



**District
Disaster Management Plan
Kheda-Nadiad
2016 - 17
Volume II**



**Collector Office-Nadiad
&
Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority**

KHEDA DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of the District

Kheda

Previous plan submitted month & year

june 2017

Plan updated month & year

may 2017

Signature of District Collector

**Emergency operation center Collector office – Kheda (Nadiad)
&
Gujarat state Disaster Management Authority**



Message

Gujarat State has faced a cocktail of disasters such as Flood of 1978, Cyclone of 1998, Earthquake of 2001 and Flood of 2005-06. Government of Gujarat has set up a nodal agency Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority to manage disasters in the State.

Kheda District is vulnerable to natural disasters like earthquake, flood, cyclone and man-made disasters like road & rail accidents, fire, epidemics, riots. Many a time it is not possible to prevent disasters but awareness & sensitization of people regarding preparedness and mitigation of various disasters gives positive results.

Collectorate-Kheda have tried to include the district related information, risks and preparedness against risks, responses at the time of disasters as well as disaster management and strategy during the disaster etc. for Kheda District. This is updated periodically and also we are improving it through our draw, errors and learn new lessons. District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is in two parts. Part-1 includes District profile of various disasters, action plans including IRS (Incident Response System). And Part-2 includes detailed version of DDMP as per the guidelines provided by GSDMA.

Kheda - Nadiad
June - 2017

Dr. Kuldeep Arya I.A.S
Collector

CHACKLIST

Given below is the general list of important actions / items required in a Disaster. Please check out the items pertaining to your area / function.

- District Collector is the chief custodian of this plan document and also ensures that this plan document is reviewed and update regularly.
- The Collector shall submit a copy district disaster management plan and of any amendment there to the GSDMA and the state relief commissioner as well.
- Each govt. department shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district and collector shall ensure that such plans are integrated into the district disaster management plan.
- The departmental heads of the district shall ensure that all employees have gone through this document and aware taskforces.
- Each taskforce leader shall ensure, their SOPs are prepared and all the members have gone through the plan/SOPs and clear about their role and responsibilities.
- During your absence/leave period, please keep key member informed.
- Make sure that you have identified an alternate member from your department who would function in your place in case of emergency.\
- Each taskforce shall identify a communication coordinator from the taskforce members.
- Make sure, the facilities available at District Control Room(DCR) and Taluka control rooms are intact and are in good condition.
- Check that all communication facilities like Telephone, Cell phone, Radios, and base station etc. under your control are in good operating condition and fully charged.
- Ensure that you have you have the latest revised list of emergency control number and addresses.
- Ensure availability and operability of all resources under your control and at identified resource locations in neighboring district for quick mobilization to emergency site.
- Maintain the records of area-wise population, shelter in your area for effective emergency evacuation.
- Check that the updated list of blood donors is available.
- Ensure adequate inventory of critical equipment/spares/medicines is available

Make sure that all fire protection systems, rescue equipment, PPEs and other emergency equipment are in good state of repair.

Abbreviation

HAZCHEM	Hazardous chemicals
HF/VHF	High Frequency/Very High frequency
HOD	Head of department
HRVA	Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
HWB	Heavy Water Board
IDRN	India Disaster Resource Network
IEC	Information Education Communication
IMD	Indian Meteorology Department
INCOIS	Indian National Center for Ocean Information services
INSAT	Indian National satellite system
IRC	Indian Road Congress
IRIS	Incorporated Research Institute for seismology
ISR	Institute of seismology Research
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization
ITC	Information and Communication Technology
ITCS	Information Communication Technology System
KAPS	Kakrapar Atomic Power Station
LCG	Local Crisis Management Group
MAH	Major Accident Hazard
MFRs	Medical First Responders
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC&F	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
MoC&I	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoEF	Ministry of Environment & Forests
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoP&NG	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
MoSRT&H	Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSZ	Makran Subduction Zone
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCMC	National Crisis Management Committee
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	National Executive Committee
NEIC	National Earthquake Information Center
NGO	Non Government Organization
NGRI	National Geophysical Research Institute
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NIOT	National Institute of Ocean Technology
NPCIL	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.
NSRA	Nevada Seismic Research Affiliates
NWRWS	Narmada Water Resources Water Supply
PESO	Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organization
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PFZ	Potential Fishing Zones

PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMS	Probable Maximum Surge
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PS	Principal Secretary
QCI	Quality Council of India
QRMT	Quick Reaction Medical Team
R&B Dept.	Roads & buildings Department
R&R	Rehabilitation & Reconstruction
RDD	Radiological Dispersal Device
RED	Radiation Exposure Device
RESECO	Remote Sensing and Communication Center
RSO	Radiological Safety Officer
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCG	State Crisis Management Group
SCMC	State Crisis Management Committee
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
SDRN	State Disaster Response Network
SED	Site Emergency Director
SEOC	State Emergency Operation Centre
SMS	Short Messaging Service
SOG	Standard Operation Guide
SOP	Standard Operation Procedure
SRPF	State Reserve Police Force
SSNNL	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited
SST	Sea Surface Temperature
SWP	Single Wire Protocol
TEOCs	Taluka Emergency Operation Centers
UD&UHD	Urban Development & Urban Housing Development
UNDP	Union Territories
WALMI	Water and Land Management Institute
WAN	Wide Area Network
WSEAC	World Scientific and Engineering Academy & Society

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Disaster threatens sustainable socio-economic development worldwide. In the past twenty years, earthquakes, floods, tropical storms, droughts and other calamities have killed millions of people, inflicted injury, disease and caused homelessness and so much misery to around one billion other in the world. These have caused damage to infrastructure worth millions of rupees. Disaster destroys decades of human lives, effort and investments; hence, it is placing new demands' on society for reconstruction and rehabilitation. Disaster management thus requires a multidisciplinary and proactive approach. The various prevention and mitigation measures outlined in the plan are aimed at building up capabilities as also how to deal with disaster.

1.1 OBJECTIVE

The objective of a disaster management plan is to localize a Disaster and contain its effect to the greatest extent so as to minimize its impact of life, environment and property. Response to any disaster, in the absence of a well-defined plan, would be arbitrary, leading to overemphasis of some actions and absence of other critical actions. A formal plan of action/response mechanism for dealing with earthquakes, floods, cyclones, epidemics, industrial and chemical accidents, road accidents and fires.

This document provides basic information required for the management of disaster in Kheda District by:

- Defining the risks and vulnerabilities of citizens of the district to different disaster.
- Identifying private and public sector stakeholders with prime and supporting responsibilities to reduce or negate these vulnerabilities.
- Defines actions to be taken by these parties to avoid or mitigate the impact of possible disaster in the district.

Subsidiary plans are developed at the:

- At the Village and Taluka Level:
- For major Industrial sites location in the district (Off-site Emergency plan for industrial accidents available with DISH)
- Through Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of line Departments detailing how specific disaster response actions will be accomplished.

Developing and maintaining SOPs¹ are the responsibility of parties with designated prime or supporting task assigned by this plan.

Keeping in view all the possible aspects of the aforesaid problem in mind and to keep the administration prepared in all possible ways to respond properly to various disaster situations with minimum delay, possible Disaster situations have been identified and the component plans have also been identified & mentioned in detail in this document.

(A) Natural Calamities

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| * Floods | * Cyclone |
| * Biological Disaster or Epidemic of Human/Livestock/crops | |
| * Earthquake | * Fire |

(B) Man Made Calamities

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| * Industrial Disaster | * Radiological Disaster |
| * Accidents | * Railways |
| * Road | * Air |
| * Building Collapse | * Bomb Blast (Terrorist Activities) |
| * Stampede at crowded place | * Food Poisoning |

The mode, degree and extent of response to fight out any Disaster depend upon the nature, degree and extent of Disaster, but some point are common to all kinds of situations. For example, first and foremost, appropriate and adequate steps for preventing the disaster should be undertaken. Secondly, preparedness is required to contain the damages and casualties resulting from the disaster. Thirdly, steps for rehabilitation and restoration of community life within a reasonable time should be focused on.

Hence, some necessary and common steps are as below:

1. Establishment of Central Control Rooms and capacity enhancement of Emergency Operation Centers.
2. District Disaster Management Committee to meet post early warning or immediately post disaster occurrence.
3. A general line of action and some special duties to various officers and departments will have to be assigned, keeping in mind a timeline for finishing specific tasks.
4. Voluntary Organizations may have to be involved and their role will have to be clearly specified and coordinated.
5. Media may have to be briefed to suppress all kinds of rumors.
6. Information regarding resource inventory of health services, Transport services, Evacuation & Rehabilitation center and food etc. needs to be kept handy so that resources can be deployed where required.
7. Consistent follow-up relief operations and constant reporting of pre and post disaster work.

Broad guidelines have been given in the following pages and “Standard Procedure” has been formulated which is to be adhered to by all concerned. Once the disaster take place and the authorities are informed of the same, they will take the necessary action with the help to the individual disaster management plans prepared for the respective Disaster/situations.

The main objectives of various preparedness measures are:

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

To achieve the above objectives, different tasks have to be performed by Government Departments and other agencies before, during and after the Disaster. Each Department's role

and responsibilities have to be clearly identified and an action plan needs to be drawn up by each department. For close cooperation between the various Department and Agencies, close coordination is required between the collector at the district headquarters and plant officers (SDM) at the sub-division or taluka level. The responsibility to manage any type of disaster in the district rests with the District Disaster Management Committee headed by the collector Kheda, who may, depending upon the gravity of the situation, seek the help of state Disaster Management Committee and the national disaster management committee. This tiered and hierarchical structure ensures that the best possible response is accorded to any disaster situation, depending upon the severity of damage. For operational expediency, the level of disaster have been categorized and classified as under:

Level of Disasters

L concept has been developed to define different levels of disasters in order to facilitate the responses and assistances to State and Districts.

L0 level denotes normal times which will be utilized for close monitoring, documentation, prevention and preparatory activities. Training on search and rescue, rehearsals, evaluation and inventory updating for response activities will be carried out during this time.

L1 level specifies disaster that can be managed at the District level, however, the state and center will remain in readiness to provide assistance if needed.

L2 level disaster situation are those, which require assistance and active participation of the state, mobilization of its resources for management of disasters.

L3 level disaster situation is in case of large scale disaster where the state and district authorities have district machinery as well as for rescue, relief, other response any recovery measures.

In most cases, the scale and intensity of the disaster as determined by the concerned technical agency like IMD are sufficient for the declaration of L3

1.2 Kheda District profile

1.2.1 Total no. of Revenue Villages: 537

1.2.2 Total no. of Gram Panchayats (GPs) 597

1.2.3 Location: Latitude: 22.30 to 23.18 Longitude: 72.32 to 73.37

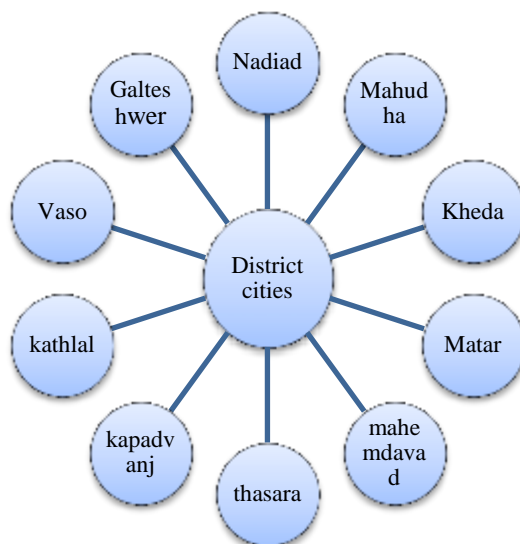
District's Specific Profile:

Total Area	4219 sq km
Population (as per 2001)	

Rural males	841496
Rural Females	776270
Total	16777666
Urban Males	211327
Urban Females	195123
Total	406450
Population (as per 2001)	
Scheduled Caste Males	41556
Scheduled Caste Females	38078
Total	79634
Scheduled Tribes Males	12279
Scheduled Tribes Females	11353
Total	23632
North Latitude	22.30 to 23.18
East Longitude	72.32 to 73.37
Average Rainfall	518.08 mm
Number of Talukas	10
Head Quarter	Nadiad
Municipalities	11
Geographical Area	3.94.388 hector
Forest Area	9807 hector
Total number of rivers	9
	Mahi, Sabarmati, Meshvo, Khari, Luni, Vartrak, and Shethi. The district does not have any mountains or hills.
Farmers	248959
Rural	242012
Urban	7946
Farm Labourers	274703
Total Workforce	904180
Rural	269636
Urban	15069
Health Sub Center	332

Animal health centers (Rural area)	
(a) Veterinary Clinics	12
(b) Veterinary sub centers	23
Rural	838970
Urban	277066
As per the 18 th cattle counting of 2007	
Cows	227082
Buffalos	627823
Sheep and goat	147792
Other animals	11384
Hens and cocks	460173
Tractors	4942
Oil Engines	5608
`Villages with electricity	620
Villages with drinking water facilities	620
Managed by the district panchayat	
(a) Number of primary schools	1655
(b) Number of pay center schools	187

1.2.4 District Revenue Administration:



1.2.5 Demographics

1.2.5 A Population of the District

Detail	2001	2011	Decadal Growth (%)
Total Population of District	2024216	2299885	13.62%

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

1.2.5 B Demographical Details

No of Villages	Villages Panchayats	Total Households
537	597	466856

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

1.2.6 Occupational Activities

1.2.6 A Animal Husbandry

Type of Animal	Number
Cow	2,27,082
Buffalos	6,27,823
Sheep and goat	1,47,792
Hens and Cocks	4,60,173
Other Animals	11,384

1.2.7 Health facilities.

CHC	PHC	Govt Hospital	Private clinic/hospital	Vetnery clinics
10	49	1	35	12

1.2.8 Rainfall Data of kheda District (1999 to 2016)

Sr.	Taluka	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	Nadiad	469	491	818	739	1992	746	1166	1080
2	Mahudha	503	398	785	408	1230	660	1601	1475
3	Kheda	695	519	715	469	1091	597	1207	1361
4	Matar	703	511	651	423	1066	1088	1329	1395
5	Mahemdavad	638	489	640	434	972	877	948	830
6	Thasra	565	600	761	561	898	759	1260	1435
7	Kapadvanj	661	521	535	430	1141	982	1671	1567
8	Kathalal	659	365	744	559	1071	789	1450	1738
9	Balasinor	469	443	671	611	981	833	1356	1594
10	Virpur	325	348	402	554	685	1077	722	1403
	Total	5687	4685	6722	5188	11127	8408	12710	13878

Sr.	Taluka	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Nadiad	910	843	431	679	510	483	1018	1048
2	Mahudha	1119	938	517	941	544	651	1064	883
3	Kheda	1079	852	355	818	536	571	1141	932
4	Matar	1081	832	318	883	472	570	852	679
5	Mahemdavad	603	539	313	805	636	735	1123	897
6	Thasra	1172	649	479	793	436	629	720	531
7	Kapadvanj	1485	988	626	949	679	830	1175	687
8	Kathalal	1210	1009	491	844	566	679	1230	650
9	Balasinor	1547	593	505	771	652	836	1247	-
10	Virpur	930	440	347	564	786	550	723	-
11	Vaso								724
12	Galteshwar								612
	Total	11136	7683	4382	8047	5817	6534	10293	7643

Sr.	Taluka	2015	2016
1	Nadiad	424	717
2	Mahudha	581	719
3	Kheda	410	399
4	Matar	405	595
5	Mahemdavad	567	637
6	Thasra	281	424
7	Kapadvanj	532	648
8	Kathalal	618	480
9	Vaso	257	508
10	Galteshwar	303	414
	Total	4378	5541

1.1.1 Plan Considerations

The previous disaster management plans of Kheda district are mainly disaster-specific contingency plans. A careful and impartial study reveals the following facts:

1. The plan document is too voluminous to be easily understood by users. 2. The command and control of relief efforts is not optimal. 3. Integration of response is not effective. 4. The mitigation, prevention and preparedness aspects are not addressed adequately. 5. There is no GIS-based database of key vulnerabilities and resource.

Secondly, separate plans for each disaster have produced multiple documents with considerable duplication, which would work against potential users understanding their roles with clarity.

Recognizing the fact that most tasks and actions before and following a disaster are common at the district level, the Bharuch disaster administration has used multidisaster approach (all disasters covered by one plan) while developing disaster management plan for the district.

The present plan is not intended to provide comprehensive explanations and background information about a disaster, or serve as a training manual on how to respond to a disaster or conduct a disaster related task. The approach taken is that plans and SOPs should be limited to the extent of sufficient information need to requirements can be covered in procedures where appropriate.

In other words, this plan is intended for use by persons who are technically competent in the task or responsibilities set out in each plan. The SOPs are intended to be used by persons who are unfamiliar with disaster management topics but are intended to be task specific and not as replacements for full plans. (SOPs can be refer in chapter 4)

1.1.2 Organizations of Plan

The present Multi-hazard Management Plan for Kheda District is actually a multihazard contingency plan. The mitigation, prevention and preparedness plan of the district does not find place in it.

In addition, specific plans for some disaster could also be attached. The present plan document identifies the roles and responsibilities of the organization in key identified sectors. Taskforces have been constituted for taking response measures in specific sectors. Each task force consists of a lead organization/department supported by other organization departments. action plan has been prepared for each taskforce which covers their roles and responsibilities in different phases of disaster.

It is expected that each department/taskforce shall develop the standard operating procedures for disasters, which is included in the plan. The plans/SOPs prepared are tested and subsequently validated/updated through periodic drills, simulation or full scale exercises, district collector to ensure that all the members acquire knowledge and skill to perform their assigned role through regular refresher trainings.

The present Multi-hazard plan is divided into seven main sections and twenty four annexure.

The main sections cover:

Introduction, concepts and policies, Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Analysis, Preparedness, prevention & Mitigation Measures, Institutional Arrangement & Multi Hazard Response Measures, Recovery Measures, Financial Arrangements, Maintenance of plan.

The terms used in this plan are consistent with terms as defined and used in the Gujrat Disaster Management Act of 2003.

1.1.3 Authority and Responsibilities

The requirement for district and subsidiary plans is set by the Gujrat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) under the authority of the Gujrat State Disaster Management Act of 2003. The act authorizes the collector to secure cooperation and assistance from other parties in efforts to avoid or reduce impact of disaster.

The collector (Specifically) and Government authorities (generally) are responsible for managing hazards and disasters that affect a district, with support from GSDMA, the Relief Commissioner and other public and private parties as may be needed. The roles, responsibilities and obligations of the Collector and other key parties are set out in detail in the Act and are considered as part of this plan.

1.1.4 Concept of Disaster Management

Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated process of:

- Planning and implementing measures towards mitigating or reducing the risk of disasters
- Mitigating the severity of consequences of disaster
- Preparedness for emergencies and
- Assessing the effects of disasters
- Providing emergency relief and rescue and post-disaster rehabilitation, and
- Building capacities to these ends.

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

1.1.5 Approach to Disaster Management

The Government of Gujarat takes a comprehensive approach to disaster management. Disaster impact reduction is divided into two broad areas:

- Warning, Relief and Recovery, focusing on plans and actions necessary to reduce the impact of quick-onset disasters or speed the response to slow-onset disaster, and
- Mitigation, Preparedness and Prevention, focusing on plans and actions to avoid or eliminate the causes or impacts of hazards or threatened disasters.

The overall approach to disaster management is based on six elements;

- Accurate risk and Vulnerability assessment
- Planning and efficient allocation of resources,

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

1.2. Policy and Responsibilities

1.2.1 Institutional Framework

The Institutional framework for operationalization of the DM plan at the District level is conceived in terms of integration of both rural and urban areas and by recognizing the interdependence between line departments, district and state level authorities. The constitution of the District Disaster Management Committee will be as per the Gujarat Disaster Management Act 2003. Details with Functions of DDMC members of Kheda District (chapter 4 response measure)

1.2.2 Warning, Relief and Recovery

Warning, Relief and Recovery actions are intended to eliminate the loss of life and property and reduce hardship as a result of disasters. Plans and SOPs at District level should provide a seamless mechanism of warning, relief and recovery assistance to avoid or reduce losses and hardship.

The focal point for early warning, relief and recovery is the District Collector, who directs and coordinates these efforts within the district. The Collector is also responsible for coordinating warning, relief and recovery with similar activities in neighboring districts and with the GSDMA and Revenue Department

The Collector is further responsible for developing long term relief, recovery and rehabilitation plans during the course of a disaster. These plans will include steps to reduce disaster impact in the future and be coordinated with the GSDMA in terms of policy and implementation.

1.2.3 Mitigation, Preparedness and Prevention

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

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

The Collector, assisted by the District Development Officer, is responsible for developing plans and activities to effect mitigation, preparedness and prevention using the mechanism noted above. Based on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the District will focus on the following areas for mitigation, preparedness and prevention, which are specific to Kheda district:

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

1.2.4 Finance

The finance arrangement as per the fund granted by GSDMA / State nodal agencies to the district.

District Collector has authorities to distribute / impart the fund to the counter partners of Disaster management in the District as per required activities, according to the instructions of Government of Gujarat.

1.3. Preparation and Revision of the plan

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

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

The revised should be submitted to GSDMA and the Relief commissioner.

1.3.1 Legal Backup

Preparation of Disaster Management Plan is one of the mandatory provisions under The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act-2003 and The National Disaster Management Act2005. In respect to above, National Disaster Management Authority has issued guidelines for preparation of State Disaster Management Plan.

I. As per The GUJARAT STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2003 under CLAUSE 15. Sub section (1), (2) & (3) Of CHAPTER VI FUNCTIONS OF THE AUTHORITY, the authority shall develop or cause to be developed guidelines for the preparation of disaster management plans and strategies.

II. Under the provision of the DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005,

Section 18 subsection (1), (2) & (3) subject to provisions of this Act, a State Authority shall have the responsibility for laying down policies and plans for disaster management in the State.

The DDMC will follow the techno-legal regime set up by the SDMA and other government Acts and Policies. It shall periodically review the extent of compliance to some of the key regulative provisions.

Trigger mechanism for putting the plan into action.

Chapter XIII, Section 32 of Gujarat Disaster Management Act 2003 clearly defines the process of declaring an area as disaster affected or disaster prone, which acts a trigger mechanism for putting relevant DM plan into action. These provisions are:

Where there is threat of an impending disaster or where a disaster has occurred-

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

If the State Government is of the opinion that there is a threat of an impending disaster or that a disaster has occurred in an area of the State and that it is expedient, for the purposes of preventing such disaster or of coping with its effects, it may, by notification published in the Official Gazette and in any one or more newspapers having widest circulation in the area, declare such area to be disaster prone area or disaster affected area. The respective authorities (including State authority, Commissioner, Collector, Departments and other agencies) shall perform the duties of Disaster Management in accordance to the act until the time period of declaration. This period can be extended, if required by the competent authority. The Authority, the Commissioner, the Collector and all other agencies, shall cease to perform their functions in the affected area, on the expiry of the period.

CHAPTER 2

HAZAED VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESMENT



HRVC analysis includes comprehensive, well-linked risk assessment and vulnerability identification for various hazards. This information is useful to analyze, it gives us information about the aspects and infrastructure at risk, the population at risk and elements that are more capable of withstanding hazards. Vulnerability assessment deals with socio-economic vulnerability, housing vulnerability and environmental vulnerability. HRVC analysis includes resource inventory/capacity analysis, assessment of preparedness measures in terms of communication systems, public distribution systems, storage facilities, transportation facilities, medical facilities, fire stations, hazard resistant shelters with their capacity, presence of NGOs and other volunteers etc. to enable quick and prompt response.

2.1 Multi-Hazard Profile of kheda (Based on discussions with different departments)

Hazard	Taluka Under Severe Risk	Talika Under Moderate Risk
Flood	-	Matar, Mahemdabad, Kheda, Galteswar, Thasara
Cyclone	-	-
Earthquake	All Taluka Zone	-
Drought	-	-
Industrial/Chemical	-	-
Tsunami	-	-

Criteria for Classification of Risk by Taluka

Hazard	Taluka under severe risk	Taluka under moderate risk
Flood	Talukas which are affected by flood for more than 5 years in last ten years	Talukas which are affected by flood for at least 3 years in last ten years
Cyclone	-	-
Earthquake	Talukas falling under the Seismic Zone IV and V	Talukas falling under Seismic Zone II and III
Drought	-	-
Industrial/Chemical	-	-
Tsunami	-	-

Inference from HRVC

As Kheda District is in close proximity to the sea and perennial large rivers like the Mahi, Sabammati the area is prone to flood risk. There is moderate risk of flood too. With presence of Stress on natural resources lead to ground water depletion, reduced land resources and environmental hazards (land, water and air pollution), which ultimately affects livelihoods of communities dependant on agriculture, animal husbandry and natural resources in the region. Moreover, other phenomenon like sea water intrusion and increased ground and water salinity has also adversely affected the lives and livelihood of people here.

Hazchem and Hazmat transportation risk:

Hazmat risk: There is extensive risk of fire during transportation of hazardous chemicals and coal on roads and railways. Moreover, there is risk of spillage of chemicals during transportation through waterways. There is low awareness on the part of general public on hazards and safety during transportation of hazardous chemicals, which travel frequently and in large volumes through the National Highway and the NH 8, Ahemdabad-Vdodara Express way, Tarapur, Vataman highway, Dakor-Lunavada Highway. Villages on the railway route of Mumbai line and also the Ahmdabad- Anand-Vdodar line are at risk due to transportation of hazardous material.

Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (Current Year Projection)

Physical Vulnerability

Hazard	No. of Villages	No. of People	No. Of Live Stock	No. Of House Hold	Electricity	Drinking Water Source
Flood	44	202889	102611	57596	yes	yes
Cyclone	13	60861	30903	13450	yes	yes
Industrial/Chemical	15	343820	128861	76915	yes	yes

Health Infrastructure at risk

Hazard	Sub Center No.	PHC No.	CHC No	108 Ambulance Locations	Hospitals Govt./Pvt.	Vetenery Hospitals
Flood	25	10	0	13	75	0
Cyclone		2	0	1	-	0

2.2 Flood Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Disasters arising out of natural calamities like floods are a real and serious threat in kheda district due to the presence of rivers Mahi and Sabarmati in Kheda Matar. The flooding may occur as a result of heavy monsoons or even cyclones. In the past, 2005- 2006 flooding Kheda Matar.

Thus, flood can cause damage to human lives and property in kheda as well as the low-lying areas of Anand District. The high water levels can arise due to floods, high rainfall, cyclones, high tides in the sea, etc. and consequent choking of the drainage system can cause serious effects. The shanty houses in he low-level area can be severely affected by flood.

2.3 Earthquake Hazard & Risk Assessment

Earthquake is a natural phenomenon, which cause random motion of ground, which can be resolved in any three mutually perpendicular directions. This motion causes the structure to vibrate. The vibration intensity of ground expected at any location depends upon the magnitude of earthquake, the depth offocus, distance from the epicenter and the strata on which the structure stands. The response of the structure to the ground vibration is a function of the nature of foundation soil, materials, form, size and mode of construction of the structure and the duration and the intensity of ground motion. Attention is particularly drawn to the fact that the intensity of shock due to an earthquake could greatly vary locally at any

given place due to variation in the soil conditions and some old patterned housing in the district.

2.3.1 Details of earthquake hazard-prone zone area, reason, effect in the district

Sr. No.	hazard prone zone	reason	effect
1	nadiad, thasara, galteswar, kapadwanj, kathlal, kheda, mahemdabad, mahudha ,matar, vaso	Highly dense population, Municipality area	Damage to human being & property
2	BPCL. LPG	Dense population Taluka place of district	Producing chemical hazard such as fire, explosion, toxic release, poisoning etc. as a result of rupture of tank & collapse of buildings. This can cause damage to human beings.
3	Underground passing pipeline area	Water, oil, chemical to a strong pipeline in district	Fire & explosion, which can cause damage to human beings & property. Interruption in industrial activity.
4	Road, railway and bridge area	National highway, other taluka road, western railway; Vasad,Tarapur-Golana Bridge	Traffic in interruption, shortage occur in essential commodity in district as well as state

It is not possible for mankind to predict earthquakes in early year, month, day, hours & minutes. After occurrence of earthquake; certain rays like pewees came early to the surface of earth. Mankind can measure these pewees. But after only the minute, the intensity of earthquake so increases very highly and cause damage to mankind & property.

In a ward, people can get only one minute time by detection pewees, before severe tremendous effect of earthquake occur.

