with the capacity of the shelter and other available facilities at the site.

SDRN Online Updation Status

City Disaster Management Plan (CDMP)

City Name	Taluka Name	Total City	Updated	Last Date of Update	2026 Updated
Junagadh Municipal Corporation	Junagadh City	1	1	06-04-2026	Yes

6.8 Protocol and arrangements for VIP visits

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

6.9 Media management / information dissemination

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

1. Broadcast programs to raise people's awareness of disaster prevention measures
2. Develop news sources in emergency 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

6.10 Documentation

Documentation of all response/relief and recovery measures should be done with –

1. Documentation of disasters and to make it available in easy accessible format
2. Undertake research studies and application of outcomes in disaster management practices
3. Documenting field data, experience and indigenous technological knowledge from local community
4. Development of plan by using available resources like SDRN, IDRN, etc.
5. Assimilate all reports and transaction of information during the disaster for easy documentation

CHAPTER - 7

Response and Relief Measures:

Response measures are those which are taken instantly prior to, and following, a disaster aimed at limiting injuries, loss of life and damage to property and the environment and rescuing those who are affected or likely to be affected by disaster. Response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent that a disastrous event is imminent and lasts until it is declared to be over.

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

Response includes not only those activities that directly address the immediate needs, such as search and rescue, first aid and shelters, but also includes systems developed to coordinate and support such efforts. For effective response, all the stakeholders need to have a clear vision about hazards, its consequences and actions that need to be taken in the event of it.

7.1 Response flow chart

The Urban Development and Urban Housing Department of the State is the Nodal Department for controlling, monitoring and directing measures for organizing rescue, relief and rehabilitation in corporation area. The District EOC, ERCs and other control rooms at the district level as well as city level control rooms should be activated with full strength. The Administration may publish a notification in the official gazette, declaring such area to be disaster-affected area under DM Act (Section 32 (2) (a)) .

7.2 Warning and alert

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 administration will be put into operation. The Commissioner will assume the role of the Chief of Operations during the emergency situation in Corporation area.

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

Disaster	Agencies
Earthquakes	IMD, ISR
Floods	IMD, Irrigation Department
Cyclones	IMD
Tsunami	IMD, ISR, INCOIS
Drought	Agriculture Department
Epidemics	Health & Family Welfare Department
Industrial & Chemical Accidents	Industry, Labor & Employment Department, DISH
Fire	Fire & Emergency Services

7.3 District Crisis Management Group meeting

The Collector & DM is responsible to hold regular Crisis Management Group meetings on disaster management including government, NGOs and private sectors. The CMG Committee held various meeting and had detailed interaction with members and management of Crisis. Director DISH is the Member Secretary and Dy.MC is the member of CMG.

7.4 Activation of Emergency Control Room

So, far as Emergency Control Room is concern Junagadh Municipal Corporation is having dedicated Fire and Emergency Service Control Room, which is 24 x 7 operational on 0285-2620841, 2654101, and 2652101. The Incident Commander – CFO takes charge at the Fire & Emergency Control Room and commands the emergency operations as per the Incident Command System organizational chart.

Control rooms of line departments and City Taluka EOC (located at the Office of Junagadh City Mamlatdar) activate from 1st June every year for Monsoon Season and will be operational till 30th November. The Liaison Officers of the Junagadh City Taluka is SDM Junagadh, shall take charge of the Control Room. Dy.MC of JuMC shall coordinate between the task group members working at disaster sites and TEOC for mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from TEOC/DEOC.

7.5 Response planning, preparedness, Quick assessment of damages and need

Response planning:

Response planning can help mitigate the destructive effects of a disaster by ensuring timely and effective provisions of humanitarian aid to those most in need. “Time spent in disaster response planning equals time saved when a disaster occurs”. Effective response planning requires realistic identification of likely response functions, assignment of specific tasks to individual response agencies, identification of equipment, supplies and personnel required by the response agencies for performing the assigned tasks.

Considering all this points, this response plan has been developed. For the first time Incident Command System (ICS) has also been introduced in response plan along with the resource inventory that is directly linked to the website. The plan incorporate multi-level institutional as well as Response plan mechanism at various levels.

Preparedness:

Preparedness measures go hand in hand for vulnerability reduction and rapid professional response to disasters and assist all the government departments to plan and priorities preparedness activities while ensuring active community participation. Preparedness actions are to be taken before a disaster to reduce the probability of a disaster (risk reduction) or the level of damage (vulnerability reduction) expected from a possible disaster. Vulnerability reduction is given priority over a risk reduction that is preparedness.

The main objectives of various preparedness measures are: -

- i) Minimizing the loss of human lives.
- ii) Minimizing the loss of livestock.
- iii) Minimizing the loss to property and infrastructure.
- iv) Minimizing ill effects on the health of affected population.
- v) Bringing the human activities in the locality to normal condition soon after.

In situations of emergency, the Commissioner will use his own discretion on the preparedness measures for facing the impending disaster.

Quick assessment of damages and need:

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

1. IC will call and activate the Quick Response Team. Will done Quick Assessment of the S& R operations through Aerial surveys.
2. The Nodal Officer from Police will activate the Quick Response teams and will done Quick assessment of law and order situation in affected areas.
3. Water Supply nodal officer will activate their quick response teams for Quick assessment of water line damage and Quick assessment of water contamination levels and taking steps to restore clean drinking water.
3. AMC (Admin) and PO-UCD will do Quick assessment of damaged areas and areas that can be used for relief camps for the displaced population. Coordinate with the Government agencies for quick assessment of evacuation needs such as the number of people to be evacuated and mode of evacuation
4. City Engineer of Corporation will make a quick assessment of the damages and losses caused by the disaster in the affected area as regards the population, agriculture, infrastructure, livelihoods and environment.
5. SDM and Liaison officer will Instruct Quick Assessment Task Force to submit preliminary need and loss assessment report of the affected areas.

7.6 Warning dissemination

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

1. Warning dissemination will be done to all the important stakeholders at the Ward level in urban areas for early warning communication.
2. Making use of the fastest means to communicate the message in the most lucid manner so as to prevent spread of rumour and panic among the masses.
3. Bulk Voice SMS Service is the best means of communication to large masses without any effort and within no time. A voice recorded message from the official number shall be sent to the database of numbers identified for information dissemination with the help of Mobile service providers & Telephone department.
4. PRO and Vehicle branch will incorporate to arrange dissemination of information through various means of communication such as Radio, TV, Cable Network, and SMS about warnings to districts/areas which are likely to be hit by disasters.

As soon as the warning of an impending calamity is received, the Control Rooms at the Fire Station, Corporation Office and Mamlatdar City level will be on a state of alert. The Incident Commander will take charge of the control room and oversee the dissemination of warning to the community.

7.7 Resource mobilization & Seeking external help for assistance

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

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

7.8 First assessment report

Dy.MC will 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 Dy.MC duly signed by Executive Engineer. SDM-Junagadh as a Liaison Officer will collect preliminary first assessment report from the sites and submits compiled report to DEOC.

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

1. Human and material damage
2. Resource availability and local response capacity
3. Options for relief assistance and recovery
4. Needs for other city / district / state assistance

7.9 Media management / information dissemination and coordination

Media management:

The role of media in informing the people and the authorities during emergencies becomes critical, especially the ways in which media can play a vital role in public awareness and preparedness through educating the public about disasters; warning of hazards; gathering and transmitting information about affected areas; alerting government officials, helping relief organizations and the public towards specific needs; and even in facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response. During any emergency, people seek up-to-date, reliable and detailed information. Municipal Corporation Junagadh has established an effective system of collaborating with the media during emergencies. Both print & electronic media regularly briefed at specified time intervals about the events as they occur and the prevailing situation on ground.

Information dissemination and Coordination:

Dissemination of information is the prime duty of information department in coordination with PRO during any emergency. Functions of information department during Emergency are...

1. Collect correct information from authorities onsite.
2. Keep the list of persons rescued with full details.
3. Keep the list of persons missing / Dead and the locations.
4. Keep a track of which team is positioned with location.
5. Ensure that the information to media/general public about the response of the Government is released in an organized manner.
6. Organize media briefing at predetermined intervals.

7.10 Emergency Response Functions:

Effective response planning requires realistic identification of likely response functions, assignment of specific tasks to individual response agencies, identification of equipment, supplies and personnel required by the response agencies for performing the assigned tasks. Response functions essentially outlines the strategy, resources needed, evacuation, search & rescue, etc.

Evacuation:

In many emergencies, local authorities would set up public shelters in schools, shelter homes, municipal buildings and places of worship. While they often provide water, food, medicine and basic sanitary facilities.

Search and Rescue:

At city level whatever help would be required during disaster, that will be immediately informed to the Fire department by the CFO and possible support Police and other line agencies in the city would be tapped up. If the Commissioner thinks that it cannot cope with the disaster then he can ask help from the Collector and SP.

Cordoning the area:

SDM and Police department will cordoning off affected areas for restricting entries of rail or road traffic and instruct to cordon affected areas and setting up of check posts to control entry and exit. The Dy. SP will send instructions for the cordoning off of the area. People should not be allowed access anywhere close to the site of the disaster.

Traffic control:

The Dy. SP will co-ordinate the work of Traffic control and Traffic arrangements towards the disaster affected areas. Transport Officer has responsibility for the ground transportation of personnel and equipments. Make alternate arrangements to open the roads to traffic at the earliest.

Law & order and safety measures:

SDM is responsible for assuring the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident. The law and order section incorporates law and order taskforce which may be created to deal with a disaster with sufficient safety measures. It will arrange law and order against theft in the disaster affected area and co-ordinate with the search and rescue operations. It will also arrange for security at the relief camps/ relief material storages. It is also responsible to maintain law and order at the time of distribution of relief material.

Dead body disposal:

The health department will start the procedure for post mortem of the dead persons as per the rules. Disposal of dead bodies is to be carried to prevent the outbreak of epidemics. Arrangement should be made to issue death certificates of the deceased to the relatives.

Carcass disposal:

The animal husbandry departments with necessary equipments in case of cattle death are there in the affected areas for the disposal of carcass with a view to restoration of public life and result oriented work.

7.11 Humanitarian Relief and Assistance:

The government use term “humanitarian assistance” or “disaster relief” to refer activity that address human suffering caused by natural disasters like cyclones, droughts, earthquakes or floods. The spiritual traditions influence the humanitarian impulses of Indian decision makers. India’s cultural tradition of giving, the population generally endorses relief efforts by the State.

UN agencies and international NGOs will operating in the country at the time of the disaster event will be allowed to provide humanitarian assistance to people in the affected area in coordination with the concerned Ministries/Departments and the State Government under existing protocol in place. External assistance will be provided in a responsible and coordinated manner to minimize its impact on resources as well as ensure good quality and accountability standards.

In case of large scale emergency relief coordination center will establish at the airport, railway/ bus station, etc. for arrival of S&R and Medical Teams coming for humanitarian aid.

7.12 Reporting:

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

Situation reports:

All the situation reports of ward area or city taluka received at the SDM office will be communicated to the Nodal officer. Dy. MC will report the occurrence of emergency to Commissioner, Relief Commissioner, GSDMA and SEOC. By receiving information through Control rooms, DEOC will reporting of pre and post disaster work to SEOC and GSDMA.

Ward Prabharis/ Ward Officers/ Ward Engineers/ SI are responsible to communicate the immediate emergency as well as updated situations to AMC, Dy.MC and Concern Branch Heads and detail report should submits to DEOC in time manner.

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

Media release:

The Corporation has established an effective system of collaborating with the media during emergencies. Both print and electronic media is regularly briefed at predetermined time intervals about the events as they occur and the prevailing situation on ground.

7.13 Demobilization and winding up:

Specific demobilization guidelines provide organized and agreed-to procedures to help facilitate and more organized and expedited return to normal operating conditions, and help to minimize costs by standing down response resources in a timely manner.

Issues to consider for demobilization include: 1. Do not release or demobilize response resources unless approved by the On-Scene Incident Commander, 2. Assign personnel to identify surplus resources and probable resource release times, 3. Establish demobilization priorities.

(i) Documentation:

Documentation of an emergency incident is a critical part of an emergency plan. Documentation must be specific to the incident.

(ii) Success stories:

Developing a success story requires the right questions, through the eyes of an individual or several individuals, of positive impact.

(iii) Lessons for future

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

CHAPTER – 8

Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Measures:

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

8.1 General Policy Guidelines:

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

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

Basic services such as power, water supply, sanitation, wastewater disposal etc. should be restored in shortest possible time. Alternate arrangement of water supply, temporary sanitation facilities can be sought with help of special agencies.

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 NDMP 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 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 reconstruction and recovery phase.

Section 9.2.1 of NDMP 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 NDMP – the State governments will have to lay emphasis on the restoration of permanent livelihood of those affected by disasters and special attention to the needs of women-headed households, artisans, farmers and people belonging to marginalised and vulnerable sections.

8.2 Detailed damage and loss assessment

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

The assessment teams are to report the following information for further action.

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

8.3 Short-term recovery program

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

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

- a) Roads and Bridges: This covers construction of all critical roads and bridges necessary to provide connectivity with immediate effect.
- b) Drinking Water Supply: Restoration of Drinking Water supply 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) Food: Supply of food in relief phase is more important. It becomes important to elicit support from various NGOs, Grain merchants and volunteers.
- f) Debris Removal and Disposal of Dead Bodies: Removal of debris or trees from transportation routes for effective rescue and relief measures.

8.4 Long-term recovery program

Long term recovery efforts must focus on redeveloping and restoring the socio-economic viability of the disaster area(s). The reconstruction phase requires a substantial commitment of time and resources by government and NGOs. The activities involved would most often be the result of a catastrophic event that has caused substantial, long term damage over a very large area.

These efforts includes:

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

CHAPTER – 9

Financial Resources for Implementation of MDMP:

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

9.1 Financial resources for implementation of plan:

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

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

- a) the fund to be called the Disaster Response Fund;
- b) the fund to be called the Disaster Mitigation Fund;

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

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

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

- * At the National level, Prime Minister’s Relief Fund was created shortly after Independence with public contribution to provide immediate relief to people in distress for Disaster Mitigation:
 - a. Immediate financial assistance to victims and next of kin.
 - b. Assist search and rescue.
 - c. Provide Health care to the victims.
 - d. Provide Shelter, food, drinking water and sanitation.
 - e. Temporary restoration of roads, bridges, communication facility and transportation.
 - f. Immediate restoration of education and health facilities.
- * At the state level, provisions have been made to provide immediate support to the distressed people affected by natural calamities and road, air and railways accidents under the Chief Minister’s Relief Fund for Disaster Mitigation.

(iii) State Budget:

The Authority, submit to the State Government for approval a budget in the prescribed form for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure, and the sums which would be required from the State Government during that financial year.

As per the provisions of The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003 the Authority may accept grants, subventions, donations and gifts from the Central or State Government or a local authority or any individual or body, whether incorporated or not.

(iv) Centrally sponsored schemes:

Name	Purpose	Finance Arrangements	Activities that can be taken under scheme	Nodal Agency
NDRF (NCCF)	Relief Assistance	100% Central Gov.	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
SDRF (CRF)	Relief Assistance	75% Centre, 25% State	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
Planning Commission (13th FC) 11-15	Capacity Building	100% Centre	Trainings, Awareness IEC material, Mock drills	Revenue Department

(v) District Planning Fund:

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

Budget planning is a comprehensive exercise for annual financial planning. For Disaster Management, there can be two categories of budget heads viz. a) Line Department's own fund through various schemes and programs; and b) Additional budget required particularly for DM activities.

(vi) Disaster Insurance:

Disaster Insurance can be seen as an effective risk transfer mechanism and an integral part of an overall disaster risk management strategy. Most of the losses suffered in natural disasters are not insured, for reasons such as lack of interest in insurance. Homeowners or renter's insurance is one's protection against a devastating loss. Insurance can be designed as a package for disaster preparedness by involving stakeholders such as private organizations, community based organizations, corporations and civil societies as partners. Such products will help communities to reduce their risks and enhance their risk coping abilities.

(vii) Micro Financing:

Microfinance groups have better access to various financial services, better access to credit, more functional bank accounts and more people with insurance. These all reduce vulnerability. Microfinance services often include insurance for such risks as the death of a breadwinner or livestock, healthcare expenses, funeral expenses, and property damage from theft/fire. These risks are mostly independent in the sense that they do not affect whole communities or risk pools at a time. Disasters also take the lives of people and livestock and cause damages to property and crops.

CHAPTER – 10

Procedure for Monitoring, Evaluation, Updation and Maintenance of Plan:

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

10.1 Authority for maintaining and reviewing the plan:

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

- (1) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State.
- (2) The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.
- (4) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.
- (5) The copies of the District Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the district.
- (6) The District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government.
- (7) The District Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

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

- (a) Drills and Rehearsals
 - (b) Recommendations from all Depts. in their Annual DM Report
 - (c) Lessons learnt from Disasters in other Districts, States and countries
 - (d) Directions from GSDMA, Ministry of Home Affairs, NDMA, Government etc...
- (i) **Schedule for updation & revision of plan,**
- DDMC shall compile its learning and proposed new mechanisms for improvement in updation of plan for the capacity to deal with disasters.

