



Morbi Municipal Disaster Plan 2026



MUNICIPALITY DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

For the city of Morbi



MORBI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



YEAR: - 2026



Sangita Raiyani
(IAS)
Morbi Municipal
Corporation

PREFACE

Morbi city is one of the fastest-growing industrial and commercial centers of Gujarat and plays a significant role in the economic development of the state. Rapid urbanization, industrial expansion, increasing population density and changing climatic conditions have enhanced the city's exposure to various natural and human-induced hazards such as floods, urban flooding, earthquakes, industrial accidents, fire incidents, heatwaves and public health emergencies. In view of these challenges, it is essential to adopt a proactive and integrated approach towards disaster risk reduction and emergency management to safeguard human life, property, infrastructure and the environment.

The **City Disaster Management Plan (CDMP) – 2026** has been prepared by **Morbi Municipal Corporation** in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, and the guidelines issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Morbi. The plan provides a comprehensive framework for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction within the municipal limits of Morbi city.

Morbi Municipal Corporation is committed to building a resilient, safe and sustainable city capable of effectively managing disaster risks. Under the leadership of the **Hon'ble Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Standing Committee, elected members of the Corporation and Municipal Administration**, continuous efforts are being made to strengthen urban infrastructure, improve emergency preparedness, enhance community participation and integrate disaster risk reduction into urban planning and development activities.

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This plan identifies major hazards affecting Morbi city, assesses vulnerabilities and capacities, and establishes institutional mechanisms for coordinated disaster management. It defines the roles and responsibilities of various departments and stakeholders while providing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), communication protocols, resource inventories and response mechanisms for effective emergency management.

The preparation of this plan involved extensive consultation with municipal departments, district authorities, emergency response agencies, technical experts and other stakeholders. Their valuable contributions and practical insights have significantly strengthened the quality and relevance of this document.

Disaster management is a collective responsibility that requires active participation from government agencies, elected representatives, private organizations, industries, non-governmental organizations, community groups and citizens. The successful implementation of this plan will depend upon effective coordination, capacity building, public awareness and community involvement at all levels.

Morbi Municipal Corporation remains committed to enhancing disaster resilience and ensuring the safety and well-being of all citizens. This City Disaster Management Plan shall serve as a guiding document for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery activities and will contribute towards the vision of creating a safer, more resilient and sustainable Morbi City.

We sincerely acknowledge the support and cooperation extended by all stakeholders involved in the preparation of this plan and look forward to their continued participation in strengthening disaster management and resilience within the city.

Date: _____

Place: Morbi

(Sangita Raiyani, IAS)
Municipal Commissioner
Morbi Municipal Corporation
Morbi, Gujarat



Mr. Uttam Surani
(Mayor)
Morbi Municipal
Corporation

MESSAGE FROM THE HON'BLE MAYOR

It gives me immense pleasure to present the **City Disaster Management Plan (CDMP) – 2026** of Morbi Municipal Corporation. Morbi is one of Gujarat's most important industrial and commercial cities, known globally for its ceramic, sanitaryware and manufacturing industries. While the city continues to grow rapidly and contribute significantly to the economic development of the State, it is also exposed to various natural and human-induced hazards such as floods, urban flooding, earthquakes, industrial accidents, fire incidents, heatwaves and public health emergencies.

The history of Morbi reminds us of the devastating impact disasters can have on communities, infrastructure and livelihoods. Therefore, it is essential that we remain prepared and resilient to face future challenges. Effective disaster management is not only about responding to emergencies but also about reducing risks, enhancing preparedness and promoting sustainable development.

This City Disaster Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and the guidelines of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). The plan provides a comprehensive framework for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation within the jurisdiction of Morbi Municipal Corporation.

As an elected urban local body, Morbi Municipal Corporation is committed to ensuring the safety, security and well-being of its citizens. Through coordinated efforts of the Municipal Corporation, Standing Committee, elected representatives, municipal administration, government departments, industries, non-governmental organizations and citizens, we aim to build a resilient city capable of effectively managing disaster risks and minimizing losses.

I appreciate the efforts of the Municipal Commissioner, officers, staff members, technical experts and all stakeholders who have contributed to the preparation of this important document. I am confident that this plan will serve as a valuable guide for disaster risk reduction and emergency management and will strengthen the resilience of Morbi city against future disasters.

I call upon all citizens, institutions, industries and community organizations to actively participate in disaster preparedness and contribute towards making Morbi a safer, more resilient and sustainable city.

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With collective commitment and cooperation, we can build a disaster-resilient Morbi for future generations.

Date: _____

Place: Morbi

(Mr. Uttam Surani)
Hon'ble Mayor
Morbi Municipal Corporation
Morbi, Gujarat

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of the **City Disaster Management Plan (CDMP) – 2026 for Morbi Municipal Corporation** has been made possible through the collective efforts, valuable guidance and continuous support received from various departments, agencies, officers and stakeholders associated with disaster management and urban governance.

We are highly grateful to **Ms. Sangita Raiyani, IAS, Municipal Commissioner, Morbi Municipal Corporation**, for her leadership, administrative guidance and continuous support throughout the preparation of this Disaster Management Plan.

We express our sincere gratitude to **Shri Swapnil Khare, IAS, District Collector and Chairman, District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Morbi**, for his valuable guidance, encouragement and support in strengthening disaster preparedness and resilience within Morbi district and city. We also acknowledge the support extended by the **District Collector Office, Morbi**, and the **District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Morbi**, for providing technical guidance, information and coordination support during the preparation of this plan.

We are thankful to the **Disaster Mamlatdar and District Emergency Operation Centre Team, Morbi**, for their valuable assistance in providing disaster management-related information, emergency response procedures and coordination mechanisms essential for the preparation of this document.

We express our sincere gratitude to the **Hon'ble Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Standing Committee and Elected Members of Morbi Municipal Corporation** for their vision, encouragement and commitment towards strengthening disaster resilience and ensuring the safety and well-being of the citizens of Morbi.

We place on record our sincere appreciation to **Shri Kuldeepsinh Vala, Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Administration)** and **Shri Sanjaykumar Soni, Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Project)** for their valuable guidance, technical suggestions, constructive inputs and continuous encouragement during the planning, review and compilation of this document. Their support played a significant role in shaping the overall framework of the plan.

We extend our special thanks to **Mr. Amit Padhariya, District Project Officer**, for his dedicated assistance in collecting departmental information, coordinating with various stakeholders, compiling essential data and providing valuable support in drafting and finalizing the Disaster Management Plan.

We also express our sincere appreciation to **Mr. Jayesh Daki, Fire Safety Officer**, for his valuable contribution in providing information related to emergency response mechanisms, fire and rescue services, emergency contact directories and disaster response arrangements, which have strengthened the operational preparedness component of this plan.

A special acknowledgement is extended to **Ms. Zalak Sabapara, Technical Supervisor (Environment), Morbi Municipal Corporation**, for her dedicated efforts in data collection, technical compilation, hazard assessment, preparation of maps and figures, drafting, editing and overall coordination of the City Disaster Management Plan. Her contribution in consolidating information from various departments and preparing the final document has been instrumental in the successful completion of this plan.

We are also thankful to the **Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA)** and **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** for their guidelines, policies and frameworks, which have served as the foundation for developing this document.

We acknowledge the support extended by all departments of Morbi Municipal Corporation, including the **Engineering Department, Health Department, Sanitation Department, Town Planning Department, Water Supply Department, Fire and Emergency Services and Administrative Departments** for providing relevant data, technical inputs and operational information required for the preparation of this plan.

Special appreciation is also extended to the **District Administration, Police Department, Irrigation Department, Roads and Buildings Department, Electricity Department, Health Authorities, Emergency Services, Industries, NGOs, Community Organizations and Volunteers**, who contributed valuable information and suggestions for strengthening disaster preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms within Morbi city.

The City Disaster Management Plan is the result of a collaborative effort aimed at enhancing disaster preparedness, reducing vulnerabilities, strengthening institutional capacities and

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ensuring the safety and well-being of the citizens of Morbi. We hope that this document will serve as an effective guide for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, recovery and sustainable urban development.

Finally, we express our heartfelt gratitude to all individuals, departments and organizations whose direct and indirect contributions have helped in the successful preparation of the **City Disaster Management Plan – 2026 for Morbi Municipal Corporation**.

Date: _____

Place: Morbi

Morbi Municipal Corporation

Morbi, Gujarat

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Disaster management is a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures necessary for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, rehabilitation and recovery from disasters. Rapid urbanization, industrial growth, climate change and increasing population density have significantly increased disaster risks in urban areas. Therefore, preparation of a comprehensive Disaster Management Plan is essential for ensuring safety of life, property, infrastructure and environment.

Morbi is one of the rapidly developing industrial and urban centers of Gujarat State. The city is widely known for its ceramic, clock and industrial manufacturing sectors and contributes significantly to the economic development of the region. Due to its geographical location near the Machhu River and increasing urban expansion, Morbi remains vulnerable to various natural and man-made disasters such as floods, heavy rainfall, urban flooding, industrial accidents, fire incidents, heatwaves, earthquakes and public health emergencies.

The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) 2026–27 for Morbi Municipal Corporation has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and guidelines issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). The plan aims to establish an effective institutional framework and coordinated mechanism for disaster risk reduction and emergency response within the jurisdiction of Morbi Municipal Corporation.

This plan identifies hazard-prone areas, vulnerable populations, critical infrastructure and available resources in the city. It also defines the roles and responsibilities of municipal departments, emergency services, industries, NGOs and other stakeholders during different phases of disaster management. The document emphasizes proactive planning, early warning systems, community participation, capacity building and interdepartmental coordination for effective disaster preparedness and response.

The primary objective of this Disaster Management Plan is to minimize loss of life, property and environmental damage through timely preparedness, efficient response and sustainable recovery measures. The plan also promotes resilience-based urban development and

encourages integration of disaster risk reduction strategies into municipal planning and governance systems.

This document shall serve as a guiding framework for all departments and stakeholders involved in disaster management activities within Morbi city and will be updated periodically based on emerging risks, technological advancements and lessons learned from past disaster events.

1.2 Need of Disaster Management Plan

Disasters, both natural and man-made, can cause significant loss of human life, damage to property, disruption of essential services, environmental degradation and adverse impacts on socio-economic development. Rapid urbanization, industrialization, climate change and population growth have increased the vulnerability of urban areas to various hazards. Therefore, preparation of a comprehensive Disaster Management Plan is essential for reducing disaster risks and ensuring effective preparedness and response mechanisms.

Morbi is highly vulnerable to multiple hazards such as floods, heavy rainfall, urban flooding, industrial and chemical accidents, fire incidents, earthquakes, heatwaves and public health emergencies. The presence of the Machhu River, rapid industrial growth, dense urban settlements and critical infrastructure increase the possibility of disaster impacts within the city. Historical flood events and changing climatic conditions have further highlighted the need for a systematic and proactive disaster management approach.

The Disaster Management Plan is required to establish a clear institutional framework and coordinated mechanism among various departments, emergency services and stakeholders for effective disaster risk reduction and management. The plan provides guidance regarding preparedness measures, early warning systems, resource mobilization, evacuation procedures, rescue operations, relief distribution and post-disaster rehabilitation activities.

The plan also helps in identifying hazard-prone areas, vulnerable populations, available resources and critical infrastructure within the municipal jurisdiction. It ensures that all departments and agencies understand their roles and responsibilities during different phases of disaster management and are capable of responding efficiently during emergencies.

An effective Disaster Management Plan promotes community awareness, public participation and capacity building activities, which are essential for strengthening resilience at the local level. It supports integration of disaster risk reduction measures into urban planning, infrastructure development and governance systems to minimize future disaster risks.

The preparation and implementation of this Disaster Management Plan will help Morbi Municipal Corporation in improving preparedness, reducing vulnerability, ensuring timely response and safeguarding the lives, livelihoods and property of citizens. The plan also aims to strengthen coordination among government agencies, industries, NGOs, volunteers and the community for creating a disaster-resilient city.

1.3 Objectives of the Plan

The major objectives of the Disaster Management Plan for Morbi are as follows:

- To minimize loss of human life, property, infrastructure and environmental damage during disaster situations.
- To establish an effective disaster management system for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, rehabilitation and recovery activities.
- To identify hazard-prone areas, vulnerable populations and critical infrastructure within the municipal jurisdiction.
- To strengthen disaster preparedness and emergency response mechanisms at the municipal level.
- To establish proper coordination among municipal departments, district administration, emergency services, industries, NGOs and other stakeholders.
- To develop an efficient early warning and communication system for timely dissemination of disaster-related information.
- To ensure timely evacuation, search and rescue operations and relief distribution during emergencies.
- To strengthen the capacity of departments and emergency response teams through regular training, mock drills and simulation exercises.

- To prepare and maintain resource inventory including manpower, machinery, equipment and emergency supplies required during disasters.
- To promote public awareness and community participation in disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities.
- To encourage participation of volunteers, NGOs, educational institutions and local communities in disaster management activities.
- To integrate disaster risk reduction measures into urban planning, infrastructure development and environmental management.
- To improve resilience of critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, drainage systems, water supply and public utilities.
- To ensure rapid restoration of essential services and normalcy after disaster events.
- To strengthen institutional mechanisms and departmental responsibilities for effective disaster management.
- To develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for different types of disasters and emergencies.
- To promote sustainable and resilient urban development within Morbi city.
- To establish monitoring, evaluation and review mechanisms for continuous improvement of disaster management systems.
- To enhance coordination with State and National Disaster Management Authorities for technical and financial support.
- To create a disaster-resilient city capable of effectively managing future disaster risks and emergencies.

1.4 Vision and Mission

Vision

To develop Morbi as a safe, resilient, sustainable and disaster-prepared city through effective disaster risk reduction, efficient emergency response systems, community participation and resilient urban development practices.

The vision of Morbi Municipal Corporation is to minimize disaster risks and strengthen the city's capacity to withstand, respond to and recover from natural and man-made disasters while ensuring protection of human life, infrastructure, environment and economic activities.

Mission

The mission of the Disaster Management Plan is:

- To establish an integrated and coordinated disaster management system within Morbi Municipal Corporation.
- To strengthen prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, rehabilitation and recovery mechanisms for all major hazards affecting the city.
- To reduce vulnerabilities and disaster risks through scientific planning, risk assessment and resilient infrastructure development.
- To improve institutional coordination among municipal departments, district administration, emergency services, industries and other stakeholders.
- To ensure timely dissemination of early warning information and effective emergency communication systems.
- To enhance the preparedness and response capacities of municipal departments, emergency teams and community volunteers.
- To promote public awareness, community participation and disaster preparedness at ward and local levels.
- To integrate disaster risk reduction measures into urban planning, infrastructure development and environmental management processes.

- To ensure rapid restoration of essential services and public utilities after disasters.
- To strengthen capacity building through training programs, mock drills, simulation exercises and technical support.
- To encourage use of modern technology, GIS mapping, communication systems and real-time monitoring for effective disaster management.
- To develop Morbi as a resilient city capable of effectively managing and recovering from future disaster events with minimum loss and disruption.

1.5 Scope of the Plan

The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) of Morbi has been prepared to provide a comprehensive framework for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, emergency response, relief, rehabilitation and recovery within the jurisdiction of Morbi Municipal Corporation. The scope of this plan includes all major natural and man-made hazards that may affect the city and its population.

The plan covers disaster management activities related to prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction measures for various hazards such as floods, heavy rainfall, urban flooding, industrial and chemical accidents, fire incidents, earthquakes, heatwaves, epidemics and other emergencies. The plan focuses on minimizing disaster risks and reducing the vulnerability of people, infrastructure, industries and public utilities.

The scope of the plan includes identification and assessment of hazard-prone areas, vulnerable communities, critical infrastructure and available resources within the municipal limits. It also includes preparation of hazard risk vulnerability assessments (HRVA), resource inventories and emergency response strategies for different disaster scenarios.

This plan provides an institutional framework for coordination among municipal departments, district administration, police department, fire and emergency services, health department, irrigation department, industries, NGOs, volunteers and other stakeholders involved in disaster management activities. It defines the roles and responsibilities of various departments and establishes coordination mechanisms for efficient emergency response and disaster management.

The scope of the plan also includes development of early warning systems, emergency communication systems, evacuation procedures, shelter management plans, search and rescue operations, relief distribution mechanisms and restoration of essential services during disasters. The plan aims to ensure timely dissemination of warning information and effective response actions during emergencies.

Capacity building and community participation are important components of the plan. Therefore, the scope includes awareness programs, mock drills, training programs, volunteer participation and community-based disaster preparedness activities to strengthen resilience at the local level.

The plan further covers integration of disaster risk reduction measures into urban planning, infrastructure development, environmental management and climate adaptation strategies. It promotes resilient and sustainable urban development practices to reduce future disaster risks.

The Disaster Management Plan is applicable to:

- All municipal departments and offices under Morbi Municipal Corporation.
- Government and semi-government agencies functioning within the city.
- Emergency response agencies and support departments.
- Industrial units and commercial establishments.
- NGOs, volunteers and community organizations.
- Citizens residing within the municipal jurisdiction.

The plan also includes procedures for monitoring, evaluation, review and periodic updating to ensure continuous improvement in disaster preparedness and response systems. It shall serve as a guiding document for all stakeholders involved in disaster management activities in Morbi city.

1.6 Disaster Management Cycle

Disaster management is a continuous and integrated process that includes activities undertaken before, during and after disasters for minimizing loss of life, property, infrastructure and environmental damage. The Disaster Management Cycle provides a systematic framework for

effective planning, preparedness, emergency response and recovery. It helps government agencies, local authorities and communities to reduce disaster risks and improve resilience against natural and man-made hazards.

The Disaster Management Cycle mainly consists of four major phases:

- Mitigation
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery

These phases are interconnected and form a continuous cycle of disaster risk reduction and management. Effective implementation of each phase is essential for minimizing disaster impacts and ensuring sustainable urban resilience.

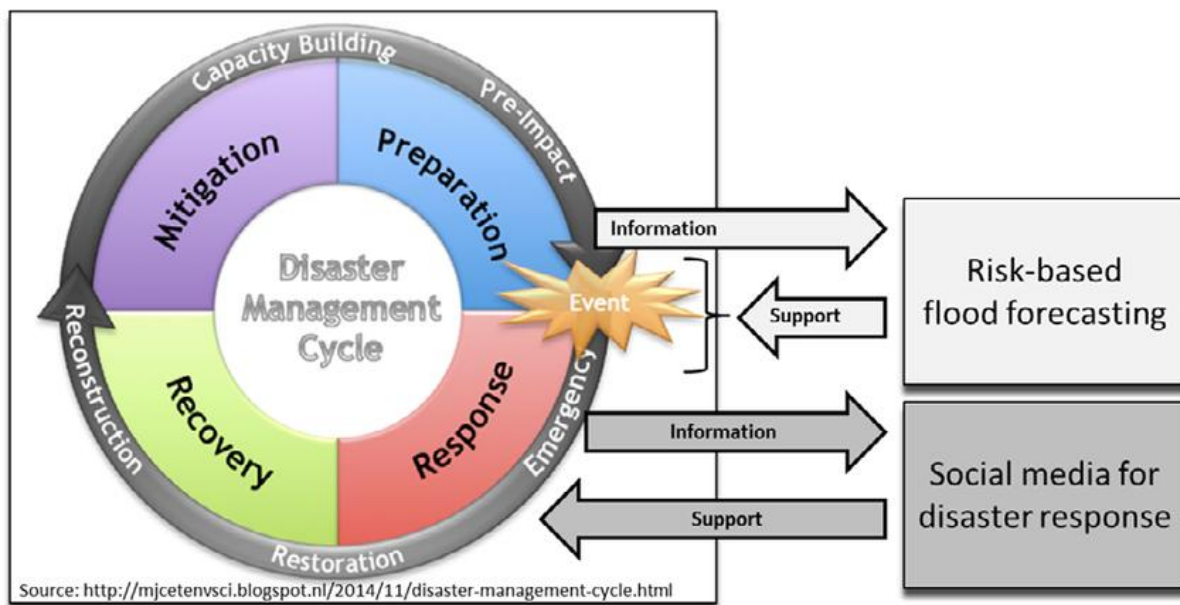


Figure 1: Disaster Management Cycle Illustrating the Continuous Process of Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery for Building Disaster Resilience.

1. Mitigation Phase

Mitigation refers to all measures taken to reduce disaster risks and vulnerabilities before the occurrence of disasters. The objective of mitigation is to minimize the adverse effects of hazards on human life, infrastructure, environment and economic activities.

Mitigation measures may be structural and non-structural in nature.

Structural Measures:

- Storm water drainage improvement
- Flood protection structures
- Strengthening of roads and bridges
- Earthquake-resistant construction
- Fire safety infrastructure
- Industrial safety systems

Non-Structural Measures:

- Hazard mapping and zoning regulations
- Land use planning
- Environmental conservation
- Public awareness programs
- Enforcement of building by-laws
- Disaster risk assessment studies

For Morbi, mitigation activities are particularly important due to flood risks associated with Machhu River, urban flooding and industrial hazards.

2. Preparedness Phase

Preparedness includes activities carried out before disasters occur to ensure effective and timely response during emergencies. Preparedness aims to strengthen the readiness of government agencies, emergency services and communities.

Preparedness activities include:

- Preparation of Disaster Management Plans
- Establishment of Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

- Early warning systems
- Resource inventory management
- Identification of shelter homes
- Evacuation planning
- Capacity building and training
- Mock drills and simulation exercises
- Community awareness programs

In Morbi city, pre-monsoon preparedness, flood monitoring, pump maintenance and ward-level emergency planning are critical preparedness activities.