2.4. Details of type of risk, sources, resultant emergency and effect at large from the industries/factories:

Sr. No.	Type of Risk	Sources	Resulting Emergencies	Effect
1	Environmental risk – Due to man-made disaster (Air pollution)	Environmental risk – Due to man-made disaster (Air pollution) Leakage, spillage, escaping of toxic, flammable, explosive, reactive, poisoning chemical vapor, dust, fume in atmosphere from storage, manufacturing, handling,	Toxic release in atmosphere or Landpoisoning or Water poisoning or Fire or explosion or Combination of them	Injury to humans and other living creatures, or Land poisoning or Water poisoning or Damage to property or

		transportation operation from the factory by the abnormalities in operation, maintenance, startup / shutdown, failure of equipment, use of substandard / wrong material, civil commotion and armed conflicts, sabotage, war, riots, civil disturbance		Plant poisoning or Combination of them
2	Environmental Risk – Due to man-made disaster (Water pollution)	Leakage, spillage, penetrate of industrial waste such as solid or liquid on or in the land due to abnormalities in operation, maintenance, failure of equipment, civil commotion and armed conflicts, sabotage, breakage or choking of pipeline	Same as above	Same as above
3	Environmental risk – Due to natural calamities i.e. earthquake, cyclone, flood (water and pollution)	Leakage, spillage, penetrate of toxic , flammable, explosive, reactive, poisoning chemical vapors, dust, fume in atmosphere from storage, manufacturing, handling, transportation operation from the factory and leakage, spillage penetrate of industrial waste such as solid or liquid on or in the land due to natural calamity	Same as above	Same as above
4	Environmental risk – Due to man-made Natural Calamity disaster while transporting of chemical by road, rail & pipeline	Leakage, spillage, escaping, penetrate of toxic, flammable, explosive, radioactive, poisoning chemical liquid, vapors, dust, fume in atmosphere or on or in the land due to rupture of pipeline, on or in the land road transport containers / vessel, railway wagon, equipment failure as a result of natural calamities or manmade or combination of them disaster	Same as above	Same as above

2.5 Capacity Analysis

Traditional Coping Capacity

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

Hazard	Early Warning	Preparedness	Early Response
Flood	Monitoring of water courses through community	Identified high elevation places and rescue teams	Evacuation, search and rescue and first aid support
Cyclone	Information through fisher folks	Locate to safe place	Search and rescue and first aid support
Earthquake	-	Identification of safe places	search and rescue and first aid support
Drought	Own assessment mechanism	Fodder storage, food storage at individual level	Panjrapol
Industrial/Chemical Hazard	Local Administration		Local response Teams
Tsunami	-	Locate to safe place	search and rescue and first aid support

Summary of Capacity against flood, cyclone and Tsunami

Details	No.
Villages at risk	50
Swimmer and rescuers	116
Emergency / Rescue Shelters	50
Pvt Tanker water suppliers	8
Govt medical practitioners	109
Nurses	273
Vet Doctors	0
para vas	5
machine boats	2
simple boats	20
life jackets	40
20rings	40

Summary of Capacity Against Earthquake

Details	No.
Earthquake prone villages	365
Emergency / Rescue Shelters	365
Govt. Doctors	109
Nurses	273
Earth Movers (Private)	40
Dumpers (Private)	42
Gas Cutters	36
Concrit Cutters	12

Capacity against industrial and chemical disaster

Particular	Unit (no.)
Special Response Teams (SRTs) readily available for Industries	2
Trained personnel at District level	6
Fire Fighters (Private) & (Govt.)	10
Lab Technician	56
Government Doctors	109
Para medical staff	419

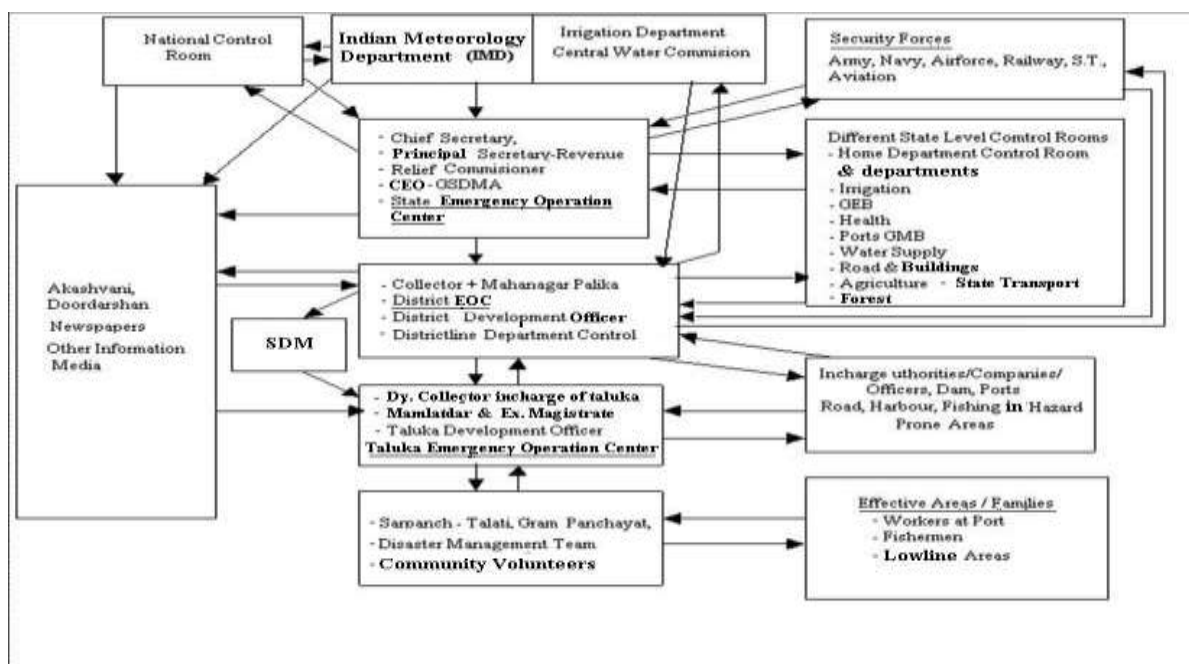
CHAPTER 3

INSTITUTIONALISATION AND MULTIHAZARD RESPONSE MEASURES

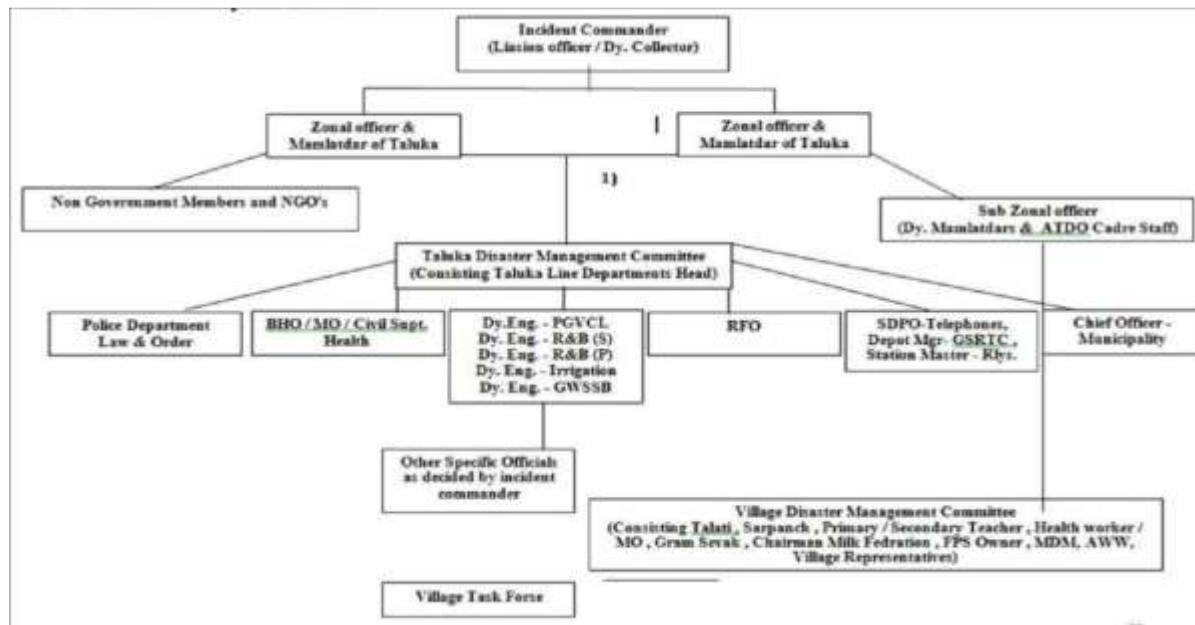


At the district level, the District Magistrate will be the focal point for coordinating all activities relating to prevention, mitigation and preparedness apart from his existing responsibilities pertaining to response and relief. The District Coordination and Relief Committee is being reconstituted/re-designated into Disaster Management Committees with officers from relevant departments being added as members. Because of its enhanced mandate of mitigation and prevention, the district heads and departments engaged in development will now be added to the Committee so that mitigation and prevention is mainstreamed into the district plan. The existing system of drawing up preparedness and response plans will continue. There will, however, also be a long term mitigation plan. District Disaster Management Committees have already been constituted in Kheda districts.

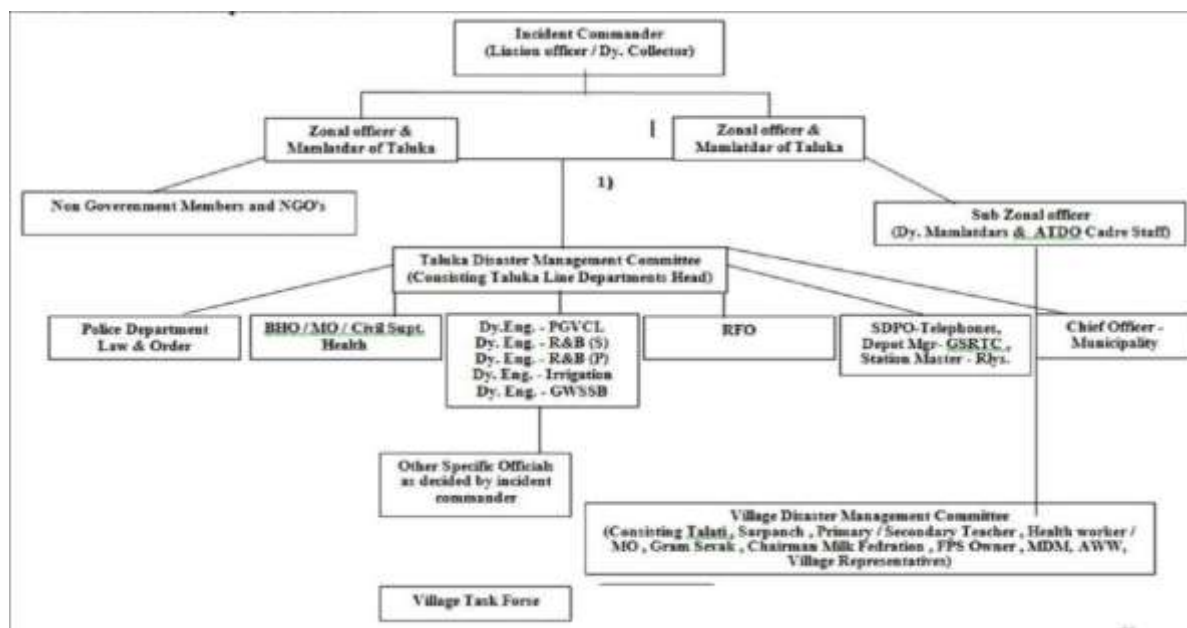
3.1 State Disaster Response Structure – Gujarat



3.2 District Level Structure



3.3 Taluka Level Structure



3.4 SEOC-DEOC-TEOC and Other Control Rooms.

Emergency Operation Centers/Control Rooms

- District Emergency Operation Center/Control Room
- The District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC)
- The District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) is located at District Collector's Office. It is also the central point for information gathering, processing and decision making more specifically to combat the disaster. Most of the strategic decisions are taken in this control room with regard to the management of disaster based on the information

gathered and processed. The Incident Commander takes charge at the District Control Room and commands the emergency operations as per the Incident Command System organizational chart.

All the task force leaders shall take position in the District Control Room along with Incident Commander to enable one point coordination for decision-making process.

- Facilities at District Control Room

The District Control Room shall be equipped with but not limited to the following items:

- Hotline directly connected to State EOC/Control room
- Telephones
- Satellite Telephone
- Satellite Iridium
- One PC with e-mail, Internet and web site facilities
- Marker board - 2 Nos. with adequate markers
- Conference table with Chairs
- A copy of Disaster Management Plan
- Other relevant documents, if any
- Wireless set
- Walky-talky
- Task Force Control Room (TFCR)

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

- Taluka Level Control Room (TLCR)

The Taluka Level Control Room shall be located at the Office of Mamlatdar. The Liaison Officers of the respective Talukas shall take charge of the Control Room. The respective liaison Officers shall coordinate between the task group members working at disaster sites and TFCR for mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from TFCR/DEOC.

- Facilities at Taluka Level Control Rooms (TLCR) The following facilities are maintained inside TFCR:
 - Telephones
 - Marker board (1)
 - A copy each of Disaster Management Plan and Taluka Level Plan
 - Other relevant documents, if any

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

DCR : District Collector or any person nominated

TFCR : Respective Task Force Leader

TLCR : Respective Taluka Liaison Officer Institutionalization and Multihazard Respo

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

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

3.5 Early Warning System (EWS) and Post Disaster Advisories

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

3.6 Information Dissemination

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

- Information dissemination will be done to all the important stakeholder (as given below in the Information dissemination format) at the Panchayat level in rural areas and Nagarpalika level in urban areas for early warning communication.
- Making use of the fastest messes to communicate the message in the most lucid manner so as to prevent spread of rumor and panic among the masses.

3.7 Early Warning Action Plan

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

Bulk Voice SMS Service is the best means of communication to large masses without any effort and within no time. A voice recorded message from the District Magistrate from official number shall be sent to the database of numbers identified for information dissemination with the help of Mobile service providers & Telephone department.

Type of Action	Flood	Cyclone	Chemical and industrial accidents	Tsunami
Existing EWS	Irrigation department /dam authority/ IMD ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar/TDO ↓ Villages	IMD ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar/TDO ↓ Villages	Industrial Association/industries ↓ DCG ↓ LCG ↓ Mamlatdar	IMD ↓ Collector ↓ Mamlatdar/TDO ↓ Villages
Responsible Agency for warning dissemination	Mamlatdar officer/TDO	Mamlatdar officer/TDO	Mamlatdar officer/TDO	Mamlatdar officer/TDO
Trained personnel and operators available (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	No (Team to be format and trained)	No (Team to be format and trained)
Villages covered	All risk prone villages			
Villages/habitation not covered or difficult to access	Communities in remote locations (fisher folk, salt pan workers, maldharisetc)			
Measures required to improve timeliness and outreach (For example, voice enabled SMS)	Contact of communities in remote locations (fisherfolk, saltpan workers, Maldharisetc)			

During and post Disaster Advisory Action Plan

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

3.8 VIP involvement and protocol

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

3.9 Media Management

The role of media, both print and electronic, in informing the people and the authorities during emergencies becomes critical, especially the ways in which media can play a vital role in public awareness and preparedness through educating the public about disasters; warning of hazards; gathering and transmitting information about affected areas; alerting government officials, helping relief organizations and the public towards specific needs; and even in facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response. During any emergency, people seek up-to-date, reliable and detailed information. Aand Collectorate office has established an effective system of collaborating with the media during emergencies. Both print and electronic media is regularly briefed at predetermined time intervals about the events as they occur and the prevailing situation on ground. A similar set up is also active at the Taluka Control room (i.e. Mamlatdar office)

3.2 Hazard Specific Action Plan...

3.2.1 Flood Hazard Action Plan:

Before Emergency / Disaster: Relaying Information to Public In case of flood and or heavy rainfall, following authorities will inform the District Collector or District Control Room.

Sr. No.	Description	Authorities
1	Flood	Central Water Commission
2	Heavy rainfall & cyclone	Gujarat State Control Room, Gandhinagar and Meteorological Department, Ahmedabad
3	Vanakbori	EE, Nadiad Irrigation Circle, Nadiad
4	Kadana	EE, Diwada Colony-Panchmahal

5	Panam	EE, Panam Project Circle, Godhra
6	Vasad Bridge, Anand	NAIH Manager Tech. Ahemdabad
7	Shethi River Bridge	EE- ShedhiIrrig. Dn, Nadiad
8	Wasana Barrage	EE Ahemdabad Irrigation Project Circle,Ahemdabad

(Annexure-H17)

During Emergency:

Evacuation, Search and Rescue Operations

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

- In cases where the approach road is clear, people will be evacuated by local tractor/trolley, ST bus and other big vehicles. The people trapped in areas surrounded by water will be rescued by the mamlatdar, local police and local swimmers through boats.
- Members of the Transport Committee will be directed to arrange a supply vehicle for evacuation & rescue operation
- Members of the Fire Control Committee will be informed about combating fire, if the need arises

After Emergency:

Focus will lie on Medical Treatment, Disease Control, Poison control, Reconstruction & Rehabilitation, Floodwater Removal, and Providing Relief—Clothing, Shelter, etc. to affected people, Damage Assessment, Funeral processes.

The following Members of Committees will be informed by District Collector or District Control Room:

1. Member of Health / Medical Control Committee.
2. Member of Toxicity & Disease Control Committee.
3. Member of Demolition, Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Committee.
4. Member of Traffic Control, Law & Order, Security Cordon of Area Committee.
5. Member of Damage Assessment Committee.
6. Member of Relief & Shelter Committee.
7. Member of Funeral Committee.

After receiving message from District Collector or District Control Room, Member of above committees will perform their function as per the roles assigned in the District Crisis Emergency Organization.

Before Emergency / Disaster: Relay of Information to the Public

A After information of cyclone situation is received; the District Collector, Anand or District Control Room, Kheda will direct the following authorities to inform the public through Fax, telephone, wireless, Way2way SMS System, DARMAT, SMS alert system and automatic whether alert system in emergency Situation by person:

- Taluka Control Room –Taluka Mamlatdar& TDO.
- Assistant Fisheries Director, Kheda

- Member of Site Main Control Committee.
- Member of Incident Control Committee.
- Member of Public Warning & Communication Control Committee.

B Upon receipt of information from the District Collector or District Control Room, the following steps will be taken:

- The Taluka Control Room, Assistant Fisheries Director, Bharuch & Port officer, Kheda will caution fisherman that they not go into the sea.
- The Talati will publish notice regarding precaution to be taken by public in case of cyclone.
- The Industries Officer, will evacuate workers from salt factories to safe shelters.
- Other authority will perform their duty as per flood / cyclone contingency plan of Kheda district (Disaster Management Cell, District Collector Office, and Kheda

3.2.2 Earthquake Action Plan:

Earthquakes cause random motion of ground. This motion causes built structures to vibrate as a result of which they may collapse, depending upon the severity of the earthquake and distance from the epicenter. Earthquake can cause damage not only on account of the shaking but also due to other chain effects like landslides, floods, fire, explosion, toxic release, poisoning and disruption to communication, power, water etc.

Before Emergency: Preventive Measures

It is not possible for mankind to predict earthquake in years, months, days, hours, and minutes. But by installing 'P' waves detector, one can predict minutes before the occurrence only. This time is almost negligible to avoid massive damage to mankind and property. So, it is best to take preventive measures as shown below:- Buildings, houses, structures, must be constructed as per National Building Code for earthquakes.

1. Old buildings, house, structures must be checked by structural engineer and as per their advice, they should be demolished or properly repaired to withstand earthquakes.
2. Industries must construct essential infrastructure such as chemical storage tanks & their foundations, fire facility buildings, occupational health center, hospital, chemical manufacturing building / structures, power generation plant buildings, transformer rooms, water storage tanks, DG set rooms etc. as per National Building Code for earthquake.
3. Essential national, state, district, taluka buildings such as hospitals, communication buildings, fire service buildings, control rooms, district collector building, bridges, dams, check dams, highway, road, water, reservoir, electricity substation & rooms, schools, colleges etc. must be constructed as per National Building Code of earthquake.
4. Essential equipment for rescue & Trained rescue persons must be kept ready. The list of such organization & their E-mail address should be regularly updated.
5. Public awareness and training activities must be regularly conducted.
6. Rehearsal of DDMP must be carried out periodically.

After Emergency:

As a result of earthquake, the following massive effects may be occurred if proper preventive step will not taken as early stated.

Actions:

1. Incase of subsequent effect of chemical disaster in the chemical factories, chemical transfer pipelines, chemical transport vehicle and produce general environmental pollution, then for combating & mitigation effect of fire, explosion, toxic release, poisoning etc. the District Collector and Dy. Collector will immediate activate District & Local Crisis Group Off Site Emergency Plan.
2. Similarly, in case of subsequent effect of flood, to save human life, animal & property. District Collector will immediate activate DDMP.
3. District Disaster Management Committee performs duty as per plan:
 - Informing to public incase of chemical disaster, flood as per guidance of expert committee.
 - Evacuation & rescue operation incase of chemical disaster, flood & earthquake with the help of transport Committee.
 - To combat fire.
 - Toxicity controlling incase of chemical disaster.
 - Medical treatment to affected people.
 - Traffic control, maintaining law & order, security to evacuee area, cordon of area.
 - Disease & poisoning control.
 - Reconstruction & rehabilitation of communication system, electricity, water, check dams, repairing, road, bridge, construction & repairing, tents construction, shelter construction etc.
 - Relief work such as food, water, clothes, utensil, cash dolls etc.
 - Funeral process of dead bodies.
 - Informing through mass media communication.
 - District Collector will plan & implements for long cleanup rehabilitation programme.
 - District Collector will ask help from state government, central government, other countries, NGO & Independence helping agencies

3.2.3 Industrial Disaster, Fires And Chemical Accidents Action plan

3.2.3.1 Sources of Chemical Disaster

Chemical accidents may originate in:

1. Manufacturing and formulation installations including during commissioning and process operations; maintenance and disposal.
2. Material handling and storage in manufacturing facilities, and isolated storages; warehouses and godowns including tank farms in ports and docks and fuel depots.
3. Transportation (road, rail, air, water, and pipelines).

3.2.3.2 Causative Factors Leading to Chemical Disasters

Chemical disaster, in general, may result from:

1. Fire
2. Explosion
3. Toxic release
4. Poisoning
5. Combinations of the above

3.2.3.3 Initiators of Chemical Accidents

A number of factors including human errors could spark off chemical accidents with the potential to become chemical disasters. These are:

Process and safety System Failures:

1. Technical errors: design defects, fatigue, metal failure, corrosion etc.
2. Human errors: neglecting safety instructions, deviating from specified procedures etc.
3. Lack of information: absence of emergency warning procedures, nondisclosure of line of treatment etc.
4. Organizational errors: poor emergency planning and coordination, poor communication with public, Noncompliance with mock drills/exercises etc., which are required for ensuring a state of quick response and preparedness.

Natural Calamities:

The Gujarat state is highly prone to natural disasters, which can also trigger chemical disasters. The release of acrylonitrile at Kandla Port, during an earthquake in 2001, is one of the examples

Terrorist Attacks/sabotage:

Vulnerability to chemical disasters is further compounded by likely terrorist and warfare activities, which include sabotage and attack on HAZCHEM installations and transportation vehicles. This can occur at sources listed in para 1.2, anywhere, and at any time.

3.2.3.4 Authority

At the District Level

At the District level, the District Crisis Group (DCG) is an apex body to deal with major chemical accidents and to provide expert guidance for handling them. The same existing and established structure could be used for handling Chemical Disasters also. DCG has a strength of 34 members which includes District Collector, SDM and Dy. Collector, DDO, Dy. Director – Industrial Safety & Health, DSP, PI, Fire Superintendent of the City Corporations or important Municipalities, Chief District Health Officer, Civil Surgeon, SE, Chief Officer, Dy. Chief Controller of Explosives, Commandant – SRPF, Group-I, Dy. Director – Information to name a few.

3.2.3.5 FLOW OF INFORMATION (Communication)

A procedure has to be laid out to communicate the accident / attack to the District Control Room (DCR) giving details such as location of incident, chemical(s) involved, severity of incident, casualties (if any), etc. The person in-charge at DCR shall then inform the first three responders i.e. Police, Fire & Emergency Services and Medical Department. He

will then inform the District Collector and all other members of the DCG. The District Collector, in turn, would inform the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) and the SCG about the incident and ask for additional help in terms of resources and manpower (if at all required) after assessing the situation on site.

The SCG or the GSDMA would then inform the Central Crisis Group (CRG) about the incident along with other relevant details on hand. The first responders, after reaching the site, will secure more information about the incident and try to establish communication with the concerned agencies / departments for deploying resources / personnel as per the need of the situation.

3.2.3.6 Regulatory Framework

This Plan derives its authority from the following acts and rules:

Acts:

- The Factories Act, 1948, as amended in 1976 and 1987
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- Disaster Management Act, 2005
- The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 as amended in 1992
- The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995
- Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003
- The Explosive Act, 1884
- The Petroleum Act, 1934
- Electricity Act, 2003
- Dock Workers (Safety, Health & Welfare) Act, 1986

Rules:

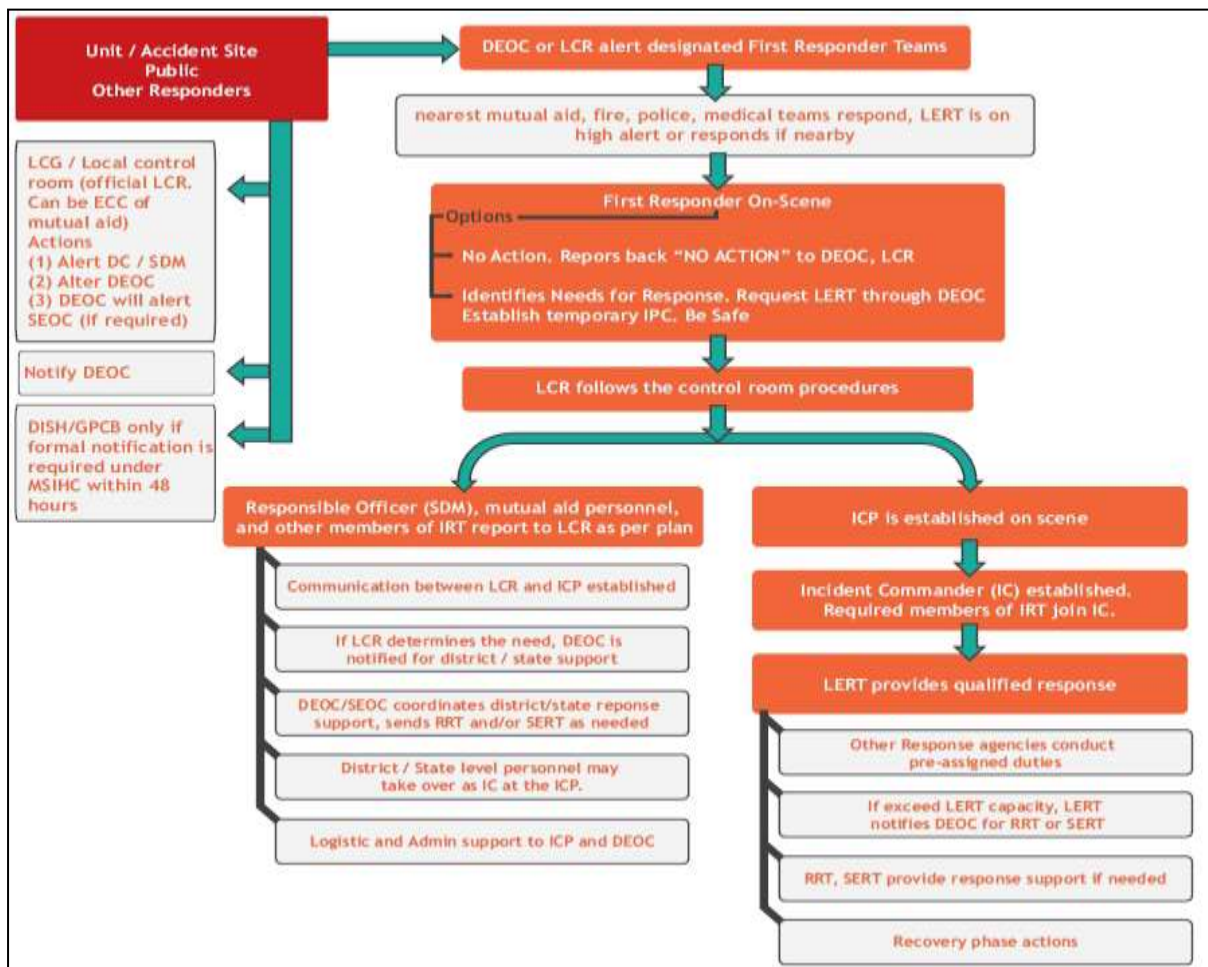
- The Gujarat Factories Rules 1963 under the Factories Act, 1948 as amended in 1995
- The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 as amended in 1994, 2000 and 2004
- The Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991 as amended in 1992
- The Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996
- Explosive Rules, 2008
- Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989
- Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008.

3.2.3.7 Local Response To Chemical Emergency - Emergency Organization Structure

The response to a chemical disaster is always local with resources segmented from district and state levels. Under MSIHC Rules, the LCG is the lowest level of group available at the industrial cluster level the DCG is the next level of response. In the case the LCG is not available; the DCG is the lowest level of response.

As per the DM Act 2005, the local authorities and Panchayati Raj Institutions can plan for preparation and response to emergencies. Therefore, Taluka or block level administration can prepare for and co-ordinate the response to chemical emergencies, provided Taluka level CDMPs are prepared including management of Chemical Disasters, although such plans are

not currently available. At the State level, agencies such as the GSDMA, DISH, GPCB, PESO, CEI, SCG, GIDC etc. are responsible for regulation, planning, and management; and agencies and bodies such as the SDRF SEOC, Fire Services, Emergency Medical Services and Police are entrusted with providing chemical emergency response. Similarly at the district level the DDMA, DCG and LCG are responsible for planning and management and DEOC, Fire services, Emergency medical services and Police are entrusted with chemical emergency response intended coordination in the SCG-DCG-LCG mechanism under the MSIHC rule and the SDMA-DDMA mechanism under the DM Act is automatically achieved at the district level because the district collector is the head of both. It is clear that the SCG, DCG, and LCG are not response agencies themselves but include members that are response agencies. Similarly the GSDMA and DDMA are not response agencies but include member departments that provide a response.



3.2.3.8 Key Response Agencies

The key agencies required for chemical emergency response have been identified with their roles and responsibilities. It is important that the roles and responsibilities not be thrust on line departments and agencies but discussed in DCG/DDMA meetings and mutually agreed to. The following are the key agencies:

- District Disaster Management Authority
- Police department

- Fire Services
- Department of Revenue/Relief Commissioner /Collector's Office
- Department of Labour and Employment / Director of Industrial Safety and Health (DISH)
- Gujarat Pollution Control Board
- RTO
- Department of Animal Husbandry
- Department of Agriculture
- Public Information Officer
- Public Works Department

3.2.3.8 Response To Hazchem Transportation Emergencies

The organization structure for response, concept of emergency operations, and roles and responsibility of key stakeholders remains almost the same in case of emergencies involving the transportation of hazardous chemicals. The special considerations while responding to transportation emergencies are: Pipeline Transportation - In case of pipeline transportation the initial notification may be done by the occupier/owner of the pipeline or by the local community or by the contractor who caused the damage to the pipeline. Therefore, it is important that all pipelines nodes and routes clearly display the emergency contact information in case of any accident with the pipeline. Once the initial notification of an accident is obtained the response operations are similar to other chemical accidents. Road Transportation -In case of an emergency involving a road tanker carrying hazardous chemical, the driver of the tanker is expected to be well-trained to handle emergency situations and have up-to-date contact information. The notification will be done by the driver by calling DEOC(# 1077)and Local Police Station. The consigner and consignee may also make these calls. The tanker must display the emergency information panel and driver should carry the Transport Emergency Card or TREMCARD which has detailed instructions on response actions for fire, spillage or leakage. The driver should take the first protection actions by stopping traffic and general citizens from approaching the accident site until police arrive for help. The driver can try to stop the leak (if any) only if he is adequately trained and equipped to do so. The police officer on site will most likely be the first IC until a more qualified response team arrives. The most important action by the police is to cordon off the site of the accident, divert and regulate traffic, and evacuate/shelter in place citizens in close proximity on a priority basis. It is also important that untrained and unequipped first responders should not try to stop the leak or enter the hot zone and should instead wait for a qualified response.

3.3 Responsibility Matrix for response functions:

Task FORCE, SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS VIS -A VIS ICA/GS SECTION MATRIX

(a) The COMOSITION of the TASKFORCES is given table below:

Sr. No.	Task Force	Taskforce Leader	Supporting members/Organizations	ICA/GS Section/Unit
1	Planning and Coordination	RAC	DDO, DSP, RAC and Mamlatdar	Planning
2	Administration & Protocol	RAC	DDO, DSP, RAC and Mamlatdar	Finance & Admin.
3	Damage Assessment/survey	Dy. Collector/Lizon officer	DIC, Dy. DDO, Ex. Engr., R&B, DAO, Fisheries	Planning
4	Warning	RAC	RAC, Dy. Mamlatdar, Control Room, District Information Officer (DIO)	Operation
5	Communications	RAC	Dy. Mamlatdars, Mobile Operators, TV, Radio, Port Office GMB, Police, Forests	Logistic
6	Media	District information officer	Information Department, Print, Media, TV, Journalists, NGOs	public Information
7	Logistics	DDO	RTO, DSO, FPS, Private & Public sector, Municipal water supply board, Mamlatdar, Dist. Supply Mamlatdar	Logidtics
8	Law and Order	DSP	Dy. SP, Home Guards Commandant, NGOs, Paramilitary and Armed Forces	Law & Order
9	Search and Rescue	Dy. Collector/Lizon officer	Mamlatdar, TDO, Police, Executive Engr., Fire Brigade, RTO, State Transport, Health Deptt.	Operation
10	Public Work	Ex. Engr. R&B (State)	Irrigation, Ex. Engr., Panchayat, NGOs, Water Supply Board, Municipalities, Home Guards, Police	Operation
11	Shelter	Dist. Primary Education officer	School Principal, Teachers, Health, PHC, State Transport, Water Supply, RTO, Mamlatdar, TDO.	Operation
12	Water Supply	Ex. Engr. GWSDB	Dy. Ex. Engr., Talati, Mamlatdar, TDO, Health	Operation
13	Food & Relief Supplies	Dist. Supply officer	FPS, PDS, Mamlatdar, NGO, RTO, State Transport, Municipality, DRDA, Police, Home guard	Operation
14	Power	Dist. Engr. GEB	Ex. Engr., Dy. Engr. Technical, GEB, Transport	Operation
15	Public Health & Sanitation	Chief District Health officer (CDHO)	PHCs, CHCS, Municipality, Red Cross, Fire Brigade Civil Defense, R&B, NGOs, Doctors, TDO, Mamlatdar	Operation
16	Animal Health & welfare	Dy. Director Animal Husbandry	Veterinary Inspector, NGOs	Operation

Functions of Task Forces

Task Force 1: Planning Coordination

Time Frame	Activities
Normal Time	Planning and coordination: Coordination with DDMC members through monthly meetings, Take up DM issues in meetings and plan for actions
	Update contacts, resource inventory, strategic pre positioning ., Monitor land use management plans periodically
	Logistics: Assessing resources, vendors, procurement, pre positioning, legal formalities and management
	IC (Circle Police Inspector) coordinates with PSI, PI, Home Guards- law order related plan,
	Media: Coordination with media, responsibility for media cell, briefing/ debriefing
	Manage information dissemination on disaster preparedness Document the process, cases and practices of disaster management
Pre	Assigning cluster responsibility and functions for disaster management
	Meeting with line departments, police and other agencies to coordinate activities in line of SOPs
	Ensure ready to respond teams at Taluka level
	Plan for long term potential threats on health and livelihood, besides immediate precautionary measures
During	Monitor activities according to SOPs
	Coordinating response
Post	Allotting sectoral responsibilities
	Manage VIP visits and other protocols for smooth relief operations
	Plan and monitor relief activities including distribution of food packets, Non food items and other relief works
	Monitor activities and progress of recovery programmes
	Ensure law and order at relief camps and affected areas.