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

(ii) **Schedule for Mock Drills**

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

CHAPTER – 11

Coordination Mechanism for Implementation of Plan:

Dealing with a major disaster requires resources from outside the Corporation. When the capacities of a Corporation administration are overwhelmed, higher levels are called upon to assist. Likewise, assets and capabilities in the corporate and non-governmental sectors available around the Corporation may be brought to bear.

There are many actions undertaken by participants in disaster management that support this goal, both pre-disaster (to forestall or reduce potential damage) and post-disaster (to recover from actual damage) and ideally these activities would reduce the potential effects of a disaster significantly. For achieving this objective, the plan should have a pre-established and practiced mechanism for Inter, intra and extra agency coordination.

Communication is the most important tool for effective coordination. Generally, Emergency Operation center (EOC) is the enabler of communication and coordination. EOC communication and coordination plan (EoC-SoP) should specify procedures for interfacing with different stakeholders during all phases of emergency, as stated in the MDMP framework.

Pre-Disaster meetings to review the Plan with all stakeholders is done as per following Schedule.

Sr.	Pre-Disaster Meeting Date	Meeting Chaired By	Attendee's Details
1	27-03-2026	Collector sir	All Districts and Corporation level HoDs.
2	07-04-2026	Commissioner sir.	All Corporation level Branch HoDs and all Engineers
3			

Review Meeting for Disaster Prevention work scheduled every week on Tuesday for all Corporation Level Branch Head of the Departments chaired by Commissioner Sir.

CHAPTER – 12

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Check List:

The SOPs are intended to be used by persons who are unfamiliar with disaster management topics but are intended to be task specific and not as replacements for full plans. Through Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of Line Departments detailing how specific disaster response actions will be accomplished.

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

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

SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) of Line Departments:

Roles and Responsibilities of officials and departments:

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

On receiving the information about emergency, the Junagadh Municipal Corporation will coordinate with administration by making arrangements like:

- To receive casualties during an emergency in the corporation run Hospitals.
- To mobilize the fire fighting equipment for Civil Hospital.
- To check for expected effected effects to the citizens of Junagadh and to take actions accordingly.
- To make schools available for shelters.
- To inform the concerned department heads such as water and sewage supply, electricity section, hospitals, education department etc. about their plans and their functions and preparedness during emergencies.
- To have sanitization facility at central offices and to follow all the official precautionary measures during daily work done.

Superintendent of POLICE

- To prepare action plan for Disaster Management for the city.
- To maintain the law and order inside the city
- Cordon the area and road for movement of unnecessary people.
- To access the situation and report immediately.
- To evacuate, rehabilitate and observe the shelter & transportation work during the emergency as per situation.
- To support health care facilities to maintain the area announced for containment plan.
- To actively present in all mock exercises/ Training and other departmental activities.

Role of Health Department

As the Health and medical services are comes under essential services and they play vital roles in any kind of Disaster and in serious pandemic condition.

- To prepare an Health action plan on Disaster for Local authority and hospitals.
- To educate the departmental staff specially Para medical staff and Pharmacist about safety and all precautionary measures.
- To educate about public health seriousness and basic safety practices.
- All UHCs should have all equipped instruments and other medical appliances.
- To distribute the IEC Material as an awareness campaign.
- To focus on ongoing OPD Cases and their less chances of contamination and observe serious cases during flood or major injury in any accidental cases.
- To sterilised the equipment and medical essentials after every uses.
- To have a keen surveillance on control of any epidemic.
- To ensure the arrangement & preparedness for medical treatment.
- To keep their eye on all primary functionalities and activities of UHCs and other Hospitals
- To keep all the emergency vehicles like ambulance and other instruments to face any kind of emergency situation.
- To keep all the emergency contact details updated of the Municipal Corporation and district authority officials.
- To actively present in all mock exercises/ Training and other departmental activities.
- To focus on areas prone to this epidemics and assessment of requirements to control and ultimately eradicate the epidemic.
- To have sanitization facility at all the health care centres especially to prevent contamination during any kind of disease spread.

Role of Education department

- To educate students as all as their parents about any kind of and basic precautionary steps.
- Availability of Personal protective equipment like Hand wash, Soap and Sanitizer etc.
- To Distribute of IEC Materials to all the students as awareness campaign.

Role of Civil Defence

- To keep their eye on shelter places for people, migrant, labour workers and poor people as to arrange food, shelter and proper hygiene condition.
- To Stock piling of food and essential commodities.
- To ensure availability of sufficient food ready for distributaries at various locations.
- To manage the procurement of Food, material movement and inventory management.
- To Take appropriate preservative methods to ensure that food and other relief stock are not damaged during storage,
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure effective handling of emergency.
- To have the entire emergency vehicle and contact details updated.

Role of Transportation Department

- 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.

Role of Fire & Emergency service Department

- 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 Chief Officer.
- Proper training to fight against different hazards
- Rescue, Evacuation, Remove of debris, other emergency work as directed or instructed.
- To maintain the adequate fire fighting, equipments, self-breathing apparatus, emergency equipments, and personal protective equipments with keeping in working order.
- The knowledge & information on different type of alternative resources, various types of extinguishing 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.
- Prepare their own details action plan & to ensure the provisions to handle the emergency.
- Other duties as required during actual emergency.

Role of PRO, EDP & Media

- Display information in each wards and public gathering places and on official website too.
- To circulate awareness campaign messages via Mass SMS system if required.
- To circulate official notifications as well as for video advertisement in Local TV channels.

Role of PGVCL and Street Light

- 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

Role of NGOs

- The voluntary organization or NGOs are playing vital role during any kind of emergency or serious disaster condition. Being a part of voluntary service providers they can take part in food, water, shelter as well as rescue operations.
- To aware local people by meeting while keeping proper safety precautions.

IEC Activities

- News Paper advertisement for any disaster in Gujarati language.
- FM Radio channel and multiplex theatre advertisement for Disaster and its effect.
- Pamphlets and Flyer Distribution in Public Place guidelines given from local govt., and Gujarat state disaster management authority.

Roles and Responsibilities: Municipal Corporation Officers**Executive Engineer (Water works)**

- To monitor water inflow and discharge rate and alert the team if danger level occurs at Kalva, Narsinh Maheta Lake, Sudarshan Talav, Willington Dam, Hasnapur Dam, Sonrakh and Damodar Kund.
- Gates operating to be done at Willington Dam with taking proper actions.
- To inspect the Gates of Dams to check all greasing must be done at the gates.
- To arrange alternatives water pumps if it's not working during flood from nearby areas.
- During flood pump/motors should available in each zone/wards.

Role of City Engineer

- To check whether river danger levels arises up to warning signs, then with in touch with all officials including fire brigade and announces alert condition.
- To inspect all the Living centre/ Shelter places.
- To check on low lying areas and if flood conditions arise then prior surveying to be done.

Chief Fire Officer

- To conduct a pre-meeting with respect to emergency situation with all station officers and make them alert for any trigger mechanism of flood and cyclonic condition.
- To inspect all the emergency and rescue vehicle, equipment and maintenance to be done priory.
- Boat inspection to be done in such a manner before flood condition arises.
- Preparation of rescue and operation priors in throughout the city.
- To announce and ware general public about the water level at warning signs via T.V, media, FM radio, doordarshan etc. so that people get shifted prior.
- To inform about early communication of probable rainfall/ flood condition to Control Rooms and Municipal Commissioner of Junagadh.
- To keep standby 5 buoy, 5 jacket, 2 ropes to all the ward offices (Each).
- To check on staff and area wise boat details, training centre detail, extra staff details, announcement strategies via TV, media and FM, if more boats required then to ask from NDRF, SDRF Army officials etc.

Executive Engineer (Estate Branch)

- If any work going on in corporation related to road or bridge then to send work stop notice and barricade the locations with warning boards.
- To keep warning boards and barricading must as required.
- To remove excess water from roads and buildings while flooded.
- To maintain status of HFL level and gather all the documented report with photographs.

Officer (Encroachment)

- To work as per order from STPO and Dy. Municipal commissioner during flood and to look after liaison with police department.
- If Kalva / Sonrakh water level rises up to danger level, then closure of bridge must with keeping securities for round check- up.

Executive Engineer (Transport)

- To present at workshop and supply necessary equipment during flood.
- To keep operator for pump operation of all locations and maintenance should must.

Officer (Parks and Garden)

- To have a helping hand during flood with fire brigade officials.
- If requires maintain contractor list during tree depraved condition.

Garage

- To check Diesel and petrol condition/ availability of each emergency vehicle.
- To have proper availability of driver cum operator and assistant.
- To arrange of Jeep, truck, hydra, crane and dumpers if required.
- If requires, talk to executive engineers while emergency repairing situation of vehicles appears.
- Use walkie-talkie if telephone is not available.

Annexure



ANNEXURE – 1

Junagadh city profile

1.1 Introduction

Junagadh city is situated in Kathiawar peninsula, at the foot of Girnar Hills. It is the seventh largest city in the state of Gujarat. It has an average elevation of 107 meters (351 ft.). The city has two rivers named Sonrakh and Kalwo. Narsinh Mehta Sarovar, Damodar Kund, Sudarshan Lake, Willington Dam etc. are some of the water bodies in and around the city.

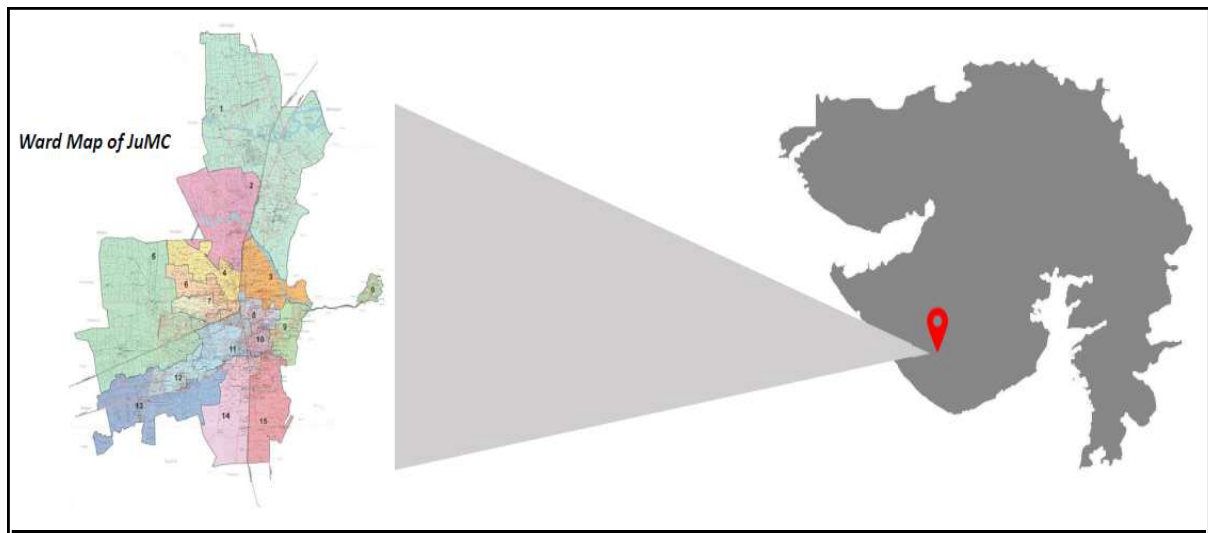
Junagadh City is also the district headquarters of the Junagadh district. Junagadh is one of the 8 municipal corporations in the state of Gujarat. Junagadh city falls in the category of population between 1 lakh to 10 lakhs. Junagadh Municipal Corporation (JuMC) is famous for its religious and tourist attractions. JuMC also is surrounded by natural resources like lakes, protected forest areas and the Girnar mountains. Junagadh region is also home to the Great Asiatic Lions.

As reported, population of Junagadh was 4,06,000 in year 2021. Junagadh is divided into 15 municipal and administrative wards. The JuMC has the following 15 departments and has a legislative and executive wing for carrying out of the working. The municipality jurisdiction area is about 57.16 sq.km. Junagadh Area Development Authority (JUDA) is the parastatal agency responsible for the town-planning of the larger Junagadh district. There are 2 industrial estates in an around the JuMC. The economy around Junagadh city is largely agrarian and tourism and allied sectors are significant contributors to the economy. Education sector especially in the agriculture domain has seen significant growth in the past decades.

1.2 Positioning of the City in the State

Junagadh city is located on 21°31'14.5"N 70°27'09.7"E at a longitude of 21.520700 N and a latitude 70.452700 E. The city has a Municipal Corporation, and it is one of the most connected cities in the district. The river Kalwa passes through the heart of the city.

1.3 Location of the Junagadh Municipal Corporation:



1.4 Location and Linkages

Junagadh is located in seismically active zone of Seismic Zone III region making it an earthquake prone area. Population of Junagadh city as per Census 2011 is 319462 constituting 1.24% of the state's total urban population.

Though the city misses connectivity by air, it is well connected by the means of roadways and railways.

- **Road Connectivity**

Junagadh city is situated at a distance of about 340 Km, away from the capital city Gandhinagar. It is well connected by road network through Ahmedabad and other cities of Gujarat.

- **Rail and Air Connectivity**

Junagadh is also connected through railway. The railway station is in the middle of the city and has five platform. Junagadh are connected via Broad-Gauge and Meter-Gauge line. The nearest airport is Keshod, which is at 39 km far from the city. Whereas 3 helipads are available in city.

1.5 Climate and Topography

The climate of the city, keeping in conformity with the general climate of the State is tropical in nature and is generally Hot to Moderate Hot and Dry. The climate is woven with three distinct seasons summer, rainy and winter. The district experiences an average rainfall of 700-1050 mm. Maximum temperature in summer is around 46.0 degrees Celsius and minimum in the winter is around 4 degrees Celsius.

1.6 Demographic Profile

Cities are the major contributors to the National GDP and planned urbanization can lead to tremendous rise in economic opportunities and prosperity. However, if the development is not controlled and planned, it can result in undesirable by-products like environmental degradation, creation of slums and urban poor, etc. The municipal area of Junagadh city as per 2011 Census was 57.16 sq. km. Population of the city as per 2011 census was 3,19,462.

1.7 Population

Population growth of any place not only depends upon natural increase, but also on its socio-economic development. Slow and steady socio-economic development had a significant impact on the urbanization in the city, while future growth is governed to a large extent by the development patterns in the city.

Taking into consideration the decadal population growth trends from previous population from 2001 and 2011. Population growth rate of Junagadh City has been more than 50 % during the decade 2001 to 2011, as it was converted to municipal corporation in year 2002.

Year	Census Population
2001	168515
2011	319462

- Population Growth rate and Spatial Distribution**

As per the data available from Census of India (2001 and 2011) population growth trend of Junagadh City has been analysed. Average annual population growth for Junagadh has been 2.55%. As per Census 2011, total population of the city was 3,19,462 with an average household size of four. Historical population data of Junagadh City is shown table below.

Year	Total Population	Decadal Growth Rate in %
1971	95485	28.52
1981	118646	24.26
1991	130484	9.98
2001	167702	28.52
2011	319462	90.50

**Source: Census of India and Junagadh Municipal Corporation*

The population of Junagadh city is distributed in 15 wards. Ward No. 13 has lowest population share in the city with 6.01% of population, whereas Ward No. 03 has maximum population in the city i.e., 7.35% of total. * The ward-wise population distribution of JuMC is shown below..

Ward Number	Population 2011	Share in city (%)
1	21403	6.70
2	21453	6.72
3	23483	7.35
4	19233	6.02
5	19351	6.06
6	19264	6.03
7	19499	6.10
8	22968	7.19
9	23074	7.22
10	23215	7.27
11	22772	7.13
12	19191	6.01
13	19259	6.03
14	22257	6.97
15	23040	7.21
Total	319462	100

- Other Population Indicators**

Sex Ratio

In Junagadh City, Female sex ratio is of 955 against state average of 919. Moreover, Child Sex Ratio in Junagadh is around 868 compared to Gujarat state average of 890.

SC & ST Population

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 7.61 % while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 1.48 % of total population in Junagadh City.

Literacy & Educational Facilities

Literacy rate of Junagadh City is 88 % higher than state average of 79.31 %. In Junagadh, Male literacy is around 92.46 % while female literacy rate is 83.38 %.

Workforce Participation

The workforce participation rate in the city was 32.32% as per 2011 Census comprising of 95697 main workers and 7560 marginal workers accounting to a total of 1,03,257 workers. The various categories of workers (Main & Marginal) include Cultivators (7.0%), Agricultural Labourer's (8%), Household industry workers (2.03%) and Other Workers (26%).