3. Response Phase

Response refers to immediate actions taken during and immediately after disaster events to save lives, reduce suffering and prevent further damage. The response phase focuses on emergency assistance and restoration of essential services.

Major response activities include:

- Activation of Emergency Operation Centre
- Warning dissemination
- Search and rescue operations
- Evacuation of affected population
- Medical assistance and ambulance services
- Relief distribution
- Shelter management
- Restoration of water supply and electricity
- Traffic and law & order management
- Media and public communication

During disasters in Morbi city, coordinated response by municipal departments, police, fire services, health departments and district administration is essential for effective emergency management.

4. Recovery Phase

Recovery includes short-term and long-term activities undertaken after disasters to restore normalcy and rebuild affected communities. Recovery focuses on rehabilitation, reconstruction and restoration of public services and livelihoods.

Recovery activities include:

- Damage and loss assessment
- Restoration of essential services
- Rehabilitation of affected people
- Infrastructure reconstruction
- Livelihood restoration
- Financial assistance and compensation
- Environmental restoration
- Build Back Better approach

The recovery phase also emphasizes development of resilient infrastructure and reduction of future disaster risks through improved planning and reconstruction practices.

1.7 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) is an international framework adopted by United Nations member countries during the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, Japan, in March 2015. The framework provides a global approach for reducing disaster risks and minimizing losses related to human life, livelihoods, health, infrastructure, economy and environment.

The Sendai Framework aims to achieve substantial reduction in disaster risk and disaster losses through proactive planning, resilience building and integrated disaster management practices.

It emphasizes the importance of understanding disaster risks, strengthening governance systems, investing in disaster resilience and improving preparedness for effective response and recovery.

The framework recognizes that disasters can significantly affect sustainable development and therefore highlights the need for integrating disaster risk reduction measures into development planning, urban governance and environmental management.

The Disaster Management Plan of Morbi has been prepared in alignment with the principles and priorities of the Sendai Framework to strengthen urban resilience and reduce vulnerabilities associated with floods, industrial hazards, earthquakes, heatwaves and other disaster risks.

Objectives of Sendai Framework

The major objectives of the Sendai Framework are:

- To substantially reduce disaster mortality.
- To reduce the number of affected people globally.
- To minimize economic losses caused by disasters.
- To reduce damage to critical infrastructure and essential services.
- To strengthen national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.
- To enhance international cooperation for disaster risk reduction.
- To improve availability of early warning systems and disaster risk information.

Four Priority Areas of Sendai Framework

The Sendai Framework identifies four major priority areas for disaster risk reduction:

1. Understanding Disaster Risk

This priority focuses on improving knowledge and understanding of disaster risks through:

- Hazard mapping and risk assessment
- Data collection and analysis
- Vulnerability assessment

- Scientific and technical studies
- Awareness and education programs

For Morbi city, understanding flood-prone areas, industrial hazards and climate-related risks is essential for effective disaster planning.

2. Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance

Effective governance is essential for disaster risk reduction. This priority emphasizes:

- Strong institutional mechanisms
- Coordination among departments and stakeholders
- Policy and legal frameworks
- Accountability and leadership
- Community participation

Morbi Municipal Corporation, DDMA and other agencies work together to strengthen disaster governance and coordination systems.

3. Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

Investment in resilient infrastructure and preparedness measures helps reduce future disaster losses. This includes:

- Flood mitigation projects
- Drainage improvement
- Safe infrastructure development
- Industrial safety systems
- Climate adaptation measures
- Capacity building and training

Such investments improve urban resilience and reduce vulnerability to disasters.

4. Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and “Build Back Better”

This priority focuses on:

- Early warning systems
- Emergency preparedness
- Mock drills and training
- Emergency communication systems
- Relief and rehabilitation planning
- Resilient reconstruction after disasters

The concept of “Build Back Better” promotes reconstruction of safer and stronger infrastructure after disaster events.

Importance of Sendai Framework for Morbi City

Implementation of the Sendai Framework principles is highly important for Morbi city due to its vulnerability to floods, industrial hazards and climate-related risks. The framework supports:

- Scientific disaster planning
- Risk-informed urban development
- Improved emergency preparedness
- Community resilience
- Sustainable infrastructure development
- Better coordination among stakeholders

The Disaster Management Plan of Morbi Municipal Corporation incorporates these principles to strengthen disaster resilience and ensure sustainable urban growth.

1.8 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to achieve sustainable, inclusive and resilient development by the year 2030. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plays an important role in achieving these goals by minimizing disaster impacts on society, economy and environment. The Disaster Management Plan of Morbi supports the implementation of SDGs through resilient infrastructure development, environmental protection, climate adaptation and disaster preparedness measures.

Major SDGs Related to Disaster Management

- **SDG 1 – No Poverty**
Reducing disaster losses helps protect livelihoods and minimize economic hardship.
- **SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being**
Strengthening emergency health services and public health preparedness during disasters.
- **SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation**
Ensuring safe drinking water and sanitation facilities during emergencies.
- **SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**
Promoting resilient infrastructure and industrial safety measures.
- **SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities**
Developing disaster-resilient urban systems and safer communities.
- **SDG 13 – Climate Action**
Strengthening climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies.
- **SDG 15 – Life on Land**
Protecting ecosystems and promoting environmental sustainability.

The Disaster Management Plan aims to integrate these SDG principles into urban planning, infrastructure development and disaster preparedness activities for sustainable and resilient development of Morbi city.

1.9 Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda on DRR

1. **Mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Planning**
Integrate disaster risk reduction measures into all development projects and urban planning activities.
2. **Risk Coverage for All**
Ensure protection of all sections of society, especially vulnerable groups and critical infrastructure.
3. **Women's Leadership and Participation**
Encourage participation and leadership of women in disaster risk management activities.
4. **Investment in DRR Infrastructure**
Promote resilient infrastructure and allocate sufficient resources for disaster mitigation measures.
5. **Use of Technology for Disaster Management**
Utilize GIS, remote sensing, forecasting systems and communication technology for effective disaster management.
6. **Strengthening Capacity Building**
Conduct training programs, mock drills and awareness campaigns for officials and communities.
7. **Leveraging Social Media and Communication**
Use social media and digital platforms for dissemination of early warning and emergency information.
8. **Build Back Better after Disasters**
Ensure reconstruction of stronger and safer infrastructure after disasters.
9. **Enhancing International Cooperation**
Promote sharing of knowledge, technology and best practices related to disaster management.
10. **Promoting Community Participation**
Strengthen community-based disaster management and encourage volunteer participation.

1.10 Legal Framework of Disaster Management

1. Disaster Management Act, 2005

- Provides the legal basis for disaster management in India.
- Establishes NDMA, SDMA and DDMA.
- Defines roles and responsibilities of government authorities.
- Mandates preparation of Disaster Management Plans.

2. National Disaster Management Policy, 2009

- Provides policy guidelines for disaster risk reduction and management.
- Promotes prevention, preparedness and mitigation approaches.
- Encourages community participation and capacity building.

3. Guidelines of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

- Provides hazard-specific guidelines for floods, earthquakes, industrial disasters, heatwaves and other emergencies.
- Supports development of preparedness and response systems.

4. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) Guidelines

- Provides state-level policies and operational guidance for disaster management.
- Supports district and municipal disaster management planning.

5. District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)

- Provides district-level disaster management framework and coordination mechanism.
- Guides municipal authorities during disaster preparedness and emergency response.

6. Environmental and Safety Laws

The following laws also support disaster risk reduction and environmental safety:

- Environment Protection Act, 1986

- Factories Act, 1948
- Water Act, 1974
- Air Act, 1981
- Building Bye-laws and Fire Safety Regulations

1.11 Methodology Adopted for Preparation of Plan

1. Collection of Secondary Data

Relevant data and information were collected from various government departments, municipal records, district administration reports, census data, meteorological reports and previous disaster records.

The collected information included:

- Population and demographic data
- Rainfall and climate data
- Flood-prone areas
- Infrastructure details
- Industrial and hazard-related information
- Health and emergency service details

2. Hazard Identification

Major natural and man-made hazards affecting Morbi city were identified based on historical records, geographical conditions and existing risk factors.

The identified hazards include:

- Floods and urban flooding
- Heavy rainfall
- Industrial and chemical accidents
- Fire incidents

- Earthquakes
- Heatwaves
- Public health emergencies

3. Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA)

A Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA) was conducted to assess:

- Hazard-prone areas
- Vulnerable population groups
- Critical infrastructure
- Potential disaster impacts
- Existing capacities and resources

The assessment helped in prioritizing risks and identifying areas requiring mitigation and preparedness measures.

4. Resource and Capacity Assessment

Available resources and response capacities within the municipal jurisdiction were assessed, including:

- Manpower availability
- Rescue equipment and machinery
- Emergency vehicles
- Health facilities
- Shelter homes
- Fire and emergency services

This assessment helped in preparation of resource inventory and emergency response planning.

5. Stakeholder Consultation

Consultations and discussions were conducted with:

- Municipal departments
- District administration
- Police department
- Fire and emergency services
- Health department
- Industries and private agencies
- NGOs and community representatives

Stakeholder participation helped in improving coordination and identifying practical challenges and requirements.

6. Review of Previous Disaster Events

Past disaster events and emergency situations in Morbi city were reviewed to understand:

- Nature and impact of disasters
- Response challenges
- Infrastructure vulnerabilities
- Lessons learned
- Areas requiring improvement

The historical flood events of Morbi provided important inputs for flood preparedness and mitigation planning.

7. Preparation of Department-wise Responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities of various departments and agencies were clearly defined for:

- Preparedness activities
- Emergency response

- Rescue and relief operations
- Recovery and rehabilitation

This helps in improving accountability and coordination during disasters.

8. Development of Response and Mitigation Strategies

Based on risk assessment and stakeholder inputs, various disaster management strategies were developed, including:

- Early warning systems
- Evacuation planning
- Flood mitigation measures
- Communication systems
- Relief and rehabilitation procedures
- Capacity building programs

9. Integration with Urban Planning and Development

The plan incorporates disaster risk reduction measures into:

- Urban planning
- Infrastructure development
- Drainage management
- Environmental protection
- Climate adaptation planning

This approach supports sustainable and resilient urban development.

10. Periodic Review and Updating

The Disaster Management Plan is a dynamic document and will be periodically reviewed and updated based on:

- Emerging risks

- Climate changes
- Technological advancements
- Field experiences
- Lessons learned from disasters

Regular updating ensures effectiveness and relevance of the plan for future disaster management activities.

Chapter 2

Profile of Morbi City

2.1 About Morbi City

Morbi is one of the important industrial and commercial cities of Gujarat State. The city is located in the Saurashtra region and serves as the headquarters of Morbi District. Morbi has gained national and international recognition due to its rapidly growing ceramic, clock, sanitaryware and manufacturing industries, which contribute significantly to the economic development of Gujarat.

The city has experienced rapid urbanization and industrial growth during the last few decades. Due to increasing industrial activities and population growth, Morbi has emerged as a major urban and economic center in western India. The city also acts as an important trade and transportation hub connecting various parts of Gujarat.

Morbi is situated on the banks of the Machhu River, which plays an important role in the geographical and environmental characteristics of the city. However, the proximity of the city to the river and downstream areas of Machhu Dam also increases the vulnerability of the city to flood-related disasters during heavy rainfall events.

The city consists of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional areas with expanding urban infrastructure. Morbi Municipal Corporation is responsible for providing basic civic services such as water supply, sanitation, drainage, roads, street lighting, solid waste management and public health services within the city limits.

Due to rapid urban development and industrial expansion, the city faces various challenges related to environmental management, infrastructure pressure, traffic congestion, drainage capacity and disaster risks. Therefore, proper urban planning and disaster management measures are essential for ensuring sustainable and resilient development of Morbi city.

2.2 Historical Background

Morbi District, located in the Indian state of Gujarat, has a rich historical background intertwined with the broader history of the region.

1. Early History: The area around Morbi has been inhabited since ancient times. The history of the region dates back to the prehistoric era, with evidence of human settlement found in archaeological excavations.

2. Medieval Period: During the medieval period, Morbi was part of the princely state of Morvi, which was ruled by the Jadeja Rajput dynasty. The Jadejas were one of the prominent Rajput clans in Gujarat and had a significant influence in the region.

3. Colonial Era: With the advent of colonialism, the princely states in India came under the influence of European powers. Morvi State was no exception. It was a part of the Kathiawar Agency during British rule. The British maintained a political residency in the nearby city of Rajkot to oversee the affairs of the princely states in the Kathiawar region.

4. Independence and Integration: After India gained independence from British rule in 1947, princely states were given the option to join either India or Pakistan. Morvi State chose to accede to the newly formed Republic of India in 1948. Along with other princely states, it became part of the state of Saurashtra and later merged into the state of Gujarat after its formation in 1960.

5. Post-Independence Development: In the post-independence period, Morbi witnessed significant industrial growth, especially in the ceramics and clock manufacturing sectors. The town of Morbi emerged as a major center for ceramic production, earning it the title of "India's Ceramic City." The district has also seen developments in other industries such as textiles, plastics, and agriculture.

6. Recent Developments: In recent years, Morbi has continued to grow industrially and economically. The district has seen investments in infrastructure, education, and healthcare. The ceramic industry remains a vital part of the district's economy, with Morbi being a hub for ceramic production not only in India but also internationally.

2.3 Geographical Location

Morbi city is located in the western part of Gujarat State in the Saurashtra region. The city lies near the banks of the Machhu River and has relatively flat terrain with urban and industrial land use patterns.

The geographical location of Morbi makes the city vulnerable to:

- Flooding during heavy rainfall
- Urban waterlogging

- Heatwave conditions
- Environmental and industrial hazards

The city is well connected through road and rail networks and serves as an important transportation and industrial corridor in Gujarat.

2.4 Climatic Condition and Rainfall in Morbi

The climatic conditions in Morbi are characterized by a healthful yet arid environment. Summers are notably hot, with temperatures soaring up to 44 degrees Celsius, peaking in May. Conversely, January marks the coldest month, although winters generally remain mild, with temperatures typically hovering around 10 to 11 degrees Celsius. However, occasional dips have been recorded, with some years experiencing lows of 6 degrees Celsius. This climatic profile underscores Morbi's predominantly warm and dry weather pattern, punctuated by moderate winters.

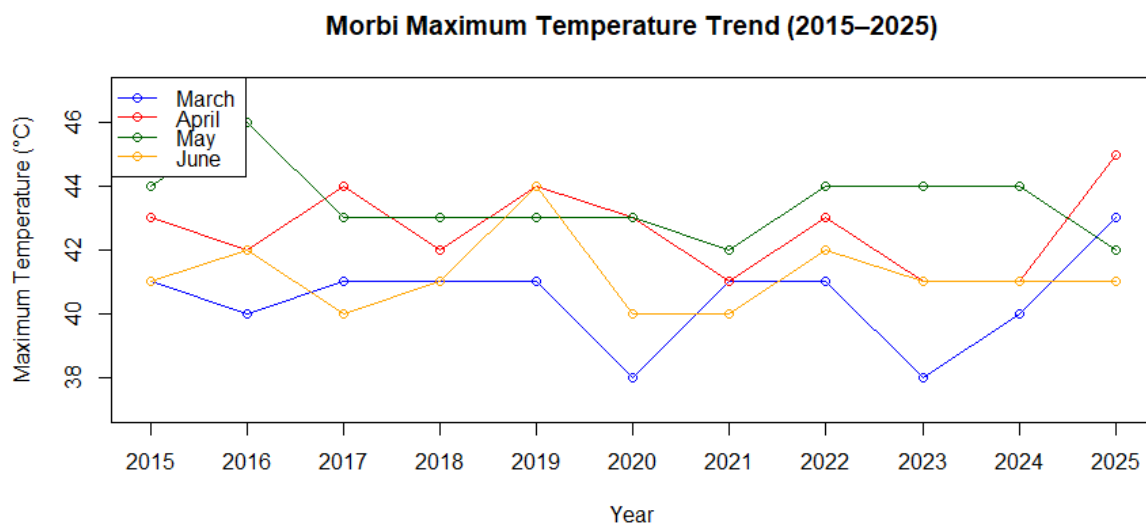


Figure 2: Trend analysis of maximum temperatures during summer months (March, April, May and June) in Morbi city (2015–2025).

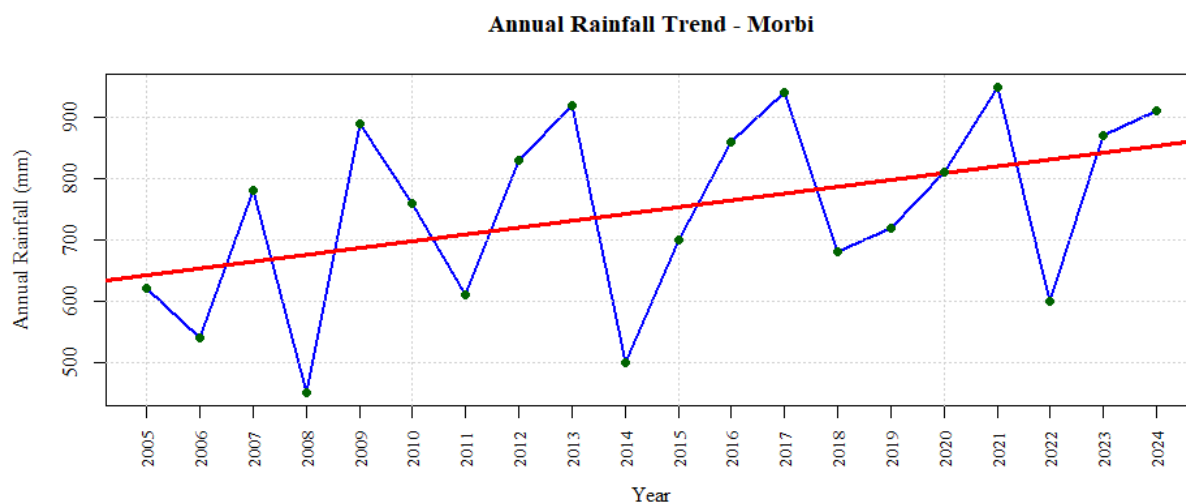


Figure 3: Annual Rainfall Trend and Variability in Morbi City (2005–2024), Indicating an Overall Increasing Rainfall Trend.

While certain areas within the district may face conditions akin to famine, Morbi typically enjoys average rainfall during the monsoon season. Commencing in June and concluding in September, the rainy season witnesses its peak in July. Additionally, intermittent showers may occur in October and November. This pattern highlights Morbi's reliance on the monsoon for precipitation, with rainfall distribution typically sustaining agricultural activities and bolstering water resources in the region.

2.5 Demographic Profile

Morbi especially Morbi Municipal Corporation (MMC) is one of the rapidly growing urban local bodies in Gujarat, driven by extensive industrialization and commercial development. The city has experienced significant population growth over the past two decades due to migration associated with the ceramic, sanitaryware, clock manufacturing and allied industries.

Table 1: Profile of Morbi Municipal Corporation

Particulars	Details
Urban Local Body	Morbi Municipal Corporation (MMC)
Status	Municipal Corporation

Morbi Municipal Disaster Plan 2026

Year of Establishment of MMC	1 st January, 2025
District	Morbi
State	Gujarat
Geographical Coordinates	Approximately 22.82° N Latitude and 70.83° E Longitude
Administrative Wards	13 Wards
Estimated Population	Approximately 5.5 Lakh
Urban Area	As per MMC jurisdiction
Major River	Machhu River
Major Water Bodies	Machhu River and urban ponds/lakes within municipal limits
Major Hazards	Flood, Urban Flooding, Earthquake, Fire, Industrial Accidents, Heatwave, Public Health Emergencies
Climate Type	Semi-arid Tropical Climate
Average Annual Rainfall	Approximately 600–800 mm
Literacy Rate	Higher than district average (Urban Area)
Major Economic Activities	Ceramic Industry, Sanitaryware Industry, Clock Industry, Trading and Services
Industrial Importance	One of India's largest Ceramic and Sanitaryware Manufacturing Hubs
Major Transport Connectivity	State Highways, National Highway Network and Broad-Gauge Railway
Health Facilities	Civil Hospital, Urban Health Centres, Private Hospitals and Clinics

Educational Facilities	Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, Higher Secondary Schools, Colleges and Technical Institutions
Emergency Services	Fire & Emergency Services, Police Stations, Health Services and Emergency Response Teams
Power Supply Agency	Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Limited (PGVCL)
Water Supply Source	Surface Water and Groundwater Sources
Solid Waste Management Authority	Morbi Municipal Corporation
Disaster Management Authority	Morbi Municipal Corporation in coordination with DDMA Morbi
Emergency Operation Centre	Municipal Control Room / EOC
Administrative Head	Municipal Commissioner
Disaster Response Support Agencies	DDMA, SDRF, NDRF, Police, Fire Services, NGOs and Volunteers

2.6 Administrative Setup

Morbi city is administered by Morbi Municipal Corporation, which is responsible for urban governance, civic administration and implementation of development activities within the municipal jurisdiction.