Task Force 2: Early Warning, Evacuation and Communication

Time Frame	Activites
Normal Time	Establish a early warning system reaching to last mile preferably through use of oral and non-electronic means
	Build village level contacts including mobile numbers for early warning dissemination
	Train officials / volunteers to operate early warning message dissemination
	Continuous awareness of people about potential risk, preparedness and precaution measures
	Formation of the task force, capacity building, listing of equipments and machineries required and developing the contacts with other agencies to support evacuation
	Hold regular meetings on disaster management involving government, NGOs and private sectors to share strategy for search and rescue and evacuation plan
	Ensure identification of buildings and spaces to be used as rescue shelters for people and animals
D-72 to 48 hours (Before 3 days of disaster)	Verify warning received and understood
	Verify functioning of communication and warning systems at Taluka, Panchyat and village level
	Put all evacuation personal on allot with necessary equipment and machineries at place for action
	Form teams for evacuation with skills and equipment and allot clusters for evacuation
	Ensure transportation facility for evacuation of affected people
	Identify buildings / spaces to be used as evacuation shelters for people and animals.
	Inform the State EOC, Information Department
	Preparation of warning messages
	Dispatch warnings until the last mile in local language, preferably verbal messages through mobile, TV, radio, newspaper, including mechanisms that do not rely on electricity. (repeat the warning with frequent interval)
	Ensure telecommunication inventory and SOPs are updated task force
	Coordinate with other task forces(search and rescue, public health, law and order, food and water supply etc.)
	Inform district and state level authorities about impending hazard
D-48 to 24 hours (Before 2 days of Disaster	Monitor readiness at local level and report to Incident commander (i.e., based on proper acknowledgment from local teams)
	Hold Taluka level disaster management committee and emergency response management committee
	Dispatch warnings messages as mentioned in the previous section giving updates about next 24 hours
	Position officials for different clusters for ensuring early warning and feedback about local situation
	Monitor readiness at local level and report to Incident Commander (i.e., based

)	on proper acknowledgment from local teams)
		Make a note on the need for evacuation (if required)
		Seek information about the latest situation about the hazard and inform the evacuation team
		Mobilize resources to be positioned at the rescue shelters and at vulnerable points depending on type disaster (boat, swimmers, first aid, baby food, nursing support for the elderly and sick, drinking water, food, sanitation and solid waste disposal)
		Develop alternate route with the evacuation team to reach the locations in case there is chance of damage to the roads, bridges etc.
		Report on effective communication of early warning to the vulnerable groups like fisher folks, dalits, tribal, pastoralists etc.
D-24 to 12 hours		Develop/update about ensuing hazard
		Dispatch warnings in local language about the latest situation using mediums as mentioned above
		Provide detailed information about the hazard situation to rescue task force and other task forces
		Ensure that the latest early warning has reached the last mile
		Put the rescue teams in position for action, ensure that all rescue teams have full information about the local situation, route chart and location where people are to be rescued
		Create support mechanisms for food, shelter and safety of the rescue team
		Monitor the movements and the activities of each rescue team and report to the higher authority in every six hours
D-12 to 0 hour		Ensure continued dissemination of warning messages
		Monitor the situation and provide latest report to the higher authorities including Chief Secretary COR, and GSDMA
D+1 to +12 hour		Monitor the activities of the rescue team and develop a list about new requirements in terms of machinery, skilled persons, medicines etc.
		Mobilise the needed requirements and dispatch to the designated locations
		Authorize officials to coordinate with the police and local leaders for disposal of dead bodies (panchanama, autopsy, burying/cremation as per customs)
		Liaise with DEOC for additional requirements for food and water supplies and other requirements
		Create multiple teams so that the earlier team can be relieved from duty for rest
D+12 to D + 24 hour		Continue search and rescue, and arrange transit service for affected population to evacuation centers/ hospitals or at relief camps
		If there is a need for higher level care and requirement for sophisticated treatment, prepare a report and send to State EOC for support. Make a call to reassure the support.
		If required organize aerial reconnaissance
		Establish Information/ reception centers and setting up telephone help line numbers
		Organize cluster level meetings with local people to monitor the status and send report to District Head Quarter every evening.

Task Force 3: Search and Rescue

Time Frame	Activities
Normal Time	Awareness programmes for general public
	Updating resource inventory and personnel directory
	Routine maintenance and checking of tool, equipment. Procurement of special equipment
	Capacity building of special teams and volunteers for potential threats
D – 72 to D 0 hour	Plan and equip team for Search and rescue, including resource mobilization mapping and assessing risk etc.
	Coordination with line departments and others.
D +1 hour to D + 24 hour	Management of control room
	Coordination with external experts/team, armed forces, fire department, civil defense, police, identified / recognized auxiliary force , home guards PI/ fire officer (sec 27)
	In case of hazards without early warning, inform the rescue groups to report with their equipment
	Prepare the list of rescue teams to be sent to carry out rescue
	Cordoning of affected areas
	Mobilize task forces at all levels (district, Taluka, village depending on disaster)
	Start search, rescue and safe evacuation activities
	Address crowd control problems
	Evacuation of affected people at safe places
	Monitor readiness at local level and report to Incident commander (i.e., based on proper acknowledgment from local teams)
D+24 and ahead	Begin regular reporting on actions taken and status by task forces
	Begin rotation of staff
	Continue review and reassessment of operations
	Focus on creating sense of normalcy
	Conducting lesson learned meetings and preparing final report
	Acknowledge / encourage staff and other agencies for their support

Task Force 4: Damage Assessment Task Force

Time Frame	Activities
Normal Time	Study a damage assessment framework developed by the state authorities and train group of responsible officials and citizens to carry out the tasks. Four thematic groups of assessors can be identified, (1) private buildings and houses (2) public buildings including road, bridge, telecommunication (3) agriculture and water resources (4) business enterprises including industries.
	Prepare the contact details of the people who will be undertaking damage assessment
D + 24 hour	Estimate personal and resources needed to conduct their damage assessment
	Make preliminary assessment of loss, Using predefined format for assessment.
	Send the preliminary damage assessment report to the higher authorities
	Seek feedback from the assessors conducting the preliminary assessment about the extent
D+24 to +72 hours and beyond	Prepare teams for detailed damage assessment by allocating specific sites
	Start data entry procedure without the delay.
	Set up a grievance registration and redressal mechanism at the taluka level
	Continue review and assessment till the task is over
	Submit the final report as prescribed by the higher authorities

Task Force 5: Relief Camp Management including Water Supply, Health, Psychical Care and Power

Time Frame	Activities
Normal Time	Identify relief camp sites and make an inventory of goods and material
	Setting up a team involving civil society, religious institutions and corporate houses who can volunteer their services for camp management
	Organize camp management workshops particularly on sensitivity to women, children, and persons with the disability, elderly, dalits and minority communities
	Build linkage with government programmes and other stakeholders to improve the infrastructure and services of the camp sites.
D-24 hours	Call senior volunteers for a meeting and send them to examine the status of the camp sites/ rescue shelters
	Based on the report of the volunteers, organize procuring the necessary items.
	Create local teams for camp management
	Meeting with water supply, health and electricity officer for arrangement of these services at potential relief sites
	Setup team for shelter and psychosocial care at camp sites
D 0 to D + 24	Hold sites specific meetings about camp management and share responsibility with local institutions and volunteers. Release a report on local requirements.

	Send request to local institutions to provide food and other necessary items.
	Develop preliminary estimate of requirements to support all sections of victims.
	Examine the conditions that have a potential leading to any humanitarian crisis related to issue of water, sanitation, violence and discrimination.
	Procure goods and position them at relief site
	Plan rotation of human resources to ensure their efficiency
	Create a local team including women, children and elderly to monitor effective functioning of the camp including non-discriminatory practices.
	Prepare daily report mentioning the coverage and the new requirements to be delivered and send the report to the higher authorities for support
	Appoint health teams, water supply supervisors, psychosocial care teams and shelter teams
D + 1 day and ahead	Continue the relief camp until there is a need and take action for closing after consulting local people
	Continue all action mentioned in the previous section if the camp is on.
	Weekly and fortnightly health surveillance reports including psychosocial care

Task Force 6: Public Health and Sanitation

Time Frame	Activities
Normal Time	Prepare directory of doctors, nurses, hospitals including private clinics, beds and ambulances available
	Train a group of volunteers for first aid service
D - 24 hours	Hold meeting to assess the extent of public health and sanitation needs and estimate the personnel and resources required
	Coordinate with the camp management task force and provide necessary volunteers, first aid kit and other sanitation services
	List the items to be procured and start process of procurement
D+24 hours	Set up a health and sanitation committee at the taluka HQ for coordination.
	Monitor health and sanitation situation in all locations and make a daily report.
	Hold daily meetings at the taluka head quarter to assess the situation and prepare response plan.
	Prepare estimate of requirements of water supply, hygiene promotion, child care
	Communicate with higher authorities for additional support, if required
	Coordinate with rescue and camps organizers so that public health issues are not compromised like provisioning of clean drinking water, sanitation services, disposal of solid waste, decontamination of the area etc.
D+Day 2 and ahead	Ensure provision of basic needs (like public health and sanitation etc.) at the relief camps and other habitations.
	Continue all above functions

	Restore health infrastructure, if damaged
	Set up cleanliness drive through special teams
	Continue review and reassessment of operations
	Continue all the services until the situation comes to normalcy. Hold a meeting with all the stakeholders before closing down the public health services.
	Prepare the final report

Task Force 7 : Special group

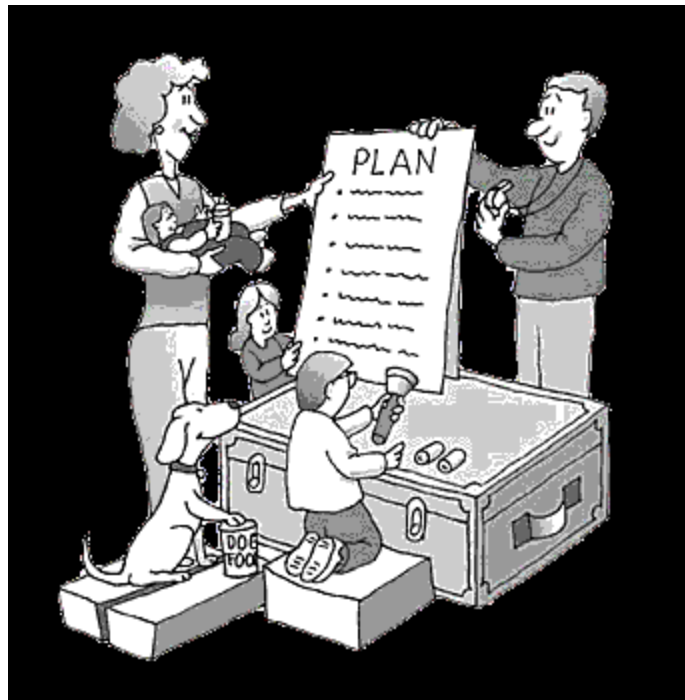
Time Frame	Activities
Normal Time	Sensitization and capacity building of line departments, responders and volunteers of NGOs on special group needs
	Plan and advocate for infrastructure improvement at Taluka level considering needs of special group
	Taking up disaster risk reduction issues of special group in TDMC meetings
	Identification and directory of special groups
	Updating contact directory of responding agencies/NGOs working for these group
	Preparing charter on lines of humanitarian charter
Pre D-48 to D 0 hour	Assigning responsibilities to take care of special groups needs
	Resource mobilization for safety and providing relief to these groups
	Assessment of needs of affected people
	Early warning assistance
	Plan for evacuation/ route map/ prioritizing /
During D 0 to D +72 hour	Prioritized response and relief arrangement for special groups
	Coordination with specialists and NGOs for addressing needs of special group
Post D+72 hour and onwards	Monitoring of relief distribution
	Advocacy to concerned authority
	Updating roster of special group members

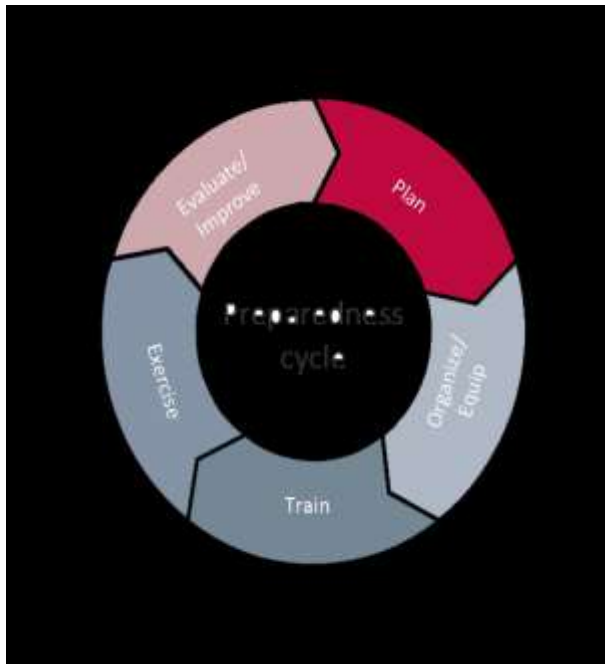
Task Force 8: Animal health and welfare

Time Frame	Activities
Pre (D-48 to D-0)	Updating details and classification of livestock, related diseases and recommended precautionary measures
	Updating List/ contacts of vets and para vets
	Updating inventory of animal hostels/panjrapol
	Upgrading/ building animal hostel/ panjrapol
	Insurance promotion for livestock
	Awareness generation/ training of staff of panjrapol for disaster related activities
	Recognition of vulnerable places and strategy for response
	Updating human and other resources needed during disaster
	Plan for water, Vaccination and fodder depot/ availability
During (D-0 to D +72)	Arrangement for Transportation facilities for animals
	Monitoring response and relief activities, including fodder availability, water and health facilities for livestock
	Surveillance of health threats among livestock
Post (D+72 and onwards)	Review of response
	Documentation of lessons learnt, best practices during disaster
	Documenting effect of disaster on livestock and livelihoods

CHAPTER 4

PREPAREDNESS, PREVENTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES





Personal preparedness focuses on preparing equipment and procedures to use when a disaster occurs, i.e., planning. Preparedness measures can take many forms including the construction of shelters, implementation of an emergency communication system, installation of warning devices, creation of back-up life-line services (e.g., power, water, sewage), and rehearsing evacuation plans. Proper Preparation can save time, money and lives. Planning for all different types of events to magnitudes in at utmost importance for disaster Proper planning is instrumental during times of chaos to make situations less stressful. With proper planning duties will be pre-assigned to different agencies, so that when disaster does occur responders can jump right into action.

Two simple measures can help to prepare the individuals for either sitting out the event or evacuating, as necessary. For evacuation, disaster supplies kit may be prepared and for sheltering purposes a stockpile of supplies may be created...

In Kheda district, disaster management and risk reduction have become a permanent agenda of District Coordination Meeting. Now the emergency preparedness level of the district has been reviewed by the District Collector while meeting the line departments every month. Similarly, the issue has got the appropriate institutional back up for reinforcement at the district and sub-district level with disaster management becoming a permanent agenda item of Revenue and Panchayat department's monthly review meeting. Water logging situation arise during monsoon in Kheda, to avoid water logging Issue Following Drain should be clean before monsoon:

4.1 Capacity Building:

O Soft skill (Trainings & Awareness)

O Physical Strengthening (Equipments & Buildings)

Kheda district had taken the preparedness measures from village level to District level.

- Anand district administration conduct Pre monsoon meeting which is one of the fundamental function of district and taluka administration for premonsoon activities of each & every department to prepare plan and start work with aspect to preparedness. Such As Nagarpalika prepared city plan according to vulnerability of the area, Mamlatdar office prepared TDMP including the Resource Material. And every line department start work with aspect to preparedness in their respective jurisdiction.
- Village Task forces formed & trained.
- Disaster Management plans like VDMPs, TDMPs, and CDMPs & DDMPs prepared & updated.
- District level officers reviewed village level disaster preparedness & interacted with the Village level Disaster Management team members.

- In Pre-monsoon meeting departmental, and stake holder's SOP were discussed & finalised, for any kind emergencies.
- For capacity building several Search & Rescue and First aid trainings organized in those trainings disaster management teams and committees members trained at village, city, and taluka and district level.

4.2 DRM (Disaster Risk Management)

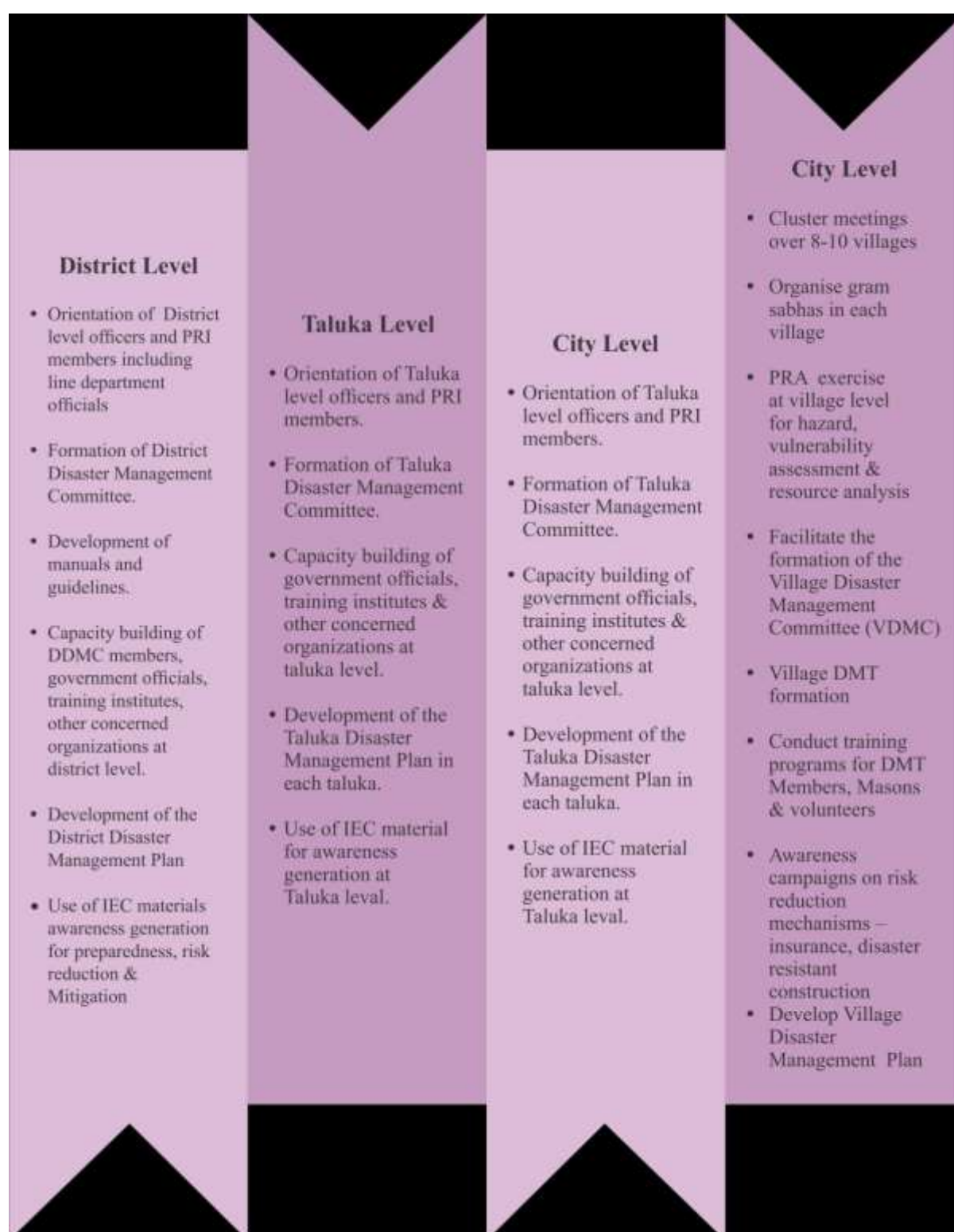
Programme is implementing by district administration Under the Community based Disaster Management. DRM (Disaster Risk Management Programme) is one of the major initiatives of Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority to build/strengthen capacity of various stakeholders for an effective response during disasters. The DRM Programme is formulated with a goal of sustainable reduction in disaster risk in every district in Gujarat state. The programme activities are designed in a way which supports capacity building to institutionalize the system, undertake environment building, education, awareness programmes on different facets of disaster management including strengthening of human capacity at all levels in disaster risk management and sustainable recovery.

The DRM Programme is aiming at strengthening of response, preparedness and mitigation measures through a variety of activities at various administrative levels. Considering the impact of DRM Programme activities, GSDMA included DRMP as a new scheme and made financial provision in state budget since 2007-08 considering implementation of exit strategy of UNDP in the year 2008. GSDMA started utilising state government resources and made necessary arrangements to maintain flow of DRM Programme activities across the state.

GSDMA focuses on disaster prone districts of the state for strengthening of response, preparedness and mitigation measures. In order to ensure effective implementation of programme activities, GSDMA has appointed District Project Officers (DPOs) at district level who is working under the direct supervision of the respective District Collector. The DRM Programme initiative includes:

1. Development of disaster risk reduction and response plan at each administrative level – Village, Municipality, Taluka and District.
2. Creation of Disaster Management Teams and Committees at various levels and their institutional capacity building through training and hardware resources.
3. Capacity Building for various stakeholders in different subject areas
4. Updation of national and state level online database i.e. IDRN & State Disaster Resource Network respectively for disaster preparedness and management
5. IEC materials development for awareness generation programmes as well as training and capacity building.
6. Manual development for trainers and practitioners at different levels.
7. Integration of disaster management plans in to the development plans of local self governments.

4.2.1 Disaster Risk Management (DRM) PROGRAMME Level Specific Process:





Glimpses of DRM Programme in Kheda District

The training manuals for preparation of DM plans, including database formats for all the levels have been prepared in the local language and field tested. In Gujarat, model DDMP, TDMP, CDMP, VDMP and WDMP have been developed to help with the preparation of plans along with standard operating procedure (SOPs), SOPs and manuals for first aid, search & rescue, CPR and first aid pocket size booklets and handbooks have been developed for distribution to different DM teams. A series of twelve posters have been developed as training aids for S&R and F&A training programmes.

Hazard Manuals for Earthquake, cyclone, flood and industrial accidents have been developed and distributed to all the taluka/village/city officials in the Bharuch district. In addition, leaflets and do's and don'ts along with safety tips addressing fire, tsunami, flood, cyclone, flood, and industrial and chemical hazards have been developed which are extensively used during orientation and training programmes.

4.2.2 State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN)

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

4.2.3 India Disaster Resource Network:

(IDRN) IDRN is nationwide data base portal and utilized through district and from state and national level. IDRN consist online data base of equipments, skilled men power and critical supplies of whole nation. The data base can be utilized at the time of crisis; the hard copy of updated equipment related details is having with DEOC separately.

4.2.4 Automated Weather System

Automated Weather system is installed in observatory, Department of Agricultural Meteorology, BACA, Anand Agriculture University, Agricultural Automatic Weather Station measures weather parameters and stores their data and transmits those data hourly. This station contains one Air Temperature – Relative Humidity sensor, Wind Speed - Wind Direction sensor, Solar Radiation sensor, Leaf Wetness sensor, Soil Temperature sensor, Rain sensor. Weather parameters monitoring and recording is provided. In Agricultural Automatic weather station Leaf Wetness sensor is mounted at 2 ft, Air Temperature – Relative Humidity sensor at 5 ft, Solar radiation sensor at 8 ft, Wind Speed - Wind Direction sensor at 9.5 ft, Soil Temperature sensor at different levels of (5, 15, 30) CM. Agricultural Automatic Weather Station polls data hourly except Solar Radiation sensor & Rain Sensor. In Solar radiation sensor polls data at every minute, In Rain sensor whenever tips comes it stores data and accumulate it.

The range of weather parameters measured by sensor is as below.

1. Air temperature - -20 to +75°C
2. Relative Humidity - 0 to 100%
3. Soil Temperature - -40 to +55°C
4. Rainfall - 0.1 mm to any amount (mm/day)
5. Solar radiation - 0 to 2000 Wm-2
6. Wind speed - 0.4 ms-1 to 65 ms-1
7. Wind direction - 0 to 360°
8. Leaf wetness - 0 to 100% (of area of leaf)
9. Atmospheric pressure - 100 to 1200 hecto-Pascal

4.2.5 Disaster Alert and Resource Management by Application of Technology (DARMAT)

The large-scale DDMP Updation exercise being carried out in Kheda is a way to improve its preparedness measures. One of the most important parts of this updation exercise is the building of a GIS-based databank, which reflects the key vulnerabilities and resources of the district in a layered and multitiered format, and develops an SMS-based early warning system at the same time. Technology partner BISAG (Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics) is instrumental in developing a software program called DARMAT (Disaster Alert and Resource Management by Application of Technology) as it has previously done in Rajkot, Bhruv districts. The software is a query-based platform, and one can enter the water level in a drop-down menu, and obtain the areas flooded and vulnerable villages as highlighted on a map. These areas are identified according to proximity with the river and vulnerability to flooding and this allows the District Administration to

reduce delays in response and planning. Alongside, additional layers highlight the relief shelters, schools, hospitals, Primary Health Centers and other vital installations falling within these areas or in safe regions, allowing us to formulate strategies for evacuation and relief well in time

4.2.6 National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project.

The National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project seeks to minimize vulnerability in the cyclone hazard prone states and Union Territories of India and make people and infrastructure disaster resilient, in harmony with conservation of coastal ecosystems. Gujarat being prone to cyclones, it is the top most priority of the State Government to reduce the effect of cyclone and minimize the loss of properties and lives in the coastal regions of the State through creation of suitable infrastructure. Gujarat has been included in the NCRMP initiated by the National Disaster Management Authority and funded by the World Bank.

- Two important components
- Construction of Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS)
- Construction and repair of missing roads will be implemented as part of NCRMP

4.3 Prevention and Mitigation Plan

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

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

The District disaster management plan includes hazard specific structural and non structural mitigation

plans in consultation and convergence with various Departments. For example, the MGNREGA work can take up activities on construction of embankment for flood safety or the forest department may take up mangrove plantation in the coastal areas, while the water supply department can construct hand pumps on raised platforms.

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

4.3.1 Mitigation Measures

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

Probable Mitigation Measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Desilting and deepening of water channel (kaans)	Irrigation and Rural Development	Departmental program & MGNREGS	2015-16
Construction of embankments/ protection wall	Rural Development, Forest	Departmental program & MGNREGS, watershed	2015-16

Repair of embankments/ protection wall	Rural Development, R & B,	Departmental program & MGNREGS	Regularly
Repair and maintenance of Flood Channels, canals, natural drainage, storm water lines	Irrigation department	Departmental or special plan	2015-16
Construction of Safe Shelters (new construction through Indira Awas, Sardar Awas and Ambedkar Awas)	Rural Development	Housing Scheme	Regularly
Protection wall and mangroves and vegetative cover against sea level intrusion and land erosion	Forest and Rural development department	Department schemes, MGNREGS, IWMP	2015-16
Desilting of water bodies like river and ponds	Irrigation TDO Rural Development	MGNREGA and Land Development	2015-16

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood

Non-Structural measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency / Program	Time Frame
Safety audit of existing and proposed housing stock in risk prone areas	TDO, Rural development	IAY, Sardar Awaas and other rural housing schemes	Regularly
Promotion of Traditional, local and innovative practices like bamboo/plastic bottle rafts etc.	TDMC, SHGs and youth groups, NGOs	Training and capacity building plan for disaster management	2015-16
Capacity building of volunteers and technicians	TDMC	Training and capacity building plan for disaster management	2015-16
Awareness generation on health and safety of livestock	Block veterinary officer, rural development	Departmental Scheme	Regularly

Structural Mitigation Measures for Cyclone

Structural measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency / Program	Time Frame
Plantations (mangroves) and Shelter Belt in the Coastal Area	Forest department, DIC, TDO, Rural development department	Departmental schemes, MGNREGS	2015-16
Identification and repair/ retrofitting of houses and buildings unsafe for cyclone	R&B (Jilla Panchayat)	Departmental Scheme	Regularly

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Earthquake

Non-Structural measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with agency / Program	Time Frame
Capacity building of architects, engineers and masons on earthquake resistant features	R & B (State and Panchayat), DDMC	----	2015-16
Non-Structural measures	Implementing Departments	----	Time Frame
Registration of trained and certified mason	R & B (State and Panchayat), DDMC	----	2015-16
Strict enforcement of guideline pertaining to seismic safety for government rural housing	DDO	Rural housing schemes	2015-16
Mock-drills for Schools, Hospitals and , Public Buildings and trainings for mason, engineers and architects	DDMC, Schools	----	2015-16

Industrial (Chemical) Non-Structural Measures (in coordination with LCG, DCG, district and state level authorities)

Nonstructural Measures	Activities	Implementing Departments	Time Frame
Planning	Prepare an onsite and offsite emergency plan	Occupier, DISH	2015-16
	Conduct mock drills as per the regulations	DCG, DISH and LCG	regular interval
	Update the plan as per the requirement	Occupier, DISH	regular interval
	Monitor similar activities in all the factories/ industries	DISH and LCG	regular interval
Capacity	Develop IEC material for	DDMC,TDMC	2015-16
Nonstructural Measures	Activities	Implementing Departments	Time Frame
Building	Publication & Distribution Awareness generation to general public and medical professional residing near MAH factories for immediate steps	DDMC,TDMC, LCG	2015-16
	Organize training programmes, seminars and workshops (e.g. for drivers of HAZMAT transport, line departments officers, Mamlatdar etc.)	DDMC, TDMC,LCG	2015-16
	List of experts/ resource person/ subject specialist (District emergency Off site plan)	DDMC, TDMC,LCG	2015-16

	Encourage disaster insurance	Labour & employment department	2015-16
Medical	Listing of hazardous chemicals and gases.	Occupier, DCG, LCG, DISH, BHO	2015-16
	Keep check on availability and validity of relevant antidotes for chemical hazards prevalent in District	Occupier, DCG, LCG, DISH, BHO	2015-16
	Workshops and trainings for medical professionals to handle potential chemical and industrial hazard	BHO, DCG, Occupier, LCG, DISH	Regularly
Compliance	Environmental Protection Act, Factory Act, Mutual Aid SOPs any other	DISH, GPCB	Regular interval

At the District level, the District Crisis Management Group (DCG) is an apex body to deal with major chemical accidents and to provide expert guidance for handling them. DCG has a strength of 34 members which includes District Collector, SDM and Dy. Collector, DDO, Dy. Director – Industrial Safety & Health, DSP, PI, Fire Superintendent of the City Corporations or important Municipalities, Chief District Health Officer, Civil Surgeon, SE, Chief Officer, Dy. Chief Controller of Explosives, Commandant – SRPF, Dy. Director – Information. At Taluka level Local Crisis Management Group (LCG) is formed for coordination of activities and execution of operations.

4.3.2 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Development Context

Mainstreaming DRR concerns in development planning can guide the allocation of resources towards the protection of life and assets, restoration of productive systems and livelihoods, regaining market access, rebuilding social and human capital and physical and psychological health. Development plans therefore take on a critical role in disaster risk management. The process of mainstreaming DRR into development planning needs to have appropriate tools and methodologies along with political commitment, public understanding, scientific knowledge and expertise.

National and state level development schemes play a crucial role for the socio-economic development of the community. These schemes target huge population every year with large amount of funds for their implementation. Thus, there is tremendous potential for reducing vulnerability & risks through integration of DRR in national schemes through structured framework and operational measures.

