



UTTAR PRADESH STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



Sri Yogi Adityanath
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh

UTTAR PRADESH
STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN-2023
(Part-III)

Part III

10 Disaster Preparedness

“Preparedness is the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions-UNISDR”.

10.1 Preparedness Measures

Preparedness is “actions taken directly before during or immediately after a disaster in order save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected”¹. Preparedness aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve an orderly transition from response to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation, public information, and the associated training and field exercises. The following DM activities may be taken into consideration while undertaking preparedness measures:

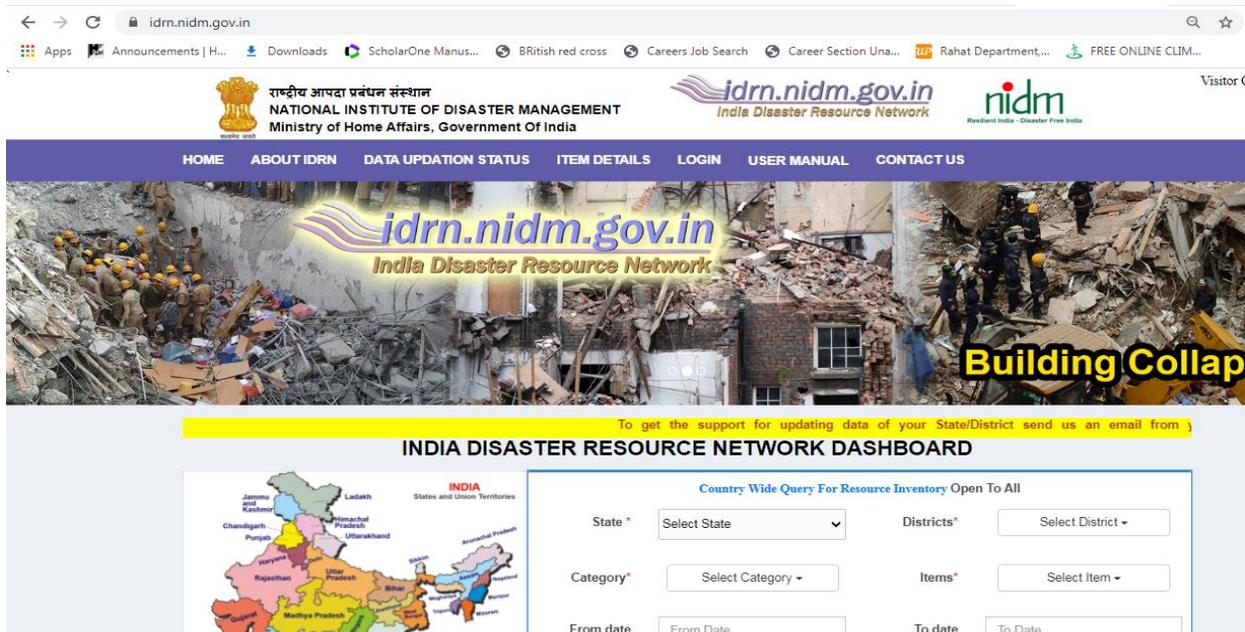


¹ National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India. (2022). *National Disaster Management Plan, 2019* [Ebook]. New Delhi. Retrieved from <https://ndma.gov.in/sites/default/files/PDF/ndmp-2019.pdf>

10.2 Resource Inventory

The State of Uttar Pradesh follows the Government of India's IDRN, a web-based information system to manage the inventory of equipment, skilled human resources, and critical supplies for emergency response. Inventory management aims to support the decision-maker in an effective availability of equipment and human resources and provides assistance for a coordinated response at various levels in the State to combat any emergent situations.

Figure 21: IDRN Website for Resource Inventory



Source: (<https://idrn.nidm.gov.in/>)

This database will also enable them to assess the level of preparedness for specific vulnerabilities. A total of 293 technical items are listed in the resource inventory. It is a nationwide District-level resource database. Each user has been given a unique username and password through which they can perform data entry and updation resources of their District on the IDRN.

10.3 Community-based Disaster Risk Management

DM at the community level needs community participation, since they are the first responders to any disaster. Community participation in any disaster-related activities is extremely inevitable. The State of Uttar Pradesh has initiated various activities to enhance community preparedness towards multiple disasters. These are given below.

10.3.1 Chief Minister's School Safety Programme

The UPSDMA has initiated the Chief Minister's School Safety Programme in all 75 Districts of the State, covering 3,750 schools and a minimum of 1,87,500 students. A *Training of Trainer School Safety Manual* was created for teachers to strengthen the approach to school safety at school, especially in

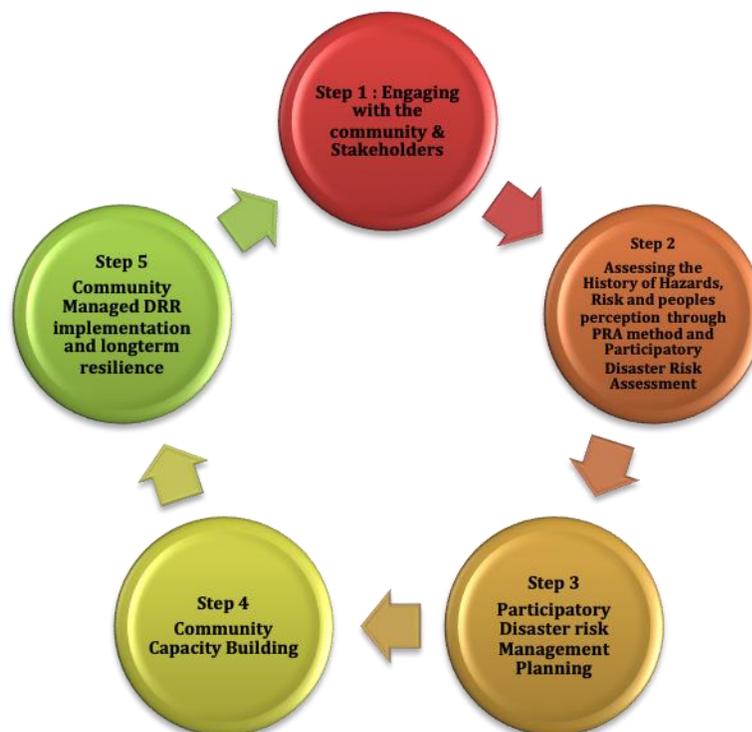
disaster-prone areas. The initiative aimed to enhance preparedness by strengthening the approach of disaster preparedness among the students. The IEC materials created under the programme are:

- *School Safety Guidelines Cartoon Book* for students up to Class V;
- *School Safety Guideline Book* for students up to Class XII;
- *School Safety Audit Books* for all schools to enhance school safety preparedness during disasters; and
- An Uttar Pradesh School Safety mobile app to sensitize and train students in the school.

UP SDMA will launch Phase two of School Safety Programme covering additional 50 schools of each district to ensure larger coverage.

10.3.2 Community-based Disaster Management Training

The UPSDMA has initiated community-based DM training programmes with an aim to engage various stakeholders in the identification, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation of disaster risks, in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacity.



Under this programme, at the State level, 452 officials from the Revenue, Health, Agriculture, Fire, Police, Irrigation, and Public Works departments across the 75 Districts have been trained. At the District level, 1,481 District officials from 19 Districts have been trained and sensitized on preparedness and response in flood, fire, drought, lightning and thunderstorm and earthquake. At the village level, across 950 GPs, 40,000 villagers have been trained.

UP SDMA will be extending the programme of Community Based Disaster Management Training to cover the balance of 56 districts with 50 GPs each.

10.3.3 Aapda Mitras

The UPSDMA, with the support of UP SDRF, has initiated the NDMA's project in the Gorakhpur and Ballia Districts of Uttar Pradesh, where 200 volunteers from each District were trained on disaster response, and basic search and rescue by National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). To address the needs of women and children during a disaster, a group of female volunteers have also been trained under this initiative. Trained volunteers were provided with first responder kits to respond to any disaster situation.

The State Government has extended the Aapda Mitra Project to 25 more Districts of Uttar Pradesh and has already trained 6850 Aapda Mitra/Sakhis against the target of 10200.

10.4 Disaster-specific Action Plan and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

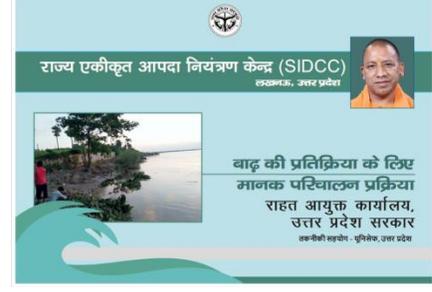
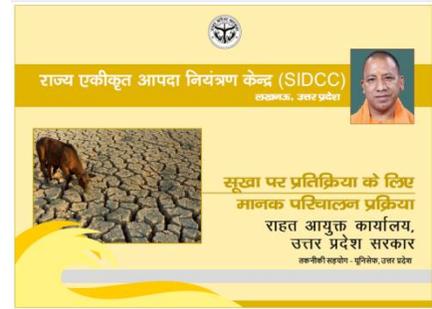
10.4.1 Lightning Action Plan

UP SDMA, in its drive to minimise the lightning casualties, has formulated and disseminated a very comprehensive SOP in lightning with sequential actions by all stakeholders including dos and don'ts.