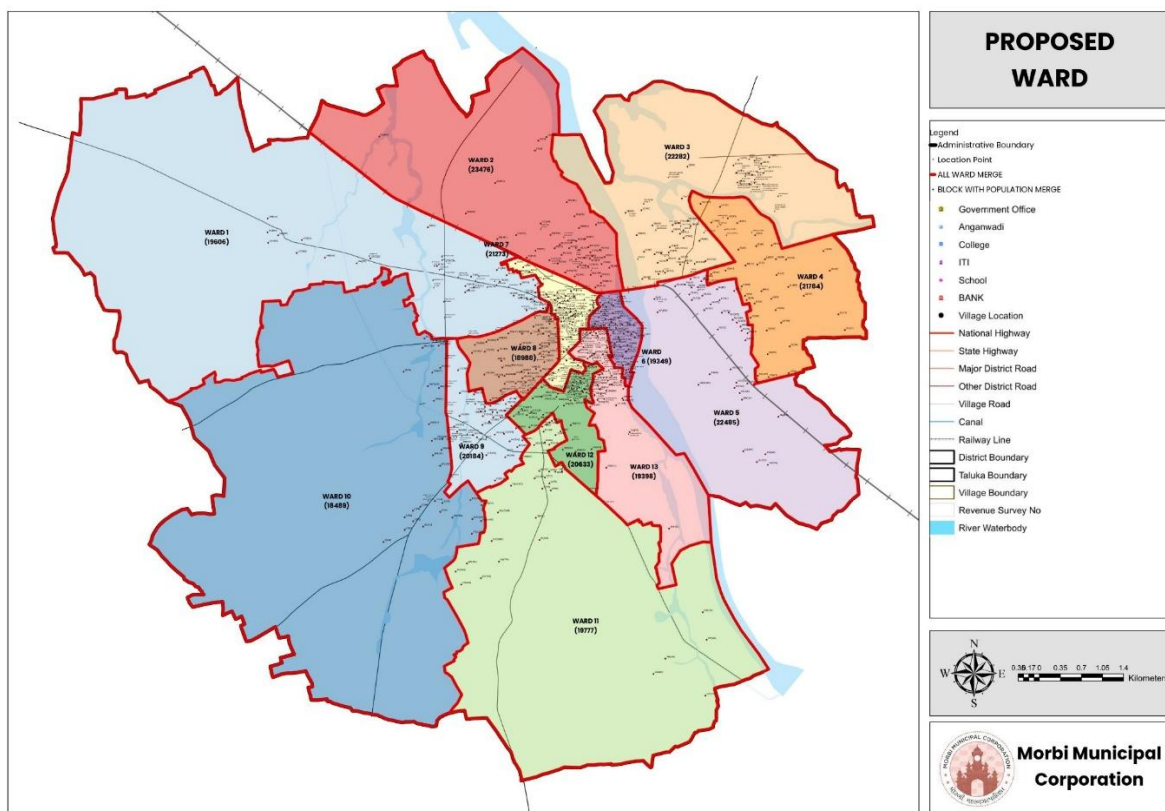
The administrative structure includes:

- Municipal Commissioner
- Mayor and elected representatives
- Ward offices and zonal administration
- Engineering Department

Morbi Municipal Disaster Plan 2026

- Health Department
- Sanitation Department
- Fire and Emergency Services
- Town Planning Department
- Water Supply and Drainage Department
- Electric and Garden Department

The city is divided into multiple administrative wards for effective management and delivery of municipal services.



Morbi Municipal Corporation coordinates with district administration, police department, health authorities, irrigation department and other agencies for disaster management and emergency response activities.

2.7 Land Use Pattern

The land use pattern of Morbi city includes:

- Residential areas
- Industrial zones
- Commercial areas
- Institutional areas
- Transportation corridors
- Open spaces and public utilities

Rapid urbanization and industrial expansion have increased land use pressure and reduced natural drainage areas in certain parts of the city, contributing to urban flooding risks.

2.8 Industrial Development of Morbi

Morbi is internationally recognized as one of the largest ceramic manufacturing hubs in India. The city also has industries related to:

- Ceramic and tiles manufacturing
- Sanitaryware production
- Clock manufacturing
- Packaging industries
- Engineering and fabrication units

Industrial growth has significantly contributed to economic development but has also increased risks related to industrial accidents, fire hazards and environmental pollution.

Proper industrial safety measures and emergency preparedness systems are therefore essential for disaster risk reduction.

2.9 Critical Infrastructure

The critical infrastructure of Morbi city includes:

- Roads and bridges
- Water supply systems
- Drainage networks
- Electricity infrastructure
- Hospitals and health centers
- Schools and public buildings
- Communication systems
- Fire stations and emergency facilities

Protection and resilience of critical infrastructure are essential for ensuring continuity of essential services during disasters.

2.10 Transportation and Connectivity

Morbi city has good connectivity through:

- State highways
- National highways
- Railway network
- Regional transportation routes

Transportation infrastructure plays an important role in evacuation, relief distribution and emergency response operations during disasters.

Chapter 3

Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA)

3.1 Introduction to Hazards and Disasters

A hazard is a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury, property damage, social disruption, economic losses or environmental degradation. When a hazard affects a vulnerable community and exceeds its capacity to cope, it results in a disaster.

Morbi city is exposed to various natural and man-made hazards due to its geographical location, industrial activities, climatic conditions and urban growth. Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA) is an important component of disaster management planning as it helps identify hazards, assess vulnerabilities and evaluate available capacities for effective disaster risk reduction.

The HRVA process provides scientific information for prioritizing risks and developing appropriate mitigation, preparedness and response strategies.

3.2 Hazard Identification

Based on historical records, geographical conditions, climatic patterns and industrial activities, the major hazards identified in Morbi city are:

Natural Hazards

- Flood
- Heavy Rainfall and Urban Flooding
- Earthquake
- Heatwave
- Drought
- Cyclonic Storm Effects

Man-Made Hazards

- Industrial Accidents
- Chemical Leakage
- Fire Incidents

- Building Collapse
- Transportation Accidents

Biological Hazards

- Epidemics
- Vector-borne Diseases
- Public Health Emergencies

Among these hazards, flood, urban flooding, industrial accidents and heatwaves are considered major risks for Morbi city.

3.2.1 Historical Disaster Events in Morbi City

Morbi city has experienced several natural and human-induced disasters over the years. The history of disaster events indicates that the city remains vulnerable to floods, extreme rainfall, earthquakes, industrial accidents, fire incidents and heatwaves. Analysis of past disasters provides valuable insights for disaster risk assessment and preparedness planning.

Table 2: Major Historical Disaster Events in Morbi

Year	Disaster Event	Impact
1979	Machhu Dam-II Failure and Flood	One of India's worst dam disasters. Massive flooding in Morbi city caused extensive loss of life, property and infrastructure.
2001	Gujarat Earthquake	Morbi experienced moderate structural damage and disruption of essential services following the Bhuj Earthquake.
2006	Heavy Rainfall and Flooding	Waterlogging and localized flooding affected several parts of the city.
2015	Urban Flooding	Intense rainfall resulted in waterlogging and disruption of transportation.

Morbi Municipal Disaster Plan 2026

2017	Heavy Rainfall Event	Flood-like situations developed in low-lying areas due to high rainfall.
2020	COVID-19 Pandemic	Public health emergency affecting healthcare systems, economic activities and municipal services.
2022	Morbi Suspension Bridge Collapse	Major human-induced disaster causing significant casualties and emergency response operations.
2023	Heatwave Conditions	High temperatures affected public health, particularly vulnerable populations and outdoor workers.
2024–2025	Heavy Rainfall and Urban Flooding Events	Localized flooding and drainage-related issues reported in several wards.

Machhu Dam Disaster (1979)

The Machhu Dam-II disaster of August 1979 remains the most devastating disaster in Morbi's history. Following exceptionally heavy rainfall in the catchment area, the dam failed, releasing a massive volume of water downstream. The resulting flood inundated large parts of Morbi city, causing catastrophic loss of life, destruction of infrastructure and extensive economic damage. The event highlighted the importance of flood forecasting, dam safety, emergency communication and evacuation planning.

Gujarat Earthquake (2001)

Although the epicenter of the earthquake was located in Kutch district, Morbi experienced significant ground shaking. Several buildings suffered structural damage and public services were temporarily disrupted. The event emphasized the need for earthquake-resistant construction and emergency preparedness.

Urban Flooding and Heavy Rainfall Events

Morbi has experienced repeated incidents of heavy rainfall and urban flooding in recent years. Rapid urbanization, increasing impervious surfaces and drainage constraints have contributed to waterlogging in several low-lying areas. These events underline the need for improved storm water management and climate-resilient urban infrastructure.

Morbi Suspension Bridge Collapse (2022)

The suspension bridge collapse over the Machhu River in October 2022 resulted in a major emergency situation requiring large-scale search, rescue and recovery operations. The incident highlighted the importance of infrastructure safety audits, emergency response preparedness and public safety management.

Heatwave and Climate Change Impacts

Recent years have witnessed increasing temperatures and prolonged heatwave conditions in Morbi city. These events have increased health risks, especially for elderly persons, children and outdoor workers, indicating the growing influence of climate change on urban disaster risk.

The historical disaster profile of Morbi clearly indicates that flood hazards, urban flooding, earthquakes, infrastructure failures, industrial accidents and climate-related hazards represent major risks that must be addressed through comprehensive disaster risk reduction and preparedness measures.

3.3 Flood Hazard Assessment

Flooding is one of the most significant hazards affecting Morbi city. The city is located on the banks of the Machhu River and downstream of Machhu Dam, making it vulnerable to flooding during periods of intense rainfall and upstream water releases.

Causes of Flooding

- Heavy monsoon rainfall
- Overflow of Machhu River
- Release of water from dams

- Inadequate drainage capacity
- Encroachments on natural drainage channels

Potential Impacts

- Loss of life and property
- Damage to roads and infrastructure
- Disruption of public services
- Economic losses
- Health and sanitation problems

Flood-prone areas shall be identified through GIS mapping and historical flood records.

3.4 Heavy Rainfall and Urban Flooding

Rapid urbanization and reduction of natural drainage channels have increased the risk of urban flooding in Morbi city. During high-intensity rainfall events, stormwater accumulation leads to waterlogging in several areas.

Major Causes

- High-intensity rainfall
- Insufficient drainage capacity
- Blocked drains and culverts
- Low-lying urban areas

Impacts

- Traffic disruption
- Waterlogging in residential areas
- Damage to public infrastructure
- Public health concerns

Regular desilting and drainage improvement measures are essential for reducing urban flooding risks.

3.5 Machhu Dam Related Risk

The presence of Machhu Dam upstream of Morbi city poses a significant flood risk during extreme rainfall conditions and emergency water releases.

Risk Factors

- Sudden increase in reservoir levels
- Emergency release of water
- Dam-related structural concerns
- Downstream flooding

Mitigation Measures

- Continuous monitoring of water levels
- Early warning dissemination
- Evacuation planning
- Coordination with irrigation authorities

Special flood preparedness measures are required for downstream settlements.

3.6 Earthquake Risk Assessment

Gujarat falls within seismically active regions and has experienced major earthquakes in the past. Morbi city is vulnerable to seismic events that can cause structural damage and disruption of services.

Potential Impacts

- Building collapse
- Infrastructure damage
- Casualties and injuries

- Disruption of utilities

Mitigation Measures

- Earthquake-resistant construction
- Structural safety audits
- Public awareness and training
- Emergency preparedness planning

3.7 Industrial and Chemical Hazards

Morbi is one of India's largest ceramic and manufacturing hubs. Industrial growth increases the possibility of industrial accidents, fire incidents and chemical emergencies.

Risk Sources

- Ceramic industries
- Chemical storage facilities
- Gas cylinders and boilers
- Hazardous material transportation

Potential Impacts

- Fire and explosions
- Chemical exposure
- Environmental contamination
- Property damage

Industrial safety regulations and emergency response systems are critical for risk reduction.

3.8 Fire Hazard Assessment

Fire incidents can occur in residential areas, commercial establishments, industries and public buildings.

Causes

- Electrical short circuits
- Industrial accidents
- Gas leakage
- Improper storage of combustible materials

Vulnerable Locations

- Industrial areas
- Markets and commercial complexes
- High-density residential areas

Strengthening fire safety infrastructure and awareness is necessary for reducing fire-related risks.

3.9 Heatwave and Climate Change Risks

Morbi experiences extreme summer temperatures that often exceed 40°C. Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of heatwaves.

Impacts

- Heat-related illnesses
- Increased mortality among vulnerable populations
- Water scarcity
- Reduced workforce productivity

Vulnerable Groups

- Elderly persons
- Children
- Outdoor workers
- Persons with chronic illnesses

Implementation of a Heat Action Plan is necessary to reduce health impacts.

3.10 Epidemic and Public Health Emergencies

Urban population density and environmental conditions may increase the risk of disease outbreaks and public health emergencies.

Potential Risks

- Water-borne diseases
- Vector-borne diseases
- Pandemic outbreaks
- Food contamination incidents

Preparedness Measures

- Disease surveillance
- Public health awareness
- Emergency medical response
- Sanitation and hygiene management

3.11 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability analysis helps identify communities, infrastructure and areas that are most susceptible to disaster impacts.

Vulnerable Population

- Children
- Elderly persons
- Persons with disabilities
- Economically weaker sections
- Slum populations

Vulnerable Infrastructure

- Hospitals
- Schools
- Water supply systems
- Power supply infrastructure
- Transportation networks

3.12 Capacity Assessment

Capacity assessment evaluates available resources and capabilities for disaster management.

Existing Capacities

- Municipal staff and departments
- Fire and Emergency Services
- Health facilities
- Police Department
- NGOs and volunteers
- Machinery and equipment

Capacity assessment helps identify gaps and strengthen preparedness mechanisms.

3.13 Risk Analysis and Prioritization

Based on hazard probability and potential impact, risks can be prioritized as follows:

Hazard	Risk Level
Flood	Very High
Urban Flooding	Very High
Industrial Accident	High

Fire Incident	High
Heatwave	Moderate to High
Earthquake	Moderate
Epidemic	Moderate

This prioritization assists in planning mitigation and preparedness activities.

3.14 Seasonal Hazard Calendar

Season	Major Hazards
June – September	Flood, Heavy Rainfall, Urban Flooding
March – June	Heatwave, Fire Incidents
Throughout Year	Industrial Accidents, Chemical Hazards
Any Time	Earthquake, Public Health Emergencies

3.15 Identification of Vulnerable Areas and Population

The identification of vulnerable areas and population groups is an important component of disaster risk assessment. Morbi city is exposed to multiple hazards including floods, urban flooding, industrial accidents, fire incidents, heatwaves and public health emergencies. Certain geographical areas and population groups are more susceptible to disaster impacts due to their location, socio-economic conditions, population density and infrastructure limitations.

Vulnerable Areas

A. Flood-Prone and Low-Lying Areas

The areas located near the Machhu River and natural drainage channels are highly vulnerable to flooding during periods of intense rainfall and upstream water releases.

Major flood-prone and low-lying areas include:

- Vajepar Area
- Ravapar Area
- Shanala Area
- Mahendranagar (certain low-lying pockets)
- Areas adjoining Machhu River banks
- Low-lying settlements near natural drainage channels
- Portions of old Morbi city located near river influence zones

These areas may experience inundation, waterlogging and disruption of essential services during extreme rainfall events.

B. Urban Flooding Hotspots

Urban flooding is frequently observed in areas with inadequate drainage infrastructure, road depressions and dense built-up development.

Potential urban flooding locations include:

- Ravapar Road corridor
- Trajpar Road areas
- Mahendranagar urban expansion areas
- Vavdi Road belt
- Sanala Road corridor
- High-density residential pockets with insufficient storm water drainage

C. Industrial Hazard Zones

Morbi is one of India's largest ceramic manufacturing hubs. Industrial clusters handling fuels, chemicals and heavy machinery are vulnerable to industrial accidents, fire incidents and chemical emergencies.

Major industrial risk areas include:

- Ceramic industrial estates
- Sanitaryware manufacturing zones
- Industrial areas along Morbi–Wankaner Road
- Industrial areas near Trajpar and Mahendranagar
- Industrial estates on National Highway corridors

D. Fire-Prone Areas

Areas with high commercial activity, dense settlements and industrial operations are vulnerable to fire incidents.

These include:

- Old city commercial areas
- Markets and shopping complexes
- Warehouses and godowns
- Ceramic manufacturing units
- Fuel storage and LPG handling facilities

E. Heatwave Vulnerable Areas

Heatwave impacts are generally more severe in:

- Densely built urban areas
- Industrial zones
- Open construction sites
- Areas with limited tree cover
- Informal settlements and slum areas

Vulnerable Population Groups

- Children

- Senior citizens
- Pregnant women
- Persons with disabilities
- Urban poor and slum residents
- Industrial workers

Identification of vulnerable areas and populations helps prioritize disaster preparedness, evacuation planning and relief measures for effective disaster management within Morbi city.

Ward-wise Vulnerability Classification

Vulnerability Category	Typical Areas
High Flood Risk	Areas adjoining Machhu River, Vajepar, Ravapar and low-lying settlements
High Urban Flooding Risk	Trajpar Road, Vavdi Road, Mahendranagar and drainage-deficient areas
High Industrial Risk	Ceramic industrial estates and industrial clusters
High Fire Risk	Commercial markets, warehouses and industrial units
High Heatwave Risk	Industrial areas, construction sites and densely built urban zones
Public Health Risk	High-density residential areas and informal settlements

The identification of vulnerable areas and populations enables Morbi Municipal Corporation to prioritize mitigation measures, improve emergency preparedness, develop targeted evacuation plans and ensure efficient allocation of resources during disaster response and recovery operations.

Chapter 4

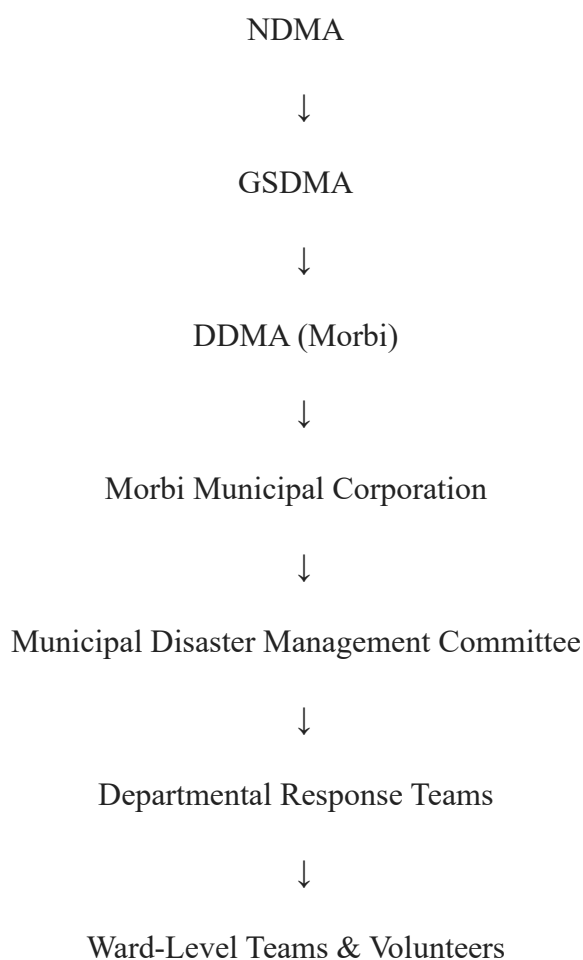
Institutional Framework and Disaster Management Structure

4.1 Disaster Management Institutional Framework

An effective institutional framework is essential for efficient disaster management and emergency response. The Disaster Management Framework of Morbi Municipal Corporation has been established in accordance with the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and guidelines issued by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).

The framework provides a structured mechanism for planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of disaster management activities. It ensures effective coordination among government departments, emergency response agencies, industries, NGOs and community organizations during all phases of disaster management.

Institutional Structure



4.2 National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the apex body responsible for disaster management in India. It was established under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

Functions of NDMA

- Formulate national disaster management policies.
- Issue guidelines for disaster risk reduction.
- Approve National Disaster Management Plan.
- Promote prevention and mitigation measures.
- Strengthen preparedness and response mechanisms.
- Coordinate disaster management activities at national level.

NDMA provides strategic direction and policy support for disaster management planning throughout the country.

4.3 Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA)

GSDMA is the nodal agency for disaster management in Gujarat State.

Functions of GSDMA

- Formulate state disaster management policies.
- Prepare State Disaster Management Plan.
- Provide technical guidance to local authorities.
- Conduct capacity-building and training programs.
- Coordinate disaster preparedness activities across the state.
- Support implementation of disaster mitigation projects.

GSDMA provides technical and financial support to district and municipal authorities for disaster management activities.

4.4 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Morbi, is responsible for planning, coordination and implementation of disaster management activities at district level.

Chairperson

- District Collector, Morbi

Functions

- Preparation and updating of District Disaster Management Plan.
- Coordination among departments.
- Monitoring disaster preparedness.
- Emergency response management.
- Relief and rehabilitation coordination.
- Resource mobilization during disasters.

DDMA acts as the primary coordinating authority during major disaster events.

4.5 Morbi Municipal Disaster Management Committee

Morbi Municipal Corporation shall constitute a Municipal Disaster Management Committee for planning and implementation of disaster management activities within city limits.

Suggested Composition

Position	Designation
Chairperson	Municipal Commissioner
Member	Deputy Municipal Commissioner
Member	City Engineer
Member	Health Officer

Member	Chief Fire Officer
Member	Sanitation Officer
Member	Town Planning Officer
Member	Police Representative
Member	GEB Representative
Member	NGO Representative
Member Secretary	Nodal Officer (Disaster Management)

Functions

- Disaster preparedness planning.
- Coordination among departments.
- Resource mobilization.
- Monitoring mitigation activities.
- Emergency response management.

4.6 Incident Response System (IRS)

The Incident Response System (IRS) provides a standardized structure for disaster response and emergency management.

Incident Commander

- Municipal Commissioner / District Collector

Components of IRS

Section	Responsibility
Operations Section	Rescue, evacuation and relief operations
Planning Section	Situation assessment and planning
Logistics Section	Resource management and support
Finance Section	Financial management and documentation

IRS ensures quick decision-making and effective coordination during emergencies.