Some key measures at policy level and delivery mechanism that can be incorporated in these national and state schemes are tabulated below. (DDMC should emphasis on these issues in periodic meeting and incorporate relevant activities in the DDMP) Scope of integrating DRR in development schemes (Suggested for Departments and schemes to incorporate in their plans)

Sector/National and State Schemes	Action Points (Probable)
Housing and public buildings 1. IAY (Indira Awaas Yojana) 2. Sardar Awaas Yojana 3. Other Housing Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety audit of existing housing stock • Establishing Technology Demonstration Units for public education and awareness. • Certification of masons and creating database

	of master trainers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen compliance and enforcement procedures of local building laws in the hazard prone areas • Adding construction elements for special needs groups in Design and planning of all public buildings and mass housing projects
Water and Sanitation 1. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) 2. Swajaldhara and WASMO Projects 3. Total Sanitation Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater Harvesting • Water recharge and conservation • Flood mitigation-retaining wall, strengthening embankment etc.
Employment and NRM 1. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) 2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) 3. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising and taking up works for flood control drought proofing • Land development including plantation • Revival of traditional water harvesting structures including treatment of catchment
Health 1. NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) 2. Food for Work Programme (FWP) 3. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) 4. GVK EMRI 108 Ambulance Service State AIDS Control Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing emergency plans and conduct mock drills in hospitals • Developing projects on community monitoring and reporting in major health and food security schemes.
Education Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgradation of infrastructure for DRR, • Special needs of vulnerable groups including disabled children in design of school building, amenities and learning processes • Development and dissemination of learning material on risk awareness, preparedness and preventive measures in school • Curricula and integration of DRR modules in the regular Training course of the “Teachers Training Institutes” • Training in life saving skills such as first aid, search and rescue, swimming to the school children, teachers and education administrators • Preparing disaster preparedness plans and conducts mock Drills through School Management Committees (SMC).

4.3.3 Risk Transfer / Risk Distribution

Risk transfer or risk distribution refers to compensation cover against loss of life or assets in case of any disaster event. Insurance and reinsurance mechanisms and products against natural and manmade disasters have rapidly evolved in last decade. According to UNISDR, “Insurance is a well-known form of risk transfer, where coverage of a risk is obtained from an insurer in exchange for ongoing premiums paid to the insurer. Risk transfer can occur

informally within family and community networks where there are reciprocal expectations of mutual aid by means of gifts or credit, as well as formally, where governments, insurers, multi-lateral banks and other large risk-bearing entities establish mechanisms to help cope with losses in major events. Such mechanisms include insurance and re-insurance contracts, catastrophe bonds, contingent credit facilities and reserve funds, where the costs are covered by premiums, investor contributions, interest rates and past savings. Linkages with government insurance schemes like Rashtriya Swasthya BimaYojana, Aam Admi Bima Yojana can be extensively taken up for risk transfer. Linkages can be done for teaching staff and children with existing insurance schemes. Livestock insurance can also be taken up through animal husbandry department. Coverage of crop insurance should be increased specifically for small and marginal farmers. Weather/rainfall insurance can also be explored with various existing schemes. (DDMC should draw up their own risk transfer/distribution framework and action plan in this regard)

A Taluka level forum for safe schools should be promoted to enhance peer to peer learning process and share experience and good practices for safe schools.

Departmental Information (linkages with other stakeholders):

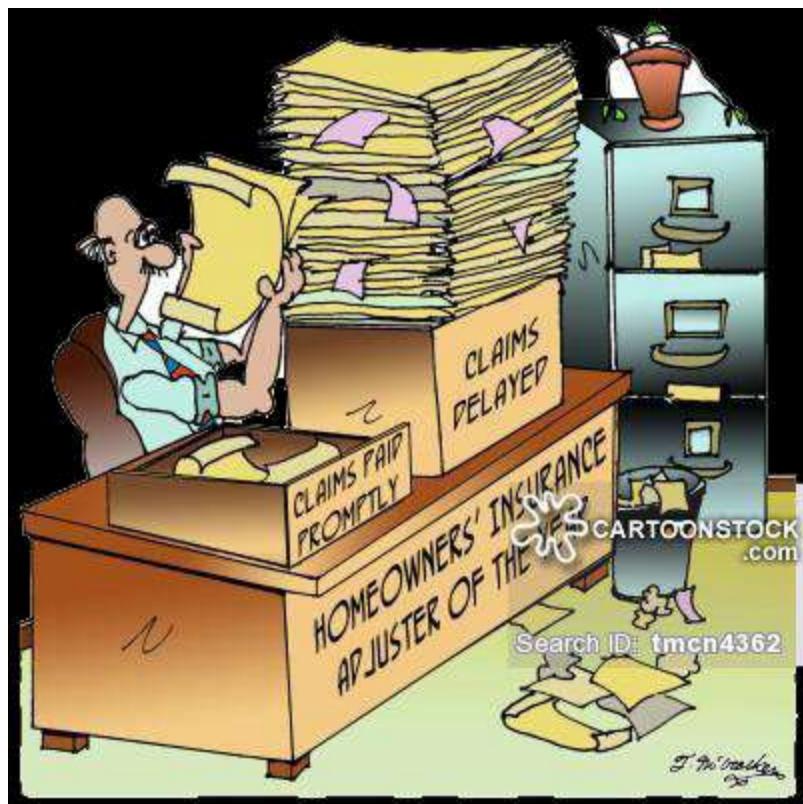
The mitigation strategy of the district plan can be linked to the Indira AwasYogna to ensuring that all new houses that are built contain seismic safe features and the mason's building these houses are trained in seismic safe construction. This is one example, other examples are: flood and cyclone shelter to be constructed from the existing developmental Programme, rising of the platform of school building etc. some of them are listed:

1. Raising platform for new building in low lying or flood prone areas.
2. Alternate income generation activities to the risk group through District Panchayat's Sakhi Bachat Mandal and Self help Groups.
3. Raising the platform of tube well in flood and cyclone areas.
4. Strengthening and abiding the local coping mechanism.
5. Construction of high raised platforms from Forest for animal resources.
6. Road & bridges to be constructed and repair based on to reduce the vulnerability.
7. Provision of communication facility to the vulnerable areas.
8. Developing the skill and capacity of various DMTs to meet the disasters.

Linking of the departmental plans with long term developmental activity in the district as well as regular updating and mock drills can ensure long term sustainability.

CHAPTER 5

RECOVERY MEASURES



Disaster recovery is viewed by some people as a fight against nature to restore order in a community. However, the disaster recovery process is not a set of orderly actions triggered by the impact of a disaster upon a community. Rather, disaster recovery is a set of loosely related activities that occur before, during and after a disastrous event. These activities can include:

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

Recovery has two phases i.e. Short term and Long term Recovery. Class I officers from various line departments are deputed as Liaison Officers for each Taluka, and they are responsible for monitoring and working with the local administration in both phases of recovery operations under the guidance of the District Collector.

Search and Rescue, Damage Assessment, Public Information, Temporary Housing, Utility Restoration and Debris Clearance are essential elements of short-term recovery. The efficacy of their implementation affects long-term decisions:

Long-term recovery begins when a community starts to repair or replace roads, bridges, homes, and stores. It is also the period where improvement and changes for the better such as strengthening building codes, changing land use and zoning designations, improving transportation corridors and replacing “affordable housing” stock are considered. Whether they are considered during pre-disaster planning or short-term post-disaster recovery, it is during the long-term recovery period that most changes in preexisting conditions can and do occur. Changes that include sustained efforts to reduce loss of life and property from the next disaster, such as changes to building codes and land use designations are examples of mitigation.

5.1 Immediate and Short Term Recovery Detailed damage & loss assessment

While a preliminary damage assessment is carried out during disaster phase, a detailed assessment must be conducted before commencing reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. The relevant Government departments and local authorities shall initiate detailed assessment at their respective level for damages sustained in housing, industry/services, and

infrastructure, agriculture, health / education assets in the affected regions. Immediate recovery can continue from a day to two months, depending upon the extent of damage.

5.1.1 Restoration of Basic Infrastructure

The restoration of basic infrastructure is to put the most essential infrastructure back in place after the disaster.

a) Roads and Bridges

This covers construction of all critical roads and bridges necessary to provide connectivity with immediate effect. It can be National Highway or village roads to link with main roads and health centers, or construction/restoration of bridges that can be the only point of accessing Talukas & villages. Responsible Department: R & B (State & Panchayat)

b) Drinking Water Supply

Restoration of Drinking Water supply has to be done by setting up of new hand pumps, tube wells or setting up of piped water supply in areas with no access to potable water. In case of floods, setting up of raised hand pumps is required. Responsible Department: Electricity Department & Water supply Department.

c) Electricity: Restoration of power supply is also critical to immediate recovery. Responsible Department: Electricity Department.

d) Communication Network: In times of disasters, communication networks may be disrupted. The networks of mobile services providers have to be put back in operation at the earliest to make search and rescue easier, as well as to expedite coordinated response measures. Responsible Department: BSNL & Mobile Service Provider, Electricity Department.

e) Reconstruction & Repair of Lifeline Buildings Lifeline buildings are those necessary to keep the administrative machinery functioning despite the damage by disaster. The following buildings have to be repaired on priority:

- Collectorate
- Line Department Buildings
- Block Offices
- Hospitals

f) Rehabilitation

In case there is a major damage from earthquake or flooding, a large segment of the population may have to be rehabilitated to new locations on a temporary basis. There may be a need of permanent relocation in case of the change of river course. Communities will have to be supported with relief shelter.

g) Mass Care/Sheltering and Housing

The management of relief shelters is continued from the response phase to the immediate recovery phase and done through Incident Command System. The Incident Commander oversees the operations while the Relief Camp Manager manages the shelter. During this period, the number of victims must be identified for whom construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojna & Sardar Awas Yojna shall be sanctioned.

h) Food

Supply of food in relief phase is more important. It becomes important to elicit support from various NGOs, Grain merchants and volunteers.

i) Debris Removal and Disposal of Dead Bodies

We should remove debris or trees from transportation routes for effective rescue and relief measures. Dead bodies of humans and animals may be found in the debris and hence the Health & Animal Husbandry Department works in tandem with debris removal agencies.

j) Drainage and Sewage

Drainage and sewage systems will have to be quickly re-established to decrease inundation from floods, spread of diseases and epidemics and maintaining hygiene.

k) Health Care

First Aid and Emergency Health care has to be provided at the earliest. In case the health care centers are affected by the disaster, temporary medical relief camps need to be installed while the building is retrofitted or reconstructed. Reconstruction of buildings has to begin in this phase. Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) have to be pushed into action for immediately health care close to the community.

l) Livelihood Recovery

Livelihood interventions will happen over to three different overlapping phases, i.e. Livelihood Provisioning, Livelihood Protection and Livelihood Promotion. The first two phases shall form part of the Immediate & Short Term recovery, while the third shall form a part of Long Term

1. Livelihood Provisioning: Providing critical food and non-food items in the form of relief is necessary for survival. This will focus on disbursement of food and health services for chronically vulnerable people during the emergency.

2. Livelihood Protection: Protect, replace and rebuild the productive assets needed to sustain a preexisting or new livelihood.

i) Cash doles: Some amount of cash assistance should be given for self-directed delivery by the victims. Individual loans and community block grants shall be extended to build local earning assets. ii) Material Assistance: In case where replacement of crucial assets or fresh requirement of some resources is crucial and not easily available in local markets, material assistance shall be provided. For instance, distribution of seeds to farmers can be done.

Mitigation Activities

As a part of conducting a detailed damage and loss assessment, an assessment of prospective risks and vulnerabilities will also have to be done. For example, refurbishing of embankments or retrofitting of houses and other buildings...recently Bharuch District has been covered in the NCRMP project.

B. Long Term Recovery

Long-term recovery must be complete in 2 months to 24 months' time. i) Housing

Development of permanent housing solution for victims will happen during this period. The construction of houses for victims identified under Indira AawasYojana and SardarAwasYojna shall be undertaken during this time.

5.1.2 Reconstruction and Repair

a) Infrastructure

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

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

Responsible Department for Hospitals: Health Department & R & B

Responsible Department for Schools: Education Department & R & B

b) Economic Infrastructure

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

c) Livelihood Recovery

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

1) **Livelihood Promotion:** To initiate and strengthen livelihoods to be more economically and environmentally sustainable as well as more resilient to future disasters. In this long term recovery effort, focus is on livelihoods diversification, creation of alternate income generating activities, providing financial services such as loans and insurance, and strengthening forward linkages with markets for existing and new livelihoods.

i) **Microfinance Services:** Micro-credit (small loans) shall be provided to repair or replace critical livelihood assets, finance existing debts or for developing new livelihoods.

ii) **Micro-insurance:** Providing small-scale insurance at low premium for providing payouts on the occasions of emergencies. Insurance of livestock shall also be facilitated.

5.1.3. Restoration of Essential Services and Infrastructure

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

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

To be planned after initial damage assessment by departments Health.

	PHC (village name)	CHC	Sub Center	Drug Store	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	tentative Duration (Months)
No of buildings damaged							
No of health centers inaccessible							
Refrigeration and other vital equipment for storage							
Drugs and medicines perished	(Location andqty.)						
No of Ambulance damaged							

To be planned after initial damage assessment by departments Social

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

Village	Men	women	Children	Total	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	tentative Duration (Months)

Water Supply

Type	Village	No. of unit affected	Faliya/populat ion affected	Recovery Measures	Implementin g agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Well						
Bore wells						
Pond						
Water supply disrupted						
Contamination						
ESR damaged						
GLR Damaged						
Sump damaged						
Pipe lines damaged						
Stand post						

damaged						
Cattle trough damaged						
Hand pump						

Road and Transport

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

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

Communication

Type	Office/Tower Damaged	Village affected	Recovery Measures	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Landline Connectivity	(No of unit and Location)				
Mobile Connectivity					
Wireless Tower					
Radio					

Food Supply List of village affected by disruption in food supply

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

Housing

partial damage		Fully Damage/Collapsed		Recovery Measures	Prog/Scheme	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Kucha	Pucca	Kucha	Pucca				

Public Utilities

Public Buildings	Partial damage(No. of units)	Fully Damaged/Collapsed(No. of Unit)	Recovery Measures	Prog/Scheme	Implementing agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Panchayat						
Educational Buildings						
Anganwadi						
Hospitals						
Office Buildings						
Market						
Police station						
Community Halls/ Function plots						

5.1.4 Restoration of Livelihood

Provisioning of Employment

Occupational category	No. of workers	implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Skilled labours			
Unskilled and, Agricultural labours			
Small and marginal farmers			
Construction workers			
Salt Pan workers			
Fisher folk			
Weavers			
other artisans			

Land Improvement

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

Agricultural

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

Non-farm Livelihood

Cottage Industry	Extent of damage/disruption		Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
	Tools and equipment (specify no. and type)	Goods and material (specify no. and type)			
Handloom					
Pottery					
Food Processing					
Diamond sorting Etc.					
Printing/Dying					
Other					

Shops and establishment

	Extent of damage/disruption		Recovery Measures	Implementing Agency	Tentative Duration (Months)
Building (No. and Location)	Tools and equipment (specify no. and type)	Goods and material (specify no. and type)			

CHAPTER 6

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT



6.1 Sources of Funds

Funds available at the National and State Level

1. The Ministry of Finance has allocated funds for strengthening Disaster Management Institutions, capacity building and response mechanisms, as per the recommendation of 13th Finance Commission.

2. Prime Minister's Relief Fund:

At the National level, Prime Minister's Relief Fund was created shortly after Independence with public contribution to provide immediate relief to people in distress for:

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

3. Chief Minister Relief Fund:

At the state level, provisions have been made to provide immediate support to the distressed people affected by natural calamities and road, air and railways accidents under the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

4. Calamity Relief Fund

To provide for relief for famine, drought, floods and other natural calamities, funds are provided in the state budget under the head "2245-Relief on account of Natural Calamities". Besides establishment charges, funds are provided for the grant of gratuitous relief in the shape of concessional supply of food, cash payment to indigent persons, cash doles to disabled supply of seed, fodder, medicines, prevention of epidemics, provision for drinking water, transport facilities for goods and test relief works. Funds are also provided to meet unforeseen expenditure in connection with the natural calamities and other allied purposes.

5. Finance and Budgeting

Budget planning is a comprehensive exercise for annual financial planning. For Disaster Management, there can be two categories of budget heads—

- a) Line Department's own fund through various schemes and programmes;
- b) Additional budget required particularly for DM activities.

The following are the sources available (or to be tapped) for different Components of disaster arrangement:

Name	Purpose	Finance Arrangements	Activities that can be take under scheme	Nodal Agency
NDRF (NCCF)	Relief Assistance	100% Central Govt.	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
SDRF (CRF)	Relief Assistance	75% Center 25% State	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department

Planning Commission (13 Finance commission) Year 2011-15	Capacity Building	100% Centre	Training Awareness Generation IEC material Mock drills	Revenue Department
State Fund	Capacity Building	100% Centre	Training Awareness Generation IEC material Mock drills	Revenue Department
Line Department funds	Preparedness and mitigation	Line department budgetary allocation	Activities falling in purview of departments for DRR, Preparedness and mitigation	Line Departments
District Planning Fund	Any public works	MP and MLA aid and grants	Preparedness, Mitigation capacity building, recovery	Local Bodies, Line departments
External Institutional Funding	Projects on DRR, Recovery, Mitigation and Preparedness	Total external or bilateral or multilateral arrangements	Infrastructure up gradation Technological interventions and technical studies DRR projects	Revenue Department
Donor	Any	Total donation in cash and kind	Any	DDMA/TDMA
CSR	Corporate	2 % of profit	Any	Charity Commissioner and Corporate
Appeal	Immediate relief	Fully or partially external funds	Immediate relief, reconstruction	DDMA/TDMA

At the Taluka level, the budgeting for various activities should be planned and incorporated in the TDMP or the Taluka Disaster Management Plan after aligning itself with respective activities of line departments and other agencies. The activities proposed in various sections of this plan (mitigation, capacity building, recovery, etc.) need to be budgeted and reflected in the following format. The Budget source column indicates tentative source of funding (it may be line department funds or additional funds from above mentioned sources)

Budgetary requirement of Human resource and materials (tools, equipments and plants)

Requirement Human resource	Specification	Remarks	
1.Taluka level Staff (Manpower)	Full time person responsible for facilitating for Relief & Response work	Salary as per forms	Govt.
1.	As per Requirement		

CHAPTER 7

MAINTENANCE PLAN



7.1 Introduction

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

The District Administration, Kheda constituted a special committee under the Supernumerary Assistant Collector, with designated nodal officers for the same in 2014 to undertake an overall updation exercise of the DDMP. Vulnerabilities newly brought to the attention of the district administration as a result of the disasters in Kheda in the last years and lessons learnt have been incorporated. Detailed meetings with Line Departments and Nodal officers have also brought forth important lessons for Disaster Risk Mitigation and Reduction. These will be incorporated in this plan, and put up for discussion for dovetailing with development plans in the district. This will ensure that the element of Disaster Mitigation achieves due attention in all important aspects of administration.

7.2 Plan Testing

The Commissioner of Relief and the Collector shall prepare, review and update the District level Disaster Management plan as provided for in the GSDMA Act (Section 22 (1) (C)). He/She shall also ensure that disaster management drills and rehearsals are carried out periodically. While updating the plan the following aspects need to be considered by the Collector every year:

- I. Critical analysis of the outcome of exercises & mock drills as part of plan testing
- II. Incorporation of lessons learnt in the updated plan as a result of recommendations received from different stakeholders and as a result of mock drill exercises conducted.
- III. Regular updation of the resource inventory and key infrastructure available in the district, and their updation on the SDRN.

The Plan must be thoroughly tested and evaluated on a regular basis, at least twice a year. The plan testing should preferably be organized on the first Thursday in the months of April and October every year.

After plan testing and incorporation of lessons learnt, the Collector should send a copy of the revised and updated plan to the following officials:

- (a) Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat
- (b) Chief Executive Officer, Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
- (c) Principal Secretary, Revenue Department
- (d) Head of all Line Departments
- (e) State Emergency Operation Center
- (f) District Emergency Operation Center
- (g) Taluka Officers
- (h) ERCs
- (i) IMD
- (j) CWC/ACWC

The main objectives of plan testing are to:

- (i) Determine the feasibility and compatibility of back up facilities and procedures.
- (ii) Identify areas in the plan that need modification.
- (iii) Identify training needs of key stakeholders.
- (iv) Assess the ability of the organization/department to respond to disaster threats.

All departments that have specific roles and responsibilities in the DDMP must have a system to ensure that all Officers of their departments who have a specific role to play are fully conversant with their responsibilities/tasks.

7.3 Debrief and Evaluation-Mock Drills

- After the mock exercise, debriefing and evaluation is very important. It is of critical importance that insights are collected from participants and use them to modify the plan.
- Debriefing is very effective as it is carried out immediately after the exercise. It also includes documentation in terms of recommendations and improvements of the plan.
- The lessons learned from the mock exercise are likely to be similar to those from real events. The only major difference is that exercises are controlled events, specifically designed to test procedures and they can be repeated again and again until sound/workable arrangements are in place.

7.4 Review / Updating of Plan

The Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan should be reviewed and updated regularly, based on inputs as under:

- (a) Drills and Rehearsals
- (b) Recommendations from all Depts. in their Annual DM Report
- (c) Lessons learnt from Disasters in other Districts, States and countries
- (d) Directions from GSDMA, Ministry of Home Affairs, NDMA, Government etc...

GSDMA and all other concerned Depts. should encourage formal and informal interaction with various stakeholders at different levels to learn and document their experiences, so that such experiences can contribute constructively towards updation of the DDMP for further improving the capacity and capability to deal with future Disasters.

Yearly Updation:

The Collector can, once a year, before the onset of the monsoon season, review in the monthly RO and Coordination Committee meetings, the level of disaster preparedness of different agencies and Line Departments. The Collector can direct Line Departments to submit plans of works executed during that year and add the relevant ones to their documentation of works undertaken under Disaster Risk Reduction.

Annexures



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Annexure - A Flood Affected Villages by Sabarmati River

Taluka	Villages	Affected Area	Affected Population	Population	Safe Shelter	Distance
Kheda	Nani Kaloli	Gokulpura	250	3489	Primary School, Moti Kaloli. Gamno Choro,	200. Mi
	Moti Kalol					100. Mi
	Radhu	Indiranagari, Varsang Road, Vankarvas, Nayaka Road	440	10161	Primary School Radhu, Panchayat House Radhu	100. Mi
	Pathapura					500. Mi
	Rasikpura	Baxipanch Indiranagari, Vankarvas, S.C Nagari, Thakor Vas	800	2421	Patel Khadki & Kheda-Dhodka Road	500. Mi
	Nayka	Vankarvas, Khodiyar Matano Vas, Baharnu Paru, Vankarvas Thi Nicheno Bhag,	1140	6290	Mantri Coaters, Old & New Panchayat Home, Swaminarayan Mandir	200. Mi
	Navagam	Indiranagri, Raj Nagri	700	4360	Kalambanthi Vidyalay & Bajar Ma.	200. Mi
	Chalindra	Purbiyavas	150	1020	Aanganvadi	150. Mi
	Dharoda	Kathiyavadi Bharvad Vas, Prajapati Vas, Momin Vas, Harijan Vas,	750	2728	Bhathiji Mandir & Primary School	200. Mi
	Chitrasar	Samagra Gam Nichan Vado Vistar	1100	1694	Indiranagri Tekro, Dhaneswarno Tekro, Badiyadev Vado Tekro,	100. Mi
	Kathvada	Tekra Upar Bharvad Vas, Vagari Vas, Adasar Para, Bangal Para,	700	2563	School Community Hall Mahadel Mandir	150. Mi
	Varsang	Manpura, Iswarpura, Indiranagri, Rohit Vas,	850	2185	Panchayat House & Primary School, Varsang	100. Mi

Matar	Paalla	Juna Paella, Vagri Vas, Bharvad Vas,	900	2075	Primary School	900. Mi
	Asamli	Taiyabpura, Thakor Vas, Bharvad Vas,	400	3553	Primary School	Taiyabpura- 2 Km. Thakor Vas & Bharvad Vas- 500. Mi

Annexure - B Flood Affected Villages by Vatrak River

Taluka	Villages	Affected Area	Affected Population	Population	Safe Shelter	Distance
Kheda	Samadra	Bhaliyapura Area	750	1915	Kajipura Highway	700 Mi.
	Vasna Khurd	Samagra Gam	1842	1842	Kajipura Highway	550 Mi.
	Parsantaj	Samagra Gam	5733	5733	-	-
	Dedrada	Samagra Gam	1034	1034	Primary School, Dedrada	100 Mi.
	Kheda	Tavkkal Nagar, Harijan Vas, Indira Nagri, Vagri Vas, Para Darvaja Vanzara Vas, Bhoi Vas, Rabari Vas,	5500	25512	Panjrapiad, Jain Derasar, Santiniketan School, Ramji Mandirni Vadi,	300 Mi.
	Hariyada	Rabari Vas Jeswapura, Gandhi Pura,	750	6051	Nadiana Pada Par & Man Highway Near Gas Plant.	300 Mi.
	Vasna Bujarg	Samagra Gam Nicahn Vado Area	3509	3509	Dhodka Road	500 Mi.
	Khodiyar Para-Chandna	Khodiyar Para	400	2414	Primary School, Chandna	250 Mi.
	Radhu	Indira Nagri, Varasang Road, Vankar Vas, Nayka Road	440	10161	Primary School Radhu & Gujarati School, Panchayat House Kedvani Mandal High School Radhu.	100 Mi. 500 Mi.

	Varsang	Manpura, Iswarpara, Varsang Indira Nagri, Rohit Vas,	850	2185	Panchayat House	100 Mi.
Matar	Matar	Mata Vado Kuvo, Motipara, Rampur, Indiranagri, Bajar	700	15284	Primary School	1.50 Km.
	Pipriya	Vagri Vas, Bharvad Vas, Thakor Vas	180	888	Primary School	200 Mi.
	Kosiyal	Juni Kosiyal, Shen Vas, Thakor Vas,	300	2789	Primary School	500 Mi.
	Mahelaj	Vanta, Baharpara, Vaghaji Pura, Indira Nagri, Shreemadi Vas, Bharvad Vas,	900	6004	Primary School	600 Mi.
	Baroda	Darbar Vas, Thakor Vas, Harijan Vas, Indira Nagri	600	2107	Primary School	600 Mi.
Mahemdabad	Mahemdavad	Godibar No Tekro, Shevadad Road	1100	29440	Stanik Primary School, Nagar Palika Community Hall	½ Km.
	Sansoli	Masani Mata No Area	300	4913	Primary School	½ Km.
	Ghodali	Roja Roji Area	150	3281	Primary School	½ Km.
	Khatraj	Near Indira Aavas	300	6070	Primary School, Mandir	½ Km.
	Mankva	Harijan Vas Gam Ma	400	10285	Primary School, High School	

Annexure - C Flood Affected Villages by Shethi River

Taluka	Villages	Affected Area	Affected Population	Population	Safe Shelter	Distance
Kheda	Kheda Camp	Indiranagri, Aambadiyavad, Ashram Side, G.E.B. Side	500	1500	S.P. Shree No Bungalow	200 Mi.
	Khumarvad	Zadiya Pura, Hari Pura, Madi Kuva, Moti Ran Area, Ratansang Pura, Laxmipura Area.	300	5593	Mota Tekra, Rabari Vas.	100 Mi.
Matar	Haijarabad	Maganpura, Ravalvas,	500	2535	Primary School	2.