Total Population	319462
Total workers (main and marginal workers)	103257
A. Main workers	95697
B. Marginal workers	7560
Non workers	216205
Distribution of workers (main and marginal workers) in four categories of economic activity	
Cultivators	2584
Agricultural labourers	3003
Household industry workers	1157
Other workers	96513

Source: District Census Handbook West Gujarat, Part XII-B, Census of India, 2011

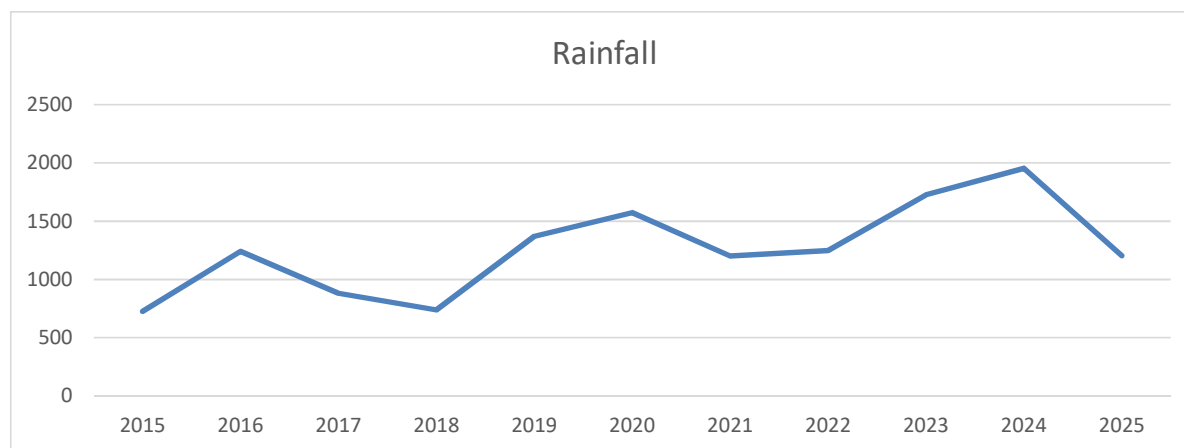
1.8 Rainfall

During the Monsoon season rain is brought by seasonal winds. Rain lashes it in June's First week till November's last week. Average Rainfall for Last 30 years is 1070 mm of rain fall reported in the City. The average proportion of rain is higher nearby Girnar forest. Junagadh City's Rain Fall in the year 2025 of was 1927 mm which is 180.14 % of against average Rain.

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Rainfall	725	1241	881	738	1370	1574	1201	1247	1727	1955	1205

* Proportion of Rain Fall available at Annexure-5

Rain Fall for Last 10 Years - Junagadh City.



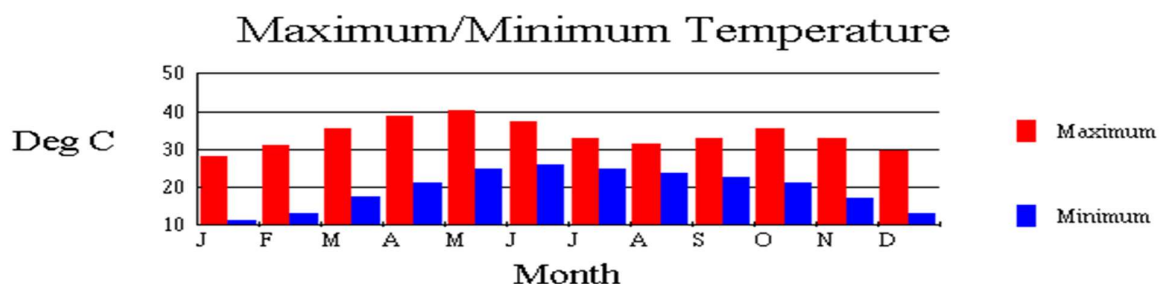
1.9 Rivers and Dams:

The Most Popular Rivers of Junagadh City are (1) Sonrakh (2) Kalva (3) Lol rivers are flowing through Junagadh City.

There are total 3 Small and Medium size Dams available under observation of Irrigation Branches. Detail of all Dams is mentioned in Annexure-12.

1.10 Weather and Temperature

There is a much variety of weather shown in City. On one side there is humid weather because of Dams and on the other side there is warm and dry weather because of Black Soil over Girnar Rocks. In year 2025, the maximum temperature was recorded as 42.1 c° while the minimum temperature was recorded as 6.4 c°. The temperature difference depends upon the geographical circumferences.



Sr.	Name of the Month	Highest	Lowest	Average Humidity
1	January	29.5°C	6.4°C	45 %
2	February	31.9°C	14.2°C	43 %
3	March	36.2°C	18.4°C	35 %
4	April	39.2°C	23°C	33 %
5	May	42.1°C	26.6°C	49 %
6	June	36.8°C	27°C	67 %
7	July	32.5°C	25.8°C	80 %
8	August	31.4°C	25°C	75 %
9	September	33°C	24.5°C	73 %
10	October	35.5°C	21.4°C	62 %
11	November	33.4°C	16.9°C	58 %
12	December	30.7°C	13.7°C	54 %

**Junagadh City Temperature Year 2023 (Source: IMD)*

1.11 Tourism

Junagadh's culture is interestingly diverse due to the influence of the various ruling dynasties of the past. This influence is evident in the architecture, festivals, customs as well as their arts and crafts.

In Junagadh City, two major events held every year are Maha Shivratri Mela and Girnar Lili Parikrama. In these events, more than 20 lakhs people visit Junagadh City.

Junagadh City, one of the main tourist attractions of Gujarat, is blessed with vibrant culture and ecological diversity. Every year, lacks of tourist visit to experience different aspects of the miscellany, from scenic beaches, spectacular hill, years old heritages, wildlife sanctuary to religious places. The tourist attractions in Junagadh City are as below:

1. **Girnar Hill**
Girnar, also known as Girinagar or Revatak Parvata, is a group of mountains in the Junagadh District of Gujarat, India, situated near Junagadh. It is an important pilgrimage site for many religions.
2. **Mahabat Maqbara**
Mahabat Maqbara Palace is a mausoleum in Junagadh, India, which was once home to the Muslims rulers the Nawabs of Junagadh. The city of Junagadh has other 18th-century mausoleums built by the nawabs in the area around Chitaakhana Chock.
3. **Damodar Kund**
Damodar Kund is one of the sacred lakes as per Hindu beliefs, which is located at the foothills of Girnar hills, near Junagadh in Gujarat, India. As per Hindu mythology, it is considered holy place.
4. **Willington Dam**
The dam is built on the river Kalwa at the foot of the hill from where it originates. It was built as a reservoir for drinking water for the people of Junagadh. It was named after Lord Willington, the then Governor of India. Near the dam, the steps go up to 2,779 feet high to the famous shrine of Datar, where both Hindu and Muslim devotees share their faith.
5. **Sakkarbaugh Zoo**
Sakkarbaug Zoological Garden also known as Sakkarbaug Zoo or Junagadh Zoo is a 200-hectare (490-acre) zoo that opened in 1863 at Junagadh, Gujarat, India.
6. **Adi Kadi Vav**
Adi-kadi Vav, built in the 15th century, is carved entirely out of hard rock. A narrow flight of 120 stairs cuts down through the stone to meet the well shaft deep in the stone.
7. **Navghan Kuvo**
Navghan Kuvo, just a few years shy of being a thousand years old (it was built in 1026 AD, though some accounts say it is much older), is partly hewn out of soft rock and partly built up structurally like other wells. The stairs that lead down 52 m (170 ft.) to the water level spiral around the well shaft itself, which is also very uncommon.
8. **Ashok Shilalekh**
Ashoka's Rock Edicts belong to 250 BC where around 14 edicts of Ashoka are located on the route to the Girnar Hills. This rock edict is a huge stone and the carving in Brahmi script in Pali language mention the resistance to greed and animal sacrifice and also moralize the principles of purity of thought, secularism in thinking, kindness and gratitude.
9. **Buddhist Caves of Khapara Kodia**
The oldest, the Khapara Kodia caves belong to 3rd-4th century AD and are the plainest of all cave groups. These caves are along the edge of the ancient Sudarshan Lake (which no longer exists) and the northern side of Uparkot.
10. **Uparkot Fort**
This ancient fort is believed to have been built in 319 BC by the Mauryan emperor Chandragupta, though it has been extended many times.
11. **Asia's longest ropeway – Girnar**
The 2.3 km long Girnar ropeway has the capacity to carry 800 passengers in an hour, and 8000 in a day. The ropeway facility has the capacity to facilitate 5-6 Lakh people every year.

1.12 Economic Base

Economic base of a city reflects its prosperity and is equally important to understand the economic sustainability of city, which is critical to ascertain the overall sustainable development of city. Junagadh is an important trade centre in the district. Agricultural produce contributes maximum to the economy. The household industries and informal sector play significant role in providing employment and income generation. Junagadh city has two industrial clusters (Ground nut and Plastic). Also, tourism in the city is creating significant economic activities.

1.13 Industrial Development in Junagadh

Gujarat is the most industrialized state in India and has been recognized nationally and globally for offering conducive business ecosystem that is supported by state-of-the-art infrastructure. This can be attributed by Gujarat's sector specific policies driven approach. Gujarat has not only attracted investment from large industries, but major part of investment has also come from MSMEs both from manufacturing and services sector.

Junagadh has three clusters within the district which consists of Agro and food processing and plastics. The total of approx. 21,300 MSMEs units are present in the district. Manufacturing units consists of 40% and Services units consists of 60%. Ground nut is the ODOP product. The three major manufacturing sector – 1) processing of ground nut 2) processing of plastic products and 3) agro food processing and three main major services sector 1) road freight transport, 2) food service contractor and 3) ready-made garments. The major products grown is Groundnut, Amla and Kesar mangoes.

A summary of existing major industries area in Junagadh is given in the table below:

City	Industrial Area	
Junagadh	GIDC 1: 116121.24 Sq. Mt. Area	GIDC 2: 607359.47 Sq. Mt. Area

1.14 Land Use Pattern

The table below indicates the distribution of various land uses in jurisdiction area of Junagadh Urban Development Authority. It can be observed that about 83% of the JUDA jurisdiction area is allocated to agriculture, fellow and open space, while 5.44% of area is residential.

Sl. No	Land Use Category	Percentage
1	Residential Area	5.44
2	Industrial Area	1.64
3	Commercial Area	0.35
4	Kabrastan	0.06
5	Smashan	0.05
6	River	2.83
7	Water Body Area	0.25
8	Gamtal Area	2.00
9	Public Purpose Area	1.34
10	Agriculture/Fellow/Open Space Area	82.80
11	Canal	0.23
12	Railway	0.38
13	Road	2.61
Total		100

Source: JUDA Plan

1.15 Water Supply System

The water supply in Junagadh is through a piped network system. The sources of water supply are a few water storage reservoirs at dam locations, and some bore wells. Following Table summarizes the status of water supply system in Junagadh.

Sr. No.	Parameter	Data
1.	Source of Water Supply:	-Anandpur Weir Dam, -Willington Dam - Hasanpur Dam, -Bore Wells
2.	Details of Surface Water Treatment Plant:	Dharagarh – 37 MLD Design Capacity Padariya – 20 MLD Design Capacity

1.16 Urban Roads Infrastructure and Street Lighting

An efficient transportation system is a prerequisite for the proper growth and functioning of the city. An appropriate circulation pattern enhances the linkages of the city with other settlements in the regional context and it also improves the connectivity within the city. Junagadh city is well connected by road and rail with all important cities in the region.

- **Existing Status**

A summary of exiting road infrastructure in Junagadh City are shown in table below.

Sr.	Parameter	Value
1.	Total length of major roads	64 Km
2.	Total length of other roads	459 Km
3.	Details of right of way of roads	-Roads with RoW of more than 15m are major roads -Roads with RoW between 3 to 15m are other roads and -Lanes have RoW less than 3m
4.	Details of road Pavement (Type and condition):	• 25 km Bituminous Road • 4.8 km CC road, • 20 Km Metal Road, • 14.2 Km Kachcha Road
5.	Numbers and details of road Intersections:	• Motibaug Teen Rasta, Madhuram Bypass Road, • Jhanjharada Chokadi, Azad Chowk, Girnar Darvaja, • Sukhanath Chowk, Sabalpur Chokdi, Majewadi Road • Gandhi Chowk, Sardar Baug, Bus Station Road
6.	Total length of Kachcha Road	14.2km
7.	Total no. of streetlights	29817

1.17 Urban Amenities

This section on urban amenities covers main aspects of educational infrastructure, health infrastructure, commercial infrastructure, socio-cultural infrastructure, and utility infrastructure.

- **Educational Infrastructure**

The educational facilities are the responsibility of Education Department. Junagadh city has an average literacy rate of 89.04 %, higher than the national average of 72.9%. During gap analysis of educational facilities, no deficiency is observed in educational infrastructure except that there is no educational facility in the city for disabled persons. Details of educational infrastructure in the city are shown in table below.

Sr.	Facilities	Existing NOS.
1	Primary School	148
2	Secondary School	50
3	High Secondary School	27
4	School for disables	37
5	College / Polytechnic	16

Source: Junagadh Municipal Corporation, Census Report 2011

- Health Infrastructure**

Details of available Govt. health infrastructure in city are shown in table below.

Sr.	Facilities	Existing Scenario		
		NOS.	BEDS	
1	Health Centre	8 (govt.)	-	
2	Hospital	194 (Govt. 2 + Private 192)	1181 (Govt.)	

Source: Junagadh Municipal Corporation, Census Report 2011

- Commercial Infrastructure**

Details of commercial infrastructure in the city are shown in table below. It has been found that the city is having sufficient markets / bazaars.

SI. No.	Facilities	Existing Scenario	
		NOS	
1	Vending Zone / Local Shopping Centre	1	
2	Market / Bazaar	36	

Source: Junagadh Municipal Corporation, Census Report 2011

- Socio-Cultural Infrastructure**

Junagadh city is lacking in cluster level socio-cultural facilities as depicted in the table below.

SI No	Facilities	Existing Scenario	
		NOS.	
1	Community Hall	2	
2	Town Hall / Auditorium	1	

- Utility Infrastructure**

Details of basic utility infrastructure in the city are shown in table below.

SI. No.	Facilities	Existing Scenario (NOS.)	
1	Post Office	11	
2	Bank / Financial Institute	26	
3	Police Station	6	
4	Fire Station	1	
5	Cremation/Burial Ground	1-1-6	
6	Transport Terminal	0	

ANNEXURE - 2

General Population of Junagadh City as per Census-2011.

Sr	Name	House hold	Total Population	Male	Female	Literacy Rate	Working Population	Non Worker
1	Junagadh City	68111	319462	163413	156049	88.00	103257	216205

ANNEXURE - 3

Vulnerable Population of Junagadh City

Sr	Name	Population 0-6 Years	Old Age Persons	BPL Families	Handicap Persons	Blind Persons	Total SC	Total ST
1	Junagadh City	28840	56566	3943	866	21	24323	4718

ANNEXURE - 4

Slum area details of Junagadh City.

Slum area details with ward and population are shown in table below.

SI No	Slum Name	Ward No	Area (Ha.)	Population in Year 2021
1	Kasturba colony	1	6.62	2159
2	Ramdev para	1	6.21	2620
3	Sabalpur-harijanvas	1	0.75	466
4	Sargavada-harijanvas	1	0.74	187
5	Chunaravas-majevadi	2	3.75	2284
6	Mafatiya para-vagharivas	2	1.42	353
7	Yogi nagar-Khamdhrol	2	12.3	1959
8	Bharat mill dhoro	3	3.98	2265
9	Dharagadh road	3	3.82	1072
10	Jamal vadi	3	7.07	1711
11	Kumbhar vada-barasaiyad	3	5.87	1169
12	RTO road	3	1.59	699
13	Shanteswar-oghadnagar	6	11.34	3879
14	Bhavnath-Rabarivas	9	2.42	221
15	Chamunda vas-east side of	9	5.12	906
16	Fuliya hanuman-chamunda vas	9	1.54	1065
17	Ganesh nagar- bhagwan para	9	8.69	1451
18	Godhavav ni pati-khan faliya	9	4.61	1764
19	Kadiya vad- vankarvas	10	1.81	1499
20	Mubarakbag-shishumangal	11	1.67	674
21	Rayka nagar	14	3.88	522
22	Sanjay nagar-grofed	14	8.18	1100
23	Shisumangal	14	0.92	396
24	Ambedkar nagar	15	27.96	4988
25	Din dayal nagar	15	3.84	293
26	Lirbai para	15	10.02	2122
27	Mafatiya para-indira nagar	15	5.05	1496
28	Pancheswar	15	7.73	1391
29	Rajiv nagar	15	20.89	1425

ANNEXURE - 5

Latitude - Longitude and Distance from Ocean.