4.7 Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

The Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) serves as the central command and coordination center during disasters.

Functions of EOC

- Monitoring disaster situations.
- Receiving and disseminating warning information.
- Coordination among departments.
- Resource mobilization.
- Documentation and reporting.
- Public information management.

Facilities Required

- Communication systems.
- GIS and monitoring facilities.
- Emergency contact database.
- Power backup.
- Resource inventory records.

The EOC shall function on a 24×7 basis during emergencies.

4.8 Coordination Mechanism

Effective disaster management requires coordination among various departments and agencies.

Key Stakeholders

- Morbi Municipal Corporation
- DDMA
- Police Department
- Fire & Emergency Services
- Health Department
- Roads & Buildings Department
- Irrigation Department
- Electricity Department
- NGOs and Volunteers

Regular meetings, information sharing and joint preparedness activities shall be conducted to strengthen coordination.

4.9 Roles and Responsibilities of Departments

Engineering Department

- Drainage management.
- Infrastructure restoration.
- Emergency repair works.

Health Department

- Medical response.
- Disease surveillance.

- Emergency health services.

Sanitation Department

- Waste management.
- Sanitation services in relief camps.

Fire & Emergency Services

- Rescue operations.
- Firefighting.
- Hazardous material response.

Police Department

- Traffic control.
- Security and law enforcement.
- Evacuation support.

Water Supply Department

- Emergency water supply.
- Restoration of water services.

Electricity Department

- Restoration of power supply.
- Safety management.

4.10 Communication and Information System

An effective communication system is essential for timely dissemination of warnings and coordination during emergencies.

Communication Channels

- Telephone networks

- Mobile communication
- Wireless communication
- WhatsApp groups
- Social media platforms
- Public announcement systems
- Media channels

Objectives

- Timely warning dissemination.
- Information sharing.
- Emergency coordination.
- Public awareness.

4.11 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

Emergency Support Functions provide coordinated operational support during disasters.

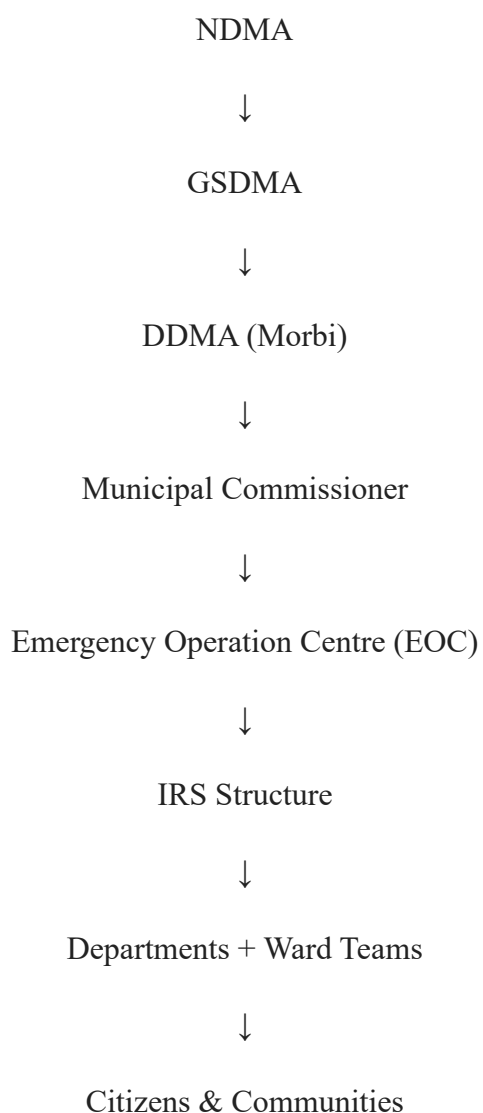
Major ESFs

ESF	Nodal Department
Transportation	Engineering Department
Communication	EOC
Search & Rescue	Fire Department
Health & Medical Services	Health Department
Water Supply	Water Supply Department
Sanitation	Sanitation Department
Power Supply	Electricity Department

Relief & Shelter	Municipal Administration
Public Information	EOC / Information Cell

The ESF framework ensures effective coordination and efficient utilization of resources during disaster response and recovery operations.

Suggested Institutional Framework for Disaster Management in Morbi City



Chapter 5

Prevention and Mitigation Measures

5.1 Introduction

Prevention and mitigation are essential components of disaster risk reduction. Prevention refers to measures taken to avoid the occurrence of disasters wherever possible, while mitigation includes actions undertaken to reduce the severity and impact of disasters. Effective prevention and mitigation measures help protect human life, infrastructure, environment and economic activities from disaster-related losses.

For Morbi, prevention and mitigation measures are particularly important due to risks associated with floods, urban flooding, industrial hazards, earthquakes, fire incidents and climate change impacts. Morbi Municipal Corporation aims to reduce vulnerabilities through structural and non-structural interventions, resilient infrastructure development and sustainable urban planning.

5.2 Structural Mitigation Measures

Structural mitigation measures involve physical infrastructure and engineering interventions designed to reduce disaster risks.

Major Structural Measures:

- Construction and strengthening of storm water drainage systems.
- Development of flood protection structures.
- Strengthening of roads, bridges and culverts.
- Construction of retaining walls and embankments.
- Installation of pumping stations in flood-prone areas.
- Fire safety infrastructure in public buildings.
- Earthquake-resistant construction practices.
- Strengthening of critical public utilities.

These measures help reduce the physical impact of disasters and improve resilience of urban infrastructure.

5.3 Non-Structural Mitigation Measures

Non-structural mitigation measures focus on policies, regulations, awareness and planning mechanisms that reduce disaster risks.

Major Non-Structural Measures:

- Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA).
- Land use planning and zoning regulations.
- Building by-law enforcement.
- Public awareness campaigns.
- Capacity building and training programs.
- Early warning systems.
- Disaster preparedness planning.
- Environmental conservation activities.

These measures complement structural interventions and strengthen overall disaster resilience.

5.4 Flood Mitigation Measures

Flooding is one of the major hazards affecting Morbi city due to its location near the Machhu River and low-lying urban areas.

Flood Mitigation Measures:

- Identification of flood-prone areas.
- Construction and maintenance of flood protection structures.
- Flood forecasting and warning systems.
- Improvement of storm water drainage.
- Protection of natural drainage channels.
- Development of evacuation plans.

- Installation of water level monitoring systems.
- Community awareness regarding flood preparedness.

Regular monitoring of river water levels and coordination with irrigation authorities are essential for effective flood management.

5.5 Storm Water Drainage Management

Efficient storm water drainage systems are essential for preventing urban flooding and waterlogging during monsoon seasons.

Key Measures:

- Construction of new storm water drains.
- Upgradation of existing drainage networks.
- Regular cleaning and maintenance of drains.
- Removal of blockages and obstructions.
- Drainage capacity assessment.
- Installation of pumping stations in vulnerable areas.
- Monitoring of drainage performance during rainfall events.

Improved drainage infrastructure significantly reduces flood risks and protects urban assets.

5.6 Desilting and Encroachment Removal

Accumulation of silt and encroachments on drains, canals and natural watercourses can obstruct water flow and increase flood risks.

Mitigation Activities:

- Pre-monsoon desilting of drains and canals.
- Removal of unauthorized encroachments.
- Cleaning of culverts and cross-drainage structures.

- Restoration of natural drainage channels.
- Regular inspection and monitoring.

These activities improve drainage efficiency and reduce urban flooding.

5.7 River and Canal Management

The Machhu River and associated canal systems play a significant role in flood management within Morbi city.

Management Measures:

- Regular monitoring of river water levels.
- Maintenance of riverbanks and embankments.
- Prevention of encroachments along river corridors.
- Coordination with Irrigation Department.
- River channel improvement works.
- Floodplain management.
- Emergency response planning for high water levels.

Proper river and canal management helps reduce flood vulnerability.

5.8 Earthquake Resistant Infrastructure

Although earthquakes are infrequent, Gujarat remains a seismically active region. Therefore, infrastructure must be designed to withstand seismic events.

Mitigation Measures:

- Enforcement of earthquake-resistant building codes.
- Structural safety audits of critical buildings.
- Retrofitting of vulnerable structures.
- Earthquake-resistant public infrastructure.
- Capacity building for engineers and builders.

- Public awareness regarding earthquake safety.

These measures help reduce casualties and infrastructure damage during earthquakes.

5.9 Fire Safety Measures

Fire incidents can occur in residential, commercial and industrial areas and may result in significant losses.

Fire Safety Measures:

- Installation of fire detection and alarm systems.
- Provision of firefighting equipment.
- Fire safety audits of buildings.
- Maintenance of hydrant networks.
- Training and mock drills.
- Enforcement of fire safety regulations.
- Awareness programs for industries and citizens.

Fire prevention and preparedness significantly reduce fire-related risks.

5.10 Industrial Safety Measures

Morbi is one of India's largest ceramic manufacturing hubs and contains numerous industrial establishments.

Industrial Safety Measures:

- Compliance with industrial safety regulations.
- Hazard identification and risk assessment.
- Safe storage and handling of hazardous materials.
- Emergency response planning.
- Fire protection systems.
- Regular safety inspections.

- Worker safety training programs.
- Coordination with industries for emergency preparedness.

Industrial safety measures reduce the likelihood and consequences of industrial accidents.

5.11 Climate Change Adaptation Measures

Climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall, heatwaves and droughts.

Adaptation Measures:

- Development of climate-resilient infrastructure.
- Heat Action Plan implementation.
- Water conservation measures.
- Urban greening and plantation activities.
- Sustainable drainage systems.
- Climate risk assessment.
- Promotion of renewable energy practices.

Climate adaptation measures help reduce future disaster risks and improve urban resilience.

5.12 Environmental Protection Measures

Environmental degradation can increase disaster vulnerability. Conservation and protection of natural resources contribute significantly to disaster risk reduction.

Environmental Protection Activities:

- Tree plantation and urban forestry.
- Protection of water bodies.
- Pollution control measures.
- Wetland and ecosystem conservation.

- Sustainable waste management.
- Promotion of biodiversity conservation.
- Green infrastructure development.

Healthy ecosystems provide natural protection against disasters and support sustainable development.

5.13 Urban Planning and Disaster Resilience

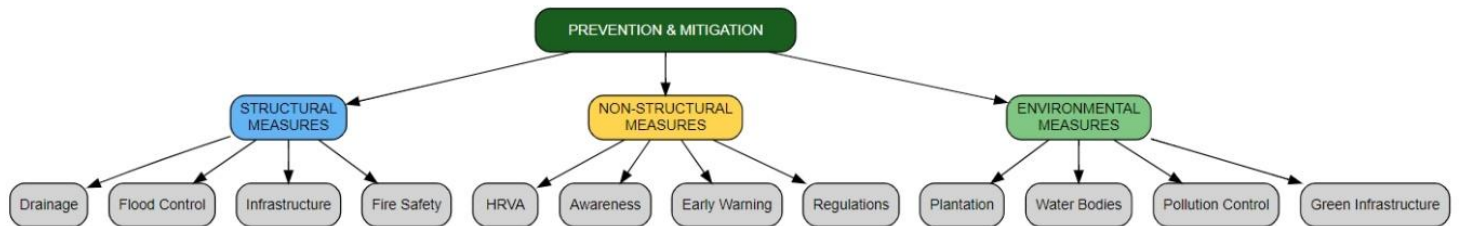
Disaster risk reduction should be integrated into urban planning and development processes.

Key Measures:

- Risk-sensitive land use planning.
- Prevention of development in high-risk areas.
- Resilient infrastructure planning.
- Integration of HRVA into development projects.
- Smart city and climate-resilient initiatives.
- Protection of critical infrastructure.
- Strengthening of public services and utilities.

Urban planning that incorporates disaster risk reduction principles helps create safer, sustainable and resilient communities.

Prevention and Mitigation Framework



The implementation of these prevention and mitigation measures will significantly reduce disaster risks and strengthen the resilience of Morbi city against future hazards.

Chapter 6

Preparedness Plan

6.1 Preparedness Framework

Preparedness is one of the most important components of disaster management and focuses on strengthening the capacity of institutions, departments and communities to effectively respond to disaster situations. Preparedness activities are undertaken before the occurrence of disasters to ensure timely response, reduce losses and facilitate rapid recovery.

The preparedness framework of Morbi aims to enhance readiness for disasters such as floods, urban flooding, industrial accidents, earthquakes, fire incidents, heatwaves and public health emergencies. The framework emphasizes coordination among municipal departments, emergency services, district administration, industries, NGOs and communities.

Key Components of Preparedness Framework

- Early Warning Systems
- Emergency Communication Systems
- Resource Inventory Management
- Search and Rescue Preparedness
- Shelter and Evacuation Planning
- Medical Preparedness
- Capacity Building and Training
- Mock Drills and Exercises
- Community Participation
- Ward-Level Preparedness Planning

6.2 Early Warning System

An effective Early Warning System (EWS) enables authorities and communities to take timely action before the occurrence of disasters. The primary objective of EWS is to provide advance warning and reduce disaster-related losses.

Components of Early Warning System

- Weather forecasting information from IMD.
- Flood alerts from Irrigation Department.
- Dam water level monitoring.
- Heatwave alerts.
- Public health surveillance systems.
- Industrial emergency warning systems.

Warning Dissemination Methods

- SMS alerts
- Mobile applications
- WhatsApp groups
- Public address systems
- Social media platforms
- Television and radio broadcasts

Timely dissemination of warnings is essential for evacuation and emergency preparedness.

6.3 Emergency Communication System

Effective communication is critical during emergencies for coordination and information sharing.

Communication Network

- Municipal Control Room
- Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)
- Police Control Room
- Fire & Emergency Services

- Health Department
- Ward Offices

Communication Tools

- Mobile phones
- Wireless communication sets
- Internet-based communication
- WhatsApp groups
- Public announcement systems
- Social media channels

A backup communication system shall be maintained to ensure uninterrupted communication during emergencies.

6.4 Resource Inventory Management

Resource inventory management involves identification, documentation and maintenance of resources required for emergency response.

Resources to be Maintained

- Human resources
- Rescue equipment
- Vehicles and machinery
- Water pumps
- Boats and rescue equipment
- Medical supplies
- Emergency shelters
- Food and relief materials

A centralized resource inventory database shall be maintained and updated periodically.

6.5 Search and Rescue Preparedness

Search and Rescue (SAR) operations are crucial during disaster situations to save lives and provide immediate assistance.

Preparedness Measures

- Formation of SAR teams.
- Training of municipal staff.
- Availability of rescue equipment.
- Coordination with Fire Department and SDRF.
- Identification of high-risk areas.
- Development of rescue plans.

Essential Equipment

- Life jackets
- Rescue ropes
- Inflatable boats
- Emergency lighting
- First aid kits
- Communication equipment

Special attention shall be given to flood-prone and industrial areas.

6.6 Shelter and Evacuation Planning

Evacuation and shelter management are important components of disaster preparedness.

Shelter Planning

- Identification of safe shelter locations.
- Assessment of shelter capacity.
- Provision of water and sanitation facilities.

- Emergency medical facilities.
- Special arrangements for vulnerable populations.

Evacuation Planning

- Identification of evacuation routes.
- Mapping of assembly points.
- Transportation arrangements.
- Public awareness regarding evacuation procedures.

Shelter locations shall be displayed on ward-level disaster management maps.

6.7 Medical and Health Preparedness

Medical preparedness is essential for handling casualties, disease outbreaks and public health emergencies.

Preparedness Measures

- Emergency medical response teams.
- Availability of ambulances.
- Stockpiling of medicines and supplies.
- Disease surveillance systems.
- Emergency health communication.
- Coordination with hospitals and health centers.

Priority Areas

- Trauma care
- Epidemic control
- Heatwave management
- Water-borne disease prevention

Health facilities shall maintain emergency response plans and reserve medical supplies.

6.8 Capacity Building and Training

Capacity building aims to improve the skills and knowledge of officials, responders and communities.

Training Programs

- Disaster management training.
- Search and rescue training.
- First aid and emergency medical care.
- Fire safety training.
- Incident Response System (IRS) training.
- Emergency communication training.

Target Groups

- Municipal staff
- Ward officers
- Health workers
- Fire personnel
- Volunteers
- Community leaders

Regular training enhances preparedness and response efficiency.

6.9 Mock Drills and Simulation Exercises

Mock drills are conducted to test preparedness systems and improve coordination among agencies.

Objectives

- Evaluate emergency response capacity.

- Test communication systems.
- Improve coordination mechanisms.
- Identify operational gaps.
- Enhance public awareness.

Types of Drills

- Flood mock drills
- Fire safety drills
- Industrial disaster drills
- Earthquake evacuation drills
- Medical emergency drills

Mock drills should be conducted at least twice annually.

6.10 Community Awareness Programs

Community awareness plays a vital role in reducing disaster risks and improving resilience.

Awareness Activities

- Public awareness campaigns.
- School safety programs.
- Distribution of IEC materials.
- Community meetings.
- Social media campaigns.
- Disaster preparedness workshops.

Key Topics

- Flood safety

- Heatwave precautions
- Fire safety
- First aid
- Emergency contacts
- Evacuation procedures

Community participation significantly improves disaster preparedness.

6.11 Ward-wise Preparedness Plan

Ward-level preparedness planning ensures localized disaster management and rapid response.

Key Components

- Ward disaster management committee.
- Identification of vulnerable areas.
- Resource inventory at ward level.
- Shelter locations.
- Evacuation routes.
- Volunteer database.
- Emergency contact list.

Each ward shall maintain a ward disaster preparedness register and update it annually.

Suggested Ward-Level Information

- Ward population
- Vulnerable households
- Critical infrastructure
- Flood-prone locations

- Available machinery and equipment

6.12 NGO and Volunteer Participation

NGOs and volunteers play an important role in disaster preparedness, response and recovery activities.

Role of NGOs

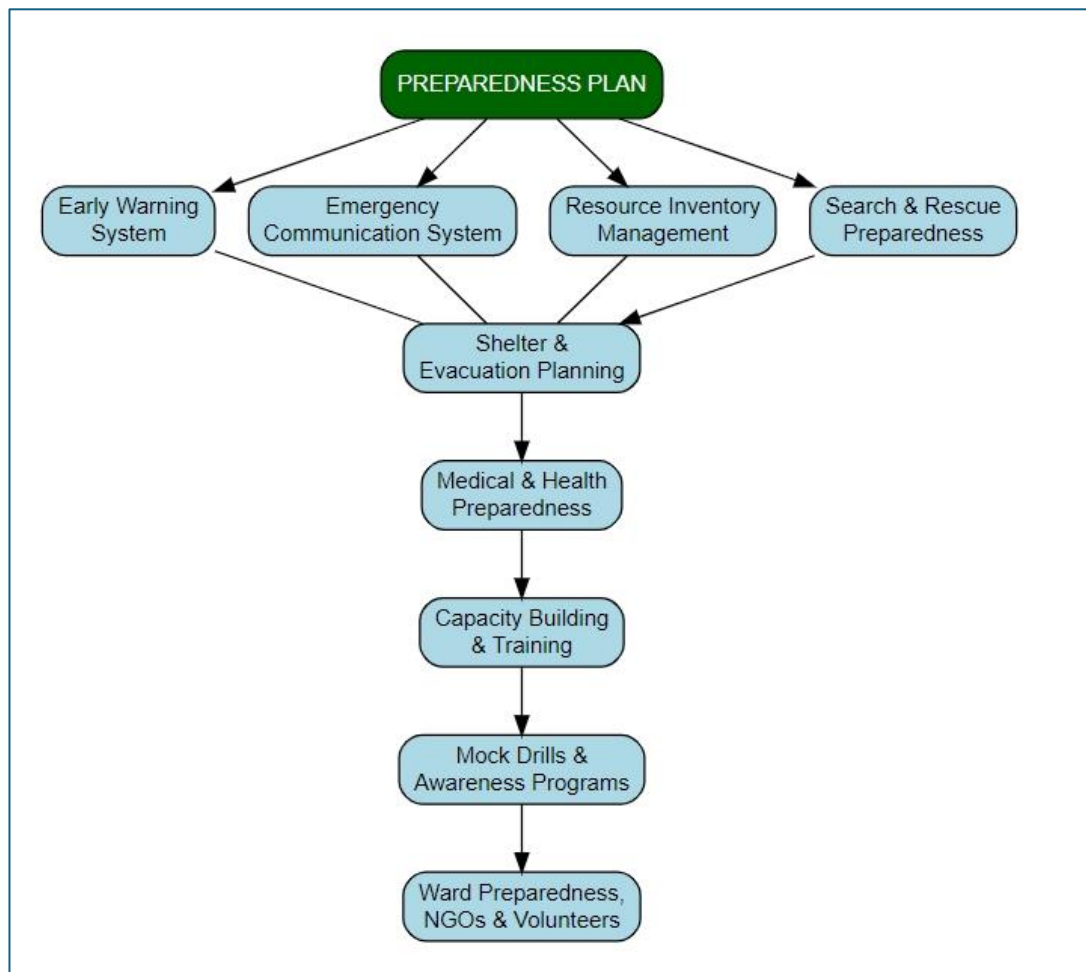
- Community awareness.
- Relief distribution.
- Shelter management.
- Health and sanitation support.
- Capacity building activities.

Role of Volunteers

- Warning dissemination.
- Evacuation assistance.
- Search and rescue support.
- Relief operations.
- Community coordination.

Morbi Municipal Corporation shall maintain a database of NGOs, volunteers, youth groups and community organizations for effective disaster response.