		Motipura, Sim Area.				Km.Motipura 500 Mi. Sim Vistar
	Aatroli	Vrundavan, Para Vistar, Lalpura, Mukhino Kuvo.	250	3350	Primary School	1.50 Km.
	Ratanpur	Navapura, Bhagod, Khetar	200	5651	Primary School	500 Mi.
	Sokhda	Bhathupura, Chaganpura, Vrundavan, Jalaram,	600	4392	Primary School	Bhathupura, Chaganpura 1.50 Km. Vrundavan, Jalaram, 500 Mi.
	Vansar	Senva Vas, Parmar Vas, Vaghri Vas	400	2332	Gram Panchyat Na Tekre,	300 Mi.
Mehmda bad	Vansola Sundha	Muvadi, Vaghari Vas, Raval Vas, Old Gram Panchayat Area, Bus Stand Area,	2500	3072	Primary School	300 Mi.
	Sundha	Badiyadev Area, Khetar Ma,	1000	1198	Primary School	½ Km
	Varsola	Tekara Fadiyu, Divan Na Gar Baju, Harijan Vas,	250	2976	Primary School	½ Km
	Samaspur	Khetroma	250	2329	Primary School	½ Km
	Khmbhali	Station Area, Maganpura Area	400	2674	Primary School	½ Km
	Gadava	Bhathiji Fadiyu, Muslim Area, Derivadu Fadiyu & Khetarma	1200	1598	Primary School	½ Km
	Gothaj	Maganpura, Juni Gothaj, Piplipura Area, Dholakuva Area	1300	2251	Primary School	½ Km

Annexure - D

Control Room Contact Number:

Sr. No.	EOCs/ Control rooms	Contact Number
1	State EOC	07923251900
2	GSDMA	07923259275/07923259451
3	Kheda District EOC	0268-2553357/2553356
Taluka EOCs		
1	Nadiad	0268-2953340
2	Mahudha	0268-2572720
3	Kheda	02694-224331
4	Matar	02694-285544
5	Mahemdavad	02694-244590
6	Thasra	02699-223053
7	Kapadvanj	02691-252626
8	Kathalal	02691-243712
9	Vaso	0268-2586401
10	Galteshwar	02699-233053
Nagarpalika EOCs		
1	Nadiad	0268-2551376/2551377
2	Kheda	02691-252365/264663
3	Mahudha	0268-2572534
4	Kapadvanj	02691-252365
5	Dakor	02699-244634/244107
6	Mehmdabad	02694-244032/244098
7	Chaklashi	0268-2580299/25806274
8	Thashra	02699-222060
9	Kathlal	02691-243408
10	Kanjari	0268-2578715

Annexure – E1

**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (DDMC) OF
KHEDA DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Name Of The Department	Head Of The Department	Phone Number		
			Office	Fax	Mobile
1	Revenue	Collector	255334	2556700	9978406212
2	Revenue	Res. Addi. Collector	2553356	2553358	9978405597
3	Panchayat	DDO	2557262	2557567	9978406237
4	Home	Superintendent Of Police	2550250	2552750	9978405072
5	Revenue (GSDMA)	District Project Officer	2553357	2553358	9725678973
6	Health & Family Welfare	Chief District Health Officer (Panchayat)	2556273	-	7567863211
7	Road & Buildings (R&B)	Executive Engineer (R&B) Panchayat	256604	2563598	9536496997
8	Forest	Dy. Conservation Of Forest (Social Forestry)	2550316	2567312	-
9	Water Supply	Ex. Engineer, GWSSB		079- 23225979	9978407114
10	Information Department	Dy. Director Information	2550903	2552187	9879532548
11	Rural Development	Director DRDA	2562123	2551169	9978441508
12	Irrigation	Ex. Engineer (Panchayat)	2557230	-	
13	CWC Kheda	Ex. Engineer			
14	BSNL	Dy. General Manager BSNL (ITS)Nadiad	2566680		9408967070

Annexure – E2**District Level Other Officer**

Sr. No	Designation	Phone No (O)	Fax No	Mobile
1	Dy. Collector Land Improvement	264960	261575	9909942190
2	Dy. Collector Land Requisition (I/C)	263277	261575	9909942190
3	Dy. Collector MDM (I/C)	242873/260024	261575	9909942190
4	Dy. Collector Stamp Duty	261470	264700	9825248220
5	Dy. Collector Election	260295	264876	9978405296,9825331759
6	District Municipal Officer (I/C)	264900	-	7567010458
7	District Planning Officer (I/C)	260733,260734	260734	9909971653
8	Superintendent Land Record	262406	262406	9426559786
9	Ass. Geolist	02692-264550	264550	9924678517
10	District Treasury Officer	261275/263595	-	9408698172
11	Dist. Employment Officer	02692-264998	-	9898410646
12	Dist Social Back ward class Welfare Officer-state	02692-260439	-	9824971772
13	Dist. Social welfare Officer-Panchyat	02692-266262	-	9825683329
14	Ass. Commissioner Sales Tax	258391	-	9978349634
15	Dist. Register, Co-Operative Societies	264890	F- 264890	9825073156
16	District Child Protection Officer	250910	-	9998043457
17	Asst. Charity Commissioner	241500	-	9427246739
18	Sport Officer		-	9825027422
19	City Survey Superintend	240052	-	7567306841
20	Asst. Labour commissioner	264283	-	9825164887
21	Asst. Commissioner Custom	266296	-	-
22	Airport office Vadodara	2484801	-	-
23	Station Manager Indian Airlines,Vdodara	2466635 0265-2354889 2354797	2330466	9824516434
24	Income Tax officer	266296297	-	-

Annexure – E3
Contact Details of Liason Officer Kheda District

Sr. No	Taluka	Office	Mobile
1	Nadiad	0268-2553362	9978405751
2	Kathalal	0268-2567827	9978441512
3	Kapadvanj		9925595535
4	Thasara	02699-222504	9825841987
5	Vaso	0268-2555003	7567020427
6	Galteshwar	0268-2557495	7567018023
7	Kheda	02694-224301	9825072979
8	Medmadabad	0268-2553839	7567021504
9	Mahudha	0268-2553348	9408513591
10	Matar	0268-2557640	9712505375

Annexure – E4
Contact Details of Prant Officer / Mamlatdar / TDO & Chief Officers in District

Taluka Name	Designation	Officer Name	Office No.	Mobile	Email Id
Nadiad	Prant Officer	Shri Niyati Utsav	0268-2553362	9978405911	prantnadiad6371@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar (City)	Shri A I Patel	0268-2553020	7567003586	mam-nadiad.gujarat.gov.in
	Mamlatdar (Rural)	Shri R A Patel	0268-2531770	7567003783	
	Tdo	Shri D R Parmar	0268-2566177	7567014005	-
	Chief Officer	Shri Dasrathsingh Gohil	0268-2551376/77	9727774581	nadiadmunicipality@yahoo.com
Kheda	Prant Officer	Shri K G Vaghela	02694-224301	9825072979	sdmkheda@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	I/C Shri J D Damor	02694-224331	7567003643	mam-kheda@gujarat.gov.in
	Tdo	Shri K L Bhagora	02694-224154	7567014114	tdo-kheda@gujarat.gov.in
	Chief Officer	Shri Bijal M Solanki	0268-222074	9904382353	co_kheda@yahoo.co.in
Kapadwanj	Prant Officer	Shri Y S Choudhari	02691-255658	7567010699	sdmkheda@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	I/C Shri G C Patel	02691-252626	7567003782	mam-kapadwanj@gujarat.gov.in
	Tdo	I/C Shri A K Zala	02691-254434	7567013924	tdo-kapadwanj@gujarat.gov.in
	Chief	Shri Upendra	02691-	9429648838	np.kapadwanj@yahoo.co.in

	Officer	Gadhvi	254032		
Thasra	Prant Officer	Shri A R Ranavasiya	02699-222504	9825841987	sdm-thasara@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	Shri M V Lanchun	02699-223053	-	mam-thasara@gujarat.gov.in
	Tdo	I/C Shri R A Solanki	02699-223032	7567014034	tdo-thasara@gujarat.gov.in
	Chief Officer	Shri Parth Goswami	02699-222060	9725023901	np.thasara@yahoo.co.in
Vaso	Prant Officer	Shri Niyati Utsav	0268-2553362	9978405911	prantnadiad6371@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	I/C Shri P S Bhavsar	0268-2586508	-	mam-vaso@gujarat.gov.in
	Tdo	Shri J N Patel	0268-2586477	7069077576	tdo-vaso@gujarat.gov.in
Mahudha	Prant Officer	Shri Niyati Utsav	0268-2553362	9978405911	prantnadiad6371@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	Shri J D Damor	02694-285544	7567003657	mam-mahudha@gujarat.gov.in
	Tdo	S/M S N Thakkar	0268-2572299	7567014105	tdo-mahudha@gujarat.gov.in
	Chief Officer	Shri V M Solanki	0268-2572534	9879503646	co_mahudha@yahoo.co.in
Kathlal	Prant Officer	Shri Y S Choudhari	02691-255658	7567010699	sdmkheda@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	I/C Shri B N Mod	02691-243712	-	mam-kathlal@gujarat.gov.in
	Tdo	I/C Shri B S Lasniya	02691-243150	9429474597	tdo-kathlal@gujarat.gov.in
	Chief Officer	Shri Kailashben Prajapati	02691-243408	9425519016	kathlal_patika@yahoo.co.in
Matar	Prant Officer	Shri K G Vaghela	02694-224301	9825072979	sdmkheda@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	Shri J D Damor	02694-285544	7567003657	mam-matar@gujarat.gov.in
	Tdo	Shri R B Kharadi	02694-285523	7567013827	tdo-matar@gujarat.gov.in
Mahemdabad	Prant Officer	Shri K G Vaghela	02694-224301	9825072979	sdmkheda@gmail.com
	Mamlatdar	I/C Shri R A Patel	02694-245590	7567003804	mam-mahemdabad@gujarat.gov.in
	Tdo	Shri K N Dodiya	02694-246559	7567013857	tdo-mahemdabad@gujarat.gov.in
	Chief Officer	Shri Aashish Darji	02694-252365	7383162678	np_mbad@yahoo.co.in
Galtesh	Prant	Shri A R	02699-	9825841987	sdmthasara@gmail.com

war	Officer	Ranavasiya	222504		
	Mamlatdar	I/C J P Dave	02699-233053	7600830251	mam-galteshwar@gujarat.gov.in
	Tdo	I/C J C Sadhu	02699-234171	7069077578	-

Annexure – E5
Police Department

Sr. No.	Rank	Posting	Name	Office No.	Mobile No.
1	S.P	Nadiad	Manindar Pratapsinh Pavar	0268-2550250	9978405072
2	P A To S.P	Nadiad	S. N. Pandya	0268-2550250	9909183125
3	DY.S.P	Nadiad	H.A.Rathod	0268-2551144	9979400100
4	P.S.I		H.J.Thakor		8128379168
5	DY.S.P	Kapadvanj	Y.J.Jadeja	0268-25255914	9978407709
6	Reader P.S.I		N.K.Rathva		9909449562
7	DY.S.P	Head Quarter Nadiad	I/C M.N.Vaghela	0268-2564350	9879918999
8	DY.S.P S.C.S.T	Nadiad	M.N.Vaghela	0268-2563533	9978408574
9	P.S.I S.C.S.T		M.H.Chouthari		9723797793
10	Office Superiendent	Nadiad	V.D.Dindor	0268-2567194	9879935524
11	Control	Control		0268-2561800	100
12	C.P.I	Matar	G.N.Parmar	2694-285513	8469800100
13	C.P.I	Mehmdabad	S.H.Chouthari	2694-244678	9909915988
14	C.P.I	Kapadvanj	I/C M.F.Chuthari	2691-252158	7624015676
15	C.P.I	Dakor	C.G.Rathod	2699-246251	9727723737
16	P.I. L.I.B.	Nadiad	I/C D.A.Chouthari	0268-2564150	9925020066
17	P.I. L.C.B.	Nadiad	V.J.Rathod	0268-2560211	9825164087
18	P.I. S.O.G.	Nadiad	D.A.Chouthari	0268-2581144	9925020066
19	P.S.I	Scode	B.R.Patel	0268-2561800	9898073046

20	P.S.I Dis. Traffic	Nadiad	B.L.Maheriya	0268-2561800	9408761011
21	Reader P.S.I	Nadiad	A.R.Chavda	0268-2567959	9525140457
22	P.I	Nadiad Town	V.V.Patel	0268-2550232	9924134217
23	P.S.I	Surveillance	D.P.Chouhan	0268-2566333	9879165845
24	P.S.I	Javahar Choki	G.P.Parmar	0268-2566333	8347737716
25	P.S.I	A/Vadi Choki	M.B.Bharvad	0268-	9913000356
26	P.S.I	Traffic Choki	R.M.Chouhan	2566233	7567570255
27	P.S.I	Dafan Choki	J.R.Solanki	0268-2566296	9925292925
28	P.S.I	Santaram Choki	S.V.Simpi	0268-2566333	9925767888
29	P.S.I	Salun Choki	B.B.Begdiya	0268-2566277	9925767888
30	P.S.I	Nadiad Prachim	D.V.Baldaniya	0268-2556233	9099035323
31	P.S.I		D.K.Patel		9904411209
32	P.S.I		K.D.Mandola		9687855155
33	P.S.I		L.P.Desai		9429388582
34	P.S.I	Nadiad Rural	S.S.Malhi	0268-2561745	9924795100
35	P.S.I		T.H.Patel		9426860854
36	P.S.I		Rekha,R.Modiya		9662460854
37	P.S.I		D.M.Raval		9925756306
38	P.S.I	Vaso	Komal R Vyash	0268-2585433	9612942616
39	P.S.I	Matar	N.J.Panchal	2694-2855533	9510474240
40	P.S.I	Limbasi	P.K.Chavda	2694-283633	9925193636
41	P.S.I	Chaklashi	A.N.Prajapati	026-2580633	8980888886
42	P.S.I		S.M.Pathan		8141072800
43	P.S.I	Thasara	A.J.Chouthari	2699-223033	9687684375
44	P.S.I	Sevaliya	R.K.Rathava	2699-233935	9726323838
45	P.S.I	Dakor	M.C.Sangtyani	2699-244733	9979115101
46	P.S.I		J.P.Bharvad		9723691941
47	P.S.I	Kapadvanj Town	M.P.Chouthari	2691-252833	7624015676
48	P.S.I		K.A.Dabhi		9879791005
49	P.S.I		M.J.Chouthari		9879548954
50	P.S.I	Kapadvanj Rural	V.J.Prajapati	2691-255513	9978144112
51	P.S.I		M.K.Malviya		7567789654
52	P.S.I	Aantarsumba	J.R.Patel	2691-281633	94261633
53	P.S.I	Kathlal	A.G.Rathod	2691-	9979859243

				243433	
54	P.S.I	Mahudha	P.B.Jadav	0268-2572533	8140639111
55	P.S.I	Mahemdabad	S.M.Patni	2694-244082	9424294978
56	P.S.I	Kheda Town	B.S.Jadeja	2694-	9909575999
57	P.S.I		K.M.Gathavi	222033	9712938397
58	P.S.I	Mahila Police Station	M.R.Vora	0268-2566247	9723160781
59	Reserve P.S.I	Kheda Head Quarter	A.C.Suthar	2694-224433	9925771722
60	P.S.I	Kheda Head Quarter	I/C S.R.Gameti		9913948851
61	P.S.I	Kheda	M.S.Chudasama		9925938585
62	P.S.I M.T	Kheda	Y.M.Jadeja		9825091079
63	Va P.S.I	Nadiad	A.K.Vaghela	0268-2567028	8733066766
64	Va P.S.I	Kheda	N.A.Patel	0268-224433	9925116613
65	Va P.S.I	Nadiad	P.D.Parmar	2694-2567028	9429183821
66	Va P.S.I	Nadiad	A.J.Tiwari	0268-2567028	9429183821
67	Va P.S.I	Nadiad	D.D.Jadeja	0268-2567028	9929157170
68	Va P.S.I	Nadiad	S.V.Changavala	0268-2550111	9825097411
69	F.S.L	Nadiad	I/C D.M.Patel	0268-2560606	9978405116
70	Fringar Print	Nadiad	Sonja B Nandkishor	0268-2560606	9974831983
71	Commander	Homgard	M.A.Maheta	0268-	9879484844
72	P.S.I		M.V.Patel	2566122	9408485485
73	G.S.P.H.C	Nadiad	Jigar Shah	0268-2550696	9978407151
74	Q.R.T. P.S.I	Nadiad	V.D.Bariya	0268-2561800	9638141375
75	P.S.I Missing	Nadiad	I/C B.R.Patel	0268-2567959	9898073046

Annexure – E6

Kheda District Health Department

Sr · N o	Designation	Phone	Mobile	Email ID
1	Dr. A S Sandhvi, D.H.O.	0268- 2556273	7567863211	Cdho.Helth.Kheda@Gmail.Com
2	Shri G E Christian Dist, Malaria Officer	"	75678663215	"
3	Dr P R Trivedi Q.M.O	"	7567863217	"
4	Dr. A Y Thakar E.M.O	"	7567863216	"
5	Shri H M Shekh Dist, I.E.C. Officer	"	7567863218	"
Distict Civil Hospital Kheda Contact Details				
1	Dr. R.M.Jaiswami Superintemdent	-	9898054257	-
2	Dr. S.K.Singh I/C RMO	-	9427856661	-
CHC Superitedent NUMBER:-				
1	Dr. Sangita Joshi Aatarsumba	2691- 281638	9909942233	chcaattarsumba.health.kheda@gma il.com
2	I/C Dr. A.A.Modi Kathlal	02691- 243473	9099064211	chckathlal.health.kheda@gmail.co m
3	I/C A.R.Parekh Lasundra		812866401	chclasundra@yahoo.com
4	Dr.R.R.Bharvad Matat	2694- 285696	9825150019	chcmatar.health.kheda@gmail.com
5	I/C Dr. M.N.Shah Navagam	26942842 42	9099064237	chcnavagam@yahoo.in
6	Dr.Vikash Patel Mahudha	0268- 2572550	9099064217	chcmahudha@yhoo.com
7	Dr.D.R.Patel Mahemdabad	2694- 245992	9099064228	chcmvad@gmail.com
8	Dr. P.A.Nayee Haldharvas	2694- 272529	9099064100	chc_hal@yahoo.com
9	Dr. A.K.Vala Dakor	2699- 244293	7567897964	chcdakor.health.kheda@gmail.com
10	Dr.I.S.Pandya Thasra	2699- 222091	9099064164	chcthasra.health.kheda@gmail.com
11	Mrs. Vipul R. Amin Vaso	-	9824273154	-
12	Dr. Sreya Pateliya Sevaliya	2699- 233099	7567863385	-

13	Dr. Vipul R Amin Alindra	0268- 2584646	9099064167 9824273154	chcalindra.health.kheda@gmail.com
14	Dr. S.S.Bhatt Akhdol	-	9913099298	chckhdol.health.kheda@gmail.com

Annexure – E7

Control Rooms (State & Govt. of India)

Sr. No	Department	Phone	Fax
1	Ministry Of Home Affairs, New Delhi	011 23092923, 011 23093054 011 23092885, 011 23093897	011-23092763 011-23093750
2	State Emergency Operation Center(SEOC), Gandhinagar	23251914 23251900 23221902	23251916
3	PS, RD- COR & Secy (SEOC)	23251926	23251912 23251916
4	Irrigation Deptt. Gandhinagar	23220954, 23248735 23248736	23240553
5	R & B Deptt. Ahemdabad	26305296. 26303490	
6	Health Commissioner, Gandhinagar	23253343 23250818	23253343 23250818
7	Home Deptt. G'nagar (State Control)	23252957, 23252958	23252075
8	DGP, Police Bhavan, G'nagar (State Control) SCR-23254343, 23249257	23246328, 23246330/31	23146329
9	Police Commissioner, Ahemdabad	25633636	25630600
10	Gujarat Maritime Board, G'nagar	23238346-48	23234704
11	GEB Vadodara	0265-2330017	2337918 2338164
12	IMD (Seismo), New Delhi	011-24611842	011-24611792
13	IMD (MET), Ahmedabad	22865012	22865449
14	GSRTC,Ahmedabad (Central Office)	25454102	25453280

Annexure – E8

Relief Commissioners Office & SEOC

Sr. No.	Name Of Officer	Designation	(O)	(R)	(M)
1	Shri D.N.Pandey (IAS)	Relief Commissioner & Ex Officiosecretary (DM)	079-23251509	23154917	9978406123
2	Shri Bipin	Director Of	079-23251611	23154912/16	9978406087

	Bhatt	Relief& D.S	23251612 23251902		
3	Shri B.G.Patel	Deputy Collector (DM) (SEOC)	079-23251900	23154912/16	9978405741

Annexure – E9

Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority

Sr. No	Designation	(O)	(R)	(M)
1	CEO	23259276/502 23259275(F)	23254900	9978407002
2	Addl. CEO	23259217	23247162	
3	Addl. CEO	23259451		
4	Director (Admin)	23259219	23226212	9978406087
5	Director (Finance)	23259278	26642486	
6	Ex. Engineer	23259287		9408429991

Annexure – E10

Army, Air Force and Coast Guard

Sr. No.	City	Name	(O)
1	Ahmadabad	Army Exchange	22856251
2	Ahmadabad	Lt.Col. Chetan	(O)22852444 (R)22852682 (F)22856251
3	Ahmadabad	Col. Vinay Bahal	(O)22852403 (R)22852433 (F)22861902
4	Ahmadabad	Air Traffic Control	22869251
5	Gandhinagar	Air Force Exchange	23242600
6	Dilhi	Air Force	011-23010231, 25687194-97
7	Gandhinagar	Coast Guard	(O) 079-23243264, 23243283 (Operation Center) 23243147 (F) 079-23241717
	P.V. Gopal, Dy. Comdt		(O) 079-23243241 (M) 9377858901
8	Mumbai	Coast Guard	(O)022-24372472,24333727 (F)022-24333727, 24372920

Annexure – E11

Air Force Gandhinagar

1	Wing Commander, Air-II for Air Commander-in-Chief, Sector-9, Gandhinagar	23242600/5241 (F)23240076/
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Annexure – E12

Bhaskaracharya Institute of Space Application & Geoinformatic (BISAG)

Sr. No	Name	Designation	(O)	(R)	(M)
1	Shri T.P.Singh	Director	23213081/90 (F)23213091	23254846	9909945001
2	Smt. Parul	Manager	23213083	-	9909945008

Annexure – E13

India Meteorological Department and Observatories

Sr. No	Name	Designation	(O)	(R)	(M)
1	M.S.Tomar	Dir. Meteorology Canter Ahmedabad	22865165 (M)9978406424	26852615	22865449
2	Shri Jayant Sarkar	Meteorologist Weather Forecasting A 'Bad	22861413	26852615	22865449
3	Shri B K Rastogy	D G, Institute Of Seismological Research, Gandhinagar	23252703 23259100 Fax 23259192	-	9824020907
4	B. H. Shah	Asst. Meteorologist II IMD, Bhuj	02832-250575	223051	250575
5	A.C. Fojdar D.T. Rav	Kevadia Observatory	02640- 232122, 232041	231137	232122
6	IMD , Ahmedabad (MET)	-	079-22865012	22865449	-
7	Shri Jayant Sarkar	Director, A'bad	079-22865165	-	-
8	Manorama Mohanty	Met. (I/C), A'bad	079-22861413	-	22865449
9	Duty Officer, CWC, A'bad	-	079-22865012	22867206	-

Annexure – E14

BN, NDRF, Chiloda Road, Gandhinagar

Sr. No.	Name/ Designation	Phone
1	Control Room	079-23201551
2	Comdt. Officer	(0) 079-23202540 (R) 079-23202539
3	Rajesh Tiwari, PA To C.O	9377206454
4	Pradhan, PRO	9427304214

Annexure – E15

Flood Control Rooms

Sr. No.	Department	Phone/Email	Fax
1	Vanakbori, EE, Nadiad Irrigation Circle, Nadiad	0268-2557140,2563362.9879556839,9427316114 eeshedhinadiad@Gmail.Com	0268-2556025
2	Kadana, EE, Diwada Colony-Panchmahal	02645-237518, 9978405563 kpcdiwda@Yahoo.Com	02675-237627
3	Panam, EE, Panam Project Circle, Godhra	02672-241801, 9978405562 seppcgodhara@Gmail.Com	02672-242850
4	Mahi Irrigation Circle, Anand	02692-262044,264085. 9427316024 eevpvpatel@Gmail.Com	02692-262285
5	Vasad Bridge, NHAI Ahmadabad	07926821062/63 9426585575	-
6	Shethi River Bridge, EE-Shethi Irrig. Dn, Nadiad	0268-2557140, 9879556839 eeshedhinadiad@Gmail.Com	0268-2556025
7	Wasana Barraige,EE-Ahmadabad Irrigation Project Circle, Ahmdabad	079-27912505, 99288405567 seaipcabd@Gmail.Com	079-27973029

Annexure – E16

List Of Other District Recourse:- (Specially Rescue)

NDRF (Gadhinar)

Sr. No.	Designation	Tel. No.
1	Commandant	(O) 07923202540 (F) 07923202540 (M) 09428826445
2	Dy. Commandant	(M) 9427304217
3	Dy. Commandant	(M) 9427304213
4	Dy. Commandant	(M) 9904471799

5	Control room	(O) 07923201551 (F) 07923202540
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Ahmadabad Mahanagarpalika

Sr. No.	Designation	Name	Tel. No.
1	Chief Fire Officer	Shri M.S.Dastur	(O) 07922148465/66 (M) 9327038754

Vadodara Mahanagarpalika

Sr. No.	Designation	Name	Tel. No.
1	Chief Fire Officer	Shri H.J.Tapariya	(O) 2420882,2420881 (M) 9879615020

Annexure – E17

State EOC Iridium Control Number (District Wise)

Sr. No.	Name		Sim Card Serial Number	Tel.	Data
1	Dor	SEOC	89881 69214 00053 1170	881621467711	881693167711
2	Collector	Ahmedabad	89881 69214 00053 1279	881621467717	881693167717
3	Collector	Amreli	89881 69214 00053 1303	881621467719	881693167719
4	Collector	Anand	89881 69214 00053 4143	881621465669	881693465669
5	Collector	Banaskantha	89881 69214 00053 4126	881621465662	881693465644
6	Collector	Bharuch	89881 69214 00053 4266	881621465660	881693465642
7	Collector	Bhavnagar	89881 69214 00053 1162	881621467713	881693167714
8	Collector	Dahod	89881 69214 00053 4126	881621466137	881693466119
9	Collector	Dang	89881 69214 00053 4528	881621465659	881693465641
10	Collector	Gandhinagar	89881 69214 00053 4175	881621465668	881693465668
11	Collector	Jamnagar	89881 69214 00053 4209	881621465623	881693465635
12	Collector	Junagadh	89881 69214 00053 1196	881621457712	881693167712

13	Collector	Kheda	89881 69214 00053 4191	881621465670	881693465670
14	Collector	Kutch	89881 69214 00053 1246	881621467718	881693167718
15	Collector	Mehsana	89881 69214 00053 4225	881621465655	881693465637
16	Collector	Navsari	89881 69214 00053 4159	881621465665	881693465646
17	Collector	Narmada	89881 69214 00053 4134	881621465663	881693465663
18	Collector	Panchmahal	89881 69214 00053 4241	881621465657	881693465639
19	Collector	Patan	89881 69214 00053 4233	881621465656	881693465638
20	Collector	Porbandar	89881 69214 00053 4142	881621465664	881693465645
21	Collector	Rajkot	89881 69214 00053 4274	881621465652	881693465634
22	Collector	Sabarkantha	89881 69214 00053 4217	881621465654	881693465636
23	Collector	Surat	89881 69214 00053 4118	881621465661	881693465643
24	Collector	Surendranagar	89881 69214 00053 4167	881621465666	881693465666
25	Collector	Vadodra	89881 69214 00053 1295	881621467716	881693167716
26	Collector	Valsad	89881 69214 00053 1261	881621467714	881693167715

Annexure – F

Skilled Swimmers

Swimmers List				
Sr. No.	Name	Village	Taluka	Contact Number
1	Bhikhabhai Gandabhai Bhoi	Violgate, Bhoivada, Mehmdabad	Mehmdabad	9825246896
2	Vithabhai Ranchodbhai Thakor	Violgate, Bhoivada, Mehmdabad	Mehmdabad	9825246896
3	Dineshbhai Ganapatbhai Bhoi	Violgate, Bhoivada, Mehmdabad	Mehmdabad	9825246896
4	Kaniyalal Chotabhai Bhoi	Violgate, Bhoivada, Mehmdabad	Mehmdabad	9825246896
5	Bhrurabhai Chotabhai Bhoi	Violgate, Bhoivada, Mehmdabad	Mehmdabad	9825246896
6	Kalidas Kesavbhai Bhoi	Violgate, Bhoivada, Mehmdabad	Mehmdabad	9825246896
7	Vakhubhai Sekh	Bahiyal	Kapadvanj	9574880562
8	Abdulbhai Sekh	Bahiyal	Kapadvanj	9528658107
9	Bhagabhai Solanki	Madara	Kapadvanj	7874159374
10	Munnabhai Kosalshah Divan	Kapadvanj	Kapadvanj	9726365360
11	Firojkumar Manovarkhan Pathan	Kapadvanj	Kapadvanj	9726365360
12	Anwarbhai Kasammmbhaibhai Sekh	Kapadvanj	Kapadvanj	9726365360
13	Laxman Sabarbhai Parmar	Aabliyara	Kapadvanj	9426515131
14	Dahyabhai Sabarbhai Parmar	Aabliyara	Kapadvanj	02691
15	Bhalabhai Githarbhai Parmar	Aabliyara	Kapadvanj	02691
16	Buthabhai Rambhai Parmar	Aabliyara	Kapadvanj	02691
17	Vjir Ilastmiya Sekh	Kapadvanj	Kapadvanj	02691
18	Inifbhai Hastbhai Sekh	Kapadvanj	Kapadvanj	02691
19	Arunbhai Iswarbhai Barot	Matar	Matar	
20	Ikarkhan Imrankhan Pathan	Matar	Matar	
21	Khodabhai K Harijan	Matar	Matar	
22	Krishankumar Sharma	Fire Briged	Nadiad	9099949666
23	Kalayprasad Kali	Fire Briged	Nadiad	9427083235
24	Rakesh Sharma	Fire Briged	Nadiad	9016795499
25	Nilesh Prajapati	Fire Briged	Nadiad	9427855103
26	Mahesh Dalwadi	Fire Briged	Nadiad	9429651801
27	Ashok Sharma	Fire Briged	Nadiad	9427084515
28	Bharat Barot	Fire Briged	Nadiad	8905540100
29	Rangbadur Grkha	Fire Briged	Nadiad	9601753380
30	Ranjit Chavda	Fire Briged	Nadiad	9723757302
31	Ronak Thakor	Fire Briged	Nadiad	9723647902
32	Hemant Sharma	Fire Briged	Nadiad	9998855016
33	Akshay Dalvadi	Fire Briged	Nadiad	9913614900
34	Amit Raay	Fire Briged	Nadiad	7878425858
35	Jaimin Dalvadi	Fire Briged	Nadiad	8460068887
36	Chirag Raav	Fire Briged	Nadiad	7779031515
37	Shanabhai B Vagri	Dakor	Thasra	-
38	Jagdishbhai B Bhil	Sevaliya	Thasra	-

39	Natrvarbhai S Machi	Sonipur	Thasra	-
40	Dasrathbhai S Chuahan	Uplet	Thasra	-
41	Pathan Shehjadkhan L	Matar	Matar	9998348627
42	Malel Mujmilmiya K	Matar	Matar	8980185656
43	Pathan Altmaskhan M	Matar	Matar	9904578807
44	Aasikkhan A Pathan	Matar	Matar	9998909072
45	Pathan Altakkhan Y	Matar	Matar	9904579180
46	Pathan Junedkhan K	Matar	Matar	8264749632
47	Pathan Akillhan A	Matar	Matar	9067543427
48	Jasvantbhai Bhathibhai Vaghela	Khumarvad	Kheda	9824769246
49	Sureshbhai Ganabhai	Varsang	Kheda	9324838321
50	Amrutbhai J Chuahan	Pinglag	Kheda	9824053076
51	Pravinbhai B Chuahan	Shetra	Kheda	9099661321
52	Chandubhai Jessangbhai Vagela	Govindpura	Kheda	9725275140
53	Dilipbhai Raval	Kaloali	Kheda	9979164220
54	Sbihusain Saiyad	Goblege	Kheda	9504807801
55	Aabhabhai Sakrabhai Zala	Sankhej	Kheda	9909687515
56	Saktisinh	Vadala	Kheda	9909078066
57	Manubhai Ishwarbhai Patel	Sandara	Kheda	9824738350
58	Lakhabhai Cimanbhai	Va.Krut	Kheda	9714635341
59	Bhagabhai Ukabhai Chunara	Kanera	Kheda	9723299015
60	Udabhai Bachubhai Zala	Malarpura	Kheda	9727978053
61	Dineshbhai Chimanbhai	Hariyada	Kheda	9913410348
62	Sureshbhai P Vasava	Sarasa	Kheda	9913419555
63	Somabhai M Vasava	Nayka	Kheda	9904672904
64	Dolatbhai B Gohel	Parasantag	Kheda	9913410238
65	Maganbhai Nayak	Va.Maragiya	Kheda	9724230571
66	Ravjibhai M Tadv	Bidaj	Kheda	9624189911
67	Narehbhai N Chunara	Pansoli	Kheda	9726966621
68	Jerambhai Bharavav	Chitrasar	Kheda	9824057121
69	Rameshbhai Bhalabhai	Va. Burghg	Kheda	9824057127
70	Kanubhai Manubhai Kahar	Radhu	Kheda	9898464880
71	Nagarbhai R Parmar	Navagam	Kheda	9724820323
72	Dasrathbhai Somabhai	Mahij	Kheda	8140036120

Annexure – G

Blood bank and blood storage unit facility

Blood Bank Dist Kheda	
Name	Telephone No.
Kidney Hospital Blood Bank, Nadiad	0268-2520325
Cardiac Hospital Blood Bank, Nadiad	0268-2555711
Red Cross Blood Bank, Kapadvanj	02691-252711
Red Cross Blood Bank, Nadiad	2566944 9825190351
Blood Bank, Anand	02692-243406
Chc Dakor (Bsu)	02699-222091

Annexure – G1 **Bed Strength**

Institution	Bed Strength				
	Available			Extensible	Total
	Ac	Non Ac	Total		
PHC	0	300	300	50	350
CHC	0	315	315	25	340
SDH	0	100	100	50	150
DH	14	146	160	20	180
NGOs	46	526	572	30	602
Private Hospital	60	192	2250	40	2290
Total	120	1579	3697	215	3912

Annexure – G2 **Taluka Health Officers Information**

THO Office	THO Name	Mobile No.	Tel No.	Uniform Email ID
Nadiad	Dr. Rajendrasinh Parmar I/C	7567863308	0268-2532031	thonadiad.health.kheda1@gmail.com
Kapadvanj	Dr. Jatin Maleania I/C	7567863227	02691-252580	thokapadvanj.health.kheda@gmail.com
Mahudha	Dr. Dhumil Parikh	7567863248	0268-2572915	thomahudha.health.kheda@gmail.com
Kathlal	Dr. Devang Shah	7567863266	02691-244455	thokathlal.health.kheda2@gmail.com
Mahemdabad	Dr R.B.Kapadiya I/C	7567863336 7567863351	02694-245562	thomehmdabad.health.kathlal@gmail.com
Thasra/Galteswa	Dr. R.S.Pael	7567863375	02699-222675	thothasra.health.kheda@gmail.com
Kheda/Matar/Vaso	Dr. S T Mishra	7567863305	02694-222170	thokheda1health.kheda@gmail.com

Annexure – G3
GSWSB

Pani Purvatha Yojna				
Executive Engineer & Dy. Engineer Telephone No.				
Designation	Name	Department	Telephone No	
			Office	Mobile
Executive Engineer	Shri P B Patel	Bahumali Building, Public Health Workers, Nadiad	0268-2560996	9978445246
Dy. Engineer	Shri B C Nai	Nadiad	0268-2566213	9978406626
Dy. Engineer	Shri Hemant Rajput	Matar	02694-285553	9978406708
Dy. Engineer	Shri L R Vaghava	Kapadwanj	02691-252071	9978441832

Annexure – G4

Vehicle Information:

Institution	Vehicle On Road				
	Ambulance With Ventilator	Ambulance Without Ventilator	Total	Other Vehicle	Total
PHC	0	9	9	51	57
CHC	0	10	10	0	10
SDH	0	3	3	0	3
DH	1	4	5	0	5
108	2	12	14	0	14
NGOs	1	5	6	1 mobile VAN	7
Private Hospital	0	2	2	0	2
Other BHO Vehicle	0	0	0	8	8
Total	4	45	46	60	106

Ambulance 108:

Name Of Location	No Of Ambulance
Deep Enterprise, Ahmedabad-Indor Highway, Haldharwas	1
Kaniya Hotel Ladvel	1
Circuit House Mahemdabad	1
Civil Hospital Nadiad	1
Civil Hospital Kheda	1
Santaram Mandir Fire Station	1
H P Petrol Pump, Dakor	1
Loc Petrol Pump, Kathlall	1
H P Petrol Pump Tarapur Road Limbasi	1

Pakhiyal Chockadi, Kapadwanj-Bayad Highway	1
Police Station Mahudha	1
S R Petrol Pump	1
Bhayeswari Mandir Nirmali	1
Pwd Office Kapadwanj	1

Ambulance contact No.