Under a scheme of Mukhyamantri Vajrapat Suraksha Karyakram, UP SDMA has launched a pilot project in three most lightning sensitive districts of Sonbhadra, Mirzapur and Prayagraj. The programme has two components of awareness generation and early warning. In Phase two awareness generation and early warning is proposed to be extended to cover more blocks and villages of the three districts and also include another lightning sensitive district of Lalitpur.

The RCO has integrated the 'Damini app' with the NIC's mass messaging system, which identifies the lightning events in an area. The app provides a warning 30-40 minutes prior to a lightning event and also gives information on actions for its prevention. The RCO uses the mass messaging system of NIC to forward video and text messages in areas where lightning is likely to be experienced during the period.

The RCO has prepared SOPs for thunderstorm and lightning, drought, heat wave, cold wave, flood and earthquake. The SOPs provide preparedness, response, and mitigation actions at the District level in the event of various disasters. They describe actions to be performed by the departments and the lead and support agencies responsible for the response in a disaster situation. They also provide references (legislations, standards and guidelines) for the tasks identified.



10.4.2 Flood Action Plan

UP SDMA has evolved a Flood Action Plan which includes detailed roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders and departments taking both, the long- and short-term perspective.

(<https://upsdma.up.nic.in/State%20Flood%20Plan%202023.pdf>)

The RCO has developed an online Flood Action Plan (FAP) which provides a platform to manage preparedness and response planning. The FAP encompasses details on: history of floods (five years), danger levels of river flowing through the District, vulnerable check dams and dams, flood-prone villages, department-wise Nodal Officers' contact inventory for each District, details of EOC, flood post, relief shelter, District-wise rivers inventory, and boat and boatmen details for effective flood response during the monsoon season.

डिस्ट्रिक्ट वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् - रिपोर्ट्स	
1-बाढ़ का इतिहास (गत 5 वर्षों)	12-राजकीय/पशु चिकित्सा केन्द्र का विवरण
2-जलयुक्त में बढ़ते वाली प्रमुख नदी एवं घाटों का जल-स्तर	13-केन्द्रीय जल आयोग एवं भारतीय मौसम विभाग द्वारा जारी की गयी पूर्व चेतावनी
3-जलयुक्त में संवेदनशील व अति संवेदनशील तटबंध	14-राज्य विकीटिंग हेतु हेतुओं का विभिन्न स्थान
4-बाढ़ प्रभावित/संवेदनशील राजस्व वार्डों का विवरण	15-जल संकट हेतु विभिन्न वैकल्पिक स्थानों का विवरण
5-नौदल अधिकारियों का विवरण	16-राहत एवं बचाव के लिए उपलब्ध सामग्री/संसाधनों का विवरण

Figure 23: Flood Action Plan
(<https://rahat.up.nic.in/NewFlood/ReportsFAPLink.aspx>)

10.4.3 Heat Wave Action Plan

UPSDMA has prepared Heat Wave Management Action Plan 2021, which imbibes the principles of identification of heat wave-vulnerable locations/hotspots and vulnerable populations, developing effective strategies for heat wave management, defining the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, promoting agency coordination to address heat-related health risks, early warning/heat alerts, documentation, and reporting of deaths due to heat wave in the State of Uttar Pradesh.



10.4.4 Court Disaster Management Plan

The District Court Disaster Management Plan aims to identify the hazards and vulnerabilities within the court premises, create measures to be taken for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response to various hazards, define the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, and enhance the capacities of stakeholders to deal with any emergency.

10.5 Inclusive Policy Changes

10.5.1 Uttar Pradesh Disaster Management Policy

The UPSDMA has also drafted the Uttar Pradesh Disaster Management Policy. The main aim of this strategic document is to provide guidance in the development of a DM Plan at the District and State levels, articulate the State DM strategy in synchronization with the national objective and priorities, provide strategic direction for DRR in line with the national directive and policy, and mainstream disaster mitigation into various schemes and activities related to DM in the State.

10.5.2 Uttar Pradesh Boat Safety and Boatmen Welfare Policy

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has approved the Uttar Pradesh Boat Safety and Boatmen Welfare Policy, which encompasses the importance of boat and navigational safety along waterways, and the precautionary measures and actions to be taken by stakeholders such as State Governments, boat owners/operators, training providers and boat industry associations. These measures are as follows:

1. Implementation and enforcement of applicable provisions of conventions/regulations, with a view to ensure harmonization of ferrying legislation within the country;
2. Periodic review and updation of the relevant provisions of guidelines;
3. Development and implementation of effective passenger control and accountability mechanisms;
4. Encouragement of stakeholders to develop safety management systems for domestic ferries and passenger vessels that include, but are not limited to, key elements such as:
 - Training in operational matters, including planned maintenance;
 - Safety awareness programmes and pre-departure safety briefs for passengers;
 - Clear communication and the provision of necessary information, including weather forecasts, to support boat masters; and
 - Effective communication between masters, surveyors and boat owners to facilitate proper boat inspections and surveys.

10.6 Risk Communication and Response

Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the enhanced SEOC at the RCO on 6 April 2020. The SEOC coordinates with all the State departments, 18 divisions and 75 District control rooms, Central Government departments, voluntary agencies, and private sector partners to share information on a real-time basis, including daily reports with the Chief Minister's Office, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and NDMA. The SEOC is equipped with a state-of-the-art video conferencing system, which enables live monitoring of the situation on the ground and coordination with the District officials. The SEOC also monitors active relief shelters, community kitchens, and transit camps during floods, cold wave and other emergencies.

The *Aapda Mitra* portal is a grievance redressal and incident monitoring system at SEOC, wherein grievances and incidents reported to the 1070 helpline in news channels and newspapers are registered on the portal and shared with the concerned departments/offices for response and relief distribution. It acts as a grievance redressal platform for disaster-affected people and for monitoring

actions taken against registered grievances and other relief related issues. This portal also helps in tracking and validation of information received from the Districts.

The SEOC is also equipped with an in-house Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring daily actions taken up by the District under provision of supplies before, during, and post a disaster, distribution of ration (raw and cooked), establishment of relief shelters and animal shelters, and the health status of people living in quarantine facilities across both rural and urban areas.

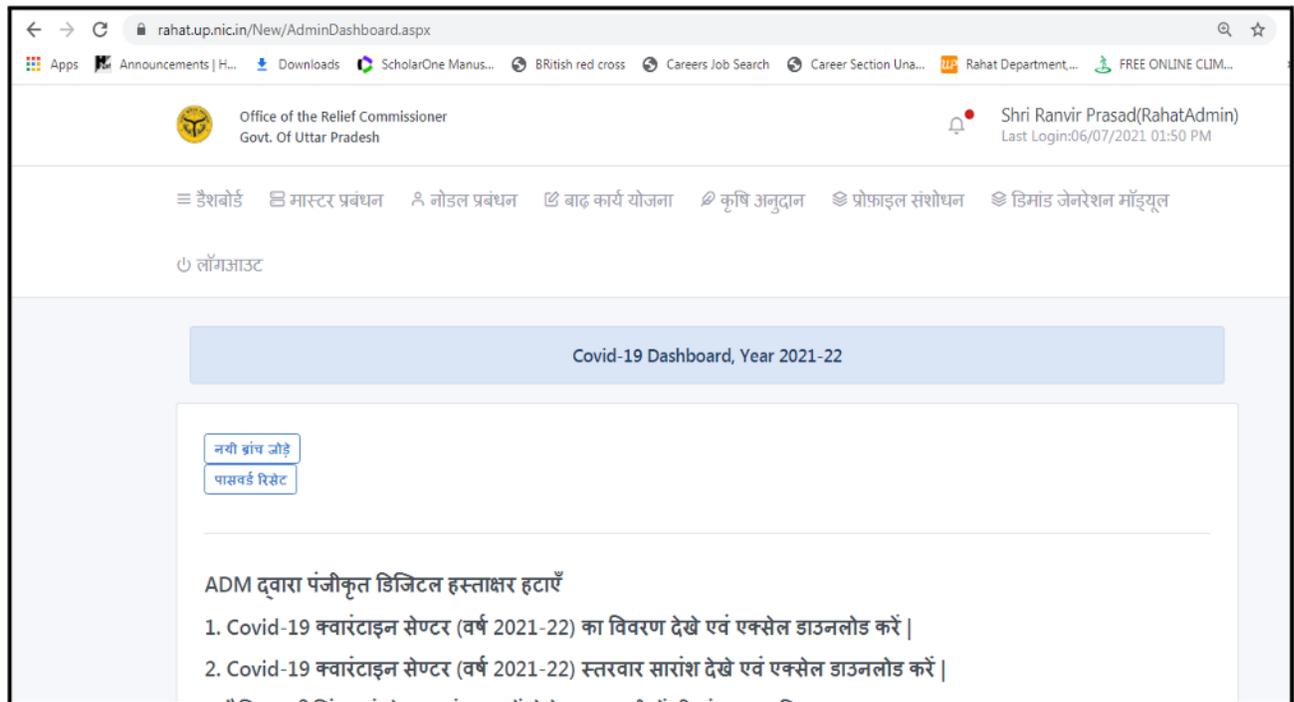


Figure 24: Management Information System (rahat.up.nic.in)

10.7 Response Preparedness: State Disaster Response Force

In 2016, the Government of Uttar Pradesh constituted the State Disaster Response Force with a strength of 1029 sanctioned posts. The Vahini Control Room established in the headquarters of the State Disaster Response Force, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow operates round the clock and in case of any reported incident informs the Director General/Deputy Commander (Operational). Keeping in view the nature of the incident and the utility of the force, the nearest alert team of the State Disaster Response Force, is dispatched, while the second team is kept on stand-by.