Preparedness Framework



Chapter 7

Response Plan

7.1 Emergency Response Mechanism

The Emergency Response Mechanism provides a systematic framework for managing disasters and emergencies in Morbi city. The primary objective is to save lives, protect property, reduce suffering and restore essential services as quickly as possible.

The response mechanism shall be activated immediately upon receipt of warning or occurrence of a disaster. Morbi Municipal Corporation, District Administration, Police Department, Fire & Emergency Services, Health Department and other stakeholders shall coordinate their activities through the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC).

Objectives

- Save lives and protect property.
- Minimize disaster impacts.
- Ensure timely rescue and evacuation.
- Provide emergency relief and medical assistance.
- Restore essential services and infrastructure.

7.2 Activation of Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

The Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) serves as the central command and coordination center during emergencies.

EOC Activation Levels

Level	Situation
Level 1	Minor local emergency
Level 2	Moderate disaster requiring multi-department response
Level 3	Major disaster requiring district/state support

Functions of EOC

- Receive and disseminate warnings.
- Coordinate response activities.
- Monitor disaster situations.
- Mobilize resources and manpower.
- Maintain communication with field teams.
- Provide information to public and media.

The EOC shall function on a 24×7 basis during disaster situations.

7.3 Incident Response Procedure

The Incident Response System (IRS) shall be activated during disasters.

Response Sequence

1. Receipt of Warning/Incident Information
2. Activation of EOC
3. Situation Assessment
4. Resource Mobilization
5. Search and Rescue Operations
6. Evacuation of Affected Population
7. Relief and Medical Assistance
8. Restoration of Essential Services
9. Damage Assessment
10. Recovery and Rehabilitation

This structured approach ensures efficient management of emergency situations.

7.4 Flood Response Strategy

Floods are one of the major hazards affecting Morbi city.

Response Activities

- Continuous monitoring of river and rainfall conditions.
- Dissemination of flood warnings.
- Evacuation of vulnerable populations.
- Deployment of rescue teams and boats.
- Installation of dewatering pumps.
- Closure of unsafe roads and bridges.
- Establishment of relief camps.
- Provision of food, water and medical services.

Special attention shall be given to low-lying and flood-prone areas.

7.5 Urban Flooding Response

Urban flooding occurs due to heavy rainfall and inadequate drainage capacity.

Response Measures

- Emergency cleaning of blocked drains.
- Operation of pumping stations.
- Traffic diversion and road closures.
- Evacuation from waterlogged areas.
- Public information dissemination.
- Deployment of emergency response teams.

Priority shall be given to hospitals, schools and critical infrastructure.

7.6 Fire Incident Response

Fire emergencies require immediate and coordinated response.

Response Procedure

- Alert Fire & Emergency Services.
- Mobilize firefighting equipment.
- Evacuate affected buildings.
- Rescue trapped persons.
- Provide medical assistance.
- Control traffic and crowd movement.
- Conduct post-fire safety assessment.

Fire response teams shall coordinate with police and health departments

7.7 Industrial Accident Response

Morbi's industrial sector presents risks related to fires, explosions and chemical incidents.

Response Activities

- Immediate notification of emergency services.
- Isolation of affected area.
- Evacuation of nearby population.
- Hazard containment measures.
- Medical treatment of affected persons.
- Environmental monitoring.
- Coordination with industry management.

Industries shall maintain onsite and offsite emergency response plans.

7.8 Earthquake Response

Earthquakes can cause structural damage and casualties.

Immediate Response Actions

- Activate EOC.
- Conduct rapid damage assessment.
- Search and rescue operations.
- Evacuation from unsafe buildings.
- Medical assistance to injured persons.
- Restoration of critical services.
- Public information dissemination.

Priority shall be given to hospitals, schools and densely populated areas.

7.9 Heatwave Response

Heatwaves can adversely affect public health, particularly vulnerable populations.

Response Measures

- Dissemination of heatwave advisories.
- Activation of Heat Action Plan.
- Establishment of cooling centers.
- Provision of drinking water facilities.
- Medical assistance for heat-related illnesses.
- Public awareness campaigns.

Special focus shall be given to elderly persons, children and outdoor workers.

7.10 Public Health Emergency Response

Public health emergencies include epidemics, disease outbreaks and pandemics.

Response Activities

- Disease surveillance and monitoring.
- Rapid medical response.
- Isolation and containment measures.
- Public health advisories.
- Disinfection and sanitation activities.
- Medical supply management.

Coordination with health authorities is critical for effective response.

7.11 Search and Rescue Operations

Search and Rescue (SAR) operations aim to save lives during emergencies.

SAR Activities

- Rescue of trapped persons.
- Evacuation from affected areas.
- Flood rescue operations.
- Building collapse rescue.
- Emergency transportation.

Agencies Involved

- Fire & Emergency Services
- SDRF/NDRF
- Police Department
- Municipal Teams

- Volunteers

Proper equipment and trained personnel shall be maintained for SAR operations.

7.12 Relief Camp Management

Relief camps provide temporary shelter and support to affected populations.

Facilities at Relief Camps

- Shelter and accommodation.
- Drinking water supply.
- Sanitation facilities.
- Food distribution.
- Medical services.
- Security arrangements.

Special provisions shall be made for women, children, elderly persons and persons with disabilities.

7.13 Water Supply and Sanitation During Disaster

Maintaining water supply and sanitation is essential for preventing disease outbreaks.

Measures

- Emergency water supply arrangements.
- Tanker deployment.
- Water quality monitoring.
- Temporary sanitation facilities.
- Solid waste management.
- Drainage maintenance.

Adequate sanitation helps reduce public health risks during emergencies.

7.14 Medical Assistance and Ambulance Services

Emergency medical services are critical during disaster situations.

Key Activities

- Deployment of medical teams.
- Ambulance services.
- Trauma care.
- Emergency treatment.
- Referral services.
- Medical supply management.

Hospitals and health centers shall maintain emergency preparedness plans.

7.15 Dead Body Management

Proper dead body management is necessary to maintain dignity and public health standards.

Procedures

- Recovery and identification.
- Documentation and record keeping.
- Coordination with police and health authorities.
- Temporary storage facilities.
- Respectful handling and disposal.

All procedures shall follow applicable legal and public health guidelines.

7.16 Media Management and Public Information

Accurate information dissemination is essential during disasters.

Objectives

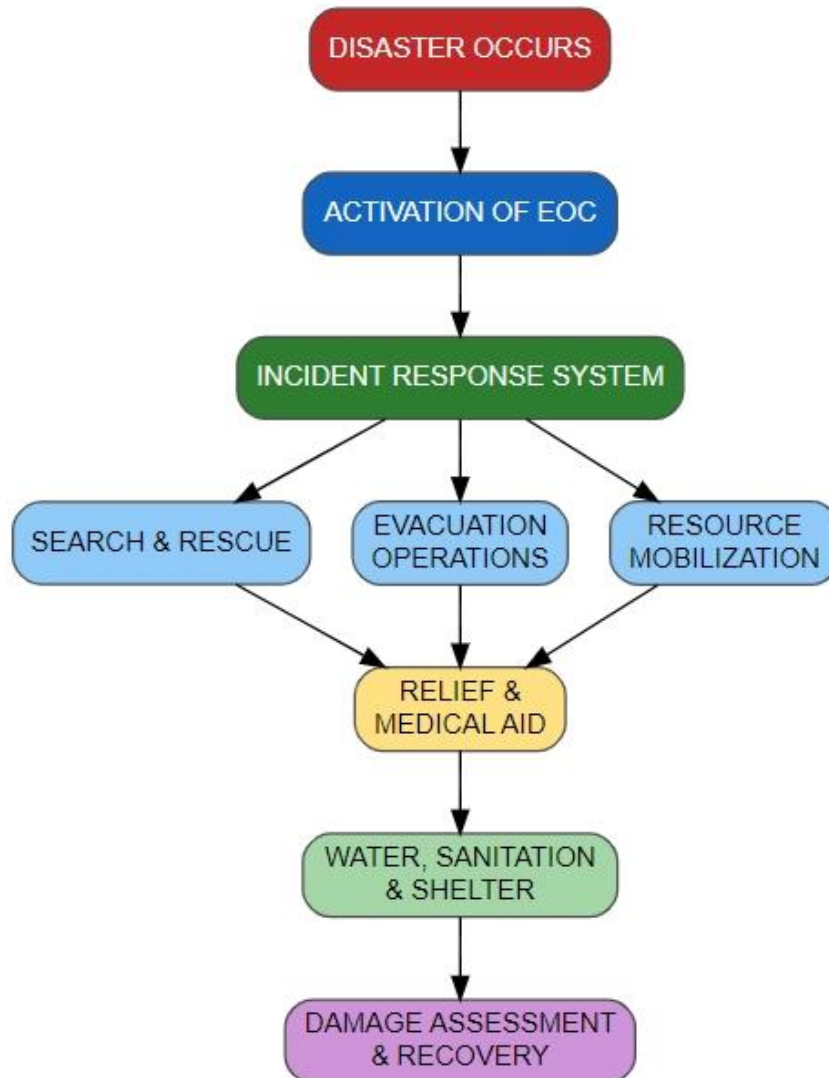
- Prevent rumours and misinformation.
- Provide timely updates.
- Inform public about safety measures.
- Disseminate warnings and advisories.
- Maintain public confidence.

Communication Channels

- Press releases
- Social media platforms
- Municipal website
- Public announcement systems
- Television and radio

Only authorized officials shall issue official information during emergencies.

Disaster Response Framework



Chapter 8

Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

8.1 Introduction

Recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical phases of disaster management that begin after the immediate emergency response has been completed. The objective of these activities is to restore normalcy, rebuild damaged infrastructure, revive livelihoods and strengthen resilience against future disasters.

For Morbi, recovery planning focuses on restoring essential services, supporting affected communities, rebuilding damaged assets and ensuring sustainable development. The recovery process shall be guided by the principle of "Build Back Better" to reduce future disaster risks and improve resilience.

8.2 Damage and Loss Assessment

Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) is conducted immediately after a disaster to determine the extent of damage and estimate economic losses.

Objectives

- Assess damage to infrastructure and public utilities.
- Estimate economic losses.
- Identify affected population and vulnerable groups.
- Prioritize recovery and rehabilitation activities.
- Support resource mobilization and funding requirements.

Assessment Areas

- Residential buildings
- Roads and bridges
- Water supply systems
- Drainage infrastructure
- Educational institutions
- Health facilities

- Industries and commercial establishments
- Agriculture and livestock

Assessment reports shall be prepared jointly by municipal departments and district authorities.

8.3 Restoration of Essential Services

Restoration of essential services is a priority during the recovery phase.

Services to be Restored

- Water supply
- Electricity supply
- Drainage and sanitation
- Communication systems
- Health services
- Transportation networks
- Solid waste management services

Priority Areas

- Hospitals and health centers
- Schools
- Relief camps
- Critical infrastructure
- High-density residential areas

Rapid restoration of services helps communities return to normal life as quickly as possible.

8.4 Relief Distribution Mechanism

Relief assistance shall be provided to affected populations in a transparent and equitable manner.

Relief Assistance May Include:

- Food supplies
- Drinking water
- Temporary shelter
- Clothing and essential materials
- Medical assistance
- Emergency cash support

Distribution Process

1. Identification of beneficiaries.
2. Assessment of needs.
3. Allocation of relief materials.
4. Distribution through designated centers.
5. Monitoring and reporting.

Special priority shall be given to vulnerable groups including children, elderly persons, women and persons with disabilities.

8.5 Rehabilitation Measures

Rehabilitation focuses on restoring social and economic conditions of affected communities.

Major Rehabilitation Activities

- Assistance to affected families.
- Restoration of community services.

- Psychological support and counseling.
- Educational support for affected students.
- Rehabilitation of vulnerable populations.
- Restoration of social infrastructure.

The rehabilitation process should ensure dignity, safety and long-term well-being of affected communities.

8.6 Livelihood Restoration

Disasters often disrupt economic activities and livelihoods. Restoration of livelihoods is essential for sustainable recovery.

Livelihood Support Measures

- Financial assistance and compensation.
- Employment generation programs.
- Support to small businesses and industries.
- Skill development and training programs.
- Agricultural assistance where applicable.
- Support for informal sector workers.

Livelihood restoration programs shall focus on helping affected families regain economic stability.

8.7 Infrastructure Reconstruction

Infrastructure reconstruction involves repair and rebuilding of damaged public infrastructure.

Priority Infrastructure

- Roads and bridges
- Drainage systems

- Water supply infrastructure
- Public buildings
- Schools and educational institutions
- Hospitals and health centers
- Electrical infrastructure

Reconstruction Principles

- Safety and resilience
- Compliance with building standards
- Climate-resilient infrastructure
- Sustainability considerations

Infrastructure reconstruction should aim to reduce future disaster risks.

8.8 Housing Reconstruction

Housing reconstruction is essential for restoring normal living conditions.

Reconstruction Measures

- Damage assessment of residential buildings.
- Technical guidance for reconstruction.
- Financial assistance programs.
- Promotion of disaster-resilient housing.
- Compliance with building regulations.

Key Principles

- Safety
- Affordability
- Sustainability

- Inclusiveness

Priority shall be given to severely affected and vulnerable households.

8.9 Environmental Restoration

Disasters may cause environmental degradation and damage to natural ecosystems.

Restoration Activities

- Removal of debris and waste.
- Rehabilitation of water bodies.
- Tree plantation and urban greening.
- Soil and land restoration.
- Pollution control measures.
- Restoration of ecological balance.

Environmental restoration contributes to long-term resilience and sustainable development.

8.10 Build Back Better Approach

The Build Back Better (BBB) approach aims to reduce future disaster risks during reconstruction and recovery.

Key Principles

- Rebuild safer and stronger infrastructure.
- Integrate disaster risk reduction measures.
- Improve quality of public services.
- Strengthen community resilience.
- Promote sustainable development.
- Enhance institutional capacities.

The Build Back Better approach ensures that recovery efforts contribute to long-term disaster resilience rather than simply restoring previous conditions.

8.11 Post Disaster Review and Documentation

Post-disaster review is conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of disaster management activities and identify lessons learned.

Objectives

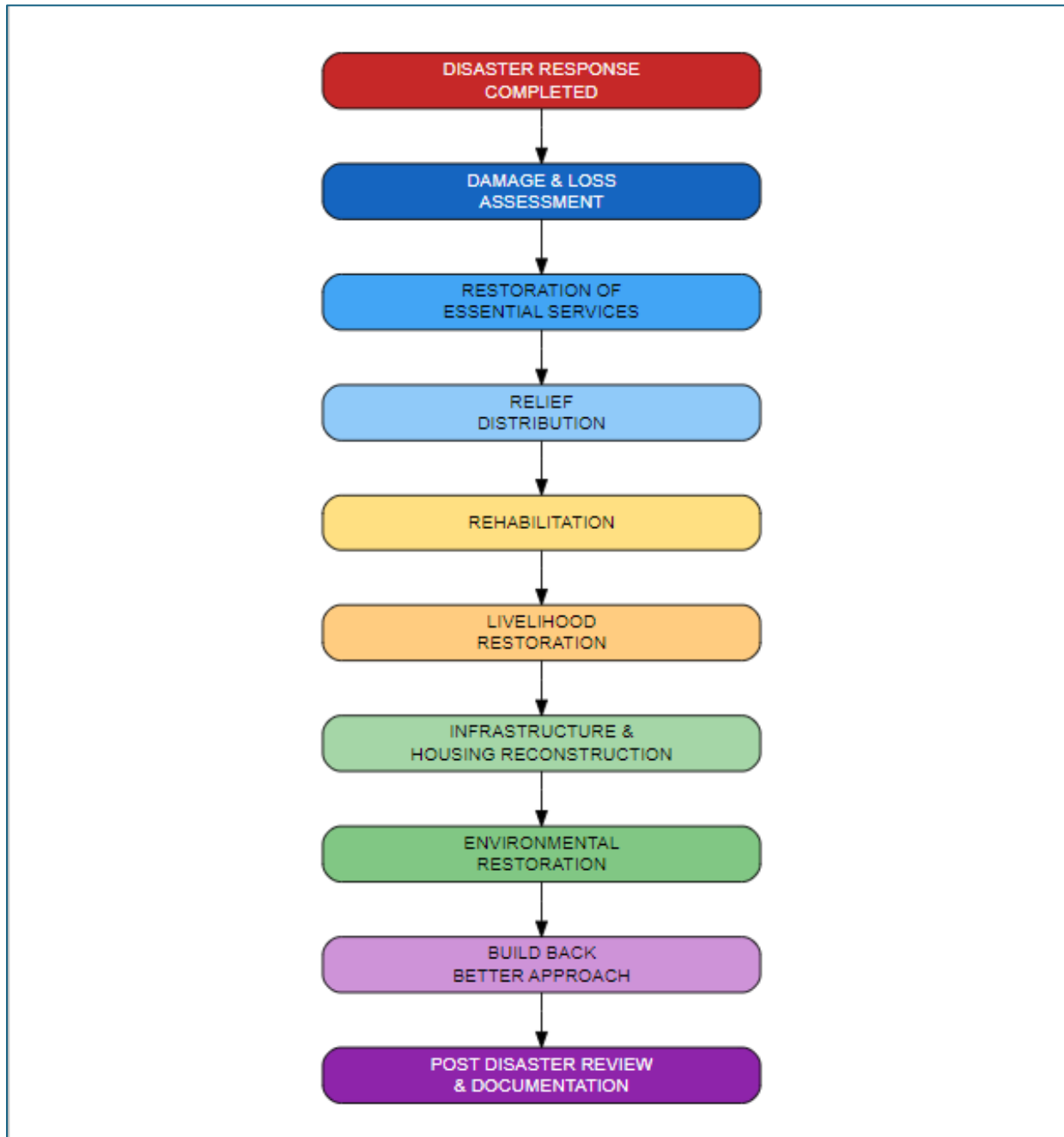
- Assess response effectiveness.
- Identify operational gaps.
- Document best practices.
- Improve future planning and preparedness.
- Strengthen institutional learning.

Documentation Includes

- Disaster event reports.
- Damage assessment reports.
- Response and recovery reports.
- Photographic records.
- Lessons learned and recommendations.

The findings of post-disaster reviews shall be incorporated into future updates of the Disaster Management Plan.

Recovery and Reconstruction Framework



Chapter 9

Financial Arrangements and Resource Mobilization

9.1 Financial Framework

An effective financial framework is essential for ensuring timely disaster preparedness, emergency response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. Adequate financial resources enable Morbi Municipal Corporation to respond efficiently during disasters and restore normalcy with minimum delay.

The financial framework for disaster management in Morbi city is based on a combination of municipal resources, state assistance, central government support, CSR contributions and public-private partnerships. The framework aims to ensure availability of funds during all phases of disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

Objectives of Financial Framework

- Ensure timely availability of funds during emergencies.
- Support disaster preparedness and mitigation activities.
- Facilitate emergency response and relief operations.
- Strengthen recovery and rehabilitation efforts.
- Promote resilient infrastructure development.
- Encourage participation of private sector and community organizations.

9.2 Municipal Budget Allocation

Morbi Municipal Corporation shall allocate financial resources annually for disaster management activities through its municipal budget.

Budget Components

- Flood mitigation projects
- Storm water drainage improvement
- Desilting and maintenance activities
- Emergency equipment procurement
- Disaster preparedness activities

- Training and capacity building
- Public awareness programs
- Emergency response operations

Priority Areas

- Flood-prone wards
- Critical infrastructure
- Emergency communication systems
- Search and rescue equipment
- Relief materials and emergency shelters

The municipal budget shall include dedicated provisions for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness activities.

9.3 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is the primary fund available at the state level for providing immediate relief assistance during notified disasters.

Purpose of SDRF

- Emergency relief assistance
- Temporary shelter arrangements
- Food and drinking water supply
- Medical assistance
- Debris removal
- Restoration of essential services

Access Mechanism

Funds are released by the Government of Gujarat based on damage assessments and recommendations from district authorities.

Morbi Municipal Corporation shall coordinate with the District Administration for accessing SDRF assistance whenever required.

9.4 National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

The National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) provides additional financial assistance for severe disasters that exceed the response capacity of the State Government.

Objectives of NDRF

- Support large-scale disaster response operations.
- Provide financial assistance for severe disasters.
- Supplement SDRF resources.
- Facilitate emergency relief and rehabilitation measures.

NDRF assistance is released by the Government of India based on assessments conducted by central and state agencies.

9.5 Emergency Procurement Procedures

During disaster situations, urgent procurement of equipment, materials and services may be required for emergency response activities.

Emergency Procurement Principles

- Timeliness
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Efficiency
- Compliance with applicable regulations

Items Commonly Procured During Emergencies

- Pumps and dewatering equipment

- Rescue boats and safety equipment
- Food and drinking water
- Medicines and medical supplies
- Temporary shelter materials
- Communication equipment
- Fuel and transportation services

Emergency procurement procedures shall be streamlined to ensure rapid availability of critical resources.

9.6 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Support

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives can significantly support disaster management activities in Morbi city.

Potential Areas of CSR Support

- Disaster preparedness programs
- Emergency response equipment
- Medical assistance
- Community awareness campaigns
- Shelter and relief support
- Reconstruction of public infrastructure
- Environmental restoration projects

Considering Morbi's strong industrial base, local industries can play a significant role in supporting disaster resilience initiatives through CSR contributions.

9.7 Public Private Partnership (PPP)

Public Private Partnerships (PPP) provide opportunities for collaboration between government agencies and private organizations for disaster risk reduction and emergency management.