No	Hospital/Organization Contact Person Name	Phone. No. (Std Code-0268)	Type Of Ambulance
1	Civil Hospital, Nadiad	2521386, 2529074	1 VIP, 1 VVIP, 3 ambulance
2	Mahagujarat Hospital Nadiad	2526221,2523361,2528097	1 Mobile ICU Van 1 Big Ambulance
3	Fire Brigade Nadiad	101,102,2550106	3 Big Ambulance
4	Shre Santram Mandir, Nadiad	2550005	3 Big Ambulance, 1 deadbody Van
5	Methodist Hospital, Mission Road, Nadiad	2554039,2554973	-
6	D.D.M.M Hospital, Mission Road Nadiad	2555723,2555711	-
7	Jay Maharaj Charitable Trust	2521101	-

Khilkhilat Ambulance

Name Of Location	No Of Ambulance
PHC Alindra	1
PHC Salun	1
CHC Matar	1
Civil Hospital Nadiad	2
Samjulaxmi Hospital Nadiad	1
CHC Dakor	1

Annexure – G5

Hospital Number Of Vadodara (STD Code No. 0265)

No	Hospital Name	Numbers
1	SSG Hospital	2426799
2	Bankers Heart Institute	2324004/2320099
3	Baroda Heart Institute Mobile ICCU	2325444/2322021/9898500101
4	Premier Kidney Hospital	6591425
5	Baroda Kidney Inst. & Lithotripsy Centre	2429824
6	BAPS Pramukh Swami Hospital	2680313/2681420
7	Infectious Disease Hospital	2429800
8	Mental Health Hospital, Karelibag	2462078/2466834
9	Shri Narhari Hospital Fateganj	2794413/14
10	S. P. Chest Institute, Gotri Road	2398108
11	Bhailal Amin Hospital	2286666/2285555

12	Centre For Knee Surgery Race Course	2353670/2337172
13	Hi-Tech Center Medical Centre	2433222
14	Race -Course Medical Centre	331818
15	Sterling Hospital	235455/2323500
16	Vadodara Institute Of Neurological Science	242455/2422888
17	Deep Intensive & Critical Centre	2494427/2429127
18	Emergency Medical Service N H Road	6500000 28250 26000

Annexure -H

Govt. Resolution and Guideline



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

ગુજરાત સરકાર,
મહેસુલ વિભાગ

ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: સીએલએસ / ૧૦૨૦૧૨ / ૨૫૩ / સ.૩
સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર,

તારીખ : ૨૦ / ૦૮ / ૨૦૧૪

વંચાણે લીધા :-

- (૧) મહેસુલ વિભાગનો તા. ૨૧/૦૮/૨૦૧૦ નો ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: સીએલએસ/૧૦૨૦૦૬/૧૨૪૧/સ.૩
- (૨) મહેસુલ વિભાગનો તા. ૨૦/૧૨/૨૦૧૦ નો પરિપત્ર ક્રમાંક: સીએલએસ/૧૦૨૦૦૬/૧૨૪૧(૧)/સ.૩
- (૩) મહેસુલ વિભાગનો તા. ૨૪/૧૦/૨૦૧૧ નો ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: સીએલએસ/૧૦૨૦૦૬/૧૨૪૧/સ.૩
- (૪) મહેસુલ વિભાગનો તા. ૦૨/૦૪/૨૦૧૨ નો ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: સીએલએસ/૧૦૨૦૦૬/૧૨૪૧/સ.૩
- (૫) ભારત સરકારનો તા. ૧૬/૦૧/૨૦૧૨ નો પત્ર ક્રમાંક ૩૨-૭/૨૦૧૧/ એન.ડી.એમ.-I
- (૬) મહેસુલ વિભાગનો તા. ૦૭/૦૮/૨૦૧૨ નો ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: સીએલએસ/૧૦૨૦૧૨/૨૫૩/સ.૩
- (૭) ભારત સરકારનો તા. ૧૩/૦૮/૨૦૧૨ નો પત્ર ક્રમાંક ૩૨-૩/૨૦૧૦/ એન.ડી.એમ.-I
- (૮) ભારત સરકારનો તા. ૧૮/૦૮/૨૦૧૨ નો પત્ર ક્રમાંક ૩૨-૧૭/૨૦૦૮/ એન.ડી.એમ.-I
- (૯) ભારત સરકારનો તા. ૨૧/૦૬/૨૦૧૩ નો પત્ર ક્રમાંક ૩૨-૩/૨૦૧૩/ એન.ડી.એમ.-I
- (૧૦) મહેસુલ વિભાગનો તા. ૨૬/૦૮/૨૦૧૩ નો ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક સીએલએસ/૧૦૨૦૧૨/૨૫૩/સ.૩.
- (૧૧) ભારત સરકારનો તા. ૨૮/૧૧/૨૦૧૩ નો પત્ર ક્રમાંક ૩૨-૩/૨૦૧૩/ એન.ડી.એમ.-I
- (૧૨) મહેસુલ વિભાગનો તા. ૦૪/૦૭/૨૦૧૪ નો ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક સીએલએસ/૧૦૨૦૧૨/૨૫૩/સ.૩.

આમુખ :-

રાજ્યમાં વિવિધ પ્રકારની કુદરતી આપત્તિઓને કારણે થતા નુકસાન માટે ઉપર વંચાણે લીધા ઠરાવોથી સહાયના ધોરણો અને સહાય ચૂકવવાની પ્રક્રિયા તથા તેના અધિકારો આપવામાં આવ્યા છે. ભારત સરકારે સહાયના ધોરણોમાં કરેલ સુધારા ધ્યાને લઈ કુદરતી આપત્તિઓના પ્રકાર, સહાયના સુધારેલા ધોરણો, સહાય ચૂકવવામાં વિસંગતતા નિવારવા રાખવાની કાળજી વગેરે બાબતોની સંકલિત સૂચનાઓ બહાર પાડવી અનિવાર્ય જણાય છે.

ઠરાવ :-

રાજ્યમાં કુદરતી આપત્તિઓ જેવી કે, (૧) ભારે વરસાદ - પૂર (Heavy Rainfall - Flood), (૨) વાદળ ફાટવું (Cloud burst), (૩) વાવાઝોડું (Cyclone), (૪) દુષ્કાળ (Drought), (૫) ભૂકંપ / ત્સુનામી (Earthquake / Tsunami), (૬) જમીન ધસી જવી (Landslides), (૭) હિમપ્રપાત (Avalanches), (૮) કરાની વૃષ્ટિ (Hailstorm), (૯) ઠાર અને શીત લહેર (Frost and Cold wave), (૧૦) જીવાતનું આક્રમણ (Pest attack), (૧૧) આગ (Fire) વિગેરેથી થતા નુકસાન માટે સહાય મંજૂર કરવાના અધિકારો તથા સહાય મંજૂર કરવાની પ્રક્રિયા કાળજીપૂર્વકની વિચારણા કરી નીચે મુજબ અમલ કરવા આ સંકલિત ઠરાવ કરવામાં આવે છે.

ભારત સરકારે વંચાણે લીધેલ કમ (૭) ના ઓફિસ મેમોરેન્ડમથી ઠાર અને શીત લહેરનો પણ કુદરતી આપત્તિમાં સમાવેશ કર્યો છે જે નીચે મુજબ છે.

ભારત સરકાર ના સંદર્ભ-૭ માં દર્શાવેલ પત્રથી ઠંડી / ઠાર / હિમપ્રપાત / હિમપ્રકોપ ને પણ કુદરતી આપત્તિ ગણવામાં આવેલ છે અને સહાય માટે નીચે મુજબના માપદંડ નક્કી કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

- હિમપ્રપાત / હિમપ્રકોપ પ્રભાવિત વિસ્તારોમાં જ્યાં સામાન્ય સંજોગોમાં ૧૦° સે. કે તેથી ઉપરનું તાપમાન રહેતું હોય ત્યાં ૭° સે. થી વધુ નીચે તાપમાન જાય ત્યારે તથા
- જે વિસ્તારમાં ૧૦° સે. થી નીચે તાપમાન રહેતું હોય તેવા વિસ્તારોમાં ૫° સે. થી નીચું તાપમાન જાય ત્યારે,
- ઉપરોક્ત તાપમાન ભારત સરકાર ના હવામાન ખાતાની કચેરી એ જે તે વિસ્તાર માટે પ્રસારિત કરેલ તાપમાન ની તત્કાલિન સ્થિતિ માપદંડ તરીકે ધ્યાને લેવાની રહેશે,
- જે પ્રભાવિત વિસ્તારોમાં પાકને ૫૦% અને તેથી વધુ નુકસાન થયું હશે તેને દુષ્કાળ, કરા વૃષ્ટિ, જીવાત આક્રમણ અને અન્ય આપત્તિઓની જેમ સહાયને પાત્ર રહેશે. તે જ રીતે પશુ, મરઘાં વિગેરેને પણ ઠરાવેલ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર થશે.

ભારત સરકાર અને ગુજરાત સરકારના કુદરતી આપત્તિઓ ને કારણે થતા માનવ મૃત્યુ અને ઈજા, સ્થાવર જંગમ મિલકતને નુકસાન, ખેડૂતો, માછીમારો, હસ્તકલા અને હાથશાળના કારીગરોને થતા નુકસાન તથા પશુ મૃત્યુ સહાયના સુધારેલા ધોરણો.

	ભારત સરકાર (SDRF)	ગુજરાત સરકાર
1	માનવ મૃત્યુ સહાય	
	રૂ. ૧,૫૦,૦૦૦/-	રૂ. ૫૦,૦૦૦/- મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રી રાહત

		ફંડ માંથી
2	નાશ / નુકશાન પામેલ કાચા / પાકા મકાનો / ઝુંપડા મરામત સહાય	
2.1	સંપૂર્ણ નાશ પામેલ મકાનો	
	રૂ. ૭૦,૦૦૦/- પાકા મકાન (સમતલ/સપાટ વિસ્તારમાં આવેલ)	-
	રૂ. ૭૫,૦૦૦/- પાકા મકાન (પર્વતીય વિસ્તારમાં આવેલ-ઈન્ટીગ્રેટેડ એક્શન પ્લાન લાગુ હોય તેવા જિલ્લાઓ સહિત)	-
	રૂ. ૧૭,૬૦૦/- કાચા મકાન	રૂ. ૧૫,૦૦૦/- એસ.ડી.આર.એક કાચા મકાન સિવાયની ગ્રાન્ટમાંથી
2.2	મોટું નુકશાન પામેલ મકાનો	
	રૂ. ૧૨,૬૦૦/- પાકા મકાન	રૂ. ૧૦,૦૦૦/- એસ.ડી.આર.એક પાકા મકાન સિવાયની ગ્રાન્ટમાંથી
	રૂ. ૩,૮૦૦/- કાચુ મકાન	રૂ. ૭,૫૦૦/- એસ.ડી.આર.એક કાચુ મકાન સિવાયની ગ્રાન્ટમાંથી
2.3	આંશીક રીતે નુકશાન પામેલ કાચા./ પાકા મકાનો (૧૫% નુકસાનની મર્યાદામાં)	
	રૂ. ૩,૮૦૦/- પાકા મકાન રૂ. ૨,૩૦૦/- કાચુ મકાન	રૂ. ૬,૦૦૦/- એસ.ડી.આર.એક સિવાયની ગ્રાન્ટમાંથી
2.4	નાશ / નુકશાન પામેલ ઝુંપડા	
	રૂ. ૩,૦૦૦/-	રૂ. ૩,૦૦૦/- એસ.ડી.આર.એક સિવાયની ગ્રાન્ટમાંથી
2.5	ઘર સાથે સંકળાયેલ કેટલ શેડ	
	રૂ. ૧૫૦૦/-	
3	ઈજા સહાય (વ્યક્તિદીક)	
	રૂ. ૪૩,૫૦૦/- ૪૦% થી ૮૦% અપંગતામાં	
	રૂ. ૬૨,૦૦૦/- ૮૦% થી વધુ અપંગતામાં	
	રૂ. ૮,૩૦૦/- એક સપ્તાહથી વધુ સમય માટે ઈન્કોર પેશન્ટ માટે.	

8.2	નાના અને સીમાંત ખેડૂતોને ઇનપુટ સબસીડી (૫૦% અને તેથી વધુ નુકશાનના કિસ્સામાં પ્રતિ હેક્ટર)	
	રૂ. ૪,૫૦૦/- બિન પિયત (વાવેતર વિસ્તારની મર્યાદામાં)	
	રૂ. ૯,૦૦૦/- પિયત (વાવેતર વિસ્તારની મર્યાદામાં અને રૂ. ૭૫૦/- થી ઓછી નહીં તેટલી સહાય)	
	રૂ. ૧૨,૦૦૦/- બારમાસી પાક (વાવેતર વિસ્તારની મર્યાદામાં અને રૂ. ૧૫૦૦/- થી ઓછી નહીં તેટલી સહાય)	
8.3	નાના અને સીમાંત સિવાયના ખેડૂતો (પાકને ૫૦% અને તેથી વધારે નુકશાનના કિસ્સામાં) (પ્રતિ હેક્ટર)	
	રૂ. ૪,૫૦૦/- બિન પિયત (વાવેતર વિસ્તારની મર્યાદામાં)	
	રૂ. ૯,૦૦૦/- પિયત (વાવેતર વિસ્તારની મર્યાદામાં)	
	રૂ. ૧૨,૦૦૦/- બારમાસી પાક (વાવેતર વિસ્તારની મર્યાદામાં)	
9	માછીમારોને થયેલ નુકશાન સહાય	
	રૂ. ૩,૦૦૦/- અંશતઃ નુકશાન પામેલ હોડી રીપેરીંગ માટે	
	રૂ. ૧,૫૦૦/- અંશતઃ નુકશાન પામેલ જાળી રીપેરીંગ માટે	
	રૂ. ૭,૦૦૦/- સંપૂર્ણ નાશ પામેલ હોડી બદલવા માટે	
	રૂ. ૧,૮૫૦/- સંપૂર્ણ નાશ પામેલ જાળી બદલવા માટે	
	રૂ. ૬,૦૦૦/- (હેક્ટરટક) ઇનપુટ સબસીડી મત્સ્યબીજ માટે	
10	હસ્તકલા અને હાથશાળા કારીગરો માટે સહાય	
	રૂ. ૩,૦૦૦/- નુકસાન પામેલ સાધનોની ખરીદી માટે	
	રૂ. ૩,૦૦૦/- નુકસાન પામેલ કાચા / પાકા માલ સામાન માટે	
11	આપત્તિના પ્રતિકાર માટે શોધ, બચાવ તેમજ સ્થળાંતર માટે કોમ્યુનિકેશન સહીતના વિગેરે સાધનો માટે સહાય	એસ.ડી.આર.એફ. ની વાર્ષિક પ્રાળવણી કરેલ ગ્રાન્ટમાંથી થયેલ ખર્ચના ૫% ની મર્યાદામાં સ્ટેટ એક્ઝીક્યુટીવ કમિટિની મંજૂરી મેળવીને ખર્ચ કરવાનો રહેશે. (એન.ડી.આર.એફ. નો ખર્ચ ધ્યાને લેવાનો રહેશે નહીં.)

ઉપર્યુક્ત ટેબલ મુજબની સહાય મંજૂર કરતી વખતે નીચેની સુચનાઓ ધ્યાને લેવાની રહેશે.

૧. મૃત્યુ સહાય :-

- (૧) મૃત્યુ પામેલ વ્યક્તિ દીઠ રૂ. ૨,૦૦,૦૦૦/- ની સહાય ચૂકવવાની રહેશે. આ રકમ પૈકી રૂ. ૧,૫૦,૦૦૦/- SDRF માંથી અને બાકીની રૂ. ૫૦,૦૦૦/- માન. મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રીના રાહત ફંડમાંથી ચૂકવવાની રહેશે. આ મૃત્યુ સહાય સરકારી કર્મચારી/રાહત કે બચાવ કામગીરી કરતા અન્ય કર્મચારી, કે જે રાહત કામગીરીમાં રોકાયેલ હોય તેમનું તે દરમિયાન મૃત્યુ થાય તો તેમને પણ મળવાપાત્ર રહેશે. આફત રાહત અંગેની મોકડીલ તથા તૈયારીની કામગીરી દરમિયાન પણ જો કોઈ કર્મચારીનું મૃત્યુ થાય તો તેને પણ આ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર રહેશે.
- (૨) નિર્દિષ્ટ કરેલી કુદરતી આફતને લીધે વિદેશમાં પોતાની જીંદગી ગુમાવનાર ભારતીય નાગરિક તથા ભારતીય સંઘ પ્રદેશમાં પોતાની જીંદગી ગુમાવનાર વિદેશી નાગરિકની બાબતમાં તેના કુટુંબને આ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર થશે નહીં.
- (૩) સક્ષમ અધિકારી ધ્વારા મૃત્યુ કુદરતી આફતના કારણે થયું છે તેવું પ્રમાણપત્ર મેળવવાનું રહેશે.
- (૪) કુદરતી આપત્તિની સીધી અસરના કારણે મૃત્યુ થયેલ છે તે બાબતની તપાસ અને ખાતરી મહેસુલી તથા પોલીસ તંત્રએ કરવાની રહેશે.
- (૫) મૃત્યુ પામનાર દરેક કીસ્સામાં પોલીસ ફરીયાદ (એફ.આઈ.આર.) અથવા "બનાવની જાણવા જોગ નોંધ" પોલીસ સ્ટેશને થયાના રિપોર્ટની નકલ કેસની ફાઈલ સાથે રાખવાની રહેશે.
- (૬) પોસ્ટમોર્ટમ રીપોર્ટ રેકર્ડ પર લેવાનો રહેશે.
- (૮) મૃત્યુના સંજોગોનું રેકર્ડ બનાવવાનું રહેશે. જેમાં બનાવનું સ્થળ, ગામ, જેના અધિકાર ક્ષેત્રમાં છે તે ગામના સરપંચ, તલાટીસહ મંત્રી અથવા નગર પંચાયત, નગર પાલિકા અથવા મહાનગર પાલિકાના ચૂંટાયેલ સભ્ય, ચીફ ઓફીસર / લોડ ઓફીસરનું કુદરતી આપત્તિની સીધી અસરને કારણે મૃત્યુ થયેલ છે તે બાબતેનું પ્રમાણપત્ર રેકર્ડ પર રાખવાનું રહેશે.
- (૯) મૃત્યુ સહાયની મંજૂરી અંગેનો આખરી નિર્ણય શહેરી વિસ્તાર માટે જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર અને ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તાર માટે જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીની કક્ષાએ લેવાનો રહેશે.
- (૧૦) આ રકમ ચૂકવતી વખતે મરનાર વ્યક્તિ અથવા તેના વારસદારોની આવક, ધંધો, તેમને મળેલ અન્ય સહાય અથવા તેમના જીવન વિમાની વિગત વગેરે જેવી બાબતો ધ્યાનમાં લેવાની રહેશે નહીં.
- (૧૧) રાજ્ય સરકાર ધ્વારા સંપૂર્ણ કે અંશતઃ પ્રિમિયમથી ખેત મજૂરો, ખેડૂતો, વિદ્યાર્થીઓ, શ્રમીકો વિગેરેને વિમાનુ રક્ષણ પુરૂ પાડવામાં આવેલું હોય તો ત્યાં આ સહાયની રકમ ચૂકવવાની જાણ સંબંધિત જિલ્લા કક્ષાના અધિકારી જેવા કે જિલ્લા શિક્ષણાધિકારી / જિલ્લા ખેતીવાડી અધિકારીને કરવાની રહેશે.
- (૧૨) કોઈ વિશિષ્ટ સંજોગોમાં પોલીસ ફરીયાદ થયેલ ન હોય અથવા પોસ્ટ મોર્ટમ થયેલ ન હોય તો તેવા કેસો સંજોગો / પરિસ્થિતિને ધ્યાનમાં લઈ વર્ગ - ૧ ના જિલ્લા કક્ષાના અધિકારી મારફતે ઉપલબ્ધ રેકર્ડની ચકાસણી કરાવી આ મૃત્યુ કુદરતી આપત્તિઓના કારણે થયું છે પરંતુ વિશિષ્ટ

સંજોગો / પરિસ્થિતિને લીધે પોલીસ ફરીયાદ / પોસ્ટ મોર્ટમ થયેલ નથી તેવા સંજોગોમાં માનવ મૃત્યુ સહાય ચૂકવવા અંગેનો નિર્ણય જિલ્લા કક્ષાની સમિતિએ લેવાનો રહેશે.

- (૧૩) કુદરતી આપત્તિઓના કારણે કોઈપણ વ્યક્તિ તથા જવાથી અથવા ડુબી જવાના કારણે લાપતા થયેલ હોય અથવા લાશ મળતી ન હોય અથવા વણઓળખાયેલ રહેતી હોય તેવા કિસ્સામાં (દરિયામાં માછીમારી માટે ગયેલ માછીમારોના કિસ્સા સહીત) કુદરતી આપત્તિના સંજોગો ધ્યાને લઈ નીચે જણાવેલ જિલ્લા કક્ષાની કમિટિમાં સહાય ચૂકવવા અંગે નિર્ણય લેવાનો રહેશે.

(૧)	જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર	અધ્યક્ષ
(૨)	જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારી	સભ્ય
(૩)	જિલ્લા પોલીસ અધિકારી	સભ્ય
(૪)	જિલ્લા સીવિલ સર્જન	સભ્ય
(૫)	જિલ્લાના નિવાસી અધિક કલેક્ટર	સભ્ય

- (૧૪) દરિયાઈ વાવાઝોડાના કારણે કોઈ માછીમારનું દરિયામાં ડુબી જવાથી મૃત્યુ થાય તથા લાપતા થયેલ હોય તેવા કિસ્સામાં મૃત્યુ સહાય મંજૂર કરતી વખતે ભારતીય હવામાન ખાતાનો આ અંગેનો ચેતવણી રીપોર્ટ ધ્યાને લઈ તે પછી સહાય મંજૂર કરવા / નહીં કરવા બાબતે ચોક્કસ નિર્ણય લેવાનો રહેશે. આ અંગેના કાગળો જિલ્લા મત્સ્યોદ્યોગ અધિકારીએ તૈયાર કરવાના રહેશે.

- (૧૫) સામાન્ય રીતે જે વ્યક્તિનું મૃત્યુ કુદરતી આપત્તિના લીધે વીજ કરંટ લાગવાથી થયેલ હોય તેવા કિસ્સામાં સહાયની રકમ મંજૂર કરી ચૂકવતા પહેલા સંબંધિત વીજ-જોડાણ અધિકૃત છે કે કેમ તેની ખાતરી કર્યા બાદ તથા વીજ-જોડાણ અધિકૃત અને કાયદેસર હોય તે અંગેનો રીપોર્ટ મેળવી તે પછી જ રાહત મંજૂર કરવાની રહેશે.

- (૧૬) રાજ્યમાં એક જિલ્લામાં રહેતા વ્યક્તિનું અન્ય જિલ્લામાં મૃત્યુ થયેલ હોય તો જે જિલ્લામાં મૃત્યુ થયેલ છે તે જિલ્લાના સક્ષમ અધિકારીએ તમામ રેકર્ડ તૈયાર કરી આ અંગે ચોક્કસ નિર્ણય લઈ મૃત્યુ થયેલ વ્યક્તિનો જે જિલ્લામાં કાયમી વસવાટ હતો તે જિલ્લાના સક્ષમ અધિકારી મારફતે મૃતક વ્યક્તિના વારસદારોને સહાયનું ચૂકવણું કરવાનું રહેશે.

- (૧૭) માન. મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રીના રાહત ફંડમાંથી ચૂકવવાની રૂ. ૫૦,૦૦૦/- (અંકે રૂપિયા પચાસ હજાર પુરા) ની દરખાસ્તો શહેરી વિસ્તાર માટે જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર તેમજ ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તાર માટે જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીએ અગાઉ રૂ. ૧.૫૦ લાખની રકમની સહાય મંજૂર કર્યાના હુકમ સાથે મહેસુલ વિભાગની સ-૩ શાખાને મોકલવાની રહેશે.

- (અ) નીચેના કિસ્સાઓમાં થયેલ મૃત્યુ કુદરતી આપત્તિથી થયેલ ગણાશે નહીં. તેથી આવા કિસ્સાઓમાં આ કરાવ હેઠળ મૃત્યુ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર થશે નહીં.

- (૧) નદી, તળાવ, જળાશય, વાંકળામાં નહાવા પડેલ વ્યક્તિ ડુબી / તણાઈ જાય તો.
- (૨) તળાવ, નદી, કોતર કે જળાશયના કીનારે કપડાં વાસણ ધોવા કે અન્ય કામે ગયેલ હોય અને પગ લપસતા કે તણાઈ જવાના કિસ્સામાં.
- (૩) નર્મદા કેનાલ કે અન્ય પ્રતિબંધિત વિસ્તારમાં પ્રતિબંધ હોવા છતાં ત્યાં ગયેલ હોય અને ત્યાં કોઈ કારણસર મરણ થાય તો.
- (૪) નદી / નાળા તેમજ નીચાણવાળા વિસ્તાર વગેરેમાં પુર અંગે ચેતવણી આપી હોય અને સ્થળાંતર કરવા માટે વાકેફ કરવા છતાં તેનો અમલ ન કરે ને આવી જગ્યાએ અતિવૃષ્ટિ / પુર વગેરેમાં મૃત્યુ થાય તો.
- (૫) નશો કરેલ વ્યક્તિનું મૃત્યુ થવાથી.
- (૬) નદી / તળાવ / વાંકળા / જળાશય કીનારે પુરના પાણીની પરિસ્થિતિ જોવા કે અન્ય કારણસર જવાથી પગ લપસી જવાથી.
- (૭) પુરના પાણીથી ઘેરાઈ ગયેલ વિસ્તારમાં માંદગીથી મૃત્યુ.

(બ) મૃત્યુ સહાયની રકમના ચૂકવણાં બાબત :-

- (૧) મૃત્યુ સહાયના કેસ તથા અન્ય રાહતના કેસો કલેક્ટર / જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીશ્રીને મંજૂર કરવા અધિકૃત કરવામાં આવે છે.
- (૨) સામાન્ય સંજોગોમાં આ સહાયની રકમ એકાઉન્ટ પેઈ ચેક / ડ્રાફ્ટથી ચૂકવવાની રહેશે.
- (૩) આ સહાયની રકમ મરનાર વ્યક્તિના (૧) પતિ-પત્નિ (૨) માતા - પિતા (૩) પુત્ર - પુત્રી (પરણીત હોય તો પણ) જેવા સીધીલીટીના વારસદાર અને તે ન હોય તો તેના કુટુંબના અન્ય સભ્યો કે જે મરનાર પર સંપૂર્ણ પણે આધારીત હતા તેમને જ (આ કમમાં) સહાય ચૂકવવાની રહેશે. અન્ય કુટુંબીજનોની સંમતિ હોય તો આ રકમ એક જ વ્યક્તિને ચૂકવી શકાશે અથવા જરૂર જણાયે સંયુક્ત નામનો ચેક બનાવવાનો રહેશે. તે સિવાય અન્ય ઈસમોને આ સહાય ચૂકવી શકાશે નહીં.
- (૪) આ રાહત વ્યક્તિના મૃત્યુ પછી જેટલી ઝડપથી ચૂકવી શકાય તેટલી ઝડપથી ચૂકવવાની રહેશે, અને રાહત ચૂકવવામાં વિલંબ ન થાય તે જોવાની જવાબદારી સંબંધિત જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર / જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીની રહેશે. ;
- (૫) આ અંગેનું સંકલિત માસિક પત્રક જિલ્લા કલેક્ટરશ્રીએ રાહત નિયામકશ્રી ગાંધીનગરને દર માસે મોકલી આપવાનું રહેશે.

૨. માનવ ઈજા સહાય :-

- (૧) કુદરતી આપત્તિની સીધી અસરને કારણે થતી ઈજામાં શરીરનો કોઈ અવયવ કે આંખો ગુમાવવા માટે સિવિલ સર્જનનું અપંગતાનું પ્રમાણપત્ર ધ્યાને લઈ તેમજ નોર્મ્સમાં નિર્દિષ્ટ કચ્ચા મુજબ હોસ્પિટલાઇઝેશન માટે ઈજા સહાય ચૂકવી શકાશે.

૩. દૈનિક રોકડ સહાય (કેશ ડોલ્સ) :-

- (૧) કુદરતી આપત્તિઓનો લોગ બનેલ નિરાધાર કુટુંબ કે જેનો બાધાખોરાકી / અનાજનો જથ્થો ધોવાઈ ગયેલ હોય અથવા તણાઈ ગયેલ હોય તેવા કુટુંબને મંજૂર કરી ચૂકવી શકાશે.
- (૨) કુદરતી આપત્તિની ગંભીરતાના સંજોગો તપાસી આ નાણાકીય મર્યાદાની અંદર આ સહાય મંજૂર કરવાના અધિકાર જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર / જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીને અને તેઓ જે અધિકારીને સત્તા આપે તે અધિકારીને રહેશે.

૪. કપડાં અને ઘરવખરી સહાય :-

- (૧) કુદરતી આપત્તિઓથી સાત દિવસથી વધારે સમય માટે અસર ગ્રસ્ત રહેલ હોય અને જેના ઘર તણાઈ ગયેલ હોય, સંપૂર્ણ નાશ પામ્યા હોય, સાત દિવસથી વધુ સમય સુધી પાણીમાં હોય તેવા નિરાધાર કુટુંબની વ્યક્તિઓનાં કપડા, વાસણો અને ઘરવખરીને નુકશાન થયું હોય તેવા કુટુંબને મહત્તમ કપડાં સહાય રૂ. ૧,૩૦૦/- અને ઘરવખરી સહાય રૂ. ૧,૪૦૦/- ની પ્રાંત અધિકારી / નાયબ કલેક્ટર / નાયબ જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારી અથવા કોઈ ચોકકસ કુદરતી આપત્તિને ધ્યાનમાં લઈ ચોકકસ સમય માટે અધિકૃત કરેલ જિલ્લાના અધિકારી આ સહાય મંજૂર કરી શકશે.

કેશ ડોલ્સ અને ઘરવખરીના સહાયના ચૂકવણા સમયે નીચેની બાબતો ધ્યાનમાં લેવાની રહેશે.