10.8 Provision of Fund for Disaster Preparedness

The SEC is empowered to sanction the State Disaster Response Fund for carrying out operations during disasters. These funds can be utilized to build the capacity of departments and communities, and to procure search, rescue and evacuation equipment. Through this funding window, the State of Uttar Pradesh has proposed and programmed the following activities:

(1) Improving capacities for multi-hazard early warning systems:

- (i) Detection, monitoring, analysis, forecasting, and warning of the hazards and their possible consequences;
- (ii) Dissemination and communication for timely, accurate, and actionable warnings and associated information; and
- (iii) Mechanisms and capacities at all levels to respond to the warnings received.

(2) Preparedness for Response:

(i) Search and Rescue Capacities

- a) Training and equipping the responding teams to respond to various hazards and emergencies, as well as to serve the at-risk communities, people with special needs, and livestock;
- b) Arranging resources and essential equipment for mobility and protection of the responding teams in saving lives and properties;
- c) Resource-sharing arrangements with volunteer networks and private entities; and
- d) Maintaining a digital inventory of equipment and resources.

(ii) Specialized Response Teams

- (a) Strengthening the National Disaster Response Force and State Disaster Response Force;
- (b) Training and equipping fire services, civil defence, and community volunteers at all levels, including specialized training to first responders;
- (c) Setting up, training, and equipping the Village Task Force for dissemination of early warnings, first aid, evacuation, shelter management, etc.; and
- (d) Strengthening EOC.

11 Capacity Building and Knowledge Management

“Capacity building is the process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve social and economic goals. It is a concept that extends the term of capacity-building to encompass all aspects of creating and sustaining capacity growth over time. It involves learning and various types of training, but also continuous efforts to develop institutions, political awareness, financial resources, technology systems and the wider enabling environment” (UNISDR, 2016)

11.1 Background

The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority through State Institute of Rural Development in the State incorporate the training programme on leadership management, institutional strengthening and development for various departments as listed below:

S. No.	Title of the Training	Participants
1.	Programme on heat wave response and preparation	ADM, SDM, Medical department, Medical Officers
2.	Fire prevention and mitigation	ADM, SDM Safety Officers, Fire Officers, Police, Civil Defence
3.	Management of drought	Agriculture Department, Department of Climate Change and Forest Environment
4.	Chemical and industrial DM	Safety Officers, Fire Officers, Police, Civil Defence and Industrial Directorate
5.	Flood DM	ADM, SDM and District Panchayat Officer
6.	Training on early warning mechanism in flood	SDM, Irrigation Department, Agriculture Department and Municipal Corporation
7.	Livestock management in disaster	Veterinary, Animal Husbandry Department
8.	Management of emergency operation centre in a disaster	ADM, SDM, Revenue, Tahsildar
9.	Post-disaster need assessment	Revenue Department, Health Department and Police
10.	GIS application and DM	ADM, SDM, Revenue Department, Agriculture Department
11.	Role of police department in DM	Police Inspector and Sub-inspectors

S. No.	Title of the Training	Participants
12.	Role of PRI in DM	ADM, SDM, Panchayati Raj Officers
13.	Preparation of DM plans	Police, Fire Services, Animal Husbandry Department, Revenue Department and Agriculture Department
14.	Role of youth and voluntary organization in DM	NCC, NSS, NYKS, Scouts and Guides
15.	Training programme on general DM	Forest, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, NCC/NSS/NYKS
16.	Ecosystem for conservation for basic DM	Forest, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Departments
17.	Awareness programme for basic first aid	ADM, SDM, Revenue Department, Agriculture Department and Fire Services
18.	Management of drought	Agriculture Department, Remote Sensing and Irrigation Department
19.	Hospital emergency preparation, response and role of Medical Officers	Medical Officers
20.	Sensitization programme on disaster response and relief	BSA, Deputy Director of Secondary Education
21.	School safety and security programme	BSA, Deputy Director of Secondary Education
22.	Search and rescue training for schools	BSA, Deputy Director of Secondary Education
23.	Preparation of school DM Plan	BSA, Deputy Director of Secondary Education
24.	Structural and non-structural mitigation for schools	Rural Eng. Department (RED), PWD, Engineers of Department
25.	Preparation of departmental DM Plan	ADM, SDM, Tahsildar, Agriculture Department, Fire services, Irrigation Department
26.	Earthquake risk management	Road Building Department and ULBs
27.	Disaster-resilient construction and technologies	Engineering road and building, Irrigation Department
28.	Prime Minister's Ten-Point Agenda	ADM, SDM, Tahsildar and Revenue Department

S. No.	Title of the Training	Participants
29.	Environment health in emergencies	ADM, SDM, Forest Department, Health Department
30.	Mainstreaming of DRR	ADM, SDM, Town Planner, UD/Municipalities
31.	Preparation of departmental plans	ADM, SDM and Forest, Agriculture, Irrigation Departments
32.	Crowd management at different places	SDM, Tahsildar Tourism Department, Police, Fire Services
33.	Training programme on road safety	Traffic police and Police
34.	Training of Public Relations (PR) members on DM	ADM, SDM, PR members
35.	Psychosocial care on DM	ADM/SDM/Medical Officers
36.	Incident Response System	ADM/SDM/Police
37.	Sendai Framework	ADM, SDM and Health Department
38.	Preparation of Village Disaster Management Plan	ToT for PR Officials
39.	DM for legal services	ADM and SDMs
40.	Early warning and communication	RED, PWD, Engineers of departments

11.2 UP State Institute of Rural Development and Other Agencies

The UPSDMA, in partnership with research and training institutions, is working on capacity development, along with training, research, documentation, and development of DM plans in line with the national agenda and global frameworks. The UPSDMA has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with University of Lucknow, Lucknow, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur, MMMUT, Gorakhpur, Shri Ramswaroop Memorial University, Lucknow and Uttar Pradesh Rajarshi Tandon Open University, Prayagraj on actualization of the Ten-Point Agenda on Disaster Risk Management. The UPSDMA, in collaboration with above universities, would work towards integration of DM issues into the curriculum, and ensure that the subject of disaster safety and disaster preparedness is introduced in their curriculum. Some of the critical areas that require specific interventions in various sectors and State institutes such as District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), State Institute of Health and Family Welfare (SIHFW) and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), are listed below.

S. No.	Sector	Themes	Area of Intervention/Training	Department
1.	Education	School safety	Training of Trainers on school safety	Department of Basic Education, Higher Education and UPSDMA, SCERT, DIET, Block Resource Centres, Cluster Resource Centres
			Trainer of Trainers on First Aid Response in schools	
			Training of trainers on Rapid visual Screening of schools	
2.	Health	Public health in disasters	Training Programme on disaster morbidity and mortality surveillance	Department of Health and Family Welfare, SIHFW, UPSMDA, Medical Colleges, NDRF
			Training Programme on public health impacts of disaster and disaster epidemiology	
			Training Programme Community Assessment for Public Health Emergency Response (CASPER)	
			Training Programme on emergency radiation preparedness	
3.	Development	Mainstreaming in Government programmes	Training on Risk Informed Programming in GP development plans	Panchayati Raj Department, PRIs, ULBs, UPSDMA, and the line departments
			Trainer of Trainer Programme on mason certification on resilient structure	
			Training on Department Disaster Management Plans at different levels of State and District departments	
			Training of Trainer (ToT) Programme on DM plans preparation	
4.	Technological intervention	DM information system	Training Programme on maintaining the resource network and monitoring and maintaining resource data	UPSDMA/DDMA, NIC, NIDM, MHA, FMISC

11.3 Mock Drills

It is important that the SDRF, NDRF and other agencies be involved so that the level of preparedness can be checked through mock drills and simulations. The various mock drills that should be planned in order to achieve maximum preparedness in the State are listed below.