Areas for PPP Collaboration

- Emergency communication systems
- Infrastructure development
- Disaster-resilient construction
- Waste management systems
- Emergency transportation support
- Medical and health services
- Technology and GIS-based monitoring systems

PPP initiatives help improve resource availability and enhance disaster management capacity.

9.8 Resource Mobilization Strategy

Resource mobilization is essential for ensuring availability of manpower, equipment, finances and logistical support during disaster situations.

Sources of Resources

Government Resources

- Municipal Corporation
- District Administration
- State Government
- Central Government Agencies

Institutional Resources

- Fire & Emergency Services
- Health Department
- Police Department
- SDRF/NDRF Teams

Community Resources

- NGOs
- Volunteers
- Community-based organizations
- Resident Welfare Associations

Private Sector Resources

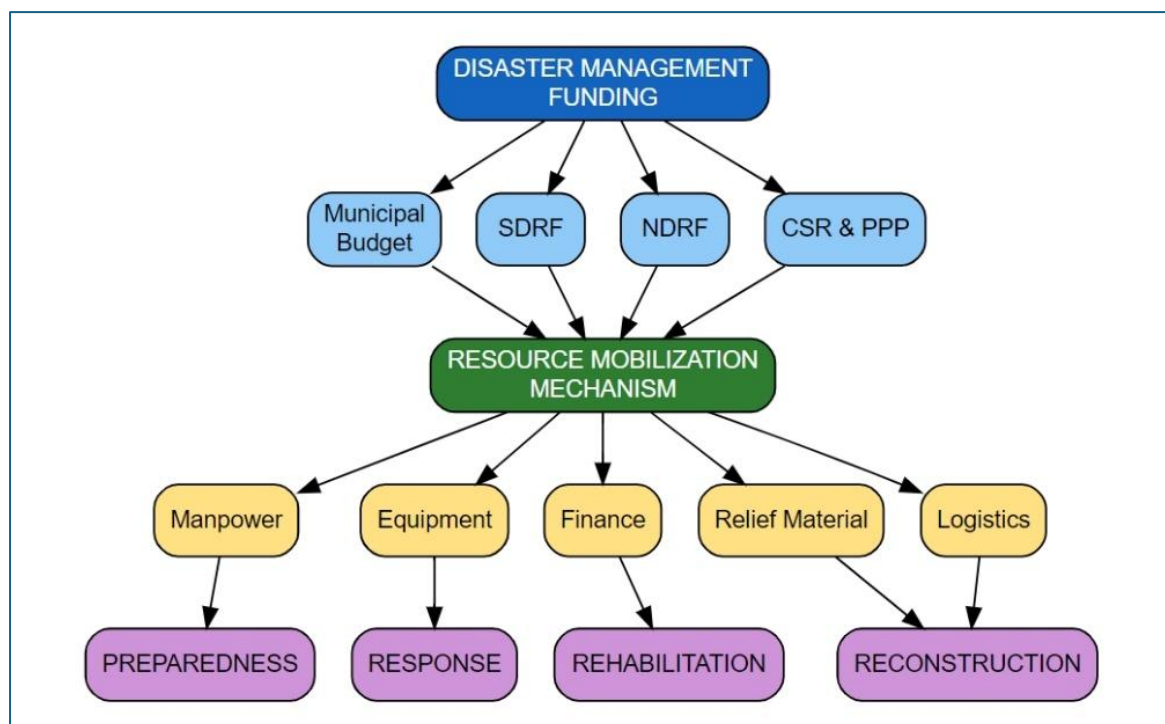
- Industrial associations
- Corporate entities
- Logistics providers
- Construction agencies

Resource Mobilization Process

1. Identification of Resource Requirements.
2. Assessment of Available Resources.
3. Activation of Resource Inventory.
4. Coordination with Concerned Agencies.
5. Deployment and Monitoring.
6. Review and Replenishment.

A comprehensive resource inventory shall be maintained by Morbi Municipal Corporation and updated annually to ensure rapid mobilization during emergencies.

Financial Arrangement and Resource Mobilization Framework



Chapter 10

Capacity Building and Community Participation

10.1 Capacity Building Framework

Capacity building is a continuous process aimed at enhancing the knowledge, skills, resources and capabilities of government officials, emergency responders, community organizations and citizens to effectively manage disaster risks. A strong capacity-building framework enables institutions and communities to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters efficiently.

The capacity-building framework of Morbi Municipal Corporation focuses on strengthening disaster preparedness, emergency response mechanisms, institutional coordination and community resilience through training, awareness and stakeholder participation.

Objectives

- Strengthen institutional capacities.
- Improve disaster preparedness and response capabilities.
- Enhance coordination among departments.
- Promote community resilience.
- Encourage public participation in disaster management.

10.2 Training Programs for Officials

Training programs play a crucial role in improving the competency of municipal officials and emergency responders.

Target Groups

- Municipal Officers
- Ward Officers
- Engineers
- Health Officials
- Fire and Emergency Personnel
- Sanitation Staff

- Disaster Management Teams

Training Areas

- Disaster Management Planning
- Incident Response System (IRS)
- Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) Operations
- Flood Management
- Search and Rescue Operations
- Fire Safety and Emergency Response
- First Aid and Medical Emergencies
- Emergency Communication Systems

Regular refresher training programs shall be conducted to maintain preparedness levels.

10.3 Community Awareness Campaigns

Community awareness is one of the most effective methods for reducing disaster risks and improving preparedness.

Awareness Activities

- Public meetings and workshops.
- Ward-level awareness campaigns.
- Street plays and awareness rallies.
- Distribution of information materials.
- Social media awareness campaigns.
- Disaster preparedness exhibitions.

Key Topics

- Flood Safety

- Heatwave Precautions
- Fire Safety
- Earthquake Preparedness
- Emergency Contact Information
- Evacuation Procedures

Community awareness programs shall be conducted before monsoon seasons and other hazard-prone periods.

10.4 School Safety Programs

Schools are important institutions for promoting disaster awareness and preparedness among children.

Objectives

- Ensure safety of students and staff.
- Develop school-level disaster management plans.
- Conduct evacuation drills.
- Build awareness regarding disaster risks.

Activities

- School Disaster Management Committees.
- Safety audits of school buildings.
- Mock drills and evacuation exercises.
- First aid training.
- Awareness sessions on disaster preparedness.

School safety programs help create a culture of preparedness from an early age.

10.5 Volunteer and Apda Mitra Training

Volunteers and Apda Mitras play a vital role in supporting disaster response and community preparedness activities.

Training Components

- Basic Disaster Management
- Search and Rescue Techniques
- First Aid and CPR
- Flood Rescue Operations
- Fire Safety
- Evacuation Procedures
- Community Awareness Activities

Role of Volunteers

- Dissemination of warnings.
- Assistance in evacuation.
- Support in relief distribution.
- Community coordination.
- Assistance in emergency response.

A database of trained volunteers and Apda Mitras shall be maintained by Morbi Municipal Corporation.

10.6 NGO Participation

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) provide valuable support during disaster preparedness, response and recovery phases.

Areas of NGO Involvement

- Community awareness programs.

- Training and capacity building.
- Relief distribution.
- Shelter management.
- Health and sanitation support.
- Psychological counseling.
- Rehabilitation activities.

Morbi Municipal Corporation shall encourage active collaboration with NGOs for strengthening community resilience.

10.7 Public Information and IEC Activities

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are essential for disseminating disaster-related information and promoting public awareness.

IEC Tools

- Posters and pamphlets.
- Booklets and brochures.
- Social media platforms.
- Municipal website.
- Public announcement systems.
- Radio and television campaigns.

Objectives

- Increase public awareness.
- Promote disaster preparedness.
- Disseminate warning information.
- Encourage safe practices.

IEC materials shall be developed in local languages to ensure wider community outreach.

10.8 Citizen Participation in Disaster Management

Citizen participation is a key element of community-based disaster management. Active involvement of citizens strengthens preparedness and enhances local response capacity.

Areas of Citizen Participation

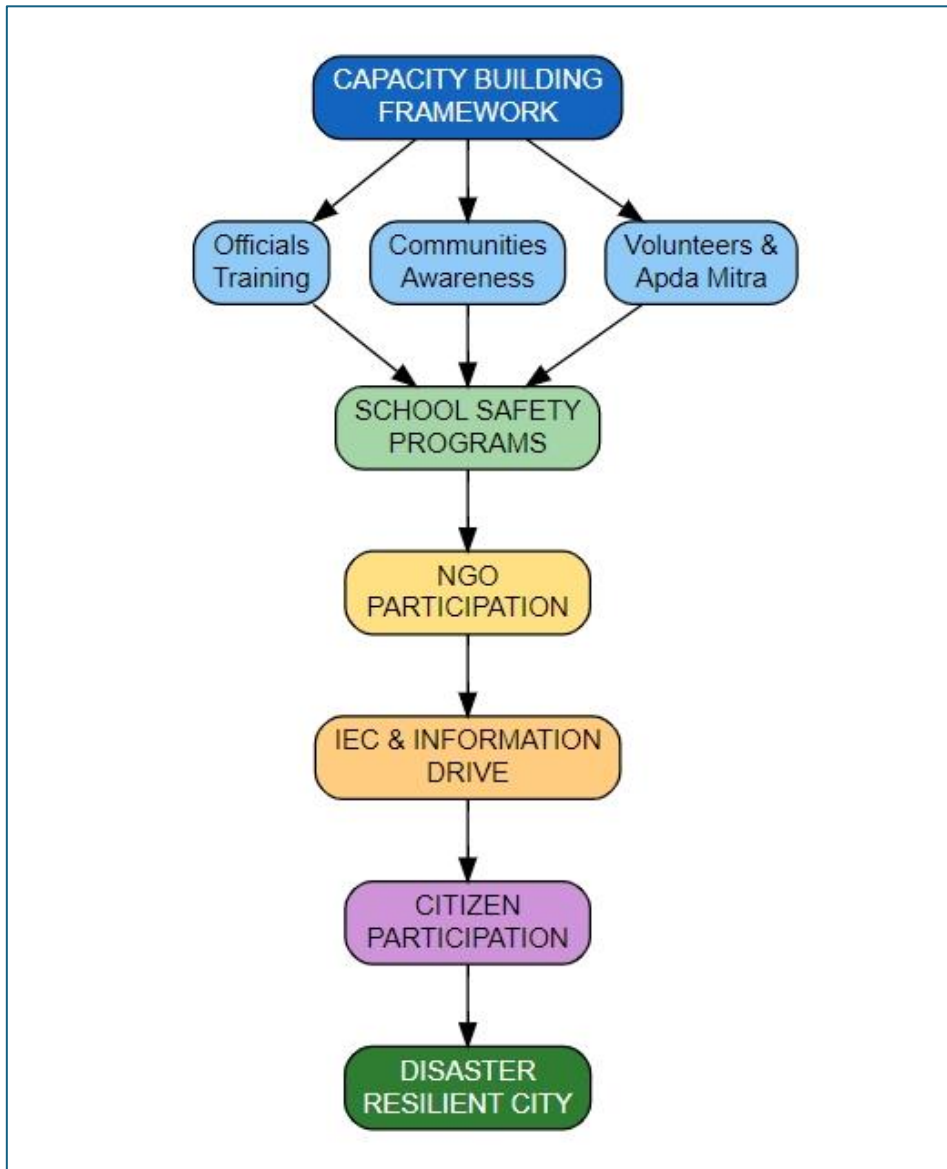
- Community disaster preparedness planning.
- Reporting of hazards and vulnerabilities.
- Participation in mock drills.
- Volunteer activities.
- Awareness campaigns.
- Environmental conservation initiatives.

Benefits

- Improved local preparedness.
- Faster emergency response.
- Better coordination at community level.
- Increased resilience and self-reliance.

Morbi Municipal Corporation shall promote active citizen engagement through Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), youth groups, educational institutions and community organizations.

Capacity Building and Community Participation Framework



Chapter 11

Monitoring, Evaluation and Updating Mechanism

11.1 Monitoring Mechanism

Monitoring is a continuous process of tracking the implementation and effectiveness of disaster management activities. It helps ensure that preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery measures are carried out as planned and identifies areas requiring improvement.

Morbi Municipal Corporation shall establish a monitoring mechanism for regular review of disaster management activities, resource availability, infrastructure preparedness and departmental performance.

Key Monitoring Activities

- Monitoring implementation of Disaster Management Plan.
- Review of preparedness measures before monsoon season.
- Monitoring of mitigation projects and infrastructure works.
- Tracking availability of resources and equipment.
- Review of training programs and mock drills.
- Monitoring compliance with disaster safety guidelines.

Responsible Agencies

- Morbi Municipal Corporation
- District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)
- Concerned Municipal Departments
- Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

11.2 Evaluation System

Evaluation is conducted to assess the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of disaster management activities and programs.

Objectives

- Assess achievement of disaster management objectives.

- Identify strengths and weaknesses.
- Evaluate response performance during emergencies.
- Improve future planning and preparedness.

Evaluation Parameters

- Preparedness level of departments.
- Response time during emergencies.
- Effectiveness of warning systems.
- Coordination among agencies.
- Community participation.
- Resource utilization efficiency.

Periodic evaluations shall be conducted through internal reviews and external assessments wherever required.

11.3 Review of Disaster Management Plan

The Disaster Management Plan is a dynamic document and requires periodic review to ensure its relevance and effectiveness.

Review Objectives

- Incorporate new risks and hazards.
- Update institutional arrangements.
- Include changes in infrastructure and resources.
- Incorporate lessons learned from disasters.
- Improve response and recovery strategies.

Frequency of Review

- Annual review.
- Pre-monsoon review.

- Post-disaster review.
- Special review after major incidents.

The review process shall involve all concerned departments and stakeholders.

11.4 Updating Procedure

The Disaster Management Plan shall be updated regularly to reflect changing circumstances and emerging challenges.

Reasons for Updating

- Changes in administrative setup.
- New infrastructure development.
- Changes in hazard profile.
- Resource inventory modifications.
- Updated contact details.
- New government guidelines and policies.

Updating Process

1. Collection of updated information.
2. Consultation with departments and stakeholders.
3. Revision of relevant chapters.
4. Approval by competent authority.
5. Dissemination of updated plan.

The updated plan shall be circulated to all concerned departments and agencies.

11.5 Documentation and Reporting

Documentation is essential for maintaining records of disaster management activities and ensuring institutional learning.

Documentation Includes

- Disaster event reports.
- Preparedness reports.
- Training and mock drill reports.
- Resource inventory records.
- Damage assessment reports.
- Relief and rehabilitation reports.
- Meeting proceedings and action taken reports.

Reporting System

- Daily reports during emergencies.
- Situation reports (SITREP).
- Monthly preparedness reports.
- Annual disaster management reports.
- Post-disaster assessment reports.

Proper documentation supports decision-making and future planning.

11.6 Lessons Learned and Best Practices

Lessons learned from disaster events, mock drills and emergency operations provide valuable insights for improving disaster management systems.

Objectives

- Identify operational gaps.
- Document successful practices.

- Improve future preparedness and response.
- Strengthen institutional learning.

Sources of Lessons Learned

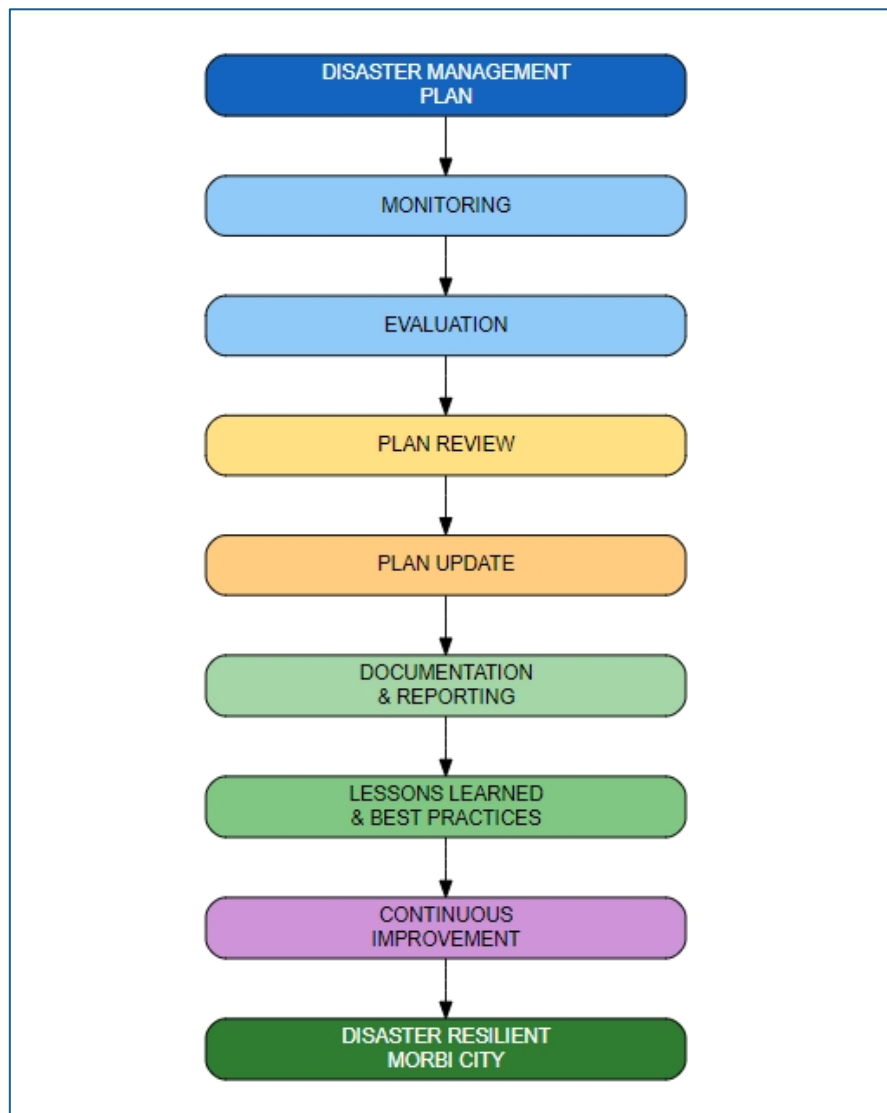
- Actual disaster events.
- Mock drills and simulation exercises.
- Departmental reviews.
- Community feedback.
- Post-disaster assessments.

Best Practices

- Effective early warning dissemination.
- Community participation initiatives.
- Successful evacuation operations.
- Innovative response mechanisms.
- Use of technology in disaster management.

The findings from lessons learned and best practices shall be incorporated into future revisions of the Disaster Management Plan to enhance resilience and preparedness.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Updating Framework



Chapter 12

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

12.1 SOP for Flood Disaster

Objective

To ensure timely preparedness, evacuation, rescue and relief operations during flood situations.

Before Flood

- Monitor rainfall and river water levels.
- Coordinate with Irrigation Department.
- Issue early warning messages.
- Identify vulnerable areas and evacuation routes.
- Keep pumps, boats and rescue equipment ready.

During Flood

- Activate Emergency Operation Centre (EOC).
- Evacuate people from flood-prone areas.
- Deploy rescue teams and boats.
- Establish relief camps.
- Provide food, drinking water and medical assistance.

After Flood

- Conduct damage assessment.
- Restore water supply and sanitation.
- Clean affected areas.
- Distribute relief and rehabilitation assistance.

12.2 SOP for Heavy Rainfall and Urban Flooding

Objective

To minimize waterlogging and ensure public safety during intense rainfall events.

Before Event

- Clean storm water drains and culverts.
- Deploy dewatering pumps at vulnerable locations.
- Monitor weather forecasts.

During Event

- Activate flood control room.
- Remove drainage blockages.
- Divert traffic from waterlogged areas.
- Issue public advisories.

After Event

- Assess drainage performance.
- Repair damaged infrastructure.
- Conduct sanitation and cleaning activities.

12.3 SOP for Fire Incidents

Objective

To ensure rapid firefighting and rescue operations.

On Receipt of Fire Information

- Inform Fire & Emergency Services.
- Dispatch fire tenders immediately.
- Alert police and ambulance services.

Response Actions

- Rescue trapped persons.
- Evacuate nearby areas if required.
- Isolate electrical and gas connections.
- Control traffic and crowd movement.

Post-Fire Actions

- Conduct safety inspection.
- Assess damage.
- Restore essential services.

12.4 SOP for Industrial and Chemical Accidents

Objective

To protect life, property and environment from industrial emergencies.

Immediate Actions

- Inform EOC and emergency services.
- Activate On-site/Off-site Emergency Plan.
- Identify hazardous substances involved.
- Isolate affected area.

Response Measures

- Evacuate nearby population.
- Deploy specialized response teams.
- Provide medical treatment to affected persons.
- Monitor environmental contamination.

Recovery Measures

- Conduct damage assessment.
- Restore industrial operations safely.
- Review safety procedures.

12.5 SOP for Earthquake

Objective

To minimize casualties and facilitate effective response after an earthquake.

During Earthquake

- Follow "Drop, Cover and Hold" procedure.
- Avoid elevators.
- Move away from glass and unstable structures.

After Earthquake

- Activate EOC.
- Conduct rapid damage assessment.
- Deploy search and rescue teams.
- Evacuate unsafe buildings.
- Provide emergency medical assistance.

Recovery

- Inspect critical infrastructure.
- Restore essential services.
- Support rehabilitation activities.

12.6 SOP for Heatwave

Objective

To reduce heat-related illnesses and fatalities.

Before Heatwave

- Disseminate heatwave advisories.
- Activate Heat Action Plan.
- Ensure drinking water availability.

During Heatwave

- Establish cooling centers.
- Monitor vulnerable populations.
- Provide medical assistance.
- Restrict outdoor activities during peak heat hours.

After Heatwave

- Review health impacts.
- Update preparedness measures.