- (અ) આ સહાય મંજૂર કરતી વખતે અસરગ્રસ્ત કુટુંબની આવક, ધંધો, તેને મળેલ અન્ય સહાય, વિમો અથવા તેના કાયમી વસવાટનું સ્થળ અથવા મકાન બાંધકામ અધિકૃત છે કે નહીં વગેરે બાબતો ધ્યાનમાં લેવાની નથી.
- (બ) સંબંધિત અધિકારીએ આ સહાય મંજૂર કરતી વખતે સ્થાનિક પરિસ્થિતિ, કુટુંબને પડેલ મુશ્કેલી, કુદરતી આપત્તિની ગંભીરતા વગેરે ધ્યાને લઈને સૂચવ્યા મુજબ સહાય ચૂકવવાની રહેશે.
- (ક) સંપૂર્ણપણે રહેઠાણનું સ્થળ પાણીથી ઘેરાઈ જવાના કારણે કામચલાઉ રીતે સ્થળ છોડવાના પુરસંગ બને અને કોઈ રાહત કેમ્પમાં વસવાટ કરવો પડે તો કેશ ડોલ્સ આપી શકાય છે.
- (ખ) રહેણાંકના વિસ્તારમાં પાણી ભરાવાની બાબત સ્થાનિક રેકર્ડ પર લાવવાની રહેશે.
- (ગ) અસર પામેલા વિસ્તાર નક્કી કરવાનો નિર્ણય સત્તા પ્રાપ્ત અધિકારીએ કરવાનો રહેશે.
- (ઘ) નીચાણવાળા વિસ્તારોમાંથી સલામત સ્થળે રાહત કેમ્પોમાં ખસી જવા માટે પુરતી સૂચના અને સગવડ કરવામાં આવી હોય છતાં જે વ્યક્તિઓ આ રીતે સ્થળાંતર કરી ગયા ન હોય તેવા કિસ્સાને પાત્રતામાંથી બાકાત રાખવાના રહેશે.
- (ચ) કેશડોલ્સ અને ઘરવખરીની પાત્રતા અંગે વખતો વખત બહાર પાડવામાં આવેલા ધોરણો પ્રમાણે સર્વે કરાવી પાત્રતા નક્કી કરવાની રહેશે.
- (છ) સહાય વિતરણની વિગતોનું રેકર્ડ નિભાવવાનું રહેશે.

(જ) સામાન્ય સંજોગોમાં આ સહાય એકાઉન્ટ પેઈ ચેક / ડ્રાફ્ટ દ્વારા કુટુંબના વડાને ચૂકવવાનું રહેશે. પરંતુ સ્થાનિક સંજોગો ધ્યાનમાં લઈ આ સહાય નાણાં વિભાગના ઠરાવથી નક્કી કરેલ મર્યાદામાં રહીને રોકડ સ્વરૂપમાં બે સ્થાનિક જવાબદાર વ્યક્તિની હાજરીમાં ચૂકવવા સક્ષમ અધિકારી હુકમ કરી શકશે.

(ઝ) આ સહાયની ચૂકવણી બનતી ત્વરાએ થાય તે જોવાનું રહેશે.

૫. નાશ પામેલ / નુકશાન પામેલ કાચા / પાકા મકાનો / ઝુંપડા સહાય :-

(૧) સંપૂર્ણ નાશ પામેલા અથવા આંશીક નુકશાન થયેલા પાકા / કાચા રહેણાંકના મકાનને ખરેખર થયેલ નુકશાન અંગેના સર્વે ટીમના રીપોર્ટ ધ્યાનમાં લઈ સહાયની રકમ નક્કી કરવાની રહેશે.

(૨) DDAF સિવાયનો ખર્ચ રાજ્ય સરકારની ગ્રાન્ટમાંથી કરવાનો રહેશે.

(૩) સહાય મંજૂર કરતી વખતે કાચા / પાકા મકાન અધિકૃત પરવાનગી લઈ બાંધેલ છે કે કેમ તે વિગત તપાસવી જરૂરી રહેશે. બિનઅધિકૃત બાંધકામના ક્રીસ્ટામાં કાચા / પાકા મકાનોની સહાય ચૂકવવાની રહેશે નહીં.

(૪) મોજણી ટીમની રચના :- નાશ પામેલ/નુકશાન પામેલ કાચા/પાકા મકાનની મોજણી માટેની નીચે મુજબની સર્વે ટીમની રચના કરવાની રહેશે.

(અ) સીનીયર કારકુનથી ઉત્તરતા દરજ્જાના ન હોય તેવા મહેસુલી / પંચાયત સંવર્ગના કર્મચારી / અધિકારી.

(બ) અધિક મદદનીશ ઈજનેરથી ઉત્તરતા દરજ્જાના ન હોય તેવા ટેકનીકલ કર્મચારી / અધિકારી.

(ક) જે તે ગામના તલાટી / તલાટી કમ મંત્રી.

(ડ) મોજણી ટીમની રચનાના હુકમો કલેક્ટરશ્રી અને જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીની સંયુક્ત સહીથી કરવાના રહેશે.

(ઞ) મોજણી માટેના નિયત નમૂનામાં મળેલ અરજીપત્રકની વિગતો અંગે સ્થળ તપાસણી કરીને ટીમના તમામ સભ્યોશ્રીએ ચકાસણી રીપોર્ટમાં સહી કરવાની રહેશે.

(ટ) મોજણી સ્થાનિક આગેવાનો, પંચોની હાજરીમાં કરવાની રહેશે અને તે અંગે પંચોની સહી મેળવવાની રહેશે.

(થ) મોજણી ટીમ નુકશાનના અંદાજો અંગે સ્વયં સ્પષ્ટ વિગતો દર્શાવી અંદાજીત નુકશાનની રકમ સહીત અભિપ્રાય આપવાનો રહેશે.

(દ) મોજણી દરમિયાન નાશ પામેલ/નુકશાન પામેલ કાચા/પાકા મકાન / ઝુંપડાના માલિક સાથેનો તારીખ અને સમય દર્શાવતો પોસ્ટકાર્ડ સાઈઝનો ફોટોગ્રાફ સરકારી ખર્ચે મોજણી ફોર્મ સાથે સામેલ કરવાનો રહેશે.

- (જ) મોજણી કર્યા બાદ તુર્તજ મોજણી ટીમના વડાએ મોજણીનો બહેવાલ સંબંધિત મામલતદાર / તાલુકા વિકાસ અધિકારીને ચાદી બનાવી સૂપ્રત કરવાનો રહેશે.
- (ઝ) સક્ષમ અધિકારી એટલે કે, શહેરી વિસ્તારમાટે સંબંધિત મામલતદાર અને ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારમાટે સંબંધિત તાલુકા વિકાસ અધિકારીએ ટેકનીકલ કર્મચારીના સ્થળ નિરીક્ષણ પછી મકાનોને થયેલ ખરેખર નુકશાન તેમજ પંચનો અસ્તિત્વ અને મોજણી ટીમનો નુકશાન અંગેના અહેવાલની વિગતો ધ્યાને લઈ સહાય મંજૂર કરવાના કુકમો કરવાના રહેશે.
- (ટ) બાંધકામની માલિકી અંગે કોઈ ઝઘડો અથવા વાદ વિવાદ હોય તો તે અંગે ઝડપથી ચોક્કસ જણાય તેવી તપાસ કરી ગુણદોષ આધારે સ્વવિવેક અનુસાર નિર્ણય લઈ ઈન્ડેમ્નીટી બોન્ડ લઈ અસરગ્રસ્ત મકાન માલિકને સહાયની રકમ ચૂકવવાની રહેશે.
- (ઠ) મકાન સહાયને રહેઠાણના મકાનો માટે જ ચૂકવી શકાશે.
- (ડ) ઝુંપડા સહાયમાં કેટલશેડ / ઝુંપડાના નાશ / નુકશાન માટેની સહાય અંગે ઝુંપડુ એટલે કે, કામ ચલાઉ, મેક શીફ્ટ એકમ, કાચા મકાનો કરતા નિમ્ન કક્ષાનું સાંઠાનું બનેલું, ગારો, પ્લાસ્ટીક શીટનું બનેલું, પરંપરાગત રીતે રાજ્ય સરકાર/જિલ્લા તંત્ર દ્વારા જાહેર નકકી થયેલ હોય તેવું ઝુંપડુ.
- (પ) સરકારી કે પંચાયતની જમીનમાં દબાણ કરી બાંધવામાં આવેલ ઝુંપડા અતિવૃષ્ટિ/ભારે વરસાદથી સંપૂર્ણપણે નાશ પામેલ હોય તેમને નીચેની શરતો પરિપૂર્ણ કરવાની શરતે સહાય ચૂકવવાની રહેશે.
- (અ) પંચાયત કે સરકારી જમીનમાં દબાણ કરીને બાંધવામાં આવેલ અને અસરગ્રસ્ત થયેલ ઝુંપડાને પણ તેઓ દબાણ ખાલી કરે અને અન્ય જગ્યાએ વસવાટ કરે તે શરતે સહાય ચૂકવવાની રહેશે.
- (બ) નદી, તળાવ વગેરે જળાશયોના વિસ્તારમાં ગેરકાયદેસર બાંધવામાં આવેલ ઝુંપડા સંપૂર્ણપણે નાશ પામેલ હોય તો આવા અસરગ્રસ્તો આ જળાશયોના કીનારાથી ૧૦૦ મીટરની દુરની જગ્યાએ ખસી જાય અને નવી જગ્યાએ ઝુંપડા બનાવે તે શરતે સહાય ચૂકવવાની રહેશે.
- (ડ) કાચા / પાકા મકાનો / ઝુંપડા સહાયની ચૂકવણી વખતે ધ્યાનમાં લેવાની બાબતો.
- (અ) આ સહાય જે વ્યક્તિનું મકાન હોય કે જેણે ખર્ચ કરી બાંધેલ હોય તેને જ આપવાની રહેશે.
- (બ) આ સહાય એકાઉન્ટ પેઈ ચેક / ડ્રાફ્ટ દ્વારા ચૂકવવાની રહેશે.
- (ક) સહાય મંજૂર / ચૂકવણી કરતી વખતે કુટુંબની આવક, ધંધો, મકાન પરનો સરકારી વિમો કે અંગત રીતે લીધેલ વિમો, કુટુંબને અન્ય સહાય અથવા કુટુંબના કાચમી વસવાટનું સ્થળ વગેરે બાબતો ધ્યાનમાં લેવાની જરૂર નથી.

(ડ) સર્વે ટીમ દ્વારા કરેલ આકારણી આખરી ગણાશે તેમાં પુનઃ વિચારણાનો અધિકાર શહેરી વિસ્તાર માટે જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર અને ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તાર માટે જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીને રહેશે.

(ગ) સર્વે ટીમ દ્વારા મકાનની મોજણી કરાવ્યા બાદ મકાનની અંદાજવામાં આવેલ નુકશાનની રકમ મુજબની સહાય ચૂકવવાની રહેશે. ગ્રામ્ય / નગરપાલિકા / મહાનગરપાલિકા દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલ આકારણી રજીસ્ટરમાં કિંમત / ભાડાના દરની જોગવાઈ મકાન ધરાવનાર વ્યક્તિની માલીકી અંગે ખાતરી કરાવવાના આશયથી તેમજ આકારણી વખતે કેટલું ભાડુ ઉપજી શકે તેમ છે તે મુજબનો મકાન વેરો નક્કી કરવાનો મુખ્ય આશય હોય તે આકારણી ધ્યાનમાં લેવાની નથી પરંતુ સર્વે ટીમ દ્વારા કરેલ નુકશાનની આકારણી ધ્યાનમાં લેવાની છે.

(ઘ) સીમિતજમાં આવેલ કે ગામતજમાં આવેલ ઝુંપડાને નુકશાન અંગે સહાય મંજૂર કરવાની રહેશે.

૬. ઢોર મૃત્યુ સહાય :-

(૧) દુધાળા ઢોર

(૨) બિન દુધાળા ઢોર

(૧) આ સહાય ખરેખર થયેલ નુકશાન, આર્થિક ઉત્પાદન કરતા એક દુધાળા ઢોર અથવા ૪ નાના દુધાળા ઢોર અથવા એક મોટા બિન દુધાળા ઢોર અથવા ૨ નાના બિન દુધાળા ઢોર પ્રતિ ધર દીઠ સહાય સીમીત રહેશે.

(૨) રાજ્ય સરકારના સક્ષમ સત્તાધિકારીએ પ્રમાણિત કરેલ હશે તો જ આ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર થશે.

૭. મરઘા ઉછેર :-

(૧) રૂ. ૩૭/- પ્રતિપક્ષી પરંતુ વધુમાં વધુ રૂ. ૪૦૦/- સુધી પ્રતિ લાભાર્થીદીઠ સહાય સીમીત રહેશે.

(૨) પક્ષીનું મૃત્યુ જાહેર કરેલ કુદરતી આપત્તિથી થયેલ હોવું જોઈશે.

(૩) રાજ્ય સરકારની અન્ય સરકારી યોજના હેઠળ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર થતી હશે તો આ ધોરણો હેઠળ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર થશે નહીં.

૮. કૃષિ : ખેત જમીન નુકસાન :-

(અ) નાના અને સીમાંત ખેડૂતોને સહાય :

(૧) જમીન ધોવાણ માટે :

(અ) ત્રણ હંચ કરતા વધારે ધોવાણના કિસ્સામાં સહાય મળવા પાત્ર થશે.

- (બ) પર્વતીય વિસ્તારમાં ખેતીની જમીન પર પૂરના કારણે જમા થયેલ ધન કચરો ફટાવવા માટે સહાય મળવા પાત્ર થશે.
- (ક) રાજ્ય સરકારની અન્ય યોજનામાંથી આપત્તિ માટે સહાય લીધેલ ન હોય તો જ આ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર રહેશે.
- (ડ) મહેસુલી રેકર્ડ મુજબ કાયદેસર રીતે જમીનની માલિકી ધરાવતા ખેડૂતોને જ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર થશે.
- (૨) પાકને નુકશાન માટે સહાય :
૫૦% અને તે કરતાં વધારે પાક નુકશાનના કિસ્સામાં જ આ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર થશે.
- (બ) નાના અને સીમાંત સિવાયના ખેડૂતો માટે :
- (૧) માત્ર પાકને નુકશાન માટે.
૫૦% અને તે કરતાં વધારે નુકશાનના કિસ્સામાં જ આ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર થશે.

૯. (અ) માછીમારોને થયેલ નુકશાન માટે :-

- (૧) રાજ્ય સરકાર પાસે રજીસ્ટર કરાવેલી હોડીના કિસ્સામાં જ તેમજ સંપૂર્ણ કે આંશિક નુકશાન રાજ્ય સરકારે જાહેર કરેલ સક્ષમ અધિકારી દ્વારા પ્રમાણિત કરેલ ફોવુ જોઈએ અને માછીમારે આ કુદરતી આપત્તિ વખતે અન્ય કોઈ સહાય કે સબસીડી લીધેલ ન હોય તો જ આ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર થશે.
- (બ) મત્સ્યબીજ કાર્મ માટે ઈનપુટ સબસીડી :
(૧) રાજ્ય સરકારની અન્ય કોઈ યોજના હેઠળ કુદરતી આપત્તિ વખતે અન્ય કોઈ સહાય કે સબસીડી લીધેલ ન હોય તો જ આ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર થશે.

૧૦. ગ્રામ્ય કારીગરો :-

પરંપરાગત હાથ કારીગરો માટે રાજ્ય સરકારના સક્ષમ સત્તાધિકારીએ સાધનોને નુકશાન અને સાધનો બદલવા માટે પ્રમાણિત કરેલ હશે તો જ સહાય મળવાપાત્ર થશે.

ક્રમાંક:- ૮, ૯ અને ૧૦ માટેની સામાન્ય સૂચનાઓ:-

- (૧) ખેડૂતોને થયેલ નુકશાન બાબતનો સર્વે જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીશ્રીએ જે તે જિલ્લાના સબધિત જિલ્લા ખેતીવાડી અધિકારી, નાયબ ખેતીવાડી નિયામકશ્રી મારફત કરાવી તેની વ્યાજબી ચકાસણી ખરાઈ કરાવી આ ઠરાવના ધોરણો મુજબ મંજૂરી આપી મળવાપાત્ર સહાય લાભાર્થીઓને ચૂકવવાની રહેશે.
- (૨) માછીમારોને થયેલ નુકશાન બાબતે જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીશ્રીએ જિલ્લાના મદદનીશ નિયામકશ્રી (મત્સ્ય) અધિકારી મારફત સર્વે કરાવી તેની વ્યાજબી ચકાસણી ખરાઈ કરાવી આ ઠરાવના ધોરણો મુજબ મંજૂરી આપી મળવાપાત્ર સહાય લાભાર્થીઓને ચૂકવવાની રહેશે.

- (૩) ગ્રામ્ય કારીગરોને થયેલ નુકશાન બાબતે જિલ્લા કલેક્ટરશ્રીએ જિલ્લાના જિલ્લા ઉદ્યોગ કેન્દ્ર મારફત સર્વે કરાવી તેની વ્યાજબી ચકાસણી ખરાઈ કરાવી આ ઠરાવના ધોરણો મુજબ મંજૂરી આપી મળવાપાત્ર સહાય લાભાર્થીઓને ચૂકવવાની રહેશે.

સામાન્ય સૂચનાઓ:-

- (૧) પરિશિષ્ટમાં જોડેલ ભારત સરકારના ગૃહ મંત્રાલયના તા. ૨૧/૦૬/૨૦૧૩નાં પત્ર ક્રમાંક ૩૨-૩/૨૦૧૩-NDM-1 ની માર્ગદર્શક સૂચનાઓ લાગુ રહેશે.
- (૨) જમીન ધસી પડવી, સ્થાનિક પ્રકારનું વાવાઝોડ જેવા કેસમાં કોઈ વ્યક્તિનું મૃત્યુ થાય / ઈજા થાય / માલ મિલકતને નુકશાન થાય તો આવા કેસો મંજૂર કરવા માટે મહેસુલ વિભાગની પૂર્વ મંજૂરી મેળવવાની થતી હતી જેના બદલે આ કેસો મંજૂર કરવાની સત્તા જિલ્લા કલેક્ટરશ્રીને આપવામાં આવે છે તેથી આ કેસોની સંપૂર્ણ ચકાસણી કરી આ ઠરાવની સહાયની જોગવાઈઓ ધ્યાને લઈ પોતાની સ્વવિવેકી બુદ્ધિ વાપરીને નિર્ણય કરી કેસો મંજૂર કરવાના રહેશે.
- (૩) આ ઠરાવની જોગવાઈઓ તા. ૦૧/૦૩/૨૦૧૩ ની પ્રાશ્ન્યાતવર્તી અસરથી અમલમાં આવશે તથા આ તારીખ પહેલાના બનાવાના કેસોમાં રાહત ચૂકવણી અગાઉના ઠરાવોની જોગવાઈઓને આધિન રહીને કરવાની રહેશે.
- (૪) ભારત સરકારના તા. ૨૧/૦૬/૨૦૧૩ ના પત્રની જોગવાઈ મુજબ એસ.ડી.આર.એક.ના નોમ્સ મુજબ મળવાપાત્ર સહાયનો ખર્ચ પ્રથમ એસ.ડી.આર.એક. હેઠળ કરી ત્યારબાદ જો કોઈ વધારાની રકમ ચૂકવવાની થાય તો તે ખર્ચ ચૂકવણી ખર્ચ મુખ્ય સદર-૨૨૪૫ કુદરતી આપત્તિઓ અંગે સહાય પેટા મુખ્ય સદર-૦૨, પુર અને વાવાઝોડા સદર ખાતે ઉધારવાનો રહેશે અને જે તે નાણાકીય વર્ષમાં થયેલ જોગવાઈમાંથી મેળવવાનો રહેશે.
- (૫) કોઈપણ વિશિષ્ટ સંજોગોમાં ચોક્કસ ધોરણોને લીધે ઉપરોક્ત કોઈપણ પ્રકારના કેસમાં જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર / જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીનો સહાય નહીં ચૂકવવાનો અભિપ્રાય થતો હશે તો તે બાબતે રીપોર્ટ મહેસુલ વિભાગને કરી તે માટે મહેસુલ વિભાગની અનુમતી મેળવવાની રહેશે.
- (૬) જુદીજુદી કુદરતી આપત્તિઓમાં દર્શાવેલ જોગવાઈઓ મુજબ સહાય મંજૂર કરતી વખતે સ્થાનિક પરિસ્થિતિ, સ્થળ, સમય, સંજોગો જોઈને સહાય મંજૂર કરનાર અધિકારીએ વિવેકબુદ્ધિ વાપરી નિર્ણય લેવાનો રહેશે.
- (૭) શહેરી વિસ્તાર માટે જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર અને ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તાર માટે જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીને આવી સહાય મંજૂર કરી ચૂકવવા માટે અધિકૃત કરવામાં આવે છે.
- (૮) આ ઠરાવથી વર્ષ દરમિયાન ગમે તે સમયે વાવાઝોડ, કમોસમી કે ભારે વરસાદ, આકાશી વીજળી પડવાથી મૃત્યુ થાય તો મૃત્યુ સહાય ચૂકવી શકાશે.
- (૯) આ સહાયના ધોરણોમાં ભારત સરકાર / ગુજરાત સરકાર વખતો વખત સુધારા / વધારા કરે તે આપોઆપ લાગુ પડશે.

આ હુકમો આ વિભાગના સરખા ક્રમાંકની ફાઈલ પર માન. મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રીના રાહત ફંડની કાર્યવાહક સમિતિ તથા નાણાં વિભાગની તા. ૨૬/૦૯/૨૦૧૩નાં રોજ મળેલ સંમતિથી બહાર પાડવામાં આવે છે.

ગુજરાતના રાજ્યપાલશ્રીના હુકમથી અને તેમના નામે,

(ગુણવંત વીધલા)

નાયબ સચિવ (રાહત)

મહેસુલ વિભાગ, ગુજરાત સરકાર.

બિડાણ:-

પરિશિષ્ટ:-

૧. ભારત સરકારના ગૃહ મંત્રાલયના તા. ૨૮/૧૧/૨૦૧૩ના પત્ર ક્રમાંક: ૩૨-૩/૨૦૧૨/ એન.ડી.એમ.-I ની માર્ગદર્શક સુચનાઓ.

પ્રતિ,

- :- નામદાર રાજ્યપાલશ્રીના સચિવશ્રી, રાજભવન, ગાંધીનગર.
- :- માન. મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રીના અગ્રસચિવશ્રી, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.
- :- તમામ માન. મંત્રીશ્રીઓ તથા રાજ્ય કક્ષાના મંત્રીશ્રીઓના રહસ્ય સચિવશ્રીઓ, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.
- :- સર્વે વિભાગના અધિક મુખ્ય સચિવશ્રી / અગ્રસચિવશ્રી / સચિવશ્રીઓ, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.
- :- માન. વિરોધપક્ષના નેતાશ્રી, ગુજરાત વિધાનસભા, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.
- :- મુખ્ય સચિવશ્રીના રહસ્ય સચિવશ્રી, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.
- :- અગ્ર સચિવશ્રી, મહેસુલ વિભાગ, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.
- :- રાહત કમિશનરશ્રી અને અગ્ર સચિવશ્રી, મહેસુલ વિભાગ, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.
- :- સર્વે કલેક્ટરશ્રીઓ / જિલ્લા વિકાસ અધિકારીશ્રીઓ (સંબંધિત જિલ્લાના પ્રાંત અધિકારીશ્રીઓ, મામલતદારશ્રીઓ, તાલુકા વિકાસ અધિકારીશ્રીઓ તથા ક્ષેત્રિય અધિકારીશ્રીઓને નકલ આપવાની વિનંતી સાથે.)
- :- સચિવાલયના તમામ વિભાગો, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.
- :- નાણાં સલાહકારશ્રી, મહેસુલ વિભાગ, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.
- :- એકાઉન્ટન્ટ જનરલશ્રી, ગુજરાત રાજ્ય, અમદાવાદ / રાજકોટ.
- :- સર્વે શાખાઓ, મહેસુલ વિભાગ, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.
- :- સીસ્ટમ મેનેજરશ્રી, મહેસુલ વિભાગ, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.
(ઠરાવની નકલ વેબસાઈટ પર મુકવા સાડ.)
- :- હિસાબી અધિકારીશ્રી, રાહત નિયામકની કચેરી, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.
- :- માહિતી નિયામકશ્રી, ગુજરાત રાજ્ય, ગાંધીનગર.
- :- શાખા સિલેક્ટ ફાઈલ- ૨૦૧૪.

22-11-13
No. 32-3/2013-NDM-I
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

C Wing, 3rd Floor, NDCC- II,
Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001.
Dated the 28th November 2013

To

1. Chief Secretaries of all States
2. The Relief Commissioners / Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of all States

Subject: - Items and Norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2010 – 2015.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter No. 32-3/ 2012-NDM-I, dated 21st November 2013 regarding forwarding the list of revised items and norms from assistance from SDRF/ NDRF in the wake of identified natural disasters.

2. It has now been decided to further revise the norms in respect of S. No. 9 (a) i.e. fully damaged kutcha houses (b) i.e. severely damaged pucca/ kutcha houses (c) i.e. partially damaged pucca/ kutcha houses (d) i.e. damaged/ destroyed huts and (e) i.e. cattle sheds attached with the houses. Similarly, the norms are revised in respect of fully damaged pucca houses in hilly areas or in the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.

3. These revised norms, as cited above, will be prospective effective from 24th October 2013. The revised items and norms can also be downloaded from website of Disaster Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs i.e. www.ndmindia.nic.in.

4. Accordingly, a copy of further modified/ revised items and norms of assistance from SDRF/ NDRF in the wake of identified natural disasters is **Annexed**.

5. This supersedes this Ministry's earlier letters on this subject, the last being No. 32-3/ 2013-NDM-I dated the 21st June, 2013.

Yours faithfully,
























(Goutam Ghosh)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India
Telefax: 23438123

Encl: As above.

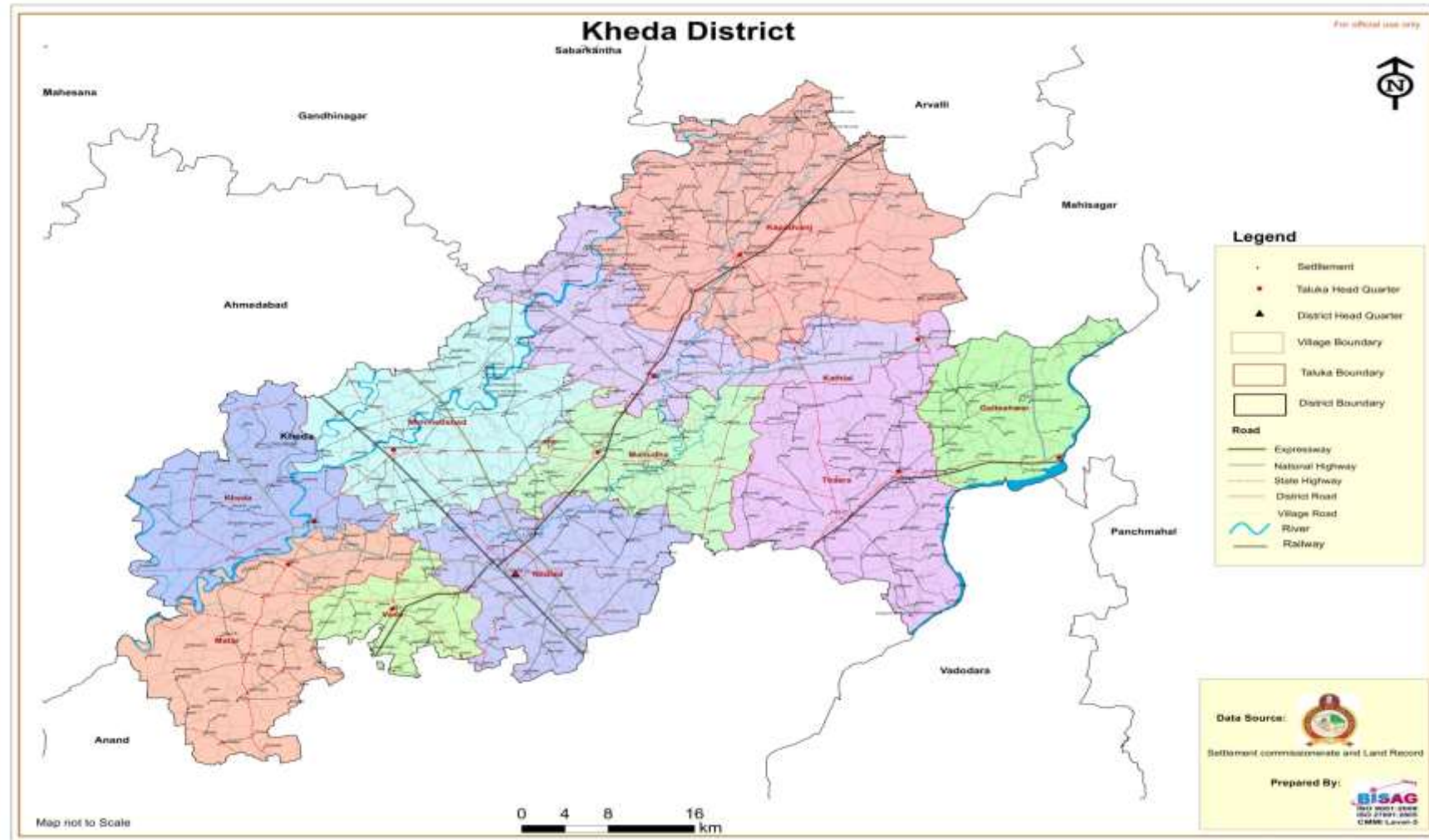
Annexure –I

Cyclone Warning Signals

Port Storm Warning Signal	Day Signal	Night Signal	Meaning
1			DISTANT CAUTIONARY (There is a region of squally weather in which a storm may be forming.)
2			DISTANT WARNING (A storm has formed.)
3			LOCAL CAUTIONARY (The port is threatened by squally weather.)
4			LOCAL WARNING (The port is threatened by a storm but it does not appear that the danger is as yet sufficiently great to justify extreme measures of precaution.)
5			DANGER (The port will experience severe weather from a cyclone expected to move keeping the port to the left of its track.)
6			DANGER (The port will experience severe weather from a cyclone expected to move keeping the port to the right of its track.)
7			DANGER (The port will experience severe weather from a cyclone expected to move over or close to the port.)
8			GREAT DANGER (The port will experience severe weather from a severe cyclone expected to move keeping the port to the left of its track.)
9			GREAT DANGER (The port will experience severe weather from a severe cyclone expected to move keeping the port to the right of its track.)
10			GREAT DANGER (The port will experience severe weather from a severe cyclone expected to move over or close to the port.)
11			FAILURE OF COMMUNICATIONS (Communications with the Meteorological Warning center have broken down and the local officer considers that there is danger of bad weather.)