Sr.	Name of Taluka	North Latitude	East Longitude	Distance from District HQ. in (Km.)	Distance from Ocean in (Km.)
1	Junagadh Corporation	21.5190° N	70.4598° E	00	58

ANNEXURE - 6

Distance from Ocean and Mean Sea Level for Junagadh City Residential Areas

- Distance of Junagadh City from Ocean is 58 Km. and Height (Mean Sea Level) is 107 Meter.
- Distance of Girnar Hills from Ocean is 66 Km. and Height (Mean Sea Level) is 887 Meter.

ANNEXURE - 7

Rain Gauge Machines available in City.

Sr.	Name of Taluka	Type of Rain Gauge	Place / Office
1	Junagadh	Simple Measure	Mamlatdar Office, Junagadh
2	Junagadh	Automatic	Weather Station, Agriculture University, Junagadh.
3	Junagadh	Automatic	Willington Dam site, Junagadh
4	Junagadh	Automatic	Zonal Office, Bhavnath, Junagadh.

ANNEXURE - 8

Rain Fall Detail of Junagadh City 2014-2023

Sr	Junagadh Ci	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Avg.
1	Total Rain	1241	881	738	1370	1574	1201	1247	1727	1955	1205	1313
2	Max Rain	138	119	200	102	141	214	115	263	297	107	297
3	Rain Days	58	60	39	65	69	58	62	53	59	68	59

ANNEXURE - 9

(A) Detail of U.P.H.C., U.H.W.C., C.H.C. and Din Dayal Clinics of City.

Sr.	Health Services	Total
1	Urban Primary Health Center (UPHC)	7
2	Urban Health & Wellness Center (UHCW)	14
3	Community Health Center (CHC)	1
4	Dindayal Clinic (Operating on Evening 5 pm to 9 pm)	7
	Total	26

(B) Detail of Mobile Dispensaries of City.

Sr. No	Location of Mobile Dispensaries
1	Mobile Comprehensive Health care unit, Junagadh. - 9925166811

ANNEXURE - 10

Junagadh City Ward wise Probable Water Logging area, Affected Population, Safe Shelter and Capacity Details:

Sr.	Ward No.	Probable Water Logging Area	Affected Population	Nearby Shelter Details	Shelter Capacity
1	Ward No.-1	Gopalnagar, Ramnagar, Dalit samaj, Opp. Lalakiya Vadi, GIDC, Bansidhar school area, Sabalpur, Devipujak area, Vokala bank,	1050	Dolatpara Primary School, Saragvada Primary School, Sabalpur Primary School, Khadigram udhyog Primary School	1600
2	Ward No.-2	66 KV, Maheta nagar, Madhav park, Shukan Residency	1350	V.D. Primary School, Dr. Subhash Technical College	1900
3	Ward No.-3	Matri Temple backside area, Bar Saiyad road Bepir Kadiya area	1700	Sukhnath chock Primary School, Primary school Majevedi darvaja, Subhash academy school	1800
4	Ward No.-4	No Lowlying area	00	Kailash Party Plot	1200
5	Ward No.-5	Tinvala Farm	500	Gayatri School	600
6	Ward No.-6	Oghad Nagar	1000	Dalit samaj Oghad nagar.	1100
7	Ward No.-7	Prabhunagar, Kailashpark	750	Brahm Samaj Vadi	1200
8	Ward No.-8	No Lowlying area	00	Chittakhana chock Primary school, Zalorapa road Kumar shala, Court road school	750
9	Ward No.-9	Kamdar Society, Rabari nes, Bhavnath Rabari nes, Ganesh nagar	200	Lohana Cast vadi, Bhoy cast hall	900
10	Ward No.-10	No Lowlying area	00	Swami mandir Javahar road, Taluka school Vanzari chock, Gulab vadi, Kumbhar vada	3150
11	Ward No.-11	Narsinh Lake, Jalaram Society	100	Ramkrishna Ashram Talav darvaja	200

Sr.	Ward No.	Probable Water Logging Area	Affected Population	Nearby Shelter Details	Shelter Capacity
12	Ward No.-12	Birnath para, Mafatiya para	1000	Primary School Timbavadi	1000
13	Ward No.-13	Vishvakarma nagar, Kailash dham, Vrajbhumi society, Bhaktidham society	700	Dr. Baba saheb Ambedakar Hall, Sri Nagar Society Madhuram	700
14	Ward No.-14	Nearby Sanjay nagar area, Gujarat Housing board area	2200	Karmel Convent School, I.M.A. Hall	2000
15	Ward No.-15	No Lowlying area	00	Commerce and Law College	1500
		Total Area – 24	10550	Total Shelter – 27	18100

ANNEXURE – 11

Details of Medium Irrigation DAMs with Location with Catchments and Down Stream Area...

Sr	Taluka	Name of DAM / Scheme	Place of DAM	Type of DAM	Latitude	Longitude	Height of DAM (Mtr.)	Total Door	Storage Capacity (Mil.Cu.Ft.)	Wire less	Catchments & Down Stream Areas and Villages
1	Junagadh	Hasnapur	Dervan	Medium	21.5768	70.5178	10.37	-	287.25	Yes	Dervan, Galiyavad, Sabalpur, Sargvada, Vadal, Virpur
2	Junagadh	Willington	Datar	Medium	21.5050	70.4804	10.36	19	25.22	Yes	Ward-10, Ward-11, Ward-12, Ward-7, Ward-13
3	Junagadh	Ozat Weir	Anandpur	Medium	21.4009	70.5203	1.37	-	77.10	No	Anandpur, Sukhpur, Raypur of Junagadh, Ganthila, Vanthali

ANNEXURE - 12**Resources Provided by Govt. to Fire & Emergency Service. (Contact: 8980015469)****(A) Life Jackets / Life Buoy / Ropes / Generators**

Sr.	Name of City	Life Saving Jacket	Life Buoy	200 Feet Rope	100 Feet Rope
1	Municipal Corporation	50	50	5	10

(B) Fire Fighter / Water Browsers / Boat / De-Watering Pump / Emergency Light Details

Sr	Name of Corporation	Fire Fighter	Water Browser	Boat	Emergency Lighting System	Motorcycle Water Mist
1	Municipal Corporation, Fire Branch, Junagadh	16	3	1	5	3

(C) Emergency Vehicles Available with Fire Branch – JuMC. (Contact: 8980015469)

Sr	Name of Vehicle	Use of Vehicle	Vehicle Number
1	Water Browser	For High Pressure Fire Fighting	GJ-11-GA-1050
2	Water Browser	For High Pressure Fire Fighting	GJ-11-GA-1410
3	Water Browser	For High Pressure Fire Fighting	GJ-18-GB-6489
4	Fire Fighting Browser	For High Pressure Fire Fighting	GJ-11-G-1303
5	Mini Fire Fighting Vehicle	For Small and Initial Fire Fighting	GJ-11-G-1304
6	Rescue Vehicle (Isuzu)	For Rescue Purpose	GJ-11-GA-1174
7	Rescue Vehicle (Isuzu)	For Rescue Purpose	GJ-11-GA-1342
8	Pick up Jeep (Isuzu)	VIP Convey Vehicle	GJ-11-GA-1101
9	Mini Fire Fighting Vehicle	For Small and Initial Fire Fighting	GJ-11-GA-0115
10	Ambulance van	Transportation of Patients	GJ-11-GA-0662
11	Ambulance van	Transportation of Patients	GJ-11-GA-0692
12	Ambulance (ECO)	Transportation of Patients	GJ-11-GA-1072
13	Dead Body van	Transportation of Dead persons	GJ-11-GA-0906
14	Ambulance van	Transportation of Patients	GJ-11-G-1532
15	Dead Body van	Transportation of Dead persons	GJ-11-G-1533
16	Funeral Vehicle "Vaikuth Rath"	Carries the coffin at a funeral.	GJ-11-GA-0393
17	Funeral Vehicle "Vaikuth Rath"	Carries the coffin at a funeral.	GJ-11-GA-0430
18	First Responder Bullet	Small and Initial Fire Survey	GJ-18-G-7873
19	First Responder Bullet	Small and Initial Fire Survey	GJ-18-G-7874
20	First Responder Bullet	Small and Initial Fire Survey	GJ-11-G-1453
21	Mini Fire Fighting Vehicle	For Small and Initial Fire Fighting	GJ-11-GA-1057
22	Mini Fire Fighting Vehicle	For Small and Initial Fire Fighting	GJ-11-GA-1392
23	Mini Fire Fighting Vehicle	For Small and Initial Fire Fighting	GJ-11-GA-1229
24	Big Rescue Vehicle	For Rescue Purpose	GJ-11-GA-1218
25	Big Rescue Vehicle	For Rescue Purpose	GJ-11-GA-1249
26	Multi Purpose Fire Tender	Fire Fighting and Rescue	GJ-11-GA-1498
27	Multi Purpose Fire Tender	Fire Fighting and Rescue	GJ-11-GA-1355
28	Multi Purpose Fire Tender	Fire Fighting and Rescue	GJ-11-GA-1493
29	Multi Purpose Fire Tender	Fire Fighting and Rescue	GJ-11-GA-1383
30	Multi Purpose Fire Tender	Fire Fighting and Rescue	GJ-11-GA-1499
31	Multi Purpose Fire Tender	Fire Fighting and Rescue	GJ-11-GA-1468
32	Multi Purpose Fire Tender	Fire Fighting and Rescue	GJ-11-GA-1307
33	Shanti Rath	Carries the coffin at a funeral.	GJ-11-GA-1635
34	Shanti Rath	Carries the coffin at a funeral.	GJ-11-GA-1917

ANNEXURE - 13

List of Chemicals and their Antidotes

Sr.	Chemicals	Antidotes
1	Acid & Sulphur Oxide	Sodium Hydro- Carbonate (4% Conc.) Milk, Lime Juice, Milk of Magnesia.
2	Ammonia	Skin: Wash with Lactic Acid, Apply soframycin. Eye: Benoxynate Novacin-0.4% Conc. Throat : Smelling Ethanol or Ether
3	Benzene, Zylene, Toluen	Wash the skin area plenty of water if affected. Fresh air / Oxygen, 0.1 mg/kg slowly through injection rest in bed. Don't apply Epinefrin, Ifridin etc. Don't apply milk, vegetable oil or alcohol.
4	Bleaching Solution	Milk, Ice cream, eggs, milk of magnesia, aluminium hydroxide gel. Do not give acid antidotes.
5	Boric acid and boron derivatives	Epicake solution and activated charcoal. If vomited give 5% dextrose through injection.
6	Bromates or Cosmetics	Sodium thio sulphate 1ml/ kg 10% solution through injection.
7	Cadmium	Calcium dysodium editate through injection.
8	Carbon monoxide	Pure oxygen through mask. 20% mennytole (1gm/ kg) prednisolon 1 mg/kg through injection.
9	Cyanides and thio cynates insecticides	Methelene blue or kelocynere injection. If go through respiration smelling amale nitrite (3% solution) and sodium thio sulphate (25% solution) through injection.
10	DDT (Helogenated Insecticides)	Epicake syrup, Activated charcoal, saline cathartic diazepam (10 mg slowly through injection, wash the skin through water and soap). Give pure oxygen if problem in respiration.
11	Di- chloro methane	Hydrocortisone (200mg at every 4 hrs.) Aspirin and if pneumonia gives antibiotics.
12	Ethanol	2 gm sodium bi carbonate in 250ml water. Diazepam 10mg through injection. I injury in eye or skin wash plenty of water.
13	Heavy metal compounds	Activated carbon.
14	Hydrogen sulphide, others sulphides and Marcaptans.	Put the patients at clean air or pure oxygen. Smelling the drops or Ether or Ethanol. Amyl nitrite or Sodium Nitrite, pyridoxine 25mg/ kg or 10% Urea 1 gm/ kg through injection.
15	Iodine & its compounds	Milk, epinefin, 1% sodium thio sulphate solution 100ml by oral.
16	Irons salts	Concentrative dyferoxemine therapy.
17	Magnesium Salts	Calcium gluconate 10% solution 1ml/kg through injection.
18	Manganese	Calcium editate
19	Naphthalene	Keep the urinal Alkaline by giving the Sodium bicarbonate at every four hour. Furosemide 1 ml/ kg in liquid.
20	Nitrogen Oxide	Prednision or prednisolon 5 mg at every 6 hours.
21	Phosphours, Phosgene and phophide	Calcium gluconate 10% of 10 ml through injection, 5% glucose in water, travesty (10% invert sugar) through injection.
22	Potassium permanganate	Hot milk, methelene blue (1% solution), ascorbic acid (5% solution)
23	Silica and asbestoses dust	Dust level should be minimize, use airline respirator, dust collector and local ventilation.
24	Tobacco and Nicotine	Do vomiting, Etropin (full dose), if problem in respiration give pure oxygen.

ANNEXURE – 14

Heat Wave Action Plan:

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

Key strategies

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

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

Identification of Colour Signals for Heat Alert:

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

ANNEXURE – 15

Evacuation plan:

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

The Commissioner will give direction to the Branch Heads and Ward Officers and all concerned departments for evacuation based on situation. This will be carried out under supervision of Secretary Branch, UCD Branch & Fire Branch.

At the ward level, members of the elected wing and ward level staffs will coordinate the evacuation procedures to the pre-designated relief centres, taking special care of the vulnerable groups of women, children, old people etc.

Types of evacuation:

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

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

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

☐ In cases where the approach road is clear, people will be evacuated by local tractor/trolley, ST bus & other big vehicles. The people trapped in areas surrounded by water will be rescued by the Mamlatdar, local police & local swimmers through boats.

☐ Vehicle branch will be directed to arrange & supply vehicle for evacuation & rescue operation.

☐ Make transport arrangement for mobilization of all emergency response teams.

☐ Ensure that the arrangement for basic amenities (shown below) at evacuation/relief centres are made by the respective departments:

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

☐ Ensure that law and order is maintained at evacuation centres and in the affected areas as well.

☐ Maintain the records of area-wise population, shelter centres in your area for effective emergency evacuation.

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

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

ANNEXURE – 15

Shelter Management Plan:

As per instruction of a Commissioner or message for SEOC, Dy. Commissioner will do operation of relief and shelter with staff, group members and maintain the records of area-wise population, shelter centres in your area for effective emergency evacuation.

Based on the warning issued by IMD, pin point the area and wards likely to be affected by Disasters and start the procedure for identifying safe places / shelters for evacuation in those wards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEXURE – 17

Medical and Hospital Management Plan:

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

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

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

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

ANNEXURE – 18

Media Management Plan:

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

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

Junagadh Corporation has established an effective system of collaborating with the media during emergencies. Both print and electronic media is regularly briefed at predetermined time intervals about the events as they occur and the prevailing situation on ground. A similar set up is also active at the City Taluka Control room (i.e. Mamlatdar office).

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

1. For Preparedness:

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

2. For Mitigation:

- ☐ Develop networks with Control Room, NGOs, local government offices & stakeholders.

3. For Response:

- ☐ Broadcast pre-prepared announcements
- ☐ Broadcast emergency public meetings
- ☐ Broadcast emergency evacuation announcements
- ☐ All announcements broadcast in a reassuring and calm manner
- ☐ Dispel myths and rumours and provide timely and accurate updates
- ☐ Broadcast updates on damage situation
- ☐ Produce programs in which victims can express themselves
- ☐ Establish contact with the meteorological office and broadcast weather information

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

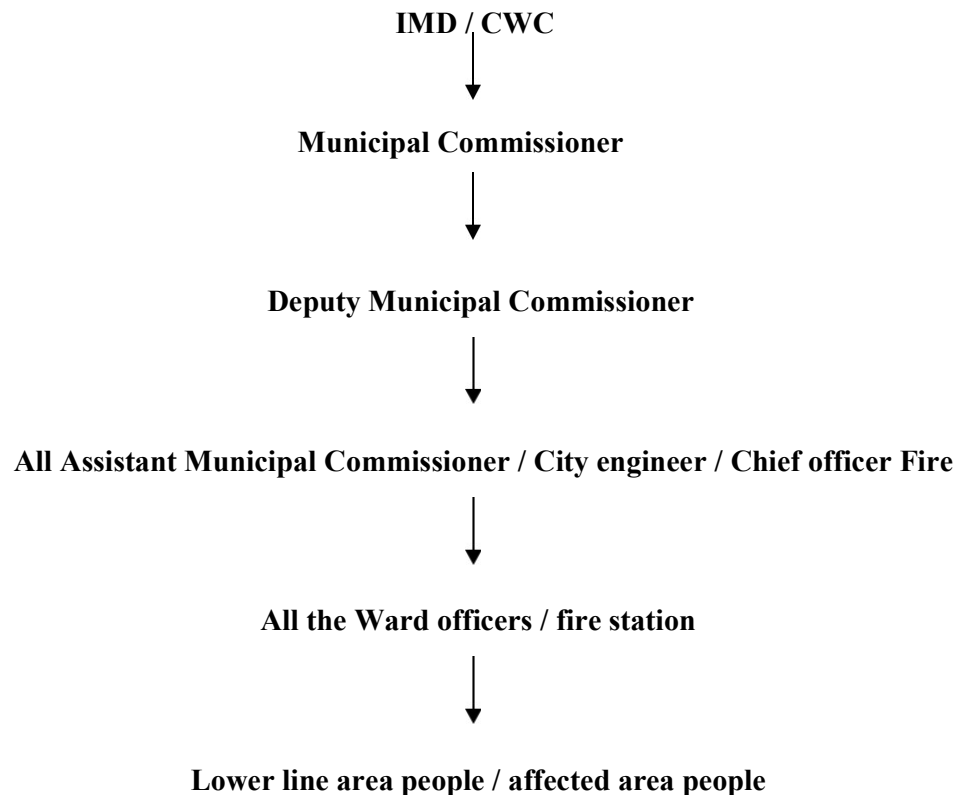
ANNEXURE – 19

Early Warning & Communication:

When the warning comes from India Metrological department (IMD), or from Irrigation dept. regarding heavy rainfall or water release the following channel has been intimated & appropriate message conveyed to the concerned department / official / control rooms / community members using telecommunication, wireless message, by fax or in written at corporation level. where as in city area the route has been finalized for early warning, accordingly early warning task force leading by fire brigade personnel, spreads the message of alert in respective low line areas, in wards local methodologies of early warning has been used (by beating up of drums etc.) to communicate the message of alert to the affected population of the city.