12.7 SOP for Epidemic and Public Health Emergencies

Objective

To prevent spread of disease and protect public health.

Preparedness

- Strengthen disease surveillance.
- Maintain stock of medicines and PPE.
- Prepare isolation facilities.

During Outbreak

- Activate health emergency response team.
- Conduct testing and surveillance.
- Issue public health advisories.
- Implement containment measures.

Recovery

- Continue monitoring.
- Conduct awareness campaigns.
- Review response effectiveness.

12.8 SOP for Evacuation

Objective

To safely relocate people from threatened areas.

Evacuation Process

Step 1: Warning

- Issue evacuation orders.
- Inform communities through multiple communication channels.

Step 2: Movement

- Deploy transportation resources.
- Guide people to designated shelters.
- Assist vulnerable populations.

Step 3: Shelter Management

- Register evacuees.
- Provide food, water and medical assistance.

Special Priority Groups

- Elderly persons
- Children
- Pregnant women
- Persons with disabilities

12.9 SOP for Relief Camp Management

Objective

To ensure safe and efficient operation of relief camps.

Camp Management Activities

- Registration of beneficiaries.
- Shelter allocation.
- Food and water distribution.
- Sanitation management.
- Medical assistance.
- Security arrangements.

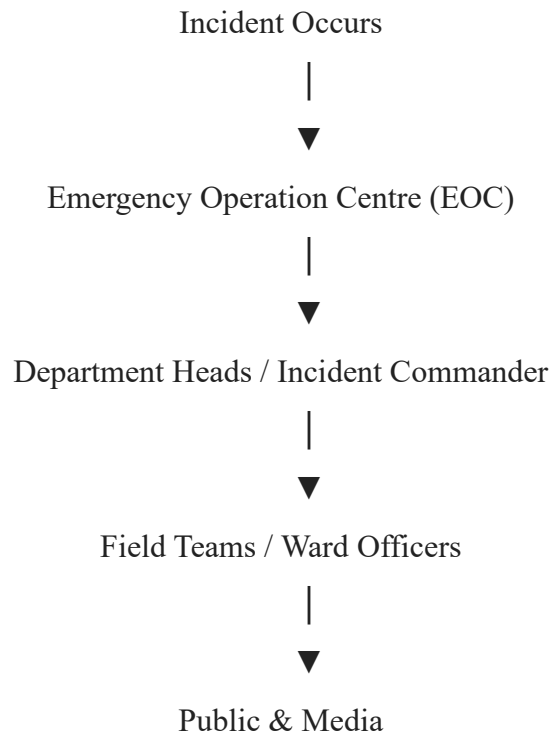
Minimum Facilities

- Drinking water
- Toilets and bathing facilities
- Electricity and lighting
- Waste management
- Medical support

12.10 SOP for Emergency Communication

Objective

To ensure timely communication and information dissemination during disasters.



Communication Channels

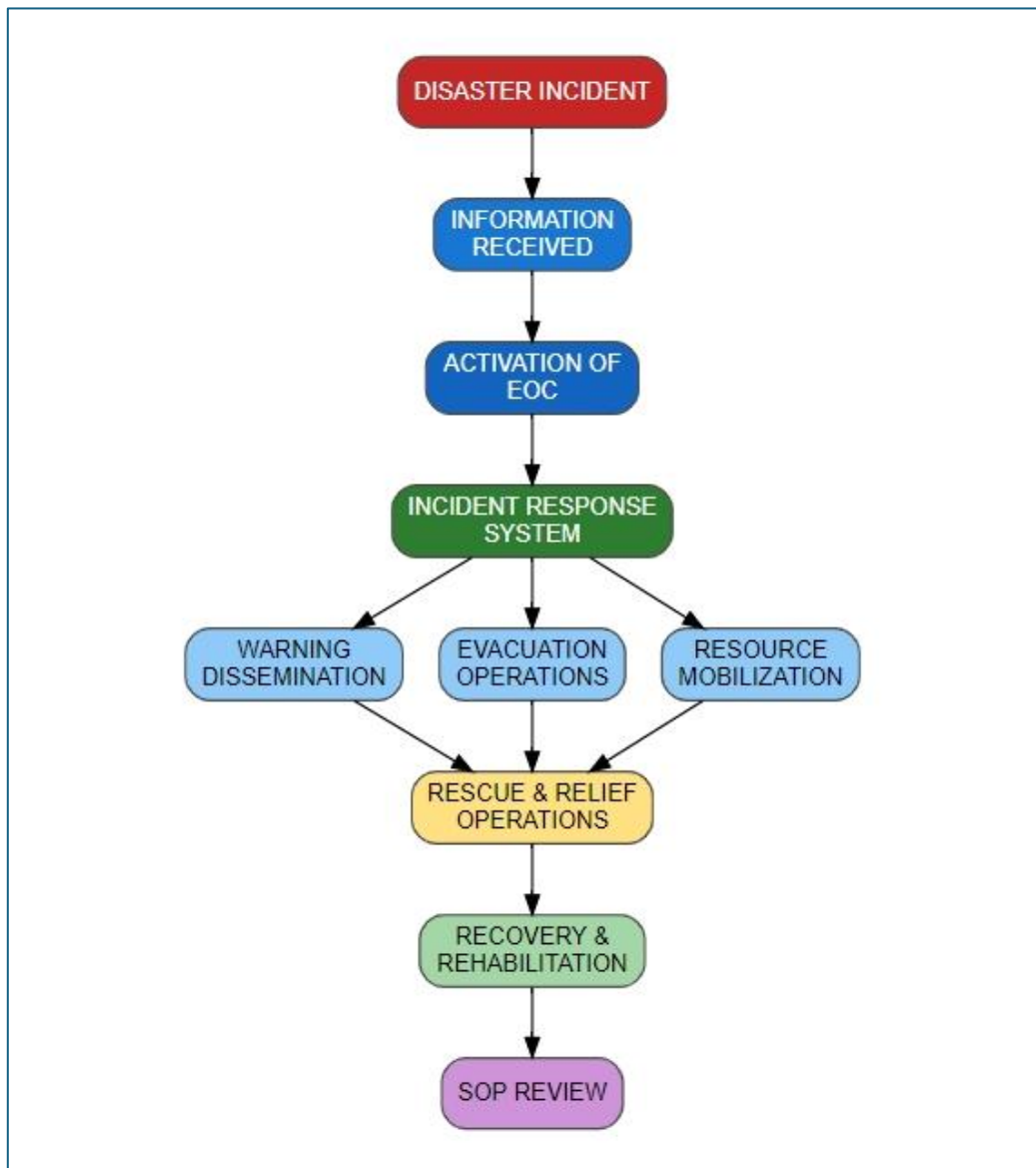
- Mobile phones
- Wireless communication
- WhatsApp groups
- Public announcement systems
- Social media platforms
- Television and radio

Key Responsibilities

- Disseminate warnings and advisories.
- Coordinate response activities.

- Provide situation reports.
- Prevent misinformation and rumours.

SOP Implementation Framework



Chapter 13

Department-wise Roles and Responsibilities

13.1 Municipal Commissioner

The Municipal Commissioner shall act as the overall Incident Commander and shall be responsible for planning, coordination, supervision and monitoring of disaster management activities within Morbi city.

Key Responsibilities

Before Disaster

- Review and approve Disaster Management Plan.
- Conduct preparedness review meetings.
- Ensure functioning of Emergency Operation Centre (EOC).
- Mobilize financial and administrative resources.
- Coordinate with DDMA and State Government.

During Disaster

- Activate EOC and Incident Response System (IRS).
- Direct and coordinate all emergency response activities.
- Monitor field operations.
- Issue emergency instructions and advisories.
- Coordinate with district and state authorities.

After Disaster

- Supervise damage assessment activities.
- Monitor rehabilitation and reconstruction work.
- Review disaster response performance.
- Submit reports to DDMA and GSDMA.

13.2 Engineering Department

The Engineering Department shall function as the nodal department for infrastructure management and flood mitigation activities.

Key Responsibilities

Before Disaster

- Conduct desilting of drains and canals.
- Inspect roads, bridges and drainage systems.
- Identify flood-prone areas.
- Maintain pumps and emergency equipment.
- Prepare resource inventory.

During Disaster

- Deploy dewatering pumps.
- Clear drainage blockages.
- Repair damaged infrastructure.
- Support evacuation and rescue operations.
- Maintain accessibility of roads.

After Disaster

- Assess infrastructure damage.
- Restore roads, drainage and public facilities.
- Implement mitigation measures for future events.

13.3 Health Department

The Health Department shall be responsible for emergency medical response and public health management.

Key Responsibilities

Before Disaster

- Maintain stock of medicines and medical supplies.
- Prepare emergency medical teams.
- Train healthcare workers.
- Establish disease surveillance mechanisms.

During Disaster

- Provide emergency medical treatment.
- Deploy ambulances and health teams.
- Monitor disease outbreaks.
- Conduct health inspections at relief camps.

After Disaster

- Continue disease surveillance.
- Implement sanitation and vaccination programs.
- Prepare health impact assessment reports.

13.4 Sanitation Department

The Sanitation Department shall ensure cleanliness, waste management and environmental hygiene.

Key Responsibilities

Before Disaster

- Clean drains and public areas.
- Prepare emergency sanitation plans.
- Maintain waste collection equipment.

During Disaster

- Manage waste disposal at relief camps.
- Prevent accumulation of garbage.
- Support public health measures.

After Disaster

- Conduct cleaning and disinfection drives.
- Remove debris and waste.
- Restore sanitation services.

13.5 Fire and Emergency Services

The Fire Department shall act as the primary agency for search, rescue and emergency response operations.

Key Responsibilities

Before Disaster

- Maintain firefighting equipment.
- Conduct rescue training programs.
- Inspect high-risk buildings and industries.
- Conduct mock drills.

During Disaster

- Carry out search and rescue operations.
- Respond to fire emergencies.
- Assist evacuation operations.
- Support flood and earthquake response.

After Disaster

- Assess emergency response effectiveness.
- Submit incident reports.
- Restore emergency preparedness resources.

13.6 Police Department

The Police Department shall maintain law and order and support emergency operations.

Key Responsibilities

Before Disaster

- Prepare traffic diversion plans.
- Identify sensitive locations.
- Coordinate with emergency agencies.

During Disaster

- Control traffic and crowd movement.
- Support evacuation operations.
- Secure affected areas.
- Assist rescue and relief teams.

After Disaster

- Maintain law and order.
- Support damage assessment activities.
- Assist rehabilitation efforts.

13.7 Roads and Buildings Department

The Roads and Buildings Department shall ensure structural safety and restoration of public infrastructure.

Key Responsibilities

Before Disaster

- Inspect public buildings and bridges.
- Conduct structural safety assessments.
- Identify vulnerable structures.

During Disaster

- Assess structural damage.
- Support emergency repair works.
- Ensure safety of public buildings.

After Disaster

- Repair damaged buildings.
- Reconstruct infrastructure.
- Improve disaster resilience of structures.

13.8 Irrigation Department

The Irrigation Department plays a critical role in flood forecasting and water resource management.

Key Responsibilities

Before Disaster

- Monitor reservoirs and water levels.
- Maintain canals and embankments.
- Coordinate with municipal authorities.

During Disaster

- Provide flood warnings.

- Share real-time water level information.
- Regulate water releases as required.

After Disaster

- Assess damage to irrigation infrastructure.
- Restore canals and water management systems.

13.9 Electricity Department

The Electricity Department shall ensure uninterrupted power supply and electrical safety.

Key Responsibilities

Before Disaster

- Inspect electrical installations.
- Prepare emergency restoration teams.
- Maintain backup power systems.

During Disaster

- Disconnect power in unsafe areas.
- Restore power supply to critical facilities.
- Support EOC and emergency services.

After Disaster

- Repair damaged electrical infrastructure.
- Restore normal power supply.
- Conduct safety inspections.

13.10 NGOs and Volunteers

NGOs and volunteers play an important supporting role in disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

Key Responsibilities

Before Disaster

- Conduct awareness programs.
- Support community preparedness activities.
- Participate in training programs.

During Disaster

- Assist evacuation operations.
- Support relief camp management.
- Distribute relief materials.
- Assist vulnerable groups.

After Disaster

- Support rehabilitation activities.
- Assist in damage assessment surveys.
- Participate in community recovery programs.

13.11 Ward Offices and Local Teams

Ward Offices serve as the first line of response at the local level.

Key Responsibilities

Before Disaster

- Identify vulnerable households.
- Maintain ward-level resource inventories.
- Conduct awareness programs.
- Prepare local emergency contact lists.

During Disaster

- Disseminate warnings.

- Coordinate evacuation activities.
- Monitor local conditions.
- Report incidents to EOC.

After Disaster

- Assist damage assessment teams.
- Support relief distribution.
- Facilitate rehabilitation activities.
- Update ward disaster management records.

Annexure

14.1 Ward Details

Chief Sanitary Inspector (CSI) Dilipsinh Rathod - 9979700676			
No.	Ward Office	Place	Sanitary Inspector (SI)
1	1 to 6	East Zone	Bhumiba Vala- 99745 66346
2	7 to 13	West Zone	Dhara Patel- 82640 33221
Ward no.	Ward Office	Place	Sanitary Sub Inspector (SSI)
1	Vavdi Grampanchayat	Vavdi Road, Patelwadi, Panchasar Road	Ic. Arun Mathur 91069 25058
2	Renbasera	Navlakhi Road, Khadiyawas, License Nagar, Bhimrao Nagar, V.C. Para, Rohidaspara, Gulab Nagar, Amreli Road, Sunrise Park, Vijay Nagar, Ranchod Nagar, Medina Society, Kolivas, Wankarvas, Parmarni Wadi	Ravibhai Damania 96626 28447
3	Mahendranagar Grampanchayat	Arunodaya Nagar, Rotary Nagar, Bhagyalakshmi Society, Lalbagh, Anantnagar, Vidhyut Nagar, Vardhman Nagar, Ramakrishna Nagar, Timbawadi, Mahendranagar Old Village, Patel Nagar	Chandreshbhai Danger 63532 84474
4	Trajpar Grampanchayat	Mahendranagar Village, Indiranagar, Trajpar Chowkdi, Umiyanagar, Anantnagar, Yoginagar, Khari, Nilkanthnagar, Silver Park, Trajpargam, Rachna Society, Maliya Vanaliya	Brijrajsinh Vala 99984 41077

Morbi Municipal Disaster Plan 2026

5	Kesharbaug	Gujarat Housing Board, Pawan Park, Anupam Nagar, Nityanand Nagar, Rushabh Nagar, Varia Nagar, So Ordi, Bodh Nagar, Hariom Park, Jivraj Park	Dhruvbhai Ramavat 82382 35007
6	Darbargadh	Parekh Street, Kubernath Road, Mochi Street, Darbargarh, Khatriwal, Makranivas	Pruthvi Talsaniya 88499 78882
7	Renbasera	Kuber Nagar, Somaiya Society, Madhapar Street, Shakti Plot, Kaiji Plot, Dawoodi Street, Savsar Plot	Siddharth bhai Barot 90169 38211
8	Sardarbaug	Bharatpara, Lati Plot, Jonesnagar, Chandrashangar, Punitnagar, Shreejinagar, Chitrakoot Society, Panchasar Road, Rajnagar	Viren Kukarvadiya 70962 34265
9	Gujarat housing board community hall	G. I. D. C., Gujarat Housing Board-Sanala, Yadunandan, Canal Road Slum Area, Avadh-4, Ganeshnagar	Janviben Vather 81403 05133
10	Shanala panchayat	Jogni Nagar, Darbarvas, Morbhagat's garden, Shakti Mata Temple	Mayurbhai Dhoradiya 63549 92588
11	Leelapar, Ravapar Panchayat	Vaibhav Lakshmi Area, Umiyanagar, Rawapar Ghunda Road	Meenaben Vaghela 93276 39393
12	-	Alap Park, Kalika Plot, Yadunandan Park, New Avenue Park, Vijayanagar, Trikon Nagar, Patelnagar, Kabirtekri, Krishnanagar	Ketanbhai Patel 81419 92028
13	City Police-line behind	Lilapar Road, Kapad Bazaar, Garh Ni Rang, Vasant Plot, Waghpara, Rabarivas, Matwavas, Luwanapara, Jail Road, Vajepar, Wankarvas	Ic. Chandreshbhai Dodiya 99136 74745

Night Sanitary Sub Inspector	Ic. Khimajibhai Chauhan 996648 11661
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14.2 List of names and phone numbers of officers of municipal corporation

Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Administration) – Mr. KuldeepSingh Vala

Department	HOD	Designation
Administration Department and Election, Census, Ward Formation Department	Mr. Maheshbhai Songra (8849575721)	Clerk
Urban Community Development Department	Mr. Chirag Vadher (8320394659)	NULM Manager
Secretariat and Protocol	Mr. Maheshbhai Songra (8849575721)	Clerk
Coordinating Section	Mr. Maheshbhai Songra (8849575721)	Clerk
Account Department	Mr. D.K. Barad (9904267123)	Accountant
Audit	Mr. J. K Jadeja (8469796969)	Auditor
Town Planner Department	Mr. K.R.Patel In-charge Town Planner Class-1 (9426303737)	Town Planner
Health Department and Urban Malaria Department	Dr. Rahulbhai N. Kotadiya In-charge Medical Officer of Health (9825337532)	Medical Officer of Health

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Law Department	Ms. Diptiben bavarava (9723308681)	Legal Clerk
Department of Information and Communication	Ms. Poojaben Lo (9348255340)	IT Expert
Fire and Emergency Services	Mr. Devendrasinh Jadeja (9979027520)	Station Fire Officer
library	Mr. Dalsukhbhai Patel (9974800815)	Clerk
Vigilance Department	Mr. Pareshbhai K. Anjaria (9879569670)	Clerk
RTI સુલભ	Mr. Maheshbhai Songra (8849575721)	Clerk
Registry Branch	Mr. Maheshbhai Songra (8849575721)	Clerk

Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Project) – Mr. Sanjay Kumar Soni

Department	HOD	Designation
Tax Branch and Shop and Establishment	Mr. Dalsukhbhai Patel (9974800815)	Clerk
Sanitation Department	Mr. Dilipsinh Rathod (9979700676)	SWM Manager
ANCD Department	Mr. Khambhala Nimeshbhai (7359007040)	Live Stock Inspector
Civil and City Beautification Branch Project Department (JNNURM, AMRUT as well as other projects)	Shri Hitendrabhai A. Adroja In-charge City Engineer (9426202555)	City Engineer
Electric Department	Mr. Nainesh Mehta	Electric Engineer

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	(7383078485)	
Garden Department	Mr. Jay Makadiya (94096 44709)	Deputy Engineer
Store and Workshop Shop and Mechanical Department	Mr. Deep Faldu (7698621765)	Deputy Engineer
Estate Department and Market/De- pressure Department	Mr. Ashwinbhai Bhorania (8469274573)	Estate Officer
Sports and Cultural Department	Mr. Kuldeepbhai Kundnani (7405821815)	Urban planner
Water Works Department	Mr. Prashant Kanjaria (9724839779)	Deputy Engineer
Drainage Department	Mr. Prashant Kanjaria (9724839779)	Deputy Engineer
Traffic, Transport and Parking Management	Mr. Jay Makadiya (94096 44709)	Deputy Engineer
housing scheme	Mr. Ronakbhai Kothari (9712409777)	MIS EXPERT
Housing Technical	Mr. Deep Faldu (7698621765)	Deputy Engineer
Mahekam Department	Mr. Pareshbhai Anjaria (9879569670)	Clerk
Environment Department	Ms. Zalak Sabapara	Technical Supervisor

14.3 Details of NGO/CBO

Sr.N o.	Name of the NGO	Name of the Taluka	Name of Chief Administrator	Mobile Number
1	Morbi Medical Association	Morbi	Dr. Ketan Hindocha	9998883973

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2	Morbi Soft N F Association	Morbi	RamnklalChandibhamar	9825222293
3	Morbi Gold Silver Merchants Association	Morbi	Natubhai	9825644470
4	Morbi chemist & druggist association	Morbi	Kiranbhai Maheshvari	9825222681
5	Lion Club of Morbi City	Morbi	Ramesh Rupala-President	9925410555
6	Morbi Cloth Guild and Readymade Garment Association	Morbi	Jamanbhai	9825648701
7	Morbi Bar Association	Morbi	D. R. Agechaniya	9825276456
8	Morbi Yuva Glaze Tiles Association	Morbi	Prakashbhai	9727570850
9	Morbi trading Tiles Broker Association	Morbi	RatibhaiAdroja	9825231137
10	Morbi Flooring Tiles Association	Morbi	Prabhubhai	9712932461
11	Morbi Low Mill Association	Morbi	Bhupatbhai	9825169695
12	Morbi Timber Merchant Association	Morbi	Dineshbhai	9426201478
13	Morbi Roofing Tiles Manufacturing Association	Morbi	RatibhaiAdroja	9638372588
14	Morbi Grain and Sugar Merchants' Association	Morbi	UmeshbhaiKachoriya	9426915234

14.4 Information Department and local Media

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile Number	Email ID
1	Shri Parul Adeshara	Assistant Director of Information	9426783850	informationmorbi@gmail.com
2	Shri Balvantsinh Jadeja	Information Assistant	8758311673	informationmorbi@gmail.com
3	Jay G. Rajpara	Jr. Clerk	9662496487	informationmorbi@gmail.com
4	Kishorpari B. Goswami	Peon	9879286383	informationmorbi@gmail.com