S. No.	Mock Drills	Departments
1.	Planning for mock drills and DM at school level	Department of Basic Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, Fire, SDRF, 112 UP, UPSDMA, NDRF, SEOC, DEOC
2.	Plan for mock drills on search and rescue in earthquakes	Transport Department, Fire Services, SDRF, 112 UP, UPSDMA, NDRF, SEOC, DEOC, ULBs
3.	Plan for search and rescue in floods and urban floods	Fire Services, SDRF, 112 UP, UPSDMA, NDRF, SEOC, DEOC, ULBs
4.	Plan for mock drills on mass casualty management	Revenue, SDRF, NDRF, UPSDMA, Health Department, ULBs
5.	Plan for mock drills in tourist places and religious places for ensuring security procedures	Temple boards, Revenue Department, SDRF, NDRF, UPSDMA, Police, 112 UP, ULBs
6.	Plan for mock drills on crowd management and security in religious shrines and mosque	Temple boards, Revenue Department, SDRF, NDRF, UPSDMA, Police, 112 UP, ULBs
7.	Plan for mock drills at public places and buildings such as railway stations, airports, bus depots, cinema halls, malls, markets, tourist places, stadiums, sports complexes, auditoriums, convention centres and Government offices	Airport Authority, Revenue, SDRF, NDRF, UPSDMA, Police, 112 UP, ULBs, Home Department
8.	Simulation exercises to test effectiveness of SEOC and communication channels	Revenue Department, Transport Department, Fire Services, SDRF, 112 UP, UPSDMA, NDRF, SEOC, DEOC, ULBs, Department of Telecommunication (DOT), BSNL
9.	Plan to check inter-agency coordination and compatibility	All line departments in the District
10.	Plan to mock drills on chemical and industrial disaster preparedness	Director of Factories, UPCCB, Revenue Department, SDRF, NDRF, UPSDMA, Police, 112 UP, ULBs, Health Department

11.4 Capacity Building at Community Level

Community DM planning is one of the vital components of community preparedness.² The Government of Uttar Pradesh has initiated community-based DM trainings in 19 Districts and 950 GPs. The initiative aims to engage various stakeholders in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring, and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacity.

Preparation of community plans necessitates preparedness planning at the community level. The District Administration also imparts training on a regular basis to the volunteers of Home Guards, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), NGOs, and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in order to involve them in community planning.³ Hazards of the District indicate that there is a vital need of awareness among community through public awareness programmes on the following themes of disaster:

- Types of disasters and basic dos and don'ts related to those disasters;
- Post-disaster starvation/health (epidemic) problems;
- Mitigation measures such as retrofitting techniques for hazard-resistant building construction; and
- Communication of information of all possible risks based on vulnerable areas, groups, and structures.

Community members are likely to be the first emergency responders to such incidents, particularly in remote areas, and are therefore critical to achieving successful outcomes in DM. The capacity building plan should cater to the 'differential capacity building needs' based on the functional responsibilities assigned to stakeholders.⁴ Volunteers and social organizations play a vital role in spreading mass-scale community awareness. Media can also play an important role in raising awareness and educating people.

11.5 Strengthening Disaster Response of SDRF and Civil Defence Volunteers

The SDRF and Civil Defence Volunteers require specialized and specific trainings in order to attain a high level of skill and knowledge pertaining to response involved at various stages of disasters. It is important that the UPSDMA builds teams of highly skilled personnel to combat hazard-specific threats, with the help of national and international training institutes and experts such as NDRF in the specialized areas given below.

² Bhagat, S. N. (2016). Community-based disaster management strategy in india: an experience sharing. PDPU Journal of Energy and Management, 1(1), 11-17.

³ DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION PLAN, Directorate of Civil Defence and Home Guard. <https://meghomeguards.gov.in/sites/default/files/disaster-preparedness.pdf>

⁴ Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Plan, Directorate of Civil Defence and Home Guard. <https://meghomeguards.gov.in/sites/default/files/disaster-preparedness.pdf>

S. No.	Name of the Course
1	Training programme on vertical rope rescue
2	Training programme on biological incident response to SDRF personnel
3	Training programme on Emergency Operation Centre Management
4	ToT on radiological and nuclear emergencies
5	Training on unexploded bombs and explosive safety
6	Flood disaster responders
7	ToT in disaster psychosocial intervention
8	Emergency trauma management for Medical Officers
9	Management of the deceased
10	Advance HAZMAT life support for Medical Officers
11	Chemical disaster: First responders
12	Industrial DM
13	Auxiliary firefighting
14	Medical life support
15	Emergency response to rail transport accidents
16	Collapse structure: Search and rescue techniques (CSSR)

12 Disaster Response and Relief

“Disaster Response is a provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected” (UNISDR)

12.1 Level of Disasters

The High-Power Committee on Disaster Management, in its 2001 report, categorized disaster situations into three levels (L1, L2 and L3) in order to facilitate the responses and assistance to States and Districts.

Table 1.18: Level of Disasters

S.no.	Level (L)	Description	Main Responder	Activities
1	L0	No-disaster situation	UP SDMA, RCO and SEOC DDMA and DEOC	Surveillance, preparedness and mitigation activities must be focused Prevention, preparation and capacity building activities such as trainings, preparation and updation of plans, mock drills, and procurement of equipment
2	L1	A District-level disaster within the capabilities of the District Administration to deal with	DDMA, DEOC	State and Centre remain ready to assist if need arises
3	L2	A State-level disaster within the capabilities of the State Government to deal with	SDMA, SEOC, SDRF and NDRF	Require active participation and mobilization of resources from the State Government
4	L3	A national-level disaster, requiring major direct intervention of the Central Government	NDMA, NDRF, Defence Ministry, Home Ministry and other Ministries of the Central Government	Require Central Government for reinstating the State and District machinery as well as for rescue, relief, and other response and recovery measures

12.2 Emergency Operation Centre

An EOC is an off-site facility with a comprehensive network for effective disaster communication, operation, and response management. It acts as the nerve centre for support, coordination, communication, and monitoring of DM activities at the State and District levels. The EOC facilities consist of communication, collaboration, coordination with victims, first responders,

stakeholders, State and District agencies, local NGOs and CSOs, cooperatives, and volunteers during incident response. The network provides an online real-time emergency information management system efficient and seamless gathering and dissemination of information from within and outside the State. The structure of the SEOC is designed in such a manner that it can be extended as per the need of the hour and contracted when the situation normalizes.

Currently, the SEOC, also known as the State Integrated Disaster Control Centre (SIDCC), is fully functional at the RCO. There are 75 functional District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOCs) at the District headquarters. The SEOC functions as per the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

The SEOC functions as the hub centre, more importantly during response phase of disaster continuum. It's important that the centre remains abreast with response activities and through Project Director (Emergency Operations) keeps UPSDMA updated for any command decision.

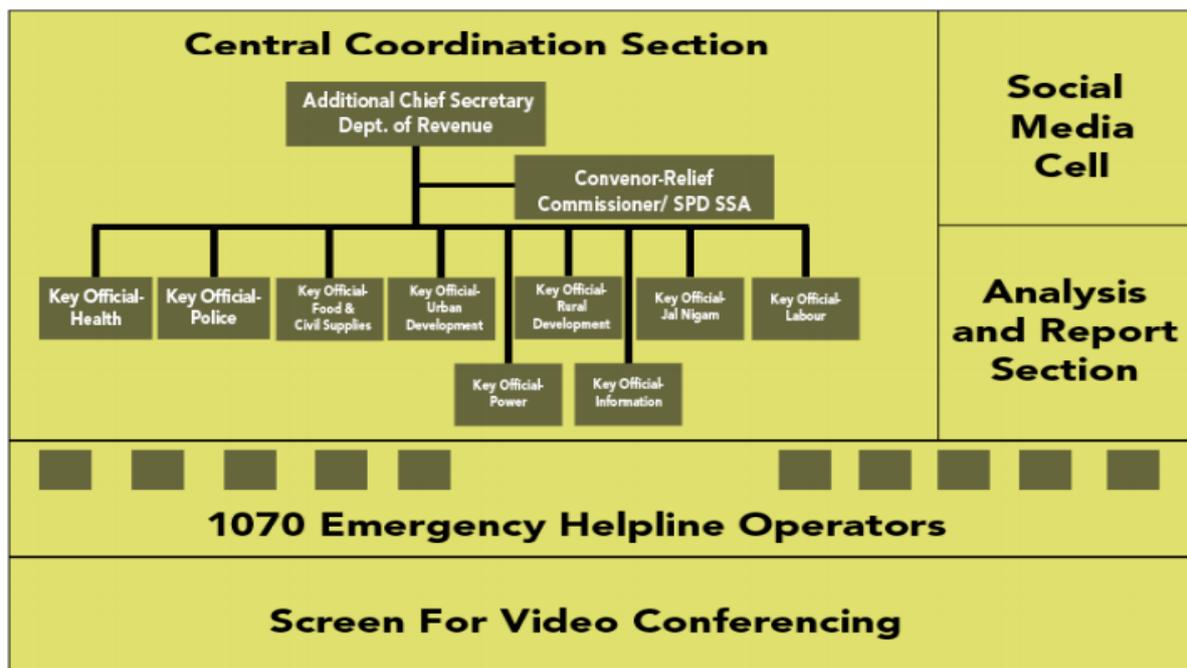


Figure 23: SEOC Setup at the RCO

12.3 Incident Response System

The Incident Response System (IRS) is one of the crucial tools for a coordinated response. The system envisages that the roles and duties are laid down in advance and the personnel are earmarked and trained in their respective roles and duties. It fixes accountability of the earmarked personnel and also avoids duplication of efforts by clearly demarcating the area-specific task force teams. In case of change in command, this will help in understanding the response planning, departments to be involved, and in developing an effective response mechanism to deal with disasters.