The following channel has been intimated and appropriate message conveyed to the concerned.

Early Warning & Communication Chart:



When early warning has been circulated the same department heads, focal officials and administrative heads will put their own DM plan in to the action and the response activities will be carried out accordingly.

ANNEXURE – 20

Fire Management Plan

Junagadh city is surrounded by Forest and GIDC sectors, high rise buildings, multi and super speciality hospitals and educational institutions. Fire Hazard is mainly occurred due to electrical short circuit or mainly any chemical leakage or spillage in industrial sectors. With a team of 40 plus members Junagadh fire & emergency services works efficiently for fire control and rescue operation. Junagadh Fire brigade is having 1 existing and 3 proposed fire stations.

Chain of command under JuMC/ Jurisdiction limit:

Fire call received at Fire brigade main control room or at Corporation control room



Fire Calls forwarded to fire station in charge and also to Chief Fire Officer



Respective station officers to be alert and action taken for particular situation



For external support CFO to inform Municipal commissioner and Mayor

Chain of command outer JuMC / Jurisdiction limit:

Fire call received at control room



Fire Calls forwarded to fire station in charge and also to Chief Fire Officer



**Respective station officer to be alert and action to be taken with help of local officials
(Chief Officers / Mamlatdars of other cities and local fire team)**

ANNEXURE – 21

Format of Primary Situation Report:

Emergency Control Room – City Address..... Phone No..... Fax No. Email Address: -

No. Fire/Disa/...../Pri.Rep./2025

Date: - / / 2025

Primary Situation Report of Calamity / Accident

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

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

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

**To,
Hon. Collector sir,
DEOC, Collector office, Junagadh,
Ph. - 0285-2633446, Fax. - 0285-2633449**

**Copy to...
Director of Relief,
SEOC, Gandhinagar.**

ANNEXURE – 22

Projects for prevention of disasters:

1. DRM (Disaster Risk Management) Programme:

DRM (Disaster Risk Management Programme) is one of the major initiatives of Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority to build/strengthen capacity of various stakeholders for an effective response during disasters. The DRM Programme is formulated with a goal of sustainable reduction in disaster risk in most hazard prone districts in Gujarat state.

2. NCRMP (National Cyclone Risk Management Program):

Gujarat being prone to cyclones, it is the topmost priority of the State Government to reduce the effect of cyclone and minimize the loss to property and lives in the coastal regions of the State through creation of suitable infrastructure. Gujarat has therefore been included in the NCRMP initiated by the National Disaster Management Authority and funded by the World Bank. Two important components i.e. construction of Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS) and construction and repair of missing roads will be implemented as part of NCRMP.

3. School Safety Programme:

Gujarat School Safety Initiative (GSSI), is the pilot program designed for promoting a culture of disaster safety in schools and reduce risk through structural and non-structural measures in the schools. GSDMA develops Information, Education and Communication material for the purpose of dissemination of information among school students and teaching. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority has successfully celebrated Gujarat School Safety Week 2017 in all the Government Primary Schools. As a preparatory activity for School Safety Week 2017, 257 master trainers were trained at state level. 53,206 principals and teachers of all government primary schools were trained for preparation of School Disaster Management Plan of their respective schools and for conducting mock drills in schools.

4. Special Flood Rescue Training Programme:

GSDMA has tied up with a local agency and initiated Special Flood Rescue Training Programme to train volunteers and other stakeholders in flood rescue. The stakeholders include firemen, fire officers, home guards, police, etc.

5. Apda Mitraa:

As part of capacity building measures, GSDMA is now initiating a project - 'Aapda Mitra' on training of community volunteers in conducting basic search & rescue operations and to assist the district administration for effective disaster response. For successful implementation of this program it is planned that 6 Aapda Mitra would be trained from each District and Taluka. The fully residential training would be conducted at the 11 designated training centres of SDRF/SRPF. The duration of the training would be of 2 weeks. At the end of the training, they would be certified as 'Aapda Mitra' by GSDMA and also provided with an identity card for the same. The 'Aapda Mitra' shall remain present for assistance during any emergency.

ANNEXURE - 23

Indicators:

(A) Important Websites:

Web Link	In Concern to
http://sdrn.gsdma.org/	State Disaster Resource Network
https://idrn.nidm.gov.in/	India Disaster Resources Network
https://mausam.imd.gov.in/	India Meteorological Department
https://mausam.imd.gov.in/ahmedabad/	Meteorological Centre Ahmedabad
https://isr.gujarat.gov.in/latest-earthquakes-reports	Earthquakes in Gujarat.
https://www.tsunami.gov/	Tsunami Warning.
http://www.gsdma.org/ http://gidm.in/	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority.
https://collectorjunagadh.gujarat.gov.in/	Collectorate Junagadh.
https://junagadhdp.gujarat.gov.in/en/home	District Panchayat – JND.
https://spjunagadh.gujarat.gov.in/spjunagadh/default.aspx	Police Department JND.
http://www.junagadhmunipal.org/	Municipal Corporation.

(B) Acronyms:

EOC – Emergency Operation Centre, DEOC – District EOC, TEOC – Taluka EOC.
SDRN – State Disaster Resource Network, IDRN – India Disaster Resource Network.
GSDMA – Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority.
GIDM – Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management.
DRM – Disaster Risk Management, NCRMP – National Cyclone Risk Management Program
DMC – Disaster Management Committee, DMT – Disaster Management Team.
TDMP – Taluka Disaster Management Plan, CDMP – City Disaster Management Plan.
DDMP – District Disaster Management Plan.
ICS – Incident Command System, IC – Incident Commander.
IEC – Information, Education and Communication.
GSWAN – Gujarat State Wide Area Network.
PRI – Panchayati Raj Institute, ULB - Urban Local Bodies.
CHC – Community Health Centre, UHC – Urban Health Centre.

(C) Sources of Information:

1. Vision Plan 2035 for Junagadh Municipal Corporation
2. Departmental Plans of Municipal Corporation level Agencies / Branches.
3. Flood Memorandum of Irrigation Branch, Junagadh.
4. Statistical outline of District Statistics Department, District Panchayat, Junagadh.
5. Incident Command System Training Materials.
6. NDMA Model District Disaster Management Plan Template
7. State / India Disaster Resource Network Inventory.
8. Weather Station, Agriculture University, Junagadh.
9. Various Emergency Operation Files of Fire Branch, JuMC.
10. Junagadh Urban Development Authority (JUDA) and BISAG.
11. Off Site Emergency Plan of Industrial Safety and Health Department.
12. City Disaster Management Plan- Junagadh (Gujarati)
13. The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003.

ANNEXURE - 24

GENERAL TERMINOLOGY USED IN WEATHER BULLETINS

(A) Terminology for intensity of 24 hour accumulated rainfall

S. No.	Terminology	Rainfall (mm)	Rainfall (cm)	Percentile
1.	Very light rainfall	Trace -2.4		
2.	Light rainfall	2.5-15.5	Up to 1	Up to 65
3.	Moderate rainfall	15.6-64.4	2-6	65-95
4.	Heavy Rainfall	64.5- 115.5	7-11	95-99
5.	Very Heavy Rainfall	115.6-204.4	12-20	99.0-99.9
6.	Extremely heavy rainfall	Greater than or equal to 204.5 mm	21 cm or more	>99.9
7.	Exceptionally Heavy Rainfall	When the rainfall observed is a value near about the highest recorded rainfall at or near the station for the month or the season. However, this term will be used only when the actual rainfall amount exceeds 12 cm		

(B) Terminology for Spatial Distribution of rainfall

Spatial Distribution of Rainfall	Descriptive term used	Criteria for observed/forecast weather
Dry	Dry	No station reported/expecting rainfall
Isolated	One or two Places	≤25% of stations get/expected to get rainfall
Scattered	At a few Places	(26–50)% of stations get/expected to get rainfall
Fairly Widespread	At many Places	(51–75)% of stations get/expected to get rainfall
Wide spread	At most places	(76–100)% of stations get/expected to get rainfall

(C) Emergency Situation

1. When water level is rising above the danger of H.F.L1.
2. When intensity of rainfall is above 65 mm/hr.
3. When breaches are anticipated and which may cause disaster
4. When water levels are rising abruptly and which may cause disaster

(D) Evacuation

- (1) White Signal - Alert condition
- (2) Blue Signal - Ready for Evacuation
- (3) Red Signal - Immediate Evacuation



Contact Directory



1. Gujarat State's Administrative Emergency Contact Nos.

Sr.	District Name	Code No.	Collector			DDO		SP		RAC	DEOC
			Office	Fax	Mobile	Office	Mobile	Office	Mobile	Mobile	Office
1	Ahmedabad	079	27551681	27552144	9978406201	25506487	9978406226	26890440	9978406062	9978405173	27560511
2	Amreli	02792	222307	222710	9978406202	222313	9978406227	222333	9978405063	9978405203	230735
3	Anand	02692	262271	261575	9978406203	241110	9978406228	260027	9978405064	9978405175	243222
4	Banaskantha	02742	257171	252063	9978406204	254060	9978406229	257015	9978405065	9978405176	250627
5	Bharuch	02642	240600	240602	9978406205	240603	9978406230	223633	9978405066	9978405177	242300
6	Bhavnagar	0278	2428822	2427941	9978406206	2426810	9978406231	2520050	9978405067	9978405178	2521554
7	Botad	02849	231301	231302	9978405931	2426810	9978406231	231407	9712415910	9727758035	271340
8	Dahod	02673	239001	239005	9978406207	239066	9978406232	222300	9978405068	9978405179	239277
9	Dang	02631	220201	220294	9978406208	220254	9978406233	220248	9978405021	9978405180	220347
10	Gandhinagar	079	23259030	23259040	9978406209	23222618	9978406234	23210901	9978405070	9978405181	23256639
11	Jamnagar	0288	2555869	2555899	9978406210	2553901	9978406235	2554203	9978405071	9978405210	2553404
12	Devbhumi Dwarka	02833	223804	232102	9978405933	2553901	9978406235	232002	9978405976	9727763794	232804
13	Junagadh	0285	2636100	2635599	9978406211	2635315	9978406236	2635633	9978405250	9978405211	2633448
14	Gir Somnath	02876	240001	243300	9978405934	2651001	9978406236	222250	9978405974	9727756448	240063
15	Kheda	0268	2553334	2553358	9978406212	2557262	9978406237	2550150	9978405072	9978405597	2553356
16	Kutch	02832	220020	250430	9978406213	250080	9978406238	250444	9978405073	9978405212	252347
17	Mehsana	02762	222200	222202	9978406214	222301	9978406239	222122	9978405074	9978405213	222220
18	Narmada	02640	222161	222171	9978406216	222086	9978406241	222315	9979405076	9978405188	224001
19	Navsari	02637	244999	281540	9978406215	244299	9978406240	245333	9978405075	9978405187	259401
20	Panchmahal	02672	242800	242899	9978406217	253377	9978406242	242200	9978405077	9978405189	242536
21	Mahisagar	02674	250666	250655	9978405936	253377	9978406242	250815	7874376004	9727354151	250666
22	Patan	02766	233301	233055	9978406218	232936	9978406243	230104	9978405078	9978405190	224830
23	Porbandar	0286	2221800	2222527	9978406219	2243804	9978406244	2211222	9978405079	9978405191	2220800
24	Rajkot	0281	2473900	2453621	9978406220	2477008	9978406245	2433444	9978405082	9978405218	2471573
25	Morbi	02822	241701	241602	9978405932	247708	9978406245	243471	9978405975	9727759674	2427592
26	Sabarkantha	02772	241001	241611	9978406221	242350	9978406246	247333	9978405081	9978405219	249039
27	Arvalii	02772	247800	247801	9978405935	242350	9978406246	247333	9879910101	9879044388	247810
28	Surat	0261	2652525	2655757	9978406222	2422160	9978406247	2651831	9978405082	9978405220	2465112
29	Surendranagar	02752	2820200	283862	9978406223	283752	9978406248	282100	9978405083	9978405224	283400
30	Tapi	02626	224460	221281	9978405364	222141	9978405263	220400	9978405488	9978405415	223332
31	Vadodara	0265	2423100	2431093	9978406224	2432027	9978406249	2412255	9978406094	9978405196	2427592
32	Chota Udaipur	02669	233003	233002	9978405937	2432027	9978406249	233077	9978405977	9824048430	233022
33	Valsad	02632	253613	243417	9978406225	253184	9978406250	254222	9978405085	9978405253	243238

2. Municipal Corporation- Junagadh Officer's Contacts.

Sr.	Officer's Name	Designation	Office Phone	Mobile No.
1.	Shri Tejash Parmar I.A.S.	Commissioner	2650450/ Fax. 2651510	9978400501
2.	Sri D. J. Jadeja G.A.S.	Dy. Commissioner	-	9099877477
	Sri J. P. Vaja	I/c Dy. Commissioner	-	8128656100
3.	Sri J. P. Vaja	Asst. Commissioner (Admin)	2622011	8128656100
4.	Sri P. D. Gandhi	Senior Town Planer	--	9428628120
5.	Sri Rameshbhai Ravaliya	Chief Auditor		9924131575
6.	Sri K. G. Toliya	Secretary	2650452	8128646099
7.	Sri J. P. Vaja	I/c Asst. Commissioner (Tax)	-	8128656100
8.	Sri Alpesh Chavda	Exe. Engineer Water Works	-	9426027921
9.	Sri Vishal Timbadiya	Chief Fire Officer	--	8980015469
10.	Sri Y. S. Shivani	Program Officer (Disaster)	-	8980015469
11.	Sri Hajabhai Chudasama	Electrical Engineer	2624452	8128671511
12.	Sri Alpesh Chavda	I/c Transport Officer	-	9426027921
13.	Sri K. G. Toliya	I/c Sanitation Supritendent	2624452	8128646099
14.	Shri Dushyant Pansuriya	I/c Executive Engineer (EB)	-	8511184984
14.	Sri Ketanbhai Sojitra	I/c Program Officer – ICDS	-	9374152353
15.	Dr. Ravi Dedaniya	Health Officer (Medical)	-	9924280032
16.	Dr. Pande Swyam Prakash	City TB Officer	-	9714889877
17.	Sri Nidhiben R. Mer	Account Officer	-	9376273806
18.	Sri Bharatbhai Dodiya	Chief Surveyar	-	9662202910
19.	Sri Nituben Vyas	Public Relation Officer	2626801	9726931763
20.	Sri Viral Joshi	I/c House Tax Supritendent	-	9428953422
21.	Sri Giraben Joshi	I/c Project Officer, U.C.D.	-	9925196599
22.	Sri Jignesh Parmar	Office Supritendent	-	9824948949
23.	Sri Hitesh P. Kariya	I/c Legal Officer	-	9998359060
24.	Sri Vipulbhai Morjariya	P. A. to Commissioner	-	9427218004
25.	Sri Chetan D. Bhatt	P.A. to Dy. Commissioner	-	9662543543
26.	Sri Hemal Chauhan	Establishment Officer	-	8758164702
27.	Sri Viral Joshi	I/c Store Keeper	-	9428953422
28.	Sri Shobhnaben Rupapara	Principal, Narsinh Vidhyamandir	2620388	9428626057
29.	Sri Manoj Rupapara	I/c Revenue Tax Supretendent	-	9913043300
30.	Sri Viral Joshi	I/c Shop Inspector	-	9428953422
31.	Sri Nituben Vyas	I/c Commercial Tax Officer	-	9726931763
32.	Sri Mehul P. Balas	EDP Manager, Computer Branch	-	7228938100
33.	Sri Hayatkhan Ghori	Drainage Supervisor	-	8511171559
34.	Sri Vinesbhai Patadiya	I/c Labour Officer	-	9408149664
35.	Sri Haresh Sondarva	I/c Enrotchment Officer	-	8000108305
36.	Sri Rajeshbhai Parmar	Garden Supervisor	-	9067122224
37.	Sri Tripalsinh Rayjada	I/c Timbavadi Zonal Officer	2674250	9427243143
38.	Sri Keyur Bathani	Dolatpara Zonal Officer	2660007	9898829079
39.	Sri Nituben Vyas	I/c Joshipara Zonal Officer	2612316	9726931763
40.	Sri Rajesh Trivedi	I/c Environment Engineer	-	9428953499
41.	Dr. Rahul Vaniya	Cattelpound Supervisor	-	9067122224
42.				