14.5 Local Press Media

Sr. No.	Name	News Paper	Mobile Number	Email ID
1	Hiteshbhai Kariya	Dreams of Gujarat (Bi-weekly)	9879780085	hiteshkariya6464@gmail.com
2	Ahmed Hasmani	Rojmeen (Bi-weekly)	9033114343	roseminnewz@gmail.com
3	Sureshbhai Goswami	Phoolpchaab	9879783327	suresh.goswami98@yahoo.com
4	Shaileshbhai Mehta	SK Times (Bi-weekly)	9228148744	shaileshmehta2810@gmail.com
5	Himanshubhai Bhat	Evening News	9662038298	hb9662038298@gmail.com
6	Bhati N.	Photojournalist	9825636040	
7	Jigneshbhai Bhat	Evening News	9427721546	jigneshbhattsanj@gmail.com

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8	Dilipbhai Barasra	Sandesh	9879189882	dilipbarasara@yahoo.co.in
9	Mayurbhai Rawal	Gujarat News	9909458555	shivmayur55@yahoo.com
10	Jagadishbhai Dave	Industry News (Bi-weekly)	9825671677	udhyogsamachar46@gmail.com
11	Paresh Paria	Vatsalayam News	8732918183	vatsalyanews@gmail.com

14.6 Vehicles/Equipment available with Morbi District Municipalities

Sr. No.	Name of Municipality	Type of Vehicle	Number of vehicles
1	Morbi	Mini Fire	2
		8,000 Ltr. Water Browser	1
		12,000 Ltr. Water Browser	2
		20,000 Ltr. Water Browser	1
		Tata Yodhha	1
		27 Mtr. TTL	1
		Form Tender	1
		Rescue Emergency Vehicle	1
		Fire Bullet	3
		Bolero	1
		Quick Response Vehicle	1
		Dewatering Pump	1
		Ambulance	1
		8 Seater Fiber Boat	2
		Rubberised Inflatable Boat	1

14.7 Helipad in Morbi District

Sr. No.	Taluka	Address	Latitude	Longitude
1.	Morbi	Opp. Nazarbaug Railway Station, Morbi - 2	20.8160903	70.8559316
2.	Morbi	Opp. I.T.I., Ghuntu, Morbi	22.8447982	70.8807635
3.	Morbi	Nera Metro Farm, Jodhpar, Morbi	22.7611281	70.8850225
4.	Tankara	Near Circuit House, Tankara	22.6460462	70.7418995

14.8 Education Institution in the District (Useful for Safe Shelter)

Sr. No	Taluka	Name	Capacity
1	Morbi	Shri S.V.Patel Kanya Vidyalay	100
2	Morbi	Shri D.J.PatelVidyalay	100
3	Morbi	Sarthak Vidhyamandir,Near,L.E.College	100
4	Morbi	Shri NilkanthVidhyalay	100
5	Morbi	NavyugVidyalay	100
6	Morbi	St.Mary Sec. & Higher Seconday School	100
7	Morbi	Shri Om Shanti English Medium Vidyalay	100
8	Morbi	Uma Vidya Sankul, Sama Kanthe, Uma Township	100
9	Morbi	Nirmal Vidhyalay, Kenal Road	100
10	Morbi	TapovanVidyalay, B/H.Gidc, Sanala Road	100
11	Morbi	The V C Tech High School Unit-1	100

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12	Morbi	Smt. M.P.Sheth Girl's High School	100
13	Morbi	Shri Doshi M.S. And Dabhi N.R,High School	100
14	Morbi	Shri GyanpathVidyalay	100
15	Morbi	Krishna Madhyamik Shala	100
16	Morbi	Abhinav School	100
17	Morbi	Gitanjali Madhyamik Vidyalay,	100
18	Morbi	Yogi Vidhyalay Hari Society Navlakhi Road	100
19	Morbi	Shri Om Shanti Vidyalay	100
20	Morbi	Nalanda Vidhyalay, Near Bani Wadi, Rajkot Road	100
21	Morbi	NavyugShaikshanikShankul	100
22	Morbi	Unique School, Morbi-2, "Uma Township", Morbi	100
23	Morbi	Randal Madhyamik Vidhyalay Gopal Society	100
24	Morbi	TaxshilaVidhyalay, Mahnedranagar	100
25	Morbi	Bharti Girls High School	100

14.9 List of Swimmers in Morbi

Sr. No.	Swimmer's Name	Full Address	Mobile Number
1	Husen Pathan	Morbi-2	8469921706
2	Harishbhai Jadav	Chauhan Sheri	9824831277
3	Piyushbhai Parmar	Khatrivad-1	9825763921
4	Jayantilal	Khatrivad	-

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5	Shakti Jadav	Chauhan Sheri	8460407452
6	Mukeshbhai Kantibhai	Vadhvaliya Sheri	-
7	Bharatbhai Rathod	Khatrivad-4	9825322075
8	Rameshbhai	Soniya Society, vavdi Road	7600019363
9	Prakashbhai	Soniya Society, vavdi Road	9228749000
10	Tejasbhai	Soniya Society, vavdi Road	9998466657
11	Tusharbhai	Soniya Society, vavdi Road	9428888047
12	Jigneshbhai	Soniya Society, vavdi Road	9998888821
13	Munnabhai	Soniya Society, vavdi Road	9998809383
14	Piyushbhai	Soniya Society, vavdi Road	9979221451
15	Bhaveshbhai	Soniya Society, vavdi Road	9727173313
16	Lalabhai	Soniya Society, vavdi Road	9909560859
17	Maheshbhai	Soniya Society, vavdi Road	9228471038
18	Pintubhai	Soniya Society, vavdi Road	9825199403
19	Devenbhai	Soniya Society, vavdi Road	8905375520
20	Bipinbhai Aasar	Parekh Sheri	9383493787
21	Vikibhai Patel	Parekh Sheri	9099920999
22	Anand K.Bhatt	Parekh Sheri	8306977770
23	Devrajsinh zala	Pakhali Sheri	9727630036
24	Yogendrasinh Jadeja	Pakhali Sheri	9712734042
25	Bhagvanbhai	Hudko Qwartars, Kalika Plot	9313621069
26	Babubhai Boriya	Kalika Plot, Main Road	-

27	Kalpeshbhai Gohil	Kalika Plot, Main Road	-
28	Ashvinbhai Mistry	Kalika Plot, Near Hanuman Temple	9879880021
29	Hokabhai	Hudko Qwartars, Kalika Plot	9879242250
30	Katrodiya Dhanbhai Mavubhai	Opp.Visipara Girls Highschool	9825091675
31	Gordhan Madhubhai	Visipara	-
32	Sureshbhai Madhubhai	Visipara	-

14.10 Gujarat state Emergency response center

No.	District	ERC Control Room	Phone Number	Mobile
1	Ahemdabad	27760511	27551681	9427306201
2	Kutchh	2252347	2250020	9427306213
3	Surat	2246112	222471121	9427306222
4	Vadodara	2427592	2423100	9427306224
5	Rajkot	2471573	2479351	9427706220

14.11 Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, Gandhinagar

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Phone Number
1	Shri Alok Kumar Pandey, IAS	C.E.O	23259276
2	Shri Ankita Parmar, GAS	Director	9925007405
3	Shri I. S. Prajapati, GAS	Director	9824513580

14.12 Central Government Control Room

Sr. No.	Office Detail	Phone Number	Fax Number
1	National Disaster Management Authority, N.D.M.A.Bhavan, New Delhi	011 26701728	26701700
2	Meteorology (Seismology), New Delhi	011 24619943 24624588	24629943 24649850
3	Meteorological Department (Metrology), New Delhi	011 22865012	22865449 22864742

14.13 Important Number at District Level, Morbi

Sr. No.	Designation	Name	Mobile	Email id
1	Collector	Shri Swapnil Khare, (IAS)	9978405932	collector-morbi@gujarat.gov.in

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2	DDO	Shri Vidya Sagar,(IPS)	9978406470	ddo-morbi@gujarat.gov.in
3	S P	Shri Mukesh Patel (IPS)	9978405975	sp-morbi@gujarat.gov.in
4	Resi. Addl. Collector	Shri S. J. Khachar (GAS)	9727759674	addi-collector-mor@gujarat.gov.in
5	DRDA	Shri N. S. Gadhvi (GAS)	9978405234	morbidrda@gmail.com
6	Deputy Conservator of forest	Shri Sunil Berval	8764186595	forest.dcfstraj@gmail.com
7	District Supply Officer	Shri H. J. Gohil	9909910703	dsomorbi@gmail.com
8	Dy. District Development Officer (Mehsul)	Shri S. C. Bhatt	9978412754	dyddomorvi@gmail.com
9	Dy. District Development Officer (Vikas)	I/C Shri S. C. Bhatt	9978412752	-
10	Chief District Health Officer	Dr. P. K. Shrivastav	7573993400	cdho.health.morbi9@gmail.com
11	Medical Superintendent (Civil Hospital)	Dr. P. K. Dudhrejiya	9825359999	cdmo.health.morbi@gmail.com

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12	District Education Officer	Shri K. M. Mota	9979312659	morbideonew@gmail.com
13	District Primary Education Officer	Shri N. A. Mehta	9723466735	dpeomorbi@gmail.com
14	General Manager, DIC	Shri S.B.Parejiya	9574983779	gm-dic-mor@gujarat.gov.in
15	Ass.Director Of Information	I/C Shri Parul Aadesara	9426783850	gm-dic-mor@gujarat.gov.in
16	Port Officer,GMB	Shri R, K, Mishra	9601254062	pilotofficergmb@gmail.com
17	Chief Fire Officer	I/C Shri Jayeshbhai Daki	9737403514	dfs.morbi@gmail.com
18	Executive Engineer R&B (State)	Shri D. K. Solanki	8264029757	exe.mor.rnb@gmail.com
19	Executive Engineer R&B (Panchayat)	Shri D. R. Patel	9925247333	expmorbrnb@gmail.com
20	Executive Engineer Irrigation (State)	Shri A. L. Savaliya	9408886299	eeidnmorbi@gmail.com
21	Executive Engineer	Shri Y. G. Gudhaka	9727269532	morbipanchayatirrigation@gmail.com

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	Irrigation (Panchayat)			
22	Executive Engineer, GWSSB	Shri J. B. Makadia	9978440633	eephwmrb@gmail.com
23	Suprintendent Engineer Of PGVCL	Shri B. M. Bhimani	9925209959	asmrb.pgvl@gebmairl.com
24	Dy Director Of Animal Husbandry	Shri Dr. N. J. Faladu	9825142180	dahomorbi@gmail.com
25	District Agriculture Officer	Shri H. C.Yusderiya	9712712069	daomorbi@gmail.com
26	Program Officer, ICDS	Shri Mayuri H. Upadhyay	9638114124	icds.morbi@gmail.com
27	Director Industrial Safety & Health (DISH)	Shri Jatin Adesara (Dy Director)	6356399955	dydlabmorbi@gmail.com
28	ST Depo Manager, Morbi	Shri Nishant Varmora	6359918733	dmmrvdepor@gmail.com
29	Suprintendent Of Fisher	Shri J. G. Vala	8141789262	fisheries-morbi@gujarat.gov.in
30	Regional Officer, GPCB	Shri K. B. Vaghela	9925309329	ro-gpcb-morb@gujarat.gov.in

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31	DGM/AGM BSNL	Shri L. S. Rathod	9427452333	agmmorbi@gmail.com
32	Mamlatdar Disaster	Shri Alpesh Parmar	9687600197	dmcmmorbi@gmail.com
33	Dy. Mamlatdar Disaster	Shri S. K. Fefar	9925183005	dmcmmorbi@gmail.com
34	Consultant (GSDMA) Disaster	Dr. Dharmik Purohit	9033092791	-
35	Disaster Clerk	Shri S. S. Zala	9157977775	dmcmmorbi@gmail.com
36	DPO, DISASTER	Shri Amit Padhariya	7874387678	dmcmmorbi@gmail.com

14.14 DMC/Chief Officers of Morbi District Municipality

Sr. No.	Name of the City	Name of the DMC/ Chief Officers	Code Number	Mobile Number
1	Morbi	Shri Kuldeelsinh Vala	02822	8460840884
2	Wankaner	Shri Vekariya Sir	02822	9978400065
3	Tankara	Shri Girish Saraiya	-	9978400065
4	Maliyamiyana	Shri Mayur Joshi	02822	9638144607
5	Halvad	Shri Tushar Zalariya	02822	9638144607

14.15 Police Officers of Morbi District

Sr. No.	Name Of Post/Name Of Branch	Name of Officer	Designation	Mobile Number
1	Superintendent Of Police	Mukesh Patel	SP	99784 05975
2	Morbi District Police Control Room	-	-	6359626027
3	Deputy Superintendent Of Police Morbi Division	J.M.Aal	DYSP	99783 23777
4	Deputy Superintendent of Police Wakaner Division	S.H.Sharda	DYSP	98250 76277
5	Deputy Superintendent of Police Headquarters Division	K.P.Paramar	DYSP	99790 99190
6	Reader Branch	V.G.Malani	I/C PSI	9510359864
7	Traffic Branch	D.V.Kharadi	PI	9099455598
8		D.B. Thakar	PSI	9909491500
9		H.V.saumaiya	PSI	9925141833
10		N.O.Abada	PSI	9099913588
11	Morabi CT A Dv.Po.St.	Y.B.Jadeja	PI	89800 45556
12		Jayvant shih Gohil	PSI	9825024324
13		Namratiben Gadhavi	PSI	7623854405
14		Nirav .R. Vaniya	PSI	9081387935

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15		Harendra shih Jadeja	PSI	9998766655
16		Mustufa .J. kureshi	PSI	9825357741
17		Jaydipshih Zala	PSI	7016848823
18		A.P.Mevada	PSI	-
19	Morabi CT B Dv.Po.St.	J.D.Sarvaiya	PI	8200206844
20		Vandanaben .L. Vaghela	PSI	9327393072
21		Bhikhubhai .A. Gadhavi	PSI	9426330244
22		Mohitbhai .R. Sindhav	PSI	9974200750

14.16 S.R.P. Company Officers

Sr. No	Contact and Address
1	Commandant, State Reserve Police Force, Group - 1, Vadodara Mobile No. 9927417033 Landline No. 0265 - 2643532
2	Commandant, State Reserve Police Force, Group - 11, Vav - Surat Mobile No. 9978429011 Landline No. 02621 - 251147
3	Commandant,

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	State Reserve Police Force, Group - 13, Rajkot Mobile No. 9426464375
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14.17 PGVCL Morbi Circle Office

Sr. No.	Name of officer	Designation	Phone/Fax Number	Mobile Number
1.	B. M. Solanki	I/C Superintending Engineer, Circle office, Morbi	02822- 243401	9925209959
2.	B. M. Solanki	Executive Engineer, Division Office, Morbi-1	02822- 240801	9925209191
3.	P G. Lathiya	Executive Engineer, Division Office, Morbi-2	-	6357373272
4.	B. B. Chauhan	Executive Engineer, Division Office, Halvad Division	02758- 260522	9687662049
5.	Paresh Dhuliya	Executive Engineer, Division Office, Halvad Division	02828- 280051	9099012794

14.18 Water Supply Department

No	Officer Name	Designation	Phone/Fax No	Mobile Number
Public Health Circle, Rajkot				
1	Rakesh Rameshchandra Kharva	Superintending Engineer (C) Public Health Circle, Rajkot	Phone: (0281) 2442315 Fax: 2459688	9978442115
Public Health Works Division, Morbi				
2	Maheshkumar Surmalbhai Dama	Executive Engineer (C) Public Health Works Division, Morbi	(02822) 299059	9974245498
Sub Office (Sub Division) Morbi				
3	Kaushik Parshotambhai Baldaniya	Deputy Executive Engineer (C) PHS Subdivision No. 1, Morbi	(02822) 224242	8511606396
4	Khyati Ganeshbhai Harniya	Deputy Executive Engineer (C) PHS Subdivision No. 2, Morbi	(02822) 299082	9979710682
5	Kaushik Parshotambhai Baldaniya	Deputy Executive Engineer (C) PHS Subdivision, Wankaner (Incharge)	(02828) 220616	8511606396
6	Manikant Upendranarayan Thakur	Deputy Executive Engineer (M) PH	(02822) 241855	9974567983

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		Mechanical Subdivision, Morbi		
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14.19 Roads and Buildings Department

Sr. No.	Name of Officer	Designation	Phone/Fax Number	Mobile Number
1	Shri D. K. Solanki	Executive Engineer	02822-223055	8264029757
2	Shri H. A. Adroja	Deputy Executive Engineer, R & B Sub Division, Navadela Road, Morbi	02822-223055	9426202555
3	Shri S. B. Kadivar	Deputy Executive Engineer, R & B Sub Division, Halvad	-	9979891215

14.20 Irrigation Department

Sr. No.	Name of Dam	Taluka	Village name	Executive Engineer	DEE Name	SO Number	Phone Number
1	Machchhu -1 Dam	Wankaner	Jalsika	Shri H. B. Chhaiya 9426476545	Shri P. V. Gadara (9586008238)	Shri V. K. Patel (9825030479)	96017 64048
2	Machchhu -2 Dam	Morbi	Jodhpar (River)			Shri B.C.Panara (9904031198)	02822 291439
3	Machchhu -3 Dam	Morbi	Morbi		Shri P. N. Gosai	Shri D.P.Mori	75678 63141

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					(99093808 556)	(98700190 39)	
4	Bangavadi Dam	Tankara	Bangav adi		Shri A. M.. Kodinariya	Shri R. J. Parmar 990499895 1	----
5	Demi-2 Dam	Tankara	Nasitpa r		(97235199 06)	Shri N. V. Patel 701603314 1	02822 291446
6	Demi-3 Dam	Morbi	Koyli			Shri D. M.Ratanpa ra 740548006 5	02893 294156
7	Demi-1 Dam	Tankara	Mitana			Shri S. V. Kadivar 777790068 4	-----
8	Brahmani- 1 dam	Halvad	Golasa n		Shri P. N. Gosai(9909 3808556)	Shri D.R.Hadiy al (95124412 66)	02758 291390
9	Brahmani- 2 dam	Halvad	Susvav			Shri D.R.Hadiy al	02758 291401

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						(95124412 66)	
10	Godadhroi Dam	Morbi	Jikiyari			Shri N. M. Patel (94844000 14)	02822 289778

14.21 Health Department, Morbi

Sr. No.	Name Of Officer	Designation	Mobile Number
1	Dr P K Shrivastav	Chief District Health Officer, Morbi	7573993400
2	Dr.Sanjay Shah (I/C)	Additional District Health Officer, Morbi	9023081802
3	Dr.Sanjay Shah	District R.C.H. Officer, Morbi	9023081802
4	Dr.Dhanshukh Ajana	District Tuberculosis Officer, Morbi	9998712569
5	Dr.D.V.Bavarva	District Epidemic Officer, Morbi	9909988701
6	Dr. Hardik Rangpariya	District Quality Assurance Officer, Morbi	9727779790
7	Dr.Vipul Karoliya	(I/C) District Malaria Officer, Morbi	9727767194

14.22 Blood Bank in the District

No.	Blood Bank name	Contact Person	Contact No.
1	GMERS	Dr. Choksi	9427213470
2	SANSKAR	Rameshbhai	9727722763
3	SHREE	YogeshbhaiZalariya	9265255358
4	LIFE CARE	NareshbhaiKundariya	8153892189

14.23 Department of Industrial Safety and Health

Sr. No.	Name Of Officer	Designation	Phone/Fax No.	Mobile Number
1	J.S.Adeshara	Deputy Director (Class-1)	02822 242350	6356399955
2	A.B.Dobariya	Assistant Director (Class-2)		9099040215
3	B.P.Panchasara	Assistant Director (Class-2)		9825252227
4	A.M.Monpara	Industrial Safety and Health Officer (Class-2)		9313570191
5	S.S.AHIR	Industrial Safety and Health Officer (Class-2)		9979577517
6	P.J.VALA	Industrial Safety and Health Officer (Class-2)		6355526793

14.24 State Police Commissioners

Sr. No.	Range/CP	City/District Name	E-mail ID	Contact Number
1	C.P.	Ahmedabad City	cp-ahd@gujarat.gov.in	7925630100, 7925630500
2		Rajkot City	cp-raj@gujarat.gov.in	2812457777
3		Surat City	cp-sur@gujarat.gov.in	2612241301, 2612241302
4		Vadodara City	cp-vad@gujarat.gov.in	2652415111, 2652411751
5	Rajkot Range	Morbi	sp-morbi@gujarat.gov.in	2822243478, 2822243480

14.25 Chief Fire of the Municipal Corporation of the State

Sr. No.	Name of the City	Phone Number
1	Ahmedabad	22148466 25391811
2	Surat	2451935 2422110 2423751
3	Vadodara	2420882 2420881
4	Rajkot	2227222
5	Bhavnagar	2424814 2424815
6	Jamanagar	2672208
7	Junagadh	2620841
8	Anand	02692-261011
9	Gandhidham	02836-220436
10	Mahesana	02762-220201

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11	Morbi	02822-250222
12	Nadiad	0268-2551415
13	Navsari	02637-250166
14	Porbandar	0286-22425521
15	Surendranagar	02752-220420
16	Vapi	2463832

14.26 National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi

Sr. No.	Name of Officer	Designation	Phone/Fax Number
1	Shri Rajendra Singh	Head of Department (HoD)	+91-11-26701700
2	Dr. Krishna S. Vatsa.	Member	+91-11-26701700
3	Dr. Dinesh Kumar Aswal	Member	+91-11-26701700
4	Ms. Rita Missal	Member	+91-11-26701700
5	Lt. Gen. Syed Ata Hasnain (Retd.)	Member	+91-11-26701700

Map Morbi District