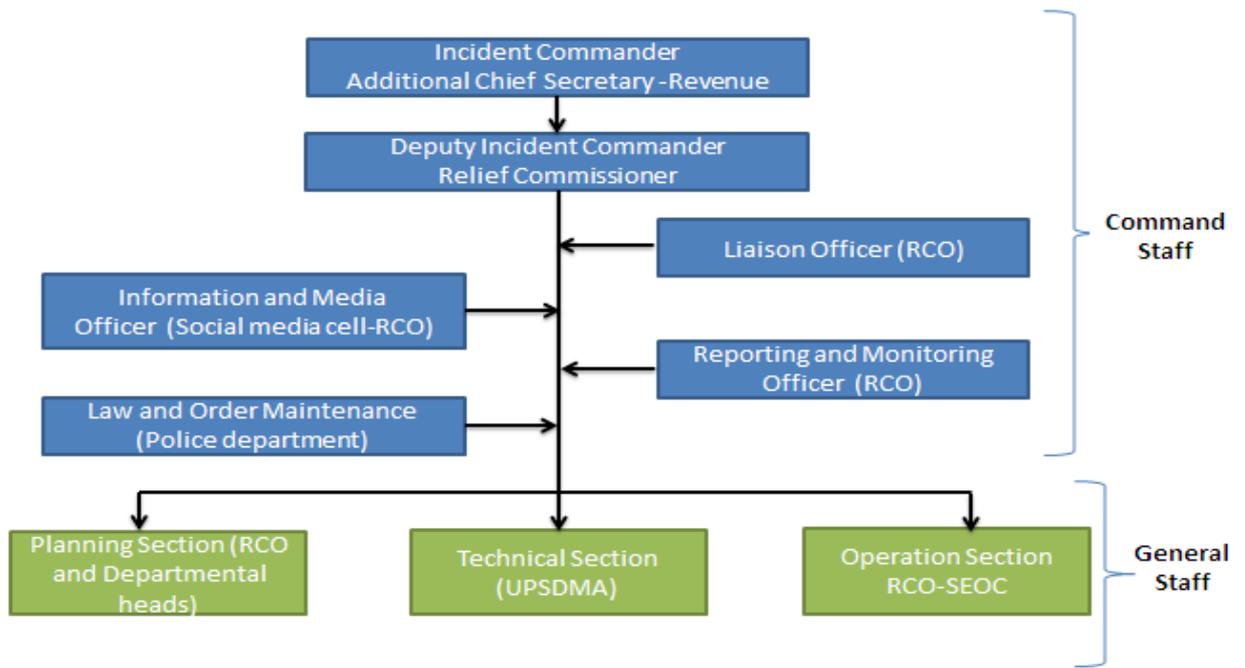


Figure 28: Incident Response System

12.4 Responsibility Framework for Preparedness and Response and Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are critical services that are performed in a post-disaster scenario to minimize the loss of life and address the various issues in a post-disaster situation. They provide coordination mechanisms specific to the response and preparedness activities among the various agencies. The ESFs should follow the IRS guidelines and form Incident Response Teams (IRTs) for prompt response in any disaster. The key ESFs are listed in *Table 1.20* below. The major ESFs have to be managed by the primary department/leading agencies with support from the line agencies/secondary department during and post the disaster situation.

Table 1.20: Primary and Secondary Departments of Emergency Support Functions

Response					
S. No.	Emergency Support Function	State Departments/District Departments and their Responsibilities			
		State	Responsibility–State	District	Responsibility–District
1	Communication	RCO*, DOT* BSNL Zonal Office112 UP Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed plans for fail-safe communication with all the early warning agencies (such as IMD, CWC, FMSC, NIC, etc.) and control rooms (State/District) for getting accurate information at regular intervals Provisions for restoration of emergency communication in disaster-affected areas Additional emergency response teams in place with detailed technical plans to restore communication after the occurrence of a disaster Provide a dedicated radio frequency for disaster communications Mobile communication units 	DDMA, Police Control Room BSNL, HAM Operators Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District action plan for fail-safe communication plan is prepared with all early warning agencies District EOCs equipped with satellite phones/ VHF/ HF/ VSAT as a backup to the landline The DDMA to identify HAM operators from District and division for immediate support in case of failure in communication All communication equipment, especially the satellite phones, are in good working condition 24×7 on all days through regular testing Plans for communication, including telephone and

			<p>fitted with Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs), Very High Frequency (VHF) repeaters, reserve WT VHF Sets, portable mobile towers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency plans including pre-disaster contracts with suppliers – Government and private – for easy availability of resources at the time of emergency • Operational plan for establishing temporary telecommunication facilities in the affected districts jointly with the State Government • Secure, fail-safe communication network among Central, State and district control rooms for exchanging of reliable and authentic information about the affected areas, and resource mobilization • Prepare, update and maintain a district-wise list of HAM operators who could be contacted and deployed at the site of emergency when all other modes of communication failed 		HAM, are prepared for smooth coordination with the field-level IRTs
2	Data Collection, Analysis and	UPSDMA*, RCO*, NIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain proper records of all the essential services 	DDMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nodal Officer of DDMA/DEOC should work with the

	Management	RSAC, FMISC, Drought Monitoring Cell	<p>needed for rescue, response and relief phases, both by the District administrations and State Governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a sound reporting mechanism to meet the information needs of District Response Teams, District Administration, State Response Team and State Governments about the disaster response • Establish dashboards for effective management of the affected people, information management for response queries • IC takes note of each and every query on response activities for effective and quick response 	NIC	<p>planning section at tehsils and SEOC for the making of Incident Action Plan and the dissemination of effective information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials of the Department of Statistics should be engaged in reporting and compilation through DDMA for the memorandum and preparation of reports
3.	Disposal of Animal Carcass	<p>Department of Animal Husbandry*, RCO</p> <p>Department of Health and Family Welfare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide clarity when required in following the State and national guidelines and international norms • Facilitate support from various State laboratories and institutions relevant for recording evidence and compiling data on the dead such as forensic reports and genetic studies 	<p>Animal Husbandry Department Revenue Department</p> <p>Police, DDMA, Health Departments, Municipal Corporations and Councils</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and properly record the animal dead bodies and facilitate the appropriate cremation/ burial • Use of recommended safety kits and personal protection by the staff deployed in carcass disposal so that they are not infected • Take measures for dispersal of financial relief as per norms

4.	<p align="center">Drinking Water/ Dewatering Pumps/Sanitation Facilities</p>	<p>Department Rural Water Supply*, UP Jal Nigam*, RCO</p> <p>UDD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up provisions for emergency water supply to the disaster-affected population as per the standards • Promote strict compliance with minimum standards of relief as per Section 12 of DM Act 2005 • Assist in providing disaster-affected areas with clean drinking water and preventing the spread of water-borne diseases • Assist the affected district to address the public health needs to prevent and mitigate a sudden outbreak of epidemic, water and food contamination as well as other public health-related problems in the aftermath of a disaster • Arrangements with vehicle manufacturers for vehicle-mounted reverse osmosis systems with integrated power source and pouch facility with a condition that system should be in place usually within six hours of placing order • Easy availability of chlorine 	<p>Jal Nigam, Panchayati Raj Department, Municipal Corporation and Councils</p> <p>DDMA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate and monitor water tankers in the villages wherever required in drought-prone areas and disaster-affected Districts • In case of wear and tear/fault, ensure immediate repair of hand pumps, electric motor pump and leakage in pipelines for continuation of water supply • Coordinate with tehsildars for water tankers in case of water scarcity • Make necessary provisions for ensuring sanitation, drinking water and medical aid to the flood-affected people • Conduct chlorination of hand pumps and water bodies • Hire private tankers in case of inadequate availability of Government tankers • Provision necessary technical, administrative and logistical assistance for the provision of water tankers as per the instructions provided by the District Collector • Deploy department-owned tankers for transporting
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			tablets arrangements with companies for providing vehicle-mounted heavy-duty dewatering pumps with a condition to make them available usually within 12 hours of request		water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of hygienic portable toilets and bleaching powder through pre-disaster agreements/contracts with suppliers
5.	Early Warning, Satellite and Data Information Dissemination	RCO*/SEOC* IMD, FMISC, RSAC and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide impact based now-cast forecasts, alerts, warnings to Districts • Provide early warnings (where possible) to reduce loss of life and property and damage assessment • Use of satellite imageries with GIS Platforms and other scientific methods for risk assessment and forecasting 	DDMA FM, Radio, Doordarshan, HAM Operators Club, Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of early warning signals to the District Administration, local authorities and the public at large in the areas likely to be affected by a disaster to reduce loss of life and property • Dissemination of warnings and information up to the community-based trained task forces • Ensure appropriate compilation/analysis of received data on response teams, resources on the ground, requirements of the ESF teams and also deaths and injuries. • Use of satellite imageries provided by RSAC, NRSC and SEOC for area clearance in case of evacuation