3. Control Rooms and Zonal Office's Contacts.

Sr. No	Location	Officer Name	Tel. No	Mob. No
1	Fire Control Room	Sri Jigardan Gadhavi	0285-2654101	7405258580
2	JuMC Central Control Room	Duty Officer	0285-2626475	0285-2654730
1	Zonal Office – Dolatpara	Sri Keyur Bathani	0285-2660007	9898829079
2	Zonal Office – Timbawadi	Ic. Tripalsinh Rayjada	0285-2674250	9427243143
3	Zonal Office – Joshipara	Ic. Sri Nituben Vyas	0285-2612316	9726931763

4. Municipal Corporation- Community Leader's Contacts.

Sr.	Designation	Name	Tel. No	Mob. No
1	Mayor	Shri Dharmeshbhai Posiya	2650452	9898066006
2	Deputy Mayor	Shri Akashbhai Katara	2627830	9712980122
3	Standing Chairman	Shri Pallaviben Thakar	2620401	9327682539

5. Municipal Corporation- Ward wise list of Corporators

Sr.	Ward No.	Ward wise Elected Corporator Name	Mobile No.
1	4	Shree Dharmesh Dhirubhai Poshia (Hon. Mayor)	9898066006
2	9	Shree Aakashbhai Karmanbhai Katara (Hon. Dy. Mayor)	9712980122
3	10	Shree Palaviben Shreyashkumar Thakar (Hon. Chair Person Standing Committee)	9327682539 9409666433
4	10	Shree Mananbhai Dhirajlal Abhani (Shasak Pakshana Neta)	9909791541
5	14	Shree kalpeshbhai kishorbhai ajvani (Shasak Paksh Dandak)	8866149500
6	1	Shree Gignashaben Rajeshbhai Gujarati	9825477253
7	1	Shree Rekhaben Vinubhai Solanki	9687564164
8	1	Shree NileshkumarVajsibhaiPithiya	9825618829
9	1	Shree Subhashbhai Vinubhai Radadiya	9825124730
10	2	Shree Jagrutiben Hiteshbhai Vala	9727210237
11	2	Shree Liriben Kiritkumar Bhimbha	9925729493
12	2	Shree Ankit Dayabhai Mavdiya	9737936378
13	2	Shree Shahbazkhan Ayubkhan Bloch	6390302302
14	3	Shree Shahrenazben Ibrahimbhai Kureshi	9998196596
15	3	Shree Sharifaben Vahabbhai Kureshi	9904884506
16	3	Shree Harshukhbhai Dayabhai Makvana	9898987018
17	3	Shree Abbasbhai Ibrahimbhai Kureshi	9825829700
18	4	Shree Prafullaben Hasmukhbahi Kherala	9998865986
19	4	Shree Manjulaben Viththalbhai Pansara	9725804642
20	4	Shree Chetanbhai Harsukhbhai Gajera	9824431152
21	5	Shree Raniben Lilabhai Parmar	9525937074
22	5	Shree Sonalben Rajeshbahi Panara	9510572170
23	5	Shree Vinasbhai Nitinbhai Hadvani	9510010015
24	5	Shree Sanjaybhai Mansukhbhai Dhorajiya	9712638120
25	6	Shree Jashavanti Dineshbhai Keshavala	8160446640
26	6	Shree Kusumben Pravinbhai	7817808575
27	6	Shree pravinbhai tejabhai vaghela	9804448248
28	6	Shree lalitbhai viththalbhai pansara	7600139001

Sr.	Ward No.	Ward wise Elected Corporator Name	Mobile No.
29	7	Shree bhavnaben chetanbhai vyas	9427697660
30	7	Shree vandanaben manojbahi doshi	9426184435
31	7	Shree jayeshbhai rathodbhai boghara	7096707070
32	7	Shree sanjaykumar jamnadas manvar	9376635226
33	8	Shree senilaben asarabhai thaim	9824290565
34	8	Shree sahenazbi mahemudmiya kadri	9824353254
35	8	Shree adremanbhai alarkhabhai panja	9427242828
36	8	Shree shahidbhai sidikbhai kotal (aadil)	9773077867
37	9	Shreemati gitaben mohanbhai parmar	8264323283
38	9	Shree chetnaben nareshbhai chudasa	9016070650
39	9	Shree asvinbhai rambhai bhara	9979756100
40	10	Shree chandrikaben jivanbhai rakhshiya	9586468914
41	10	Shree paragbhai jayendrabhai rathod	9714310025
42	11	Shreemati punamben jiteshbhai parmar	6354001616
43	11	Shreemati divyaben manojkumar popat	8488099000
44	11	Shree vanrajbhai vipulbhai solanki	9687818023
45	11	Shree shaileshbhai ramnikbhai dave	9824209580
46	12	Shreemati madhuben arjanbhai miyatra	9978031589
47	12	Shreemati ilaben bharatbhai balas	9821395720
48	12	Shree punjabhai mulubhai sisodiya	9925405849
49	12	Shree hirenbhai parsotambhai bhalani	9879666606
50	13	Shree dharmanbhai rambhai dangar	9879498268
51	13	Shree bhavnaben pradipbhai tank	9726790565
52	13	Shree vanitaben valabhai amcheda	9726513312
53	13	Shree vimalbhai harkantbhai joshi	9374596792
54	14	Shree jamkuben arajanbhai chhaya	9727930492
55	14	Shree adhyashaktiben apurvabhai majmudar	9825229710
56	14	Shree Balubhai bhagabhi rada	7046051651
57	15	Shree jeshubhai rambhai odedara	9276819006
58	15	Shree gitaben rajeshbhai solanki	9327355627
59	15	Shree RavanBhai Lakhabhai Parmar	8156028888
60	15	Shree Sonalben Karabhai Rada	8306384380

6. Detail & Contacts of Liaison Officer

Sr. No.	Liaison Taluka	Liaison Officer's Designation	Contact Details		
			Phone	Fax	Mobile
1	Junagadh (City-Rural)	SDM-Junagadh (STD-0285)	2631068	2632068	9978405346

7. Taluka Level Important Phone Numbers.

Sr.	Taluka	STD Code No.	Mamalatdar		TDO		Police Station	
			Office	Fax	Office	Fax	Office	Fax
1	Junagadh	0285	2627453	2651332	2627233	2651131	2655533	2655770
2	Junagadh City	0285	2621596	2621597	2627233	2651131	2653322	2657719

8. District Level Officer's Telephone Nos. STD Code - (0285)

Sr.	Designation	Name	Mobile	Landline
1	Collector	Shri Anilkumar Ranavasiya (IAS)	9978406211	2630100
2	DDO	Shri H.P.Patel (IAS)	9978406236	2635315
3	S P	Shri Subodh Odedara (IPS)	9978405250	2635633
4	Resi. Addl. Collector	Shri B.S.Barad (GAS)	9978405211	2636666
5	Dy. DDO (Mahesul)	Dr. Dilip Panera (I/c)	9879389573	2636032
6	Deputy Conservator of Forest	Shri Axay Joshi	9978405156	2631026
7	Dy. SP	Shri A.A.Patani	8980047154	-
8	Chief District Health officer	Dr. Alpesh Salvi	9909981895	2633074
9	Director, DRDA	Shri P.A. Jadeja (GAS)	9408146800	2633179
10	DSO	Shri.K.B.Garsar	7567009710	2631480
11	Medical Superintendent (Civil)	Shri Pala Lakhnotra	9825237200	2651436
12	CDMO	Shri Pala Lakhnotra	9825237200	2651436
13	DEO	Shri.Lataben Upadhyay	9909970207	2630151
14	DPEO	Shri.Lataben Upadhyay	9909971679	2634136
15	General Manager, DIC	Shri D.M. Joshi	6357150197	2630625
16	Ass. Director of Information	Shri N.M. Mehta (I/c)	9825263775	2627281
17	Chief Fire officer	Shri Vishal Timbadiya	8980015469	2654101
18	Executive Engineer, R & B (State)	Shri.S.B.Karamta	9428189644	2631628
19	Executive Engineer, Irrigation State	Shri.P.B.Kothiya	9427765266	2673252
20	Executive Engineer, R&B (Pan)	Shri N.N.Solanki	9998188154	2631628
21	Executive Engineer, Irrigation (Pan)	Shri.V.P.Gadhavi	9824439112	2622143
22	Executive Engineer GWSSB	Shri.R.A.Chavda	9978447263	2629400
23	Superintendent Engineer, PGVCL	Shri.S.S.Rathod	6359976296	2654765
24	Dy Director Animal husbandry	Dr. Dilip Panera	9879389573	2634096
25	District Agriculture officer	Shri.J.J.Bhatt	9426362661	2633046
26	Director DISH	Shri B.V.Chudasama	9429604342	2636946
27	DC- ST	Shri.V. B. Dangar	6359919035	2670134
28	Regional officer, GPCB	Shri A.O.Trivedi	9426366633	2651506
29	Manager BSNL	Shri.P.K. Joshi	9427218095	-
30	Mamlatdar Disaster	Shri J.B. Dabhi	9924450324	2633446
31	Program Officer ICDS	Shri.Gunvantiben Parmar	9662448449	2631434

9. Junagadh Police Contact Directory

Name	Designation	STD	Phone		Mobile Number
			Office	Fax	
Shree S.R.Odedra	S.P. Junagadh	0285	2635633	2634501	9978405250
Shree Rohitkumar	A.S.P Visavadar Division	-	-	-	9729186971
Shree A.S. Patani	Dy.S.P.HQ Junagadh	0285	2634401	2634501	9978444813
Shree Hitesh Dhandhaliya	Dy.S.P. Junagadh City	0285	2651135	2651135	9978407898
Shree Ravirajsinh Parmar	I/C Dy.S.P Junagadh Rural	0285	2612502	-	9978411102
Shree B. C. Thakker	S.P. Keshod Division	02871	236684	236684	9978407963
Shree D.V. Kodiyatar	Dy.S.P. Mangrol	02878	222134	222134	9099980150
Shree Ravirajsinh Parmar	Dy.S.P. SC/ST cell Junagadh	0285	2629606	2650501	9978411102
Shree Y.J. Rathod	P.I. LIB	0285	2634601	2634601	
Shree K.M.Patel	P.I. LCB	0285	2633850	2634501	9925040550
	PI SOG	0285	2635101	2634501	
Shree A.U.Shukla	PSI Computer Branch	0285	2633802	-	9898296455
Shree H.P. Makwana	PSI Netram Branch	0285	2633802	-	9558447737
	P.I. City Traffic JND	0285	2655880	2634501	
Shree S.N.Jadeja	PSI Highway Traffic JN	0285	2625450	2634501	7874788662
	PI MOB Jun SP Office	0285	2634721	2634501	
shree A.B.Nakum	RPI HQ JUNAGADH	0285	2655779	-	9909520155
Shree M. D. Makwana	PI Wireless Department	0285	2635135	-	9978982460
Shree S.K.Desai	P.I. A Divi Junagadh	0285	2655778	2655533	6359626815
Shree A.B.Choudhary	P.I. B Divi Junagadh	0285	2653322	2657719	6359626774
Shree P.P.Jha	PI C Divi Junagadh	0285	2673544	2673544	6359626777
Shree N.G.Vaghela	P.I. Women Police St	0285	2654199	-	6359626785
Shree H.K.Humbal	PI Bhavnath	0285	2653277	2653277	6359626793
Shree F.B. Gaganlya	PI Junagadh Rural	0285	2655770	2655770	6359626782
Shree N.N.Talaviya	P.I. Bhesan	02873	253433	253433	6359626787
Shree B.G.Chetariya	PI Vanthli	02872	222055	222055	6359626805
Shree H.V.Patel	PI Visavadar	02873	222061	222061	6359626796
Shree V.J.Savaj	PI Mendarda	02872	241369	241369	6359626813
Shree N.N.Chudasama	P.I. Bilkha	0285	2683133	2683133	6359626791
Shree M.D.Choudhary	P.I.Keshod	02871	236093	236093	6359626800
Shree J.B.Patel	PI Manavadar	02874	221770	221770	6359626803
Shree H.V.Chudasama	PSI Bantva	02874	241522	241522	6359626808
Shree R.S.Sankaliya	PI Mangrol	02878	222033	222033	6359626815
Shree P.K. Chavda	PI Mangrol Marin	02878	222033	222033	6359626818
Shree M.K.Choudhary	P.I. sheel	02878	281335	281335	6359626783
Shree G.I.Rathod	PI Chorwad	02870	288505	288505	6359626812
Shree D.V.Dangar	PI Maliya	02870	222254	222254	6359626809

10. Fire & Emergency Services Staff Details

Sr.	Employee Name	Designation	Mobile
1	Timbadiya Vishal Vrujlal	Chief Fire Officer	8980015469
2	Kabaria Mehul Ghanshyambhai	Divisional Fire Officer	7383131333
3	Gadhavi Jigar rajendrasinh	Divisional Fire Officer	7405258580
4	Payak Tejas Dineshkumar	Divisional Fire Officer	8488030763
5	Parmar KanuBhai maganbhai	In-Charge-Station Officer	8160736327
6	Gohel InderjitSinh vikramsinh	Station Officer	9737772516
7	Kher Ritwikbhai subhasbhai	Station Officer	6353485108
8	Jadhav Maunikbhai govindbhai	Station Officer	7046183034
9	Chuhan harsadkumar navanitbhai	Station Officer	9904004025
10	Gohel KanakSinh vikramsinh	Sub Fire Officer	7624086540
11	Chauhan Sunil Rajesh	Sub Fire Officer	8347365346
12	Nandania Shyam lakhmanbhai	Sub Fire Officer	9328175977
13	vala Lalitbhai parsotambhai	Sub Fire Officer	6359571771
14	sarvaiya parthrajsinh shakatisinh	Sub Fire Officer	8799359922
15	Dhamecha VimalBhai vijaybhai	Leading Fireman	7984758911
16	Mehta Mitul rohitbhai	Leading Fireman	9712913485
17	Parmar Mehul rajendrkumar	Leading Fireman	9723429449
18	Chavda HarpalSinh natubha	Leading Fireman	7622090096
19	Kher Aryanbhai subhashbhai	Leading Fireman	9313270452
20	Dhuva Ravibhai bhupatbhai	Leading Fireman	7779099350
21	Nandania ArjanBhai kesarbhai	Driver cum pump operator	8128656110
22	Bhutiya VejaBhai balubhai	Driver cum pump operator	8849749402
23	Thakar RajeshBhai balvantray	Driver cum pump operator	9979586329
24	Ravaliya LeelaBhai dhanabhai	Driver cum pump operator	9878181085
25	Sheikh Nur Muhammad hanifbhai	Driver cum pump operator	9924447441
26	Parmar Nilesh dilipbhai	Driver cum pump operator	8160425508
27	Joshi Chetan shamljibhai	Driver cum pump operator	9898626572
28	Pathak Mansukhbhai keshavlal	Driver cum pump operator	6351636686
29	Pathak Pranavbhai keshavlal	Driver cum pump operator	9016083149
30	Mokaria Ramesh kanjibhai	Driver cum pump operator	9925170770
31	Kadcha Merubhai hajabhai	Driver cum pump operator	9712186884
32	Odedara Balubhai nathabhai	Driver cum pump operator	7859866114
33	Dhadhal Mahendrabhai gabharubhai	Driver cum pump operator	8849011135
34	Chauhan Rahul Manilal	Driver cum pump operator	9054246568
35	Odedara Nagajan Rambhai	Driver cum pump operator	8160769300
36	Kher Ranjit Mulubhai	Driver cum pump operator	7043624713
37	Sevra Jignesh ukabhai	Driver cum pump operator	9726789946
38	Vasan Dilsukh maldebhai	Driver cum pump operator	9328225841
39	Bhatti AjaySinh pratapsinh	Driver cum pump operator	9409375866
40	Makwana Nilesh babubhai	Driver cum pump operator	9327801627