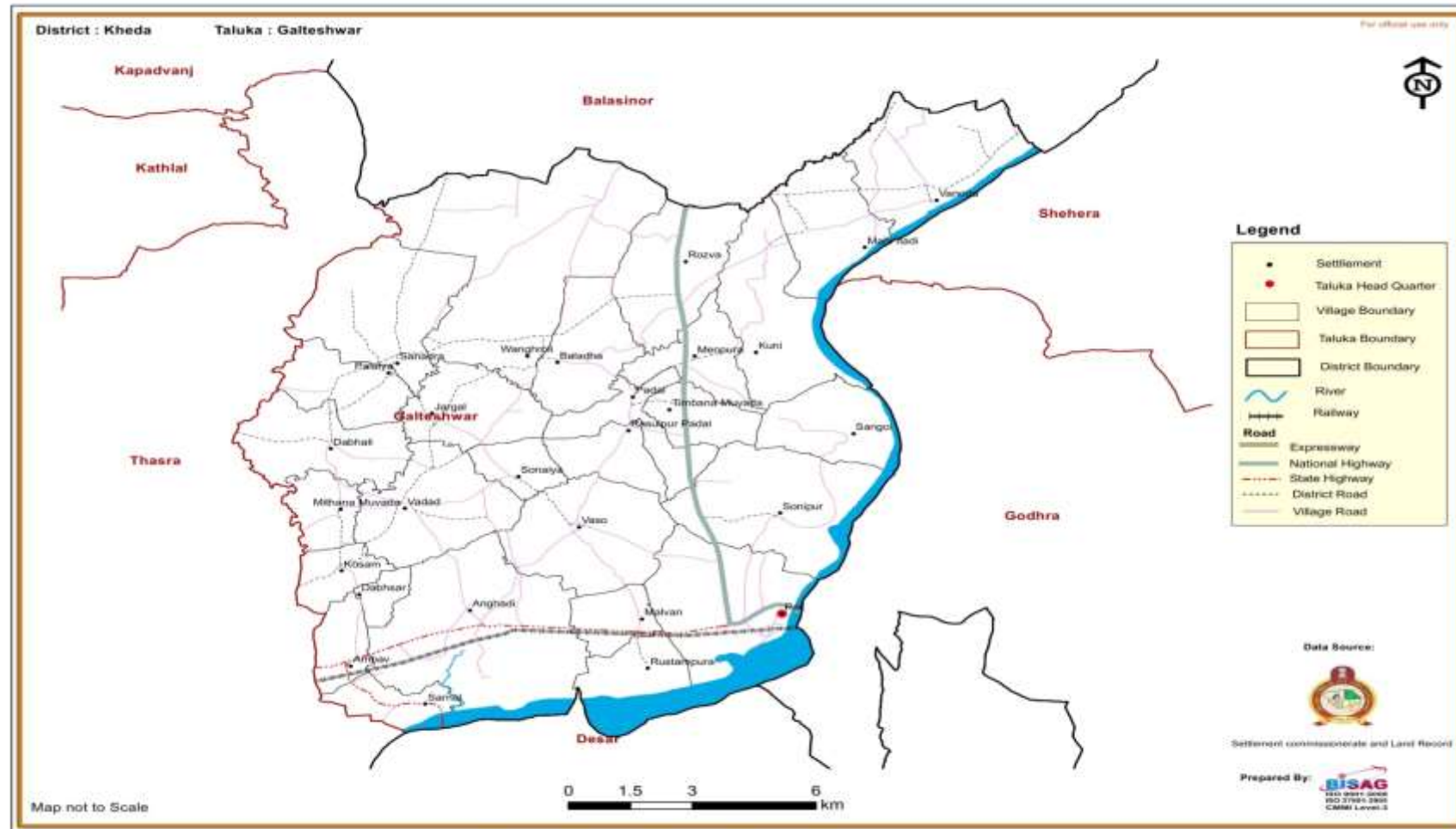
Annexure –J

Kheda district



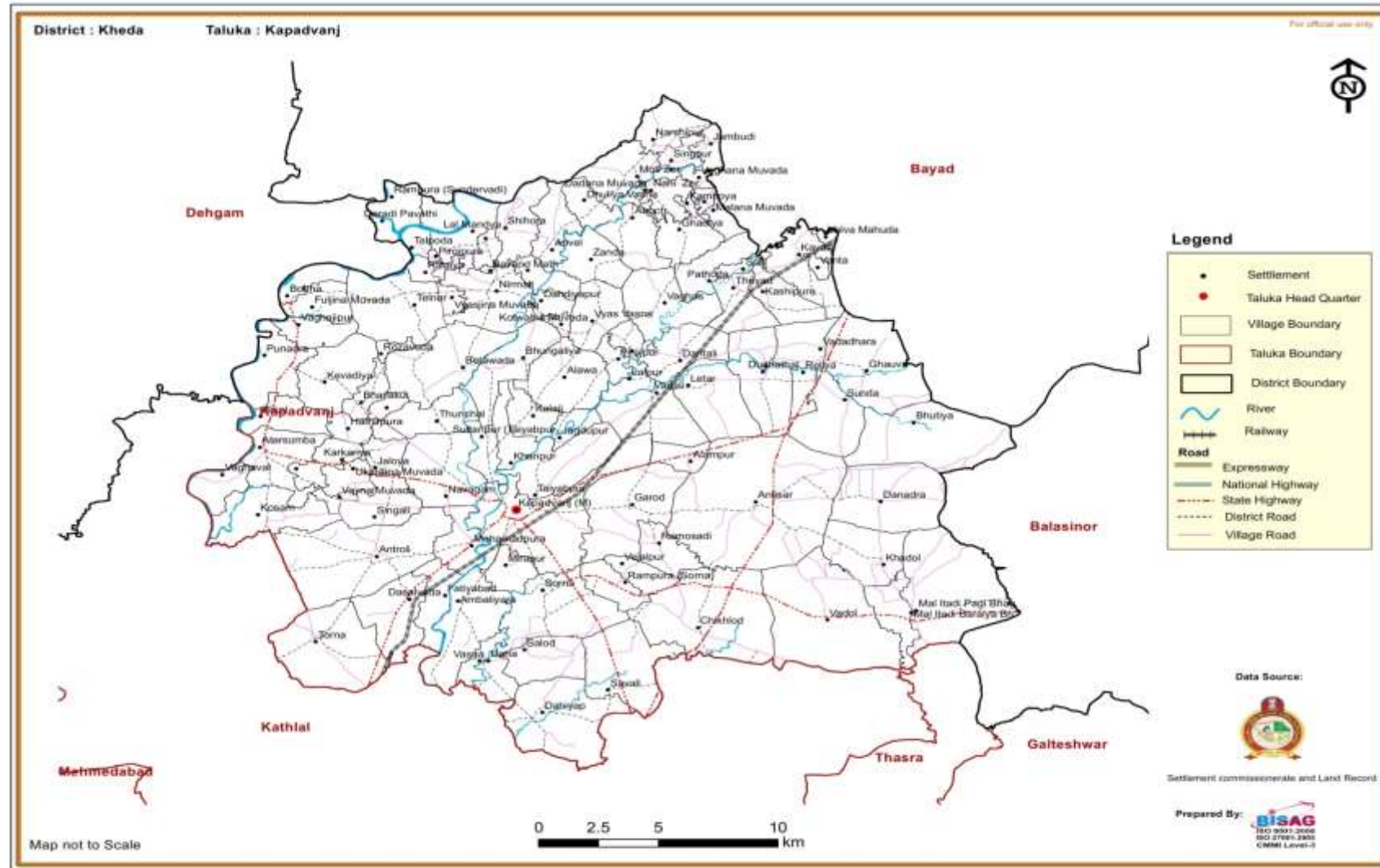
Annexure –J1

Galteshwar



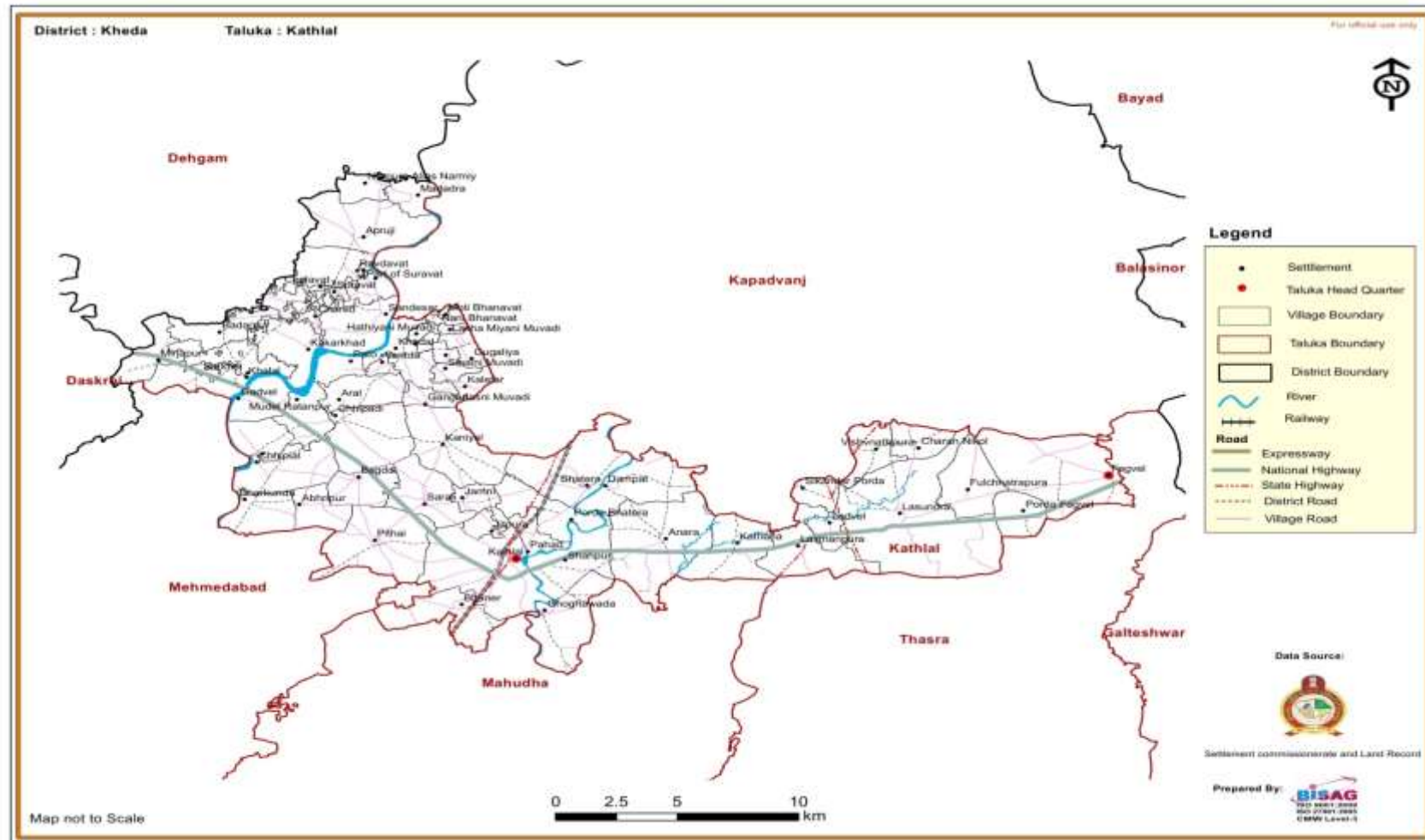
Annexure –J2

Kapadwanj



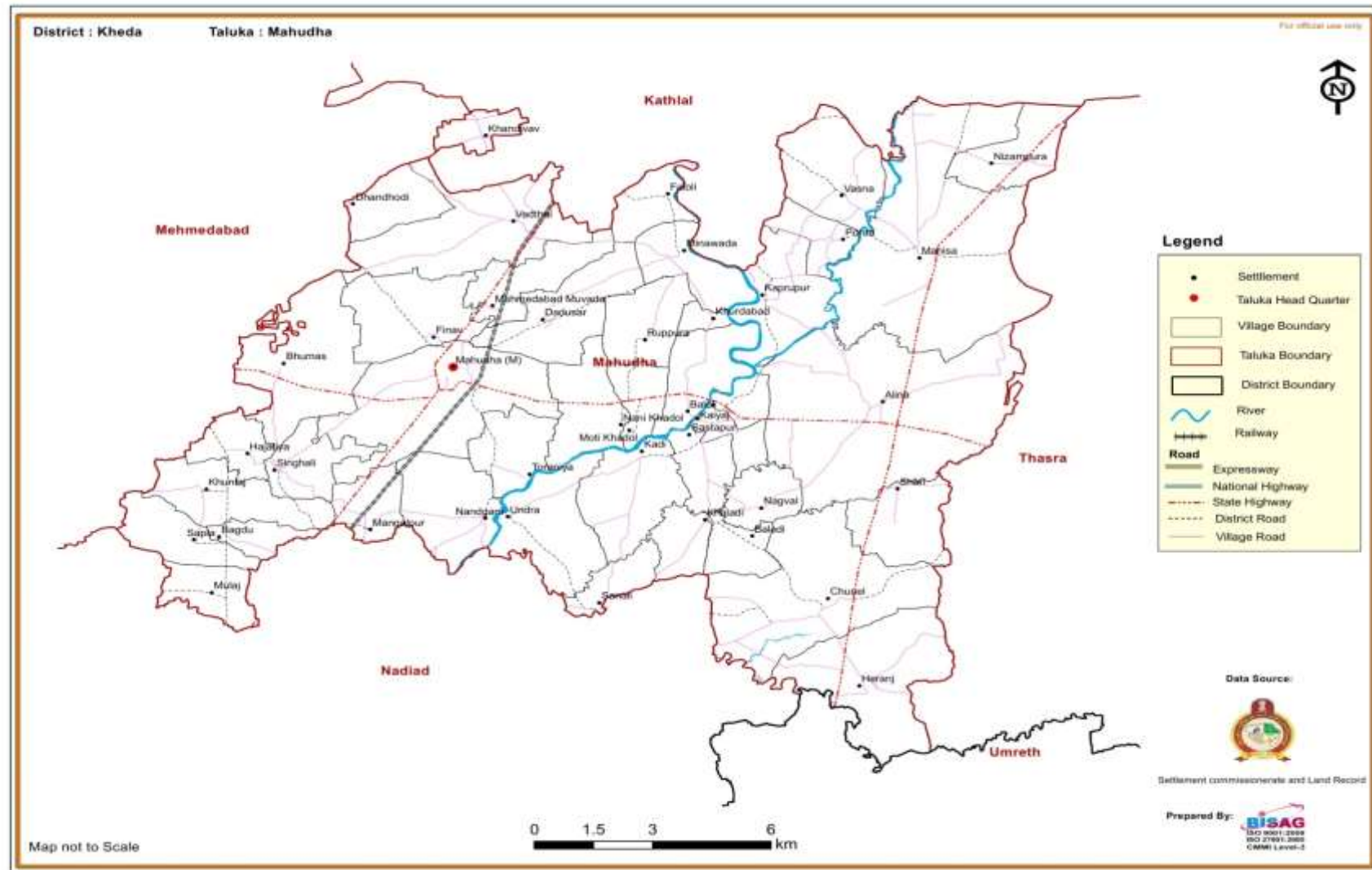
Annexure –J3

Kathlal



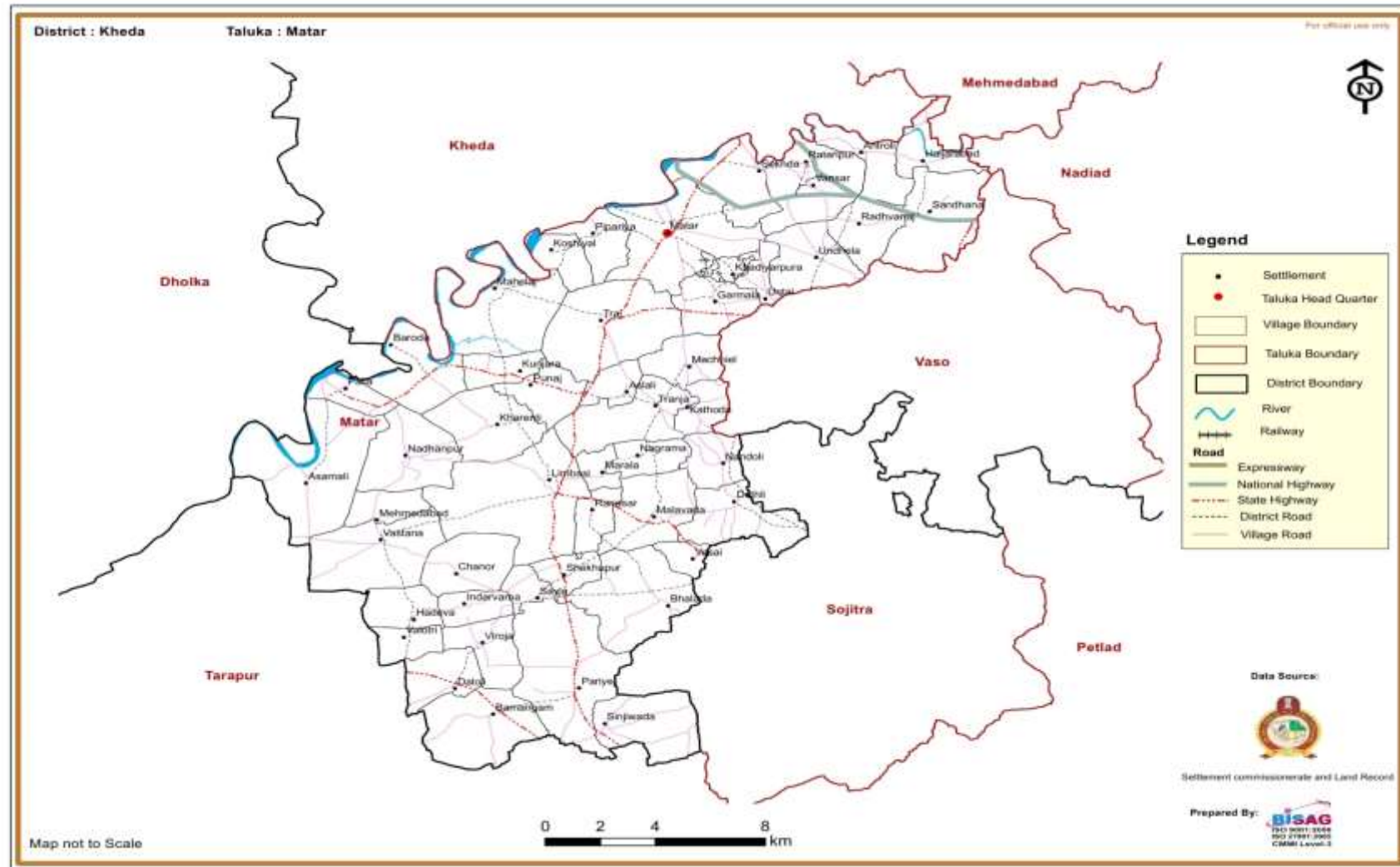
Annexure –J4

Mahudha



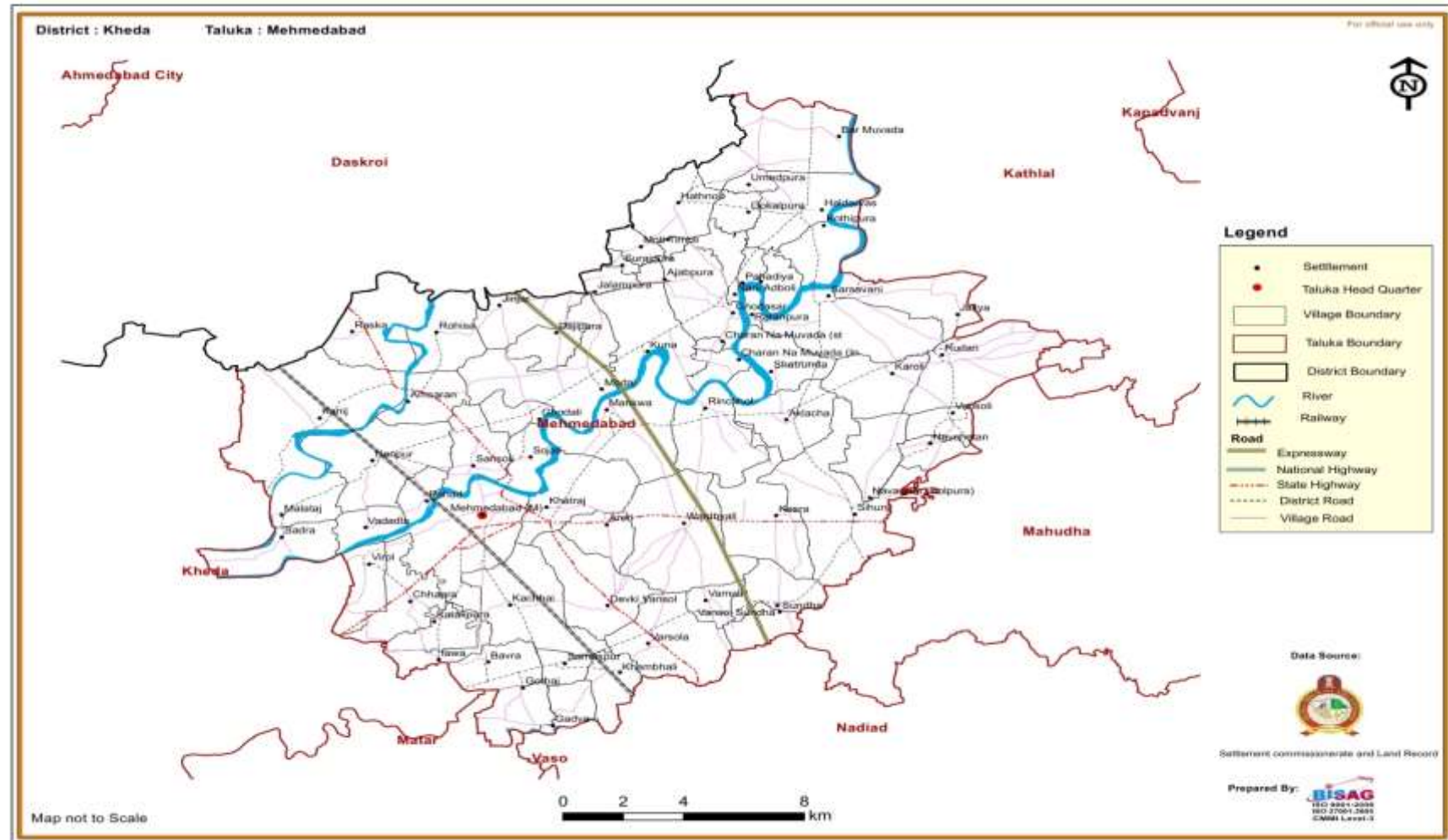
Annexure –J5

Matar



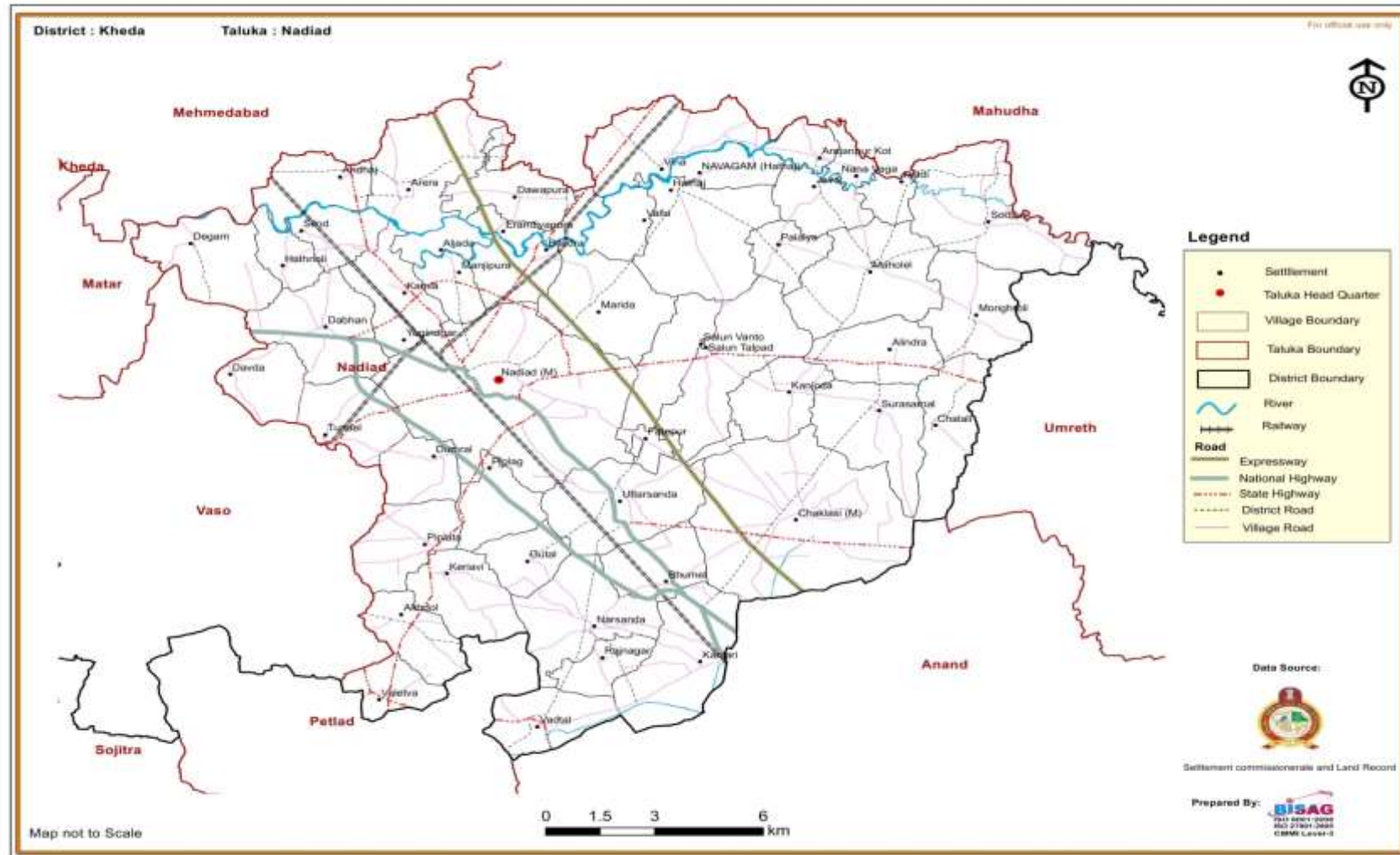
Annexure –J6

Mehmdabad



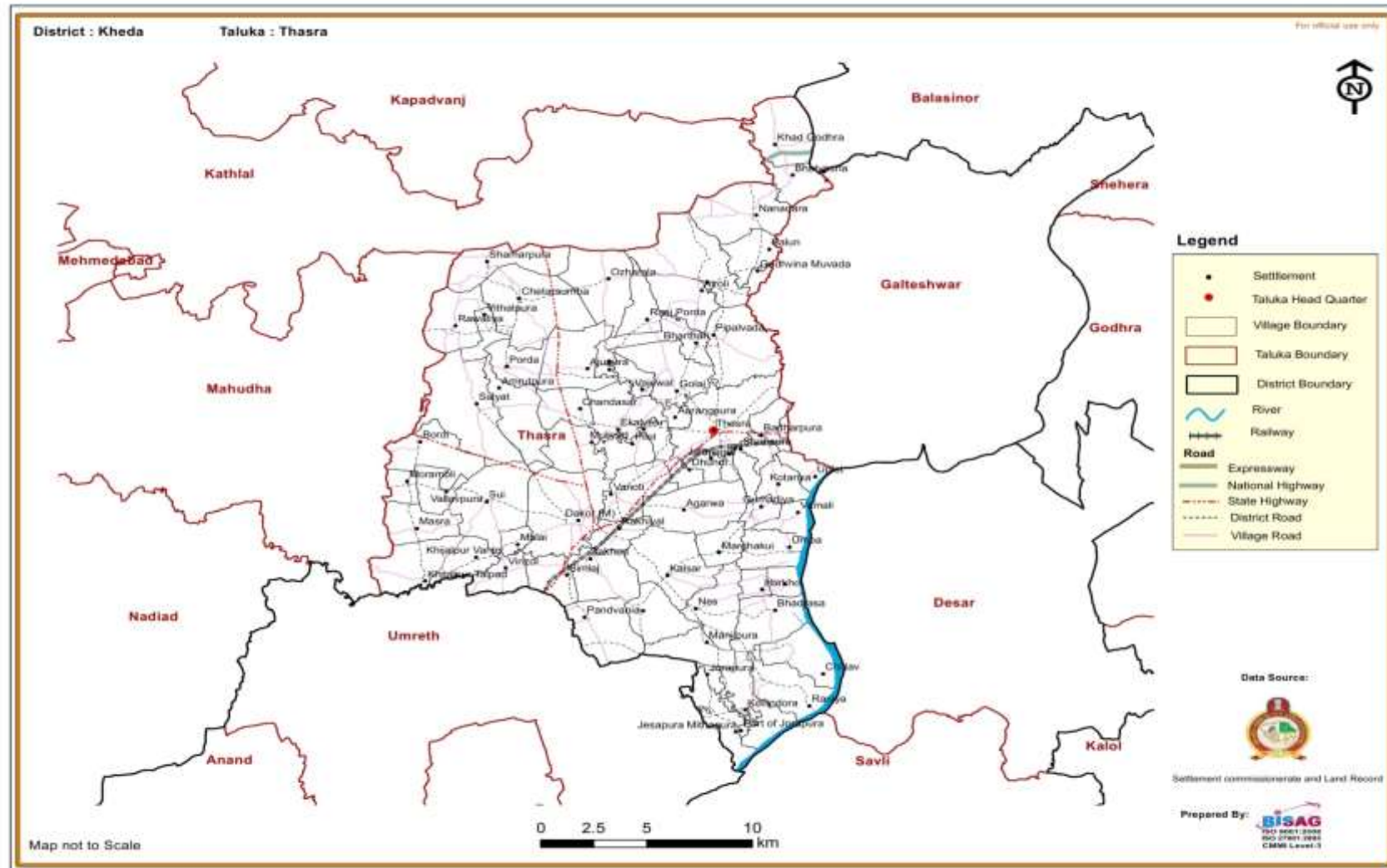
Annexure –J7

Nadiad



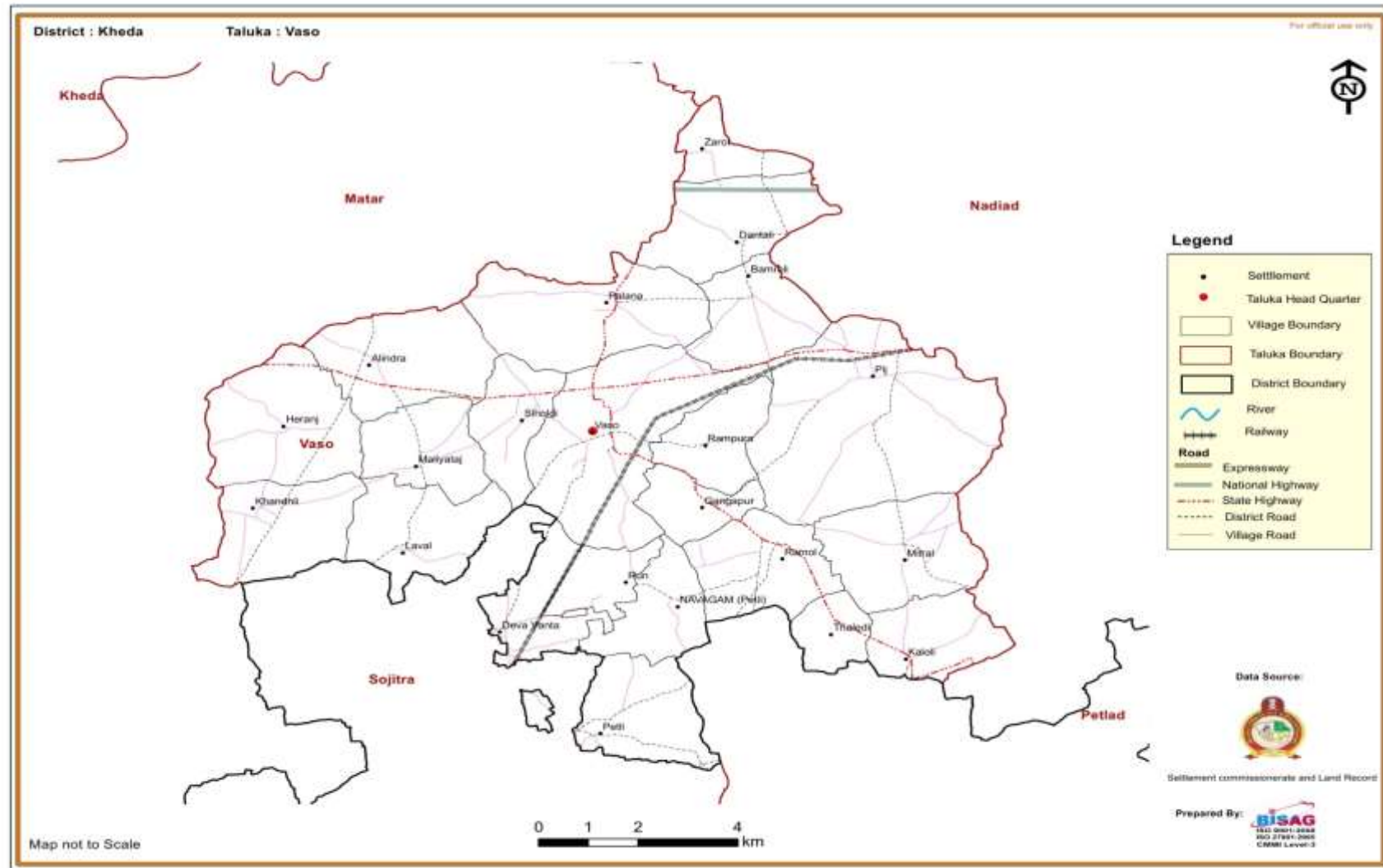
Annexure –J8

Thasra



Annexure –J9

Vaso



Annexure –J10

Kheda





Gujarat State Disaster Management
Authority Collector Office
Kheda-Nadiad