6.	Evacuation of People and Animals	SEOC*, SDRF*, NDRF* Animal Husbandry Department Revenue Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On request, support the affected District Administration in the evacuation of people and animals from areas likely to be affected by a major disaster • Evacuation of stranded visitors/pilgrims. 	DEOC, SDRF, Animal Husbandry Department, DDM, Revenue Department, Police, Municipal Corporation, Municipal Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick assessment of evacuation needs such as the number of people and animals to be evacuated and mode of evacuation • Mobilize transport and resources for evacuation • Identify and prepare sites for temporary relocation of affected people and animals • Identify requirements of resources for evacuation, such as helicopters, to be provided to the affected District • Coordinate with State agencies to mobilize the required resources • Monitor the situation. Earmark resources/units/battalions of SDRF for quick deployment • Prepare handbook/manuals and SOPs for evacuation of people and animals
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7.	<p>Fodder and Feed Management in Scarcity-hit Areas</p>	<p>Animal Husbandry Department*</p> <p>UPSDMA, Revenue Department, SEOC, AGD, NGOs, Animal Welfare Organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider imposing a ban on the movement of fodder from one District to another District or outside the State • When required, mobilize fodder and cattle feed to meet shortages, as in drought or scarcity conditions • Facilitate the transport of fodder from storage facilities or distant areas to the scarcity-hit areas • Enlist Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private agencies for providing fodder and other support 	<p>Animal Husbandry Department</p> <p>DEOC, DDMA, Animal Welfare Organizations, NGOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the quality of feed and fodder supplied through the fodder depots and cattle camps and ensure, as well as, certify that the feed and fodder being provided are fit for cattle consumption • Provide minerals, vitamins, medicines and vaccines at minimum cost to the farmers • Carry out the necessary inspections and checks in drought-affected areas to ensure that cattle are maintained in good health • Depute inspectors to check the health of cattle in cattle camps at frequent intervals, at least once a week, and undertake all precautionary measures to avoid outbreak of any disease • Undertake campaigns in the drought-affected areas to increase the awareness of farmers about cattle health issues related to fodder and feed, vitamin and minerals and other sanitation issues • Deploy mobile teams for responding to livestock disease treatment • Ensure continuous monitoring
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					<p>of the veterinary patient load in veterinary hospitals, and if necessary (based on the high veterinary patient load), deploy additional Veterinary Officers and Medical Compounders at the veterinary hospitals with high veterinary patient load</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track of incidences of major cattle and poultry illnesses and deaths for insurance claims
8	Food and Essential Supply	<p>Food and Civil Supplies Department*, RCO.</p> <p>Food Corporation of India (FCI), State Government godowns, Railway, AAI</p> <p>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote strict compliance with minimum standards of relief as per Section 12 of DM Act 2005 <p>Facilitate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of adequate and appropriate food supplies to the disaster-affected areas • Food grains • Ready-to-eat/ pre-cooked food/meals • Transport with essential supplies at a strategic location • Set up a strategy to include Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for providing food and essentials for school children and lactating mothers, including in Relief 	<p>Food and Civil Supplies Department</p> <p>DEOC, Revenue Department, Police</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Food Supply to work with the logistics section of the State-level IRT to provide effective services to the field-level IRTs for response • Enlist suppliers to provide food grains and ready-to-eat food • Prepare FCI storage facilities to supply required food grains as per the requirement of disaster-affected areas • Deploy a dedicated team at the local level to receive the supplies, maintain a log (manual or computerized) and distribute them at the required locations • Evolve a district level strategy

			<p>Camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare FCI storage facilities to supply required food grains as per the requirement of disaster-affected areas 		<p>to include Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for providing food and essentials for school children and lactating mothers, including in Relief Camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure food storage facilities have sufficient stocks and are located in relatively risk-free locations • Supply provisions to meet the needs of infants/ small children
9.	Fuel	<p>Food and Civil Supplies Department*</p> <p>SDMA, Revenue Department, SEOC, BPCL, IOCL, HPCL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure petrol pumps are functional and adequate petrol, oil and diesel are available to the Government for relief, rescue and general public • An adequate supply of petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG gas in the affected areas in close coordination with the State Government for the general public as well as emergency responders/equipment • Quick mobilization of fuel in far-off borders to avoid delays caused by the complex supply chain to such areas 	<p>Food and Civil Supplies Department</p> <p>DDMA, SEOC, Revenue Department, Petrol Pumps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEOC of the District-level IRT/ESF to coordinate with the relevant departments/agencies to provide effective services (Ground Support Unit) to the field-level task forces for response • Assess and project the requirement of fuel with the State and coordinate the delivery of fuel through local arrangements • Ensure sufficient availability of tankers/other vehicles for local transportation through the relevant department • Establish a mechanism for stocking the fuel at strategic locations with relevant

					agencies such as telecom operators, airports, UP SRTC
10.	Temporary Shelter	Revenue Department*, SEOC, SDMA, Urban and Housing Development, Panchayat Raj Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the management of temporary shelter camps • Ensure strict compliance with minimum standards of relief as per Section 12 of DM Act 2005 • Assist the respective district administration in the task of providing temporary, safe, hygienic and secure living spaces to meet the needs of people in disaster-affected areas • Providing shelters/tents to the affected population • Prior and long-term tie-up with prefab shelter manufacturers/ suppliers, and tent manufacturers to provide 	Revenue Department, DDMA, DEOC Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure District-level control room actively collecting, coordinating and disseminating information about early warning, affected areas, nature of damage, needs for evacuation and temporary camps • Set up temporary shelter camps with adequate food, water and sanitation facilities for the affected people • Ensure minimum standard on food provisioning is followed • Ensure minimum standard on food prescribed for the children and lactating mothers is followed • Ensure adherence to

			<p>shelters at the site usually within 24 hours of placement of orders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore latest technological development in shelters globally and procure for the State. 		<p>protection-related aspects in the shelter camps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure health services facility for the management of critical medical attention requirements (heart attacks, dialysis, pregnancies and institutional deliveries) in the temporary shelter • Make security arrangements for relief materials in transit and present in the camps • Maintain logs (manual or computerized) of all material movements and details of distribution to required locations
11	Animals: Veterinary Care	<p>Department of Animal Husbandry*</p> <p>Department of Health and Family Welfare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the setting up of livestock camps/shelters for animals in distress due to disasters, including drought • Support for the care of animals in the camps/shelters • Assist District/divisions in the proper management, and running of livestock camps/shelters • Assist in proper rehabilitation of animals • Supplement the needs of District/divisions to provide 	<p>Department of Animal Husbandry</p> <p>Revenue Department, DMD, SEOC, DDMA, Animal Welfare Organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include provisions for evacuation, safety and rehabilitation of animals as minimum standards of relief • Set up livestock camps/shelters for animals in distress due to disasters, including drought • Organize proper care of animals in the camps/shelters • Ensure proper management and running of livestock camps/shelters • Proper rehabilitation of animals

			<p>veterinary care to disaster-affected livestock, including drought-hit areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote SDRF guidelines for emergency relief in case of animal injuries and deaths 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide veterinary care to disaster-affected livestock, including in drought-hit areas
12.	Management of the Dead	<p>Revenue Department*, Police</p> <p>SEOC, Health Department, UPSDMA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance and support depending on the type of disaster and challenges faced Provide clarity when required in following the recommended practices as prescribed in relevant NDMA guidelines and international norms such as those of the IRC 	<p>Revenue Department, Police</p> <p>DEOC, Health Department, DDMA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy trained squads for the detection and recovery of the survivors and the dead as early as possible after the event The recovery team to use basic personal protective kit and follow adequate precautions Follow the protocols for the identification of the dead, recording evidence, transport and burial (i.e., disposal as per norms) Follow protocols to maintain the dignity of the dead in all possible ways If required, establish temporary mortuaries

					<p>with adequate facilities where possible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In special cases, appropriate arrangements and relevant protocol must be followed for victims in certain types of disasters keeping in view the safety of survivors and emergency workers • Inform the affected community by giving wide publicity to the procedure for the management of the dead • Take urgent steps for release of ex-gratia payment • Ensure to the extent possible ethical management of the dead, along with respect for religious and cultural sensitivities
13.	Media Management	<p>Department of Information and Public Relations*, SEOC</p> <p>UPSDMA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical guidelines for disaster coverage by media as per accepted State standards respecting dignity and privacy of the affected communities and individuals and work with media to adopt the guidelines through self-regulation as well as oversight by the relevant 	<p>DEOC</p> <p>DDMA, NIC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms for broadcasting warnings, do's and don'ts to the media and public before (if applicable), during and after the disasters • Collect, process and disseminate information about an actual or potential disaster situation to all stakeholders to