41	aparnathi YagnikGiri premgiri	Driver cum pump operator	9974407373
42	Chudasma Parag bhaveshbhai	Driver cum pump operator	9687786006
43	Vichhiya Pruthviraj nagbhai	Driver cum pump operator	9998616664
44	Danidhariya Bhavik dulabhai	Driver cum pump operator	7621056525
45	karamata punjabhai jivabhai	Driver cum pump operator	7203071021
46	dafda amit mukeshbhai	Driver cum pump operator	9408027249
47	parmar naresh ramjibhai	Driver cum pump operator	8000451661
48	balas amit ukabhai	Driver cum pump operator	9687844980
49	Solanki Chiragbhai mavjibhai	Fireman	9327545859
50	Pampaniya Vijaykumar rambhai	Fireman	8155992104
51	Der Hiteshbhai keshurbhai	Fireman	9265540544
52	Parmar Naresh mavjibhai	FireMan	9328532770
53	Bagiya Manishbhai kanabhai	FireMan	9724038496
54	kher Pinakbhai naranbhai	FireMan	7046629932
55	Trivedi Swastik rameshbhai	FireMan	8154966066
56	Kathad Hemantbhai vajubhai	FireMan	9724173718
57	Rajyaguru Rahulbhai kaushikbhai	FireMan	8320056916
58	Chauhan Sagar kanksinh	FireMan	9824546371
59	Solanki SharadKumar bhaveshbhai	FireMan	8000438192
60	Kathi Nareshbhai madhabhai	FireMan	7859902988
61	Sisodia Abhaysinh Dhirubhai	FireMan	7698955693
62	Sisodia Ghanshyam Sadubhai	FireMan	7016620598
63	Kher Sumit Kanjibhai	FireMan	8447855030
64	Panchaliya Anirudh Girishbhai	FireMan	8488882543
65	Gohil Ajay Valjibhai	FireMan	9724992003
66	Panchala Rajubhai Nathubhai	FireMan	7046743950
67	Ghaghretia Ambaram rameshbhai	Fireman	6351723476
68	Sindhav Jaydeep Jalubhai	Fireman	9737800699
69	Bamaniya Haresh hardasbhai	Fireman	9825463028
70	Jadav sachin nathabhai	Fireman	7698813635
71	Vasan Rahulbhai parbatbhai	Fireman	7486842256
72	sagathiya harsh ashokbhai	Fireman	8780360096
73	sondrava rajesh kishor	Fireman	9624779302
74	Gadhvi Abhijit manubhai	Fireman	9023187374
75	Vaja kapilkumar bharatbhai	Fireman	9909299655
76	jadeja laxrajsinh hardevsinh	Fireman	9327182482
77	chudasama dharmesh jethabhai	Fireman	8160315300
78	chudasma mandipbhai prakashbhai	Fireman	8980035418
79	bamaniya ajay megha	Fireman	8980835302
80	sondrava kalpesh pravinbhai	Fireman	6356649036
81	sevara vijaykumar hajabhai	Fireman	9899985911
82	chavda parth hirabhai	Fireman	9714995497

11. JuMC Ward wise Branch Engineer's Contact Details

Sr.	Employee Name	Designation	Work allocation	Contact
1	Duyashant Pansuriya	Engineer (Civil)	I/C Executive Engineer and Ward No. 9, 10	9427571122
2	Kishan Ramani	Engineer (Civil)	Supervision & Monitoring and Ward No. 5, 6, 7	9099544509
3	Jignesh Dodiya	Engineer (Civil)	Ward No. 1, 2, 4	7069545468
4	Jignesh Ambasana	Engineer (Civil)	Ward No. 3	9725577292
5	Bhavin Manvar	Ovarshier (Civil)	Ward- 8 to 15	9898734847
6	Hiren Pandya	Engineer (Civil)	Ward No. 8	9586020018
7	Jayendrasinh Zala	Asst. Engineer (Civil)	Ward- 1 to 7	9824890754
8	Harsh Patel	Engineer (Civil)	Ward No. 11, 13, 14	9898983874
9	Dip Thapaliya	Engineer (Civil)	Ward No. 12, 15	7878828279
10	Bharatbhai Dodiya	Chief Surveyor	Ward- 1 to 15	9662251507
11	Kishan Ramani	Urban Planner (TP)	Ward- 1 to 15	9033153572
12	Dharmesh Solanki	Urban Planner (TP)	Ward- 1 to 15	6354571731
13	Vipul C. Korat	TP Branch Engineer	Ward- 1 to 15	9427237847
14	Saurabhbbhai Joshi	TP Branch Engineer	Ward- 1 to 7	8128671500
15	Yatin G. Mashru	TP Branch Engineer	Ward- 8 to 15	9824329558
16	Jogal Rohit	Drainage Cell Engineer	Ward- 1 to 15	8980532535
17	Sabir Amreliya	Drainage Cell Engineer	Ward- 1 to 15	6356391716
18	Rohan Thakar	Water Works Engineer	Ward- 1 to 3, 8, 9	9924722104
19	Daki Sagar	Water Works Engineer	Ward- 4 to 7, 10, 11	9727213233
20	Haresh Solanki	Water Works Engineer	Ward- 12 to 15	8200077976
21	Tulsibhai Jumani	Street Light Branch	Ward- 1 to 15	8140279111

12. Sanitation Branch Stable/ Solid waste Staff Contact Details

Sanitation Superintendent – Sri Kalpeshbhai Tolia – 8128646099 / 7486040099

Sanitation Superintendent - 2 - Shri Darshanbhai Makvana - 8140524581

General Supervisors Ward No. 1 to 15:

Ward 1 to 7	Ward 8 to 11	Ward 12 to 15	Stable Supervisor	Drainage Supervisor
Shri Bharat Gauswami	Shri Rajesh Trivedi	Shri Dharmesh Chudasama	Shri Vinayak Gauswami,	Sri Ramesh Chudasama
9428953577	9428953499 7486040098	8320820229	9898438938 7486040097	8140300718

Sanitation Inspector: Ward 1 to 15

Sr.	Ward No.	Name of Sanitation Inspector	Mobile No.
1	1	Mustufa Hala	7486040101
2	2	Rahul Dabhi	7486040102
3	3	Abhishek Vasava	7486040103
4	4	Sidhdhi Jani	7486040104
5	5	Mehul Dhandhaliya	7486040105
6	6	Mehul Bambhaniya	7486040106
7	7	Hitesh Joshi	7486040107
8	8	Tofiq Mahida	7486040108
9	9	Hitesh Parmar	7486040109
10	10	Thakkar Rajeshbhai	7486040110
11	11	Chintan Bhatt	7486040111
12	12	Rubi Rathod	7486040112
13	13	Dipak Dabhi	7486040113
14	14	Ajay Nenuji	7486040114
15	15	Bhumi Shingala	7486040115

**** Door to Door Garbage Collection Agency: Global – Shri Jagdishbhai Barad, Mo. 9825160360**

13. ICDS Branch (Municipal Corporation Area):

Sr	EMP NAME	Designation	Mobile no.
1	Ketanbhai Sojitra	Program Officer – ICDS	9374152353
2	Dolly N. Doshi	CDPO - JuMC	7405079918
3	Kuldip Chavda	Office Superintendent	8849104430

Sr	EMP NAME	Designation	SECTOR NAME	Mobile no.
1	Rekhaben Makvana	Supervisor	DOLATPARA -1	9173449934
2	Ranjaben Damodara	Supervisor	GANESHNAGAR-1	9687140431
3	Nasimaben Bagiya	Supervisor	DOLATPARA -2	9714897384
4	Jignashaben Dave	Supervisor	GANESHNAGAR-2	9925823397
5	Ushaben Bharadva	Supervisor	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	9537343592
6	Hemlataben Ravaliya	Supervisor	SHANTESHWAR	9726280650
7	Parulben Chavda	Supervisor	TIMBAVADI	6351440044

14. Shelter Details (Municipal Corporation Area):

Sr.	Name / Address of shelter	Shelter Contact No.	Ward No	Capacity
1	A Sukhnath Chowk, Near Narsingh Mehtana – Shelter Chora (Junagarh Municipal Corporation)	8849734325	3	57
2	Shelter-B (Child Welfare Department Sukhnath - Chowk (Junagarh Municipal Corporation)	9427242771	3	57
3	C Sukhnath Chowk, Near Narsingh Mehtana – Shelter Chora (Junagadh Municipal Corporation)	9825464403	3	60
4	Sorath Bhavan 3rd Floor Gandhi Chowk) Junagadh (Municipal Corporation	7621078574	8	85
5	Ambedkar Bhavan Community Hall, Sugarcane Timba	9913043300	9	200
6	Lohana Mahajan Wadi	9427229573	9	100
7	Sorath Bhavan, First and Second Floor, Railway Station Road (Junagadh Municipal Corporation)	9825464403	8	200
8	Dr. Subhash Medical College, Khamdhrol	9368411111	2	100
9	Mosque, Chobari	9824232533	5	50
10	Primary School, Joshipara	9428838819	4	100
11	Primary School, Khamdhrol	9033683312	2	70
12	VD Area Seemshala, Khamdhrol	8000801640	2	100
13	Babasaheb Ambedkar Hall, Madhuram	9726513312	13	300
14	Variya Vaishnav Prajapati Samaj's farm, above Dhora, Dubadi plot	9327580068	9	200
15	Farzana Hall, Sukhnath Chowk	9033401000	3	200
16	Community Hall Dharagarh	9998560004	3	100
17	Joshipara, Narayan Ashram	9428375667	4	400
18	Dr. Subhash Medical College, Khamdhrol	9368411111	2	100
19	Central Primary School Lirbaipara, Bilkha road	6354746441 9898953834	15	100
20	Anant Dharmalaya, opp. Kranti Masala, Junagadh Manganath Road	9725606381	10	200
21	Bhavnath, Prernadham	8220082747 9137949494	9	150
22	Ahir community Bhavnath	9428440083 02852627221	9	100
23	Rupayatan Bhavnath	9427570257	9	30
24	Punit Ashram Bhavnath	6351377867	9	125
25	Sanatan Hindu Dharamshala Bhavnath	9427741197 7861879640	9	40
26	Shernath Bapu's ashram	9427570524	9	500
27	Jain Dharamshala Bhavnath	9426670499	9	100
	Total			3824

15. Bhavnath Taleti Area List of VADI

Sr.	Name of VADI	Mobile No.	Total Utara	Total Staff
1	Bharti Ashram Bhavnath	9601299699	20	20
2	Jain Dhramshala	7573875400	30	10
3	Rudra Yatrik Bhavan (20 Room)	9824869593	100	10
4	Hotel Janki	7219972198	50	4
5	Sunrise Guest House	9825057141	50	20
6	Giriraj Guest House	9067821656	10	6
7	Prajapati Bhavan	9898437332	9	4
8	Bhagyoday Hotel	9725119619	10	6
9	Vanja Gnati ni Vadi	9574247041	35	4
10	Bhagirath Vadi	9408278975	50	4
11	Kachchhi Bhavan	9409147510	100	20
12	Digambar Jain Mandir	0285-2627108	20	6
13	Naiminath Bhavan	9825010065	8	3
14	Aavkar Guest House	9726792494	20	4
15	Maher Samaj Vadi	9558016542	8	3
16	Shernath Bapu Ashram	9913828400	30	15
17	Dhobi Gnatini Vadi	9925188782	5	2
18	Suthar Gnati ni Vadi	9737815083	40	10
19	Luhar Gnati ni Vadi	9723882622	8	4
20	Talpada Koli Gnati ni Vadi	7778843248	120	4
21	Mochi Gnati ni Vadi	9067804063	8	2
22	Digambar Jain Dharmashala	7990783256	42	18
23	Chandav Hanuman Girnar Sidi	7801907527	4	2
24	Kanta Ba Sankul	7016440402	90	8
25	Sanatan Dharmshala	7861879640	150	6
26	Naiminath Dharmashala	9879561849	25	4
27	Ashish Guest house	94279561849	3	2
28	Mahavir Guest House	9824869593	3	2
29	Narsinh Maheta Dham	0285-2650158	5	3
30	Mangaldas Bapu Utara	8329797011	40	2
31	Mangar Guest House	9428014739	50	3
32	Parab Utara	9601158144	2	1
33	Darji Sorathiya Vadi	9537718563	2	1
34	Khant Samaj Vadi	9979678321	45	5
35	Karadiya Rajput Samaj	9664825736	2	1
	Total		1194	219

16. NGOs working for Junagadh City

Sr.	Name of the organization	Name	Mobile No.
1	Satyam Seva Yuvak Mandal	Mansukhbhai vaja	9925142088
2	Premabhikshu's - Ramdhun Mandal	Harsukhbhai Chandrani	9428373554
3	Datar Seva Samiti	Batuk Bapu	9427570533
4	Sanjeevani Social Group	Shabiraben Sheikh	9925873135
5	Jay Chamunda Women's Association	Hinaben Goswami	9408214028
6	Shri Mayaram Dasji Ashram	Harsukhbhai Trivedi	9725023724
7	District Women's Council	President Janhvi Upadhyay	9879530941
8	Rupayant Trust Bhavnath	Hemantbhai Nanavati	9825268645
9	Madhur Social Group	Salimbhai Gujarati	9925575222
10	Junagadh Dev. Advisory Council	Sadhanaben Mathuradas Nirmal	9428378444
11	Ashadeep Charitable Foundation	President Dr. Bakulbhai Buch	9825220330
12	Gobarbhai Pansuriya Welfare Trust	Amubhai Pansuriya	9426376840
13	Shri Jyoti Dhuleshia Memorial Trust	Mr. Nileshbhai Dhuleshia	9825248328
14	Panjabpol Gaushala Dubli Plot	Shri Rajubhai Jobanputra	9825222115
15	Traffic Brigade Education Trust	Shri Rajubhai Jobanputra	9824820320
16	Baba Mitra Mandal	Nileshbhai Mali	9824820320
17	Lions Club	Amitbhai Shah	9426168296
18	Jagannath Seva Samiti	Viralbhai Shah	9428626288
19	Local Jain Sangh Junagadh	Lalitbhai Doshi	9428322894
20	Junagadh Women's Sharafi Society	Mrs. Janhviben Upadhyay	9624756500
21	All-India organization	Mukeshbhai Dholakia	9879523441
22	Sunidhi Cherry Foundation Mumbai	Rameshbhai Seth	9879511339
23	Bhavanaben Chikhaliya Foundation	Dr. Chikhliya Saheb	9824053597
24	Joint Group of Junagadh	Mahendrabhai Rawal	9825231731
25	Shri Khodiyar Seva Mandal	Narendrabhai Dhuchla	9427203638
26	Vadheshwari Mataji Temple Trust	Mukeshbhai Rajpara Trustee	9428592907
27	Jan Seva Samaj Trust	Dharamshibhai Parmar	9825099937
28	Junagadh Leuva Patel Mahila Mandal	Pritiben Vadhasiya	9427243939
29	Gayatri Parivar Cherry Trust	Nagabhai Wala	8671915465
30	Jivdaya Charitable Trust Animal/ Bird	Ketanbhai Vasani	9824949311
31	Madhuvan Trust for Animals & Birds	Rajubhai Kothari	9409076507
32	Radha Krishna Bhakti Group	Mukundbhai Indicator	9428777265
33	Sainath Annakshetra Junagadh	Narasibhbhai Muljibhai Vaghela	9825248262
34	Bhagwati Mahila Cherry Trust	Kesaria Jayashreeben Shailesh	9377111343
35	Jalaram Cherry. Trust Jhanjarda	President P.B. Unnadkat	7777959670
36	Samprat Education and Cherry Trust	Mahendrabhai Parmar	9428242922
37	Jagrutiben C. Kharoda Cherry Trust	Jagrutiben C. Kharoda	9913236691
38	Lions Club Trust	Rupalben Lakhani	6428043000
39	Sainath Seva Trust	President Himenbhai L. Dholakia	9427502020
40	Arya Samaj	Praveenaben Vaghela	9427736241
42	Tulja Bhavani Foundation	Rupalben Lakhani	9824233611
43	Raghuveer Seva Samiti	Jagdish Kakkar	9427502020
44	Shishu Mangal Institute Gandhigram	Ketkiben Sameerbhai Jani	9909063373
45	Shri Hatkesh Healthcare Foundation	Kalpithbhai Nanavati	9426911911
46	Gokulesh Gaushala	Bharatbhai Faldu	9909231331