			<p>regulatory institution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare plans for providing/broadcasting warnings, do's and don'ts while dealing with media and ensure its compliance • Make a proper schedule for media briefing (once/twice/thrice daily depending on the severity of the disaster) and designate a nodal officer for interacting with media on behalf of the Government 		<p>facilitate response and relief operations; update information on disaster and disaster victims; maintain contacts with mass media; inform public regarding the impact of disaster and the measures taken for the welfare of the affected people</p>
14.	Medical Care	<p>Department of Health and Family Welfare*</p> <p>UPSDMA, RCO, SEOC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess medical emergency needs (if State assistance is required) • Medical assistance given to the affected District in response to its request for post-disaster emergency medical care • Ensure strict compliance with minimum standards of relief as per Section 12 of DM Act 2005 • Develop specialized facilities to handle Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies • Strengthen emergency departments in all hospitals 	<p>Health Department</p> <p>DEOC, DDMA, Revenue Department, Municipal Corporation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile field hospitals similar to the military field units that have trauma care for the disaster-affected and serve as a temporary substitute for the collapsed local general medical and surgical facilities in the disaster zone • Mobile medical care units with Operation Theatre (OT) facility, power sources, dedicated trained staff of doctors and paramedics who could be immediately summoned at the time of emergency • Mobile medical support units stocked with medicines usually needed such as those for blood

			under the central administration		<p>pressure, diabetics, heart problems and common ailments as well as provisions such as bleaching powder, chlorine tablets; nutritional supplements catering to specialized groups such as lactating mothers, elders and children below 6 years of age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communicate the risk of water-borne and vector-borne diseases to the local population• Deploy RRTs for managing an outbreak of water-borne or vector-borne diseases• Health camps should be held in drought-affected areas to screen local population for common ailments• Ensure arrangement for referral and transportation of critically ill people, pregnant women and lactating women to the First Referral Units or tertiary facilities in the District• Monitor water and food quality, and disposal of waste in transit and relief camps, feeding centres and affected areas. Ensure that ASHA workers and ANMs provide immediate first aid to the
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					<p>persons showing initial symptoms of heat illness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate medical supplies
15.	Power	<p>Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL)*</p> <p>SEOC, Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited, Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to the Districts for restoration of power supply as well as infrastructure on request • Make arrangements with suppliers for emergency supplies usually within 24 hours of placement of order • Tie-up for arrangements of alternate sources of power such as generator sets, solar lanterns and portable tower lights until the resumption of normal power supply 	<p>Local Sub-Division</p> <p>DDMA, Revenue Department, SEOC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-disaster need assessment for quick restoration of power supply with alternate mechanisms to critical facilities usually within 6–12 hours of placement of order • Post-disaster assistance from the neighbouring District for technical support in the restoration of power supply and infrastructure • Mobile power supply units or other arrangements with power • Procure generators for immediate power supply arrangement at temporary shelters
16	Public Health	Department of Medical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess public health (seek 	Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate public health IRS

		<p>Health and Family Welfare*</p> <p>UPSDMA, Revenue Department, SEOC, SDRF</p>	<p>central assistance if required)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to implement public health IRS • Respond to biological emergencies • Operate epidemiological surveillance systems • Provide laboratory support • Manage information systems • Provide risk communication • Support public health logistics (drugs and vaccines), non-pharmaceutical interventions • Support immunization, disinfection, vaccination and vector control measures 	<p>DDMA, DEOC, Revenue Department, Animal Husbandry Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess public health needs in coordination with State agencies as per the situation • Coordinate with State agencies in case of biological emergencies • Coordinate with State agencies for epidemiological surveillance • Manage public health logistics (drugs and vaccines), non-pharmaceutical interventions • Carry out immunization, disinfection, vaccination and vector control measures
17.	Relief Employment	<p>Department of Labour*, Revenue Department*</p> <p>Department of Social Welfare, Department of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore projects to employ people seeking work in disaster-affected areas as a relief measure • Provide financial support for such schemes • Develop strategies for skill mapping of affected people • Provide assistance to districts, wherever required 	<p>Labour Department</p> <p>DDMA, Revenue Department, Sewayojan Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for unskilled work in public works for people seeking work in disaster-affected areas as a relief measure • To skill map of affected families • Ensure quick and prompt payment of wages • Demand and provide from various funds including State Disaster Response Fund, wherever provisioned, to implement the employment schemes

18.	Search and Rescue of People and Animals	<p>NDRF*/SDRF*</p> <p>Revenue Department, Police, Forest Department, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure NDRF/SDRF and other forces available are always trained and equipped. • Liaison and requisition Armed Forces whenever required in a timely manner. • Notification/corrigendum of IRS • SOPs for sending rescue/relief material from other adjoining States to the District immediately • A MoU is in place with suppliers for blankets, tarpaulins, tents, and boats and other necessities • Ensure NDRF in location/SDRF teams are trained, equipped and ready to move at a short notice to the affected areas • MoU with suppliers for medicines, vaccines, disinfectants, blankets, tarpaulins, tents, boats, inflatable lights, torches and ropes with a condition that they will be supplied at a short notice (usually within 24 hours) from the placement of order • Adequate SDRF/NDRF support in a state of 	<p>SDRF, Police, 112 UP</p> <p>DEOC, DDMA, PAC Flood Units, Forest Department, Municipal Corporations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOPs and Nodal Officers to receive rescue/ relief material from the District • Liaison and requisition Armed Forces whenever required in a timely manner. • Quick deployment as per IRS protocols • Plan of action for quick response teams to be ready for deployment • Plan of action to deploy quick medical response teams to be ready • Strategic stationing of state-of-the-art equipment for search, rescue and response with dedicated trained manpower identified in the District/divisions • Ensure inventory of inflatable lights, torches and ropes in proper condition, have arrangements for their supply quickly at short notice (usually within 24 hours) • Nodal officer selected for coordination to remain in regular touch with the department/SDMA for additional requirements (including help from other State departments)
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			readiness to move at a short notice		
19	Transportation	<p>UPSTRC*</p> <p>Public Works Department, SEOC, Revenue Department, UPSDMA, AAI, Air Force, Railway</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequately address the post-disaster transportation needs including air efforts to ensure that the emergency response and recovery efforts are carried out promptly; restore the public transport; resumption of the movement of essential goods • Pool heavy-duty earth-moving machineries, tree cutters, fork lifters and other required equipment either at strategic locations or a centralized location • Quick deployment of resources and equipment for quick repairs/restoration of roads and highways for 	<p>UPSRTC, Public Works Department</p> <p>DEOC, DDMA, Public Works Department, Air Force, Nearest Railway Station, Private Service Providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange for the requirement of transport for the transportation of relief material and responders • Restore railway tracks and functioning of the railway at the earliest • Coordinate with the State Government for transportation of relief materials • Coordinate with the AAI for transportation of relief materials • Restore airport strips helipads at the earliest involving specialized response force of the State and Central Government • Coordinate with the District

			<p>movement of rescue and relief teams with their supplies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational plans put in place to transport heavy machinery (like dewatering pumps, boats, etc.) through road in close coordination with the relevant departments Operational plans put in place for quick restoration of train services, providing additional railway wagons, containers and passenger coaches for movement of relief supplies and rescue equipment 		<p>Administration to provide air support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cater to the needs of transporting affected people if required
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Note- Primary department/agency marked with *

12.5 Disaster Reporting and Assessment

Disaster reporting and information collection happens via four modes: (i) 1070 helpline, (ii) DEOC, (iii) news channels and (iv) social media (Twitter, Facebook and other social media sites). The information gathered is classified into three categories:

1. Life loss and rescue call;
2. Post-disaster damage and loss reporting; and
3. Need for emergency food, water, shelter and medical assistance.

The cases registered under the first and third categories are marked under highest priority and the shift in-charge at SEOC takes immediate action and regular follow-up on them. The information gathered is registered on the Rahat Portal in case form, and is shared with the concerned Districts in a transparent manner for the verification and distribution of relief material.

The reporting format is mentioned in the Annexure 4.

12.5.1 Rapid Report/Incident Report

It is a two-hourly report generated daily under the supervision of the shift in-charge at SEOC, and is submitted to the Relief Commissioner. This report aims to capture every disaster-related event that happens in the State on a daily basis.

12.5.2 Preliminary Report

It is aimed at obtaining a clearer and more detailed picture of the extent of the damage and loss. It is ideally generated within four to eight hours of the incident getting reported in Rapid Report/Incident Report. It helps in identifying the immediate actions necessary at the event site and in providing relief to the affected individuals. Information made available in the report is registered on the Rahat Portal for track keeping.

12.5.3 Detailed Report

This report is submitted once the investigation is complete, relief assistance has been provided/sanctioned to the affected individual/family, and the case is closed by the District. It is submitted online on the Rahat Portal approximately 10–15 days after the incident has been reported.

12.6 Relief and Compensation

To carry out emergency response and relief activities after the disaster, the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) are made available to the Relief Commissioner as per the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has identified 19 disasters under which relief is provided to the affected individuals/families: flood, lightning, thunderstorm, unseasonal heavy rainfall/excess rain, hailstorms, snakebites, drought, heat wave, cold wave, fire, earthquake, boat accident, falling in borewell, sewer cleaning / gas leakage, wildlife conflict, cloud burst, pest

attack, drowning, and landslide. The summary of relief assistance provided under the above-mentioned disasters is given below in *Table 1.21*.

Table 1.21: Summary of Relief and Response Assistance under SDRF and NDRF Norms

13 Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

“The medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and ‘build back better’, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk” (United Nations General Assembly, 2016)

Activities related to rehabilitation and reconstruction are primarily carried out by the SOPs and responsibility framework laid down in SDMP.

When the disaster period is over, the Authority shall, where necessary, act as an agency for facilitating and coordinating the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities conducted by various departments of the Government. Reconstruction and rehabilitation plans are designed specifically for worst-case scenarios.

The following considerations are essential for an effective recovery and restoration process:

- a. Families and communities drive their own recovery and should be given enough time to complete the recovery process;
- b. Disaster recovery must promote fairness and equity, thus ensuring that the vulnerable sections within the community (women-headed households, people with disabilities, and displaced persons) are fully included;
- c. Local governments must be empowered to manage recovery efforts, and both the Central and State Governments must allocate more resources to strengthen Government recovery institutions, especially at the local level;
- d. Good recovery planning and effective coordination is contingent on a comprehensive assessment of damage, loss, and needs;
- e. Developing key and well-functioning partnerships with NGOs and the private sector is critical, given their expanding and effective role in recovery from disasters. These partnerships and associated resources are fundamental to the quality and effectiveness of recovery;
- f. Reviving and expanding private economic activity and employment, and securing diverse livelihood opportunities for the affected populations, is necessary for sustainable recovery;
- g. Successful recovery must leave communities safer by reducing risks and building resilience. This underscores the importance of identifying mechanisms in order to reduce risk and create operable plans at the outset; and
- h. As international agencies such as multilateral development banks and UN agencies play an important role in recovery, seeking their support on planning and formulation of recovery and reconstruction programmes can be advantageous.

13.1 Detailed Damage and Needs Assessment

The preliminary damage assessment is usually carried out during the disaster phase. It is essentially for disaster management authorities depending on the level of disaster to carry out detailed assessment before commencing reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. The objective of any post-disaster damage assessment and need analysis is to provide a clear, concise picture of the post-disaster situation, to identify the damage caused to different sectors, and to

develop strategies for rehabilitation, reconstruction, and recovery. This will also help as case studies for future disaster mitigation and adaptation plans.

13.2 Reconstruction Strategy

A comprehensive recovery strategy includes short-term and long-term reconstruction strategies. A short-term strategy must be coupled with repair, restoration and strengthening of affected structure, while a long-term strategy must include reconstruction and relocation.

13.2.1 Repair and Restoration and Recovery

The Government may formulate a policy for affected community to repair and restore damaged houses and dwellings. This must not be considered compensation or entitlement. State government or UPSDMA may shall coordinate with national and international NGOs, donor agencies and other government bodies to priorities restoration of critical infrastructure including health institutions, temporary housing, lifesaving facilities, critical government infrastructure, etc. Respective state government departments should also carry out timely repair and restoration of the related infrastructure, facilities, services, etc.

13.2.2 Approach to Recovery and Restoration

The Guiding Principle of This Phase Would Be to 'Build Back Better'

The Department of Revenue through SEOC will coordinate the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the disaster-affected areas by undertaking the following activities:

- Declaration of the end of disaster situation by the SEC under the directions of UPSDMA
- Submission of the recovery and rehabilitation plan by the SEC as per the disaster-specific emergent situational needs, to UPSDMA
- Declaration of compensation, which will be done by Department of Revenue under the directions of the State Government as per the State Disaster Response Fund and Relief Manual
- Declaration of rehabilitation schemes by UPSDMA under the directions of the State Government
- Coordination with the respective departments for the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes
- Pooling of resources and funds, if required
- Implementation of the recovery and rehabilitation activities in the affected areas through the existing mechanisms and lessons with the administration control by DDMA
- Documentation of the disaster based on the experiences and lessons learnt of all the involved departments/agencies by DDMA, and submission of the report to the SEC for review and revision of the SDMPs based on the findings

Action Points for Restoration

S. No.	Action Point	Responsible Agency
1.	State Government shall consider designing a separate programme in relevant sectors for disaster reconstruction and appropriate guidelines shall be developed for implementation of programme	RCO with concerned departments
2.	A template for PDNA and post-disaster reconstruction projects shall be developed and shared with DDMA and concerned departments	RCO with relevant departments
3.	In case of devastating disasters, the State Government shall ask for support from World bank, UN agencies and corporate agencies	RCO
4.	Special agency for reconstruction shall be created for coordinating implementation of reconstruction projects	RCO with concerned departments
5.	Reconstructed assets shall be 'Build Back Better' for resilience from future disasters	RCO with concerned departments

13.2.3 Immediate/Short-term Recovery and Restoration

Damage and loss assessment is the essential to identify the extent to which recovery is required to be done. This component lays the foundation for setting up the priorities of the recovery stage. For effective recovery and restoration of the households and communities affected by disasters, the following three broad aspects need to be considered:

- (i) Physical aspects of recovery, i.e., restoration and reconstruction of damaged community infrastructure, critical infrastructure, private houses and cultural heritage buildings;
- (ii) Social recovery, i.e., social and psychological aspects of personal, family and community functioning and well-being; and
- (iii) Economic aspects of recovery, i.e., livelihoods, productive activities and market services

Then, based on the above three aspects, the following actions are required for recovery and restoration.

13.2.4 Physical Infrastructure for Recovery and Restoration

Type of Repair	Area of Work	Activity	Department
Infrastructure Restoration	Water Supply	Joint rapid needs assessment of the affected water supply points, tube wells, submerged and dried wells to restore the water supply units that were identified as dysfunctional during the damage and loss assessment exercise	UP Jal Nigam, Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Departments
	Power	The Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) has to restore the power lines in areas where damage was reported. The restoration of critical buildings such as hospitals, health centres and administrative buildings is to be prioritized	UPPCL
	Telecommunication	Disrupted lines of telecommunication links are to be repaired on a priority basis by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and other private telecom agencies to restore the connectivity of the District/area affected	BSNL, DOT
	Roads and Bridges	The Public Works Department (Road Construction Department) and the National Highways Authority of India should list down the roads and bridges that need repair and those requiring complete reconstruction. Based on that, the priority projects are appointed to guide the recovery plan. Critical roads and bridges open access to health centres in rural areas, vulnerable groups in remote areas, police stations and outposts	Public Works Department, NHAI, Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority, UP Bridge Corporation, UP Nirman Nigam
	Households	It involves the identification of houses that were damaged by the disaster or that are vulnerable to secondary incidents associated with the major impact. It is essential that measures be taken accordingly, whether it is relocation, retrofitting or reconstruction	Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Departments
	Schools	Cleaning and repairing of damaged infrastructure, replacing damaged	Basic and Secondary

		<p>education materials, furniture and infrastructure. Making provisions for safe drinking water and construction of toilets. Detailed assessment of schools for repair and reconstruction based on safe construction practices. Carrying out retrofitting of existing undamaged old schools building to incorporate safe building standards and norms particularly in hazard-prone areas</p>	<p>Education Departments, Panchayati Raj, UP Jal Nigam, Rural Development Departments</p>
	<p>Hospitals/ PHCs/ CHCs</p>	<p>Detailed damage and need assessment of the health facilities including infrastructure needs to be done by the concerned department. As per the need, health services can be relocated and run in shelter accommodation by the time new construction is complete. Ambulance services and mobile medical units may be pushed into action for immediate health care, i.e., institutional delivery of pregnant women, routine immunization. The construction department will be persuaded to include disaster-resilient features in new constructions of PHCs/CHCs or new hospitals. Post-disaster construction provides an opportunity for 'building back better' so that the reconstructed assets can withstand similar or worse disasters in the future</p>	<p>Medical Health and Family Welfare Department</p>
	<p>AWCs</p>	<p>Detailed damage and need assessment of the ICDS facilities, including infrastructure, needs to be done by the concerned departments. As per the need, ICDS services can be relocated and run in a sheltered accommodation by the time new construction is complete. The construction department will be persuaded to include disaster-resilient features in new constructions of Anganwadi Centres</p>	<p>Women and Child Development Department</p>

13.2.5 Social Recovery

Type of Repair	Area of Work	Activity	Programme for Convergence	Department
Social Recovery and Restoration	Physical Health	The management of relief shelters is continued from the response phase to the immediate recovery phase. Temporary rehabilitation or relocation of people has to be done for those damaged houses, either completely or partially destroyed	SDRF grant for the establishment of temporary shelters	Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Departments
	Psychosocial Support and Mental Health	The Women and Child Welfare Department is responsible to coordinate with psychologists and connect them to the District Administration for providing guidelines on psychosocial support to people highly affected by the disaster, who faced major economic losses or losses in the family, especially to the most vulnerable groups like children, women and elderly to reduce the psychological trauma at the community level	National Mental Health Programme through District Mental Health Programme by District Counselling Centres	Women and Child Development Department in association with Child Line
	Physical health	First aid and emergency health care have to be provided at the earliest. In case health care centres are affected by the disaster, temporary medical relief camps have to be organized while the building is retrofitted or reconstructed. Mobile medical units may be called into action for immediate health care needs close to the community	Ayushman Bharat Scheme	Health and Family Welfare Department
	Animal/Cattle Care and Health	Injuries and diseases to animals must be addressed through necessary veterinary support at the village or panchayat level. The losses to	SDRF grants for cattle and NADCP, Livestock Insurance Scheme	UPSDMA and Animal Husbandry Department

		cattle under SDRF should be awarded to the affected families or immediate recovery. The animal injured in the disaster should be given appropriate treatment under the National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)		
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13.2.6 Economic Restoration and Recovery

Type of Repair	Area of Work	Activity	Programme for Convergence	Department
Economic Recovery and Restoration	Wage Employment	The damage assessment should identify people of affected areas to give access to money soon after disaster response when the withdrawal of relief supplies generally takes effect. MGNREGS shall be implemented to provide temporary wages while using this to build assets that could be beneficial for their long-term recovery	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)	Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Departments
	Risk Transfer	Crop and livestock insurance beneficiaries need to be identified during the early recovery stage to provide the affected people with money for meeting their immediate expenditures and necessities	PMFBY, Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme, National Agriculture Insurance Scheme, Livestock Insurance Scheme