17. Vehicle Available with Concerned Branch of JuMC

Sr	Vehicle Details	Fire Branch	Water Works Branch	E&B Branch	Street Light Branch	Sanitation Branch	Drainage Branch	Secretary Branch	Vehicle Branch	Garden Branch	Cattle Pound Branch	With Agency	Total Vehicles
	Contact No.	8980015469	9426027921	9824890754	9427733486	9427736825	9427736825	9427736825	9426027921	9067122224	8000668181	7486040097	
1	Rickshaw						1	1					2
2	Pickup Jeep	1	1		2	2			1		2		9
3	Pickup Vehicle		2				3		1				6
4	Hydraulic Ladder				1								1
5	Tractor		1	4		10				2	4		21
6	Trailer			3		12				1			16
7	Trailer Tanker		1							1			2
8	Water Tanker		2							2			4
9	Dewatering pump	1	2										3
10	Front end Dozer					1					1	2	4
11	Front end Ladder											1	1
12	Mini JCB											1	1
13	JCB			1								6	7
14	Fire Fighter	4											4
15	Mini Fire Fighter	1											1
16	Ambulance	4											4
17	Dead body Van	2											2
18	Funnel Vehicle	2											2

Sr	Vehicle Details	Fire Branch	Water Works Branch	E&B Branch	Street Light Branch	Sanitation Branch	Drainage Branch	Secretary Branch	Vehicle Branch	Garden Branch	Cattle Pound Branch	With Agency	Total Vehicles
	Contact No.	8980015469	9426027921	9824890754	9427733486	9427736825	9427736825	9427736825	9426027921	9067122224	8000668181	7486040097	
19	Tally Handler											1	1
20	Fire Bike	3											3
21	Road Swipe Machine											2	2
22	Mini Road Swipe Machine											2	2
23	Liter Picker											1	1
24	Mobile Urinal Van					1							1
25	Jetting Machine					1						3	4
26	Low Bad Trailer										5		5
27	Pressure Pump					3							3
28	Vacuum Suction Machine											1	1
29	Mobile Court Veh.					1							1
30	Tourist Bus								2				2
31	Fire Boat	2											2
32	Mini Tractor					3							3
33	Disilting Machine					1							1
34	Mini Trailer					3							3
	Total	22	10	9	3	39	4	6	8	6	12	20	139

18. Trained Aapda Mitra Volunteers of Junagadh City

Sr.	Name of Volunteer	Contact No.	Taluka	Village	Agency
1	Bagada Chirag Lakshmanbhai	8264151495	Junagadh	Anandpur	GRD
2	Kindarkhediya Sandip Bachu	9601905890	Junagadh	Junagadh	GRD
3	Dabhi Satish Kadavabhai	8347535580	Junagadh	Junagadh	Home guard
4	Rananga Manish Jitendrabhai	9712317108	Junagadh	Junagadh	Home guard
5	Jivan Devidas Hariyani	7577283180	Junagadh	Junagadh	GRD
6	Kanubhai Parmar	8160736327	Junagadh	Junagadh	Fire
7	Y. S. Shivani	7383398337	Junagadh	Junagadh	Disaster
8	Dabhi Satish Kadavabhai	8347535580	Junagadh	Junagadh	Home guard
9	Rananga Manish Jitendrabhai	9712317102	Junagadh	Junagadh	Home guard
10	Chauhan Rambhai Hirabhai	02852610895	Junagadh	Junagadh	Home guard
11	Daki Khimjibhai D.	9825950132	Junagadh	Junagadh	Home guard
12	Nimivat Ramesh K.	9824590158	Junagadh	Junagadh	Home guard

19. Trained Men Powers & SWIMMERS - JUNAGADH City

Sr	Taluka	Training	Person Name	Category	Organization	Contact
1	Junagadh	FRT	Kamleshbhai R. Purohit	FP	Muni. Corp. Fire Division Junagadh	02852651003
2	Junagadh	FRT	Chauhan Rambhai H.	HG	HG Urban unit Jnd	02852610895
3	Junagadh	FRT	Daki Khimjibhai D.	HG	PWD, Junagadh	9825950132
4	Junagadh	FRT	Dharecha Raysi K.	HG	Homeguard, JND.	02852362268
5	Junagadh	FRT	Nimivat Ramesh K.	HG	Urban Unit, JND.	9824590158
6	Junagadh	FRT	Pandya Hardikbhai Y.	HG	Urban Unit, JND	02852626435
8	Junagadh	FRT	Patel Bhaveshbhai B.	HG	Urban Unit, JND	02852611906
9	Junagadh	FRT	Rajguru Kaushik G.	HG	HG Office, JND	02852650102
10	Junagadh	FRT	Solanki Govind S.	HG	Homeguard, JND	02852362268
13	Junagadh	FRT	Solanki Prabhudas D.	HG	Homeguard, JND	02852634721
14	Junagadh	FRT	D.P. Joshi	HG	Homeguard, JND	9574110180
15	Junagadh	FRT	H.I. Pathan	HG	Homeguard, JND	9904556720
16	Junagadh	FSR FRT	Y. S. Shivani	FP	Muni. Corp. JND Disaster Division	9427433979
17	Junagadh	FSR FRT	Kanubhai Parmar	FP	Muni. Corp. Fire Division Junagadh	8866775607
18	Junagadh	-	Nurmohmad Saikh	FP	Fire Division, JND	9924474414

Training Type		Category	
FSR	Fire Search & Rescue Training	FP	Fire Personnel of Municipal Corporation
FRT	Flood Rescue Training	HG	Trained Homeguard Personnel



Junagadh Municipal Corporation

"Swami Vivekanand Bhavan", Azad chock, Junagadh. – 362001

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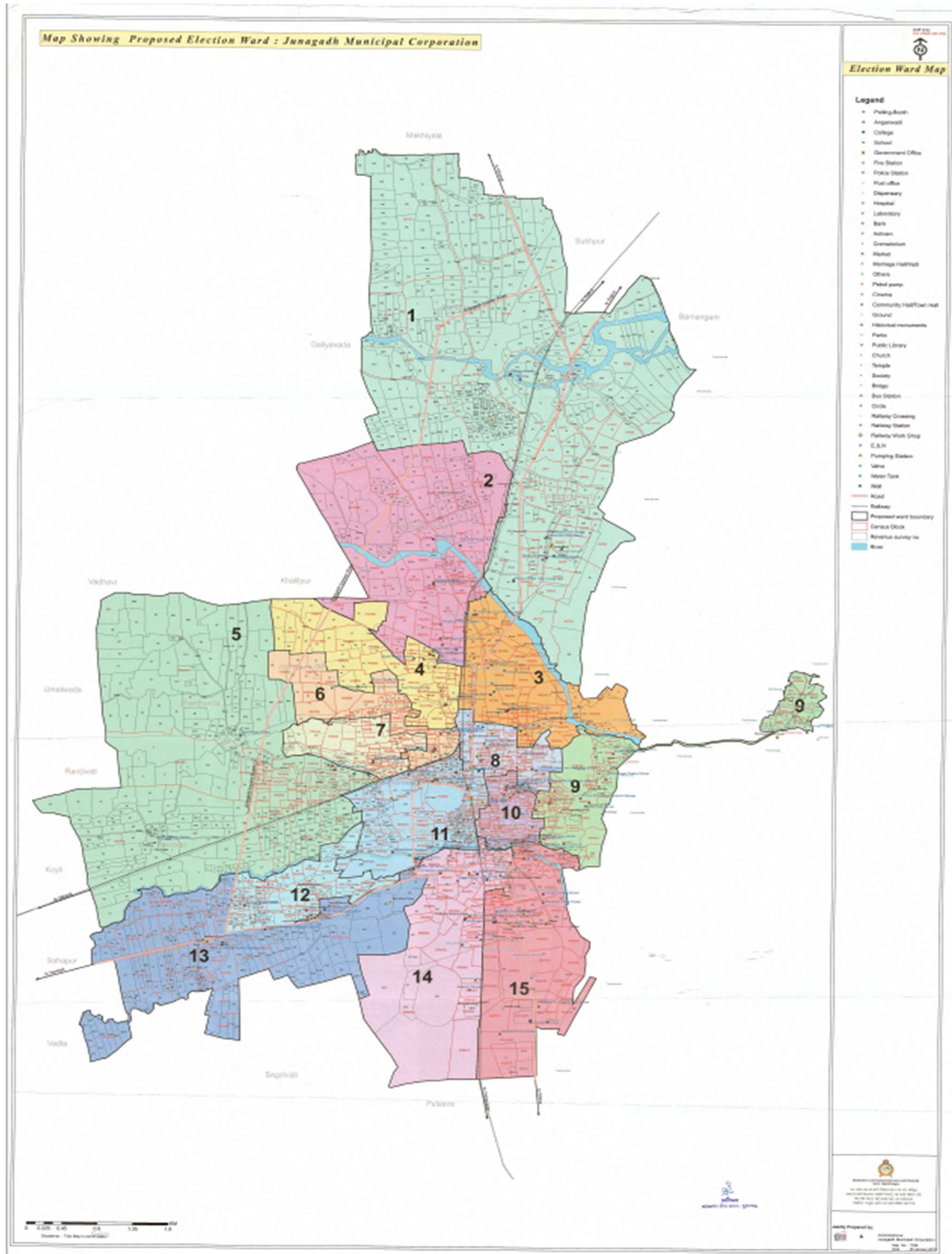
Appendix

Guidelines regarding bore well safety measures by Supreme Court:

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

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

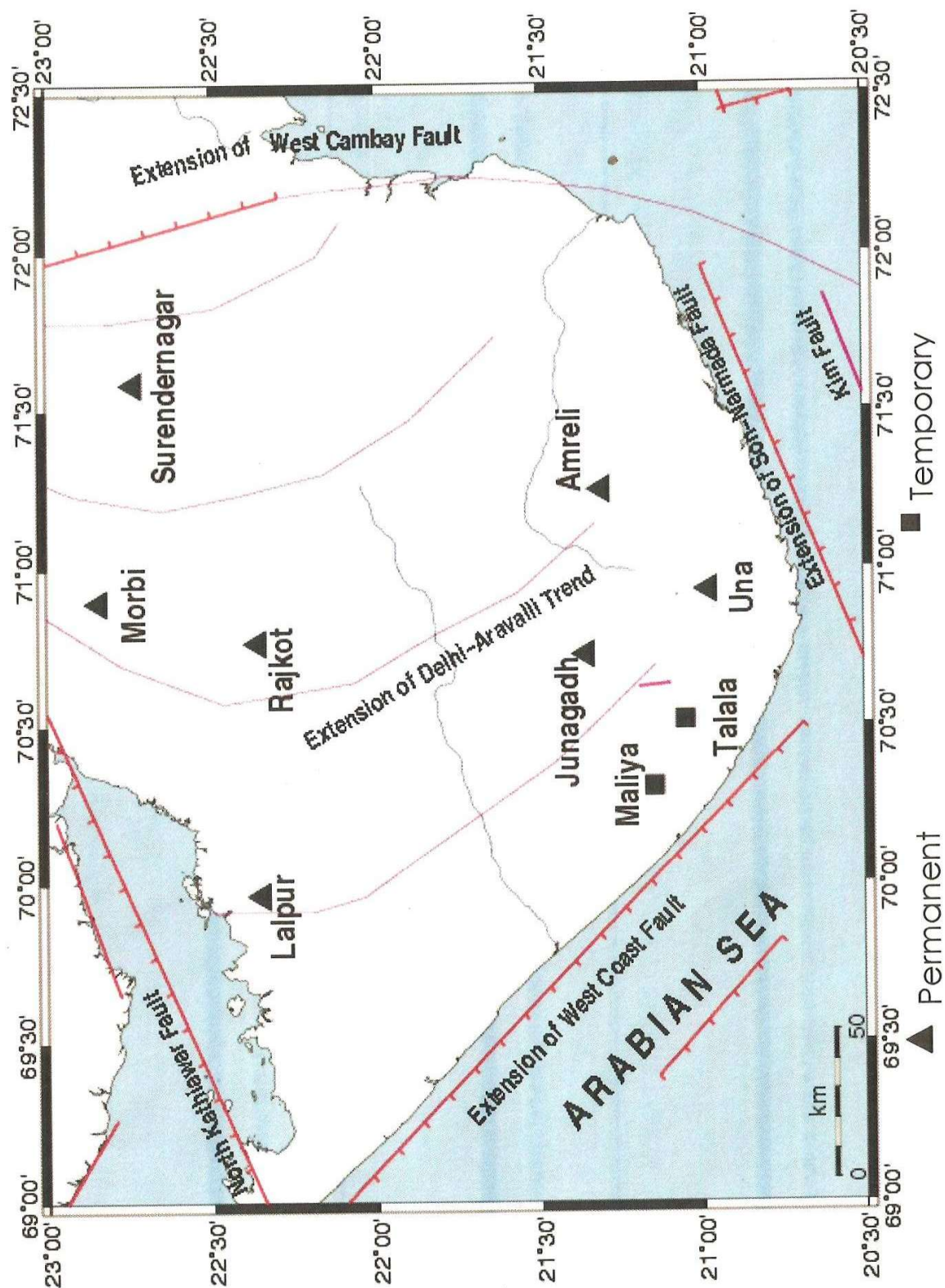
1. City Political Map (Election Ward Boundary).



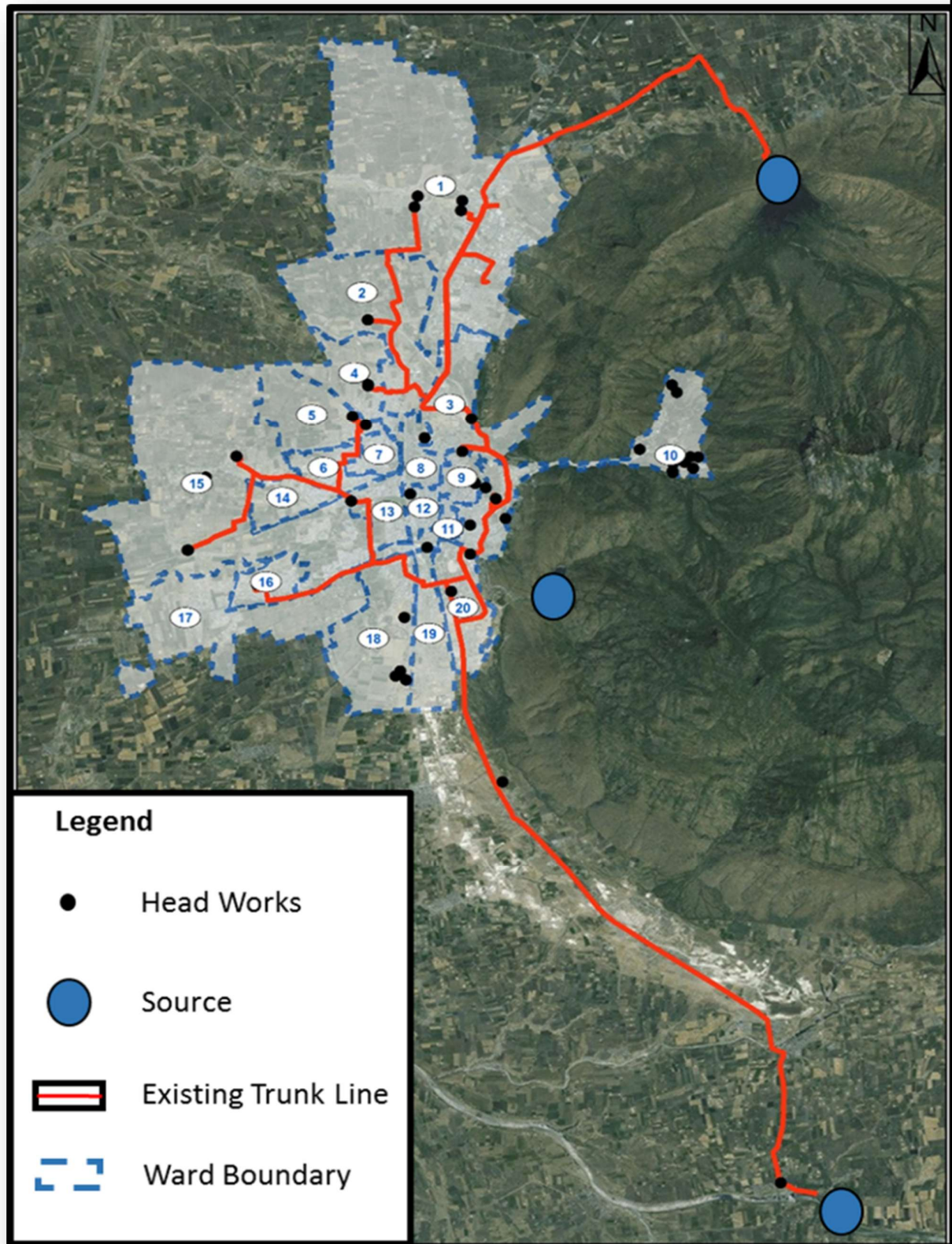
2. City Map showing Roads, Rail network, River and Lake.



3. Hazard Map (Earth Quack Fault Lines for Saurashtra).



4. Risk Map (Irrigation Dams and Water Body).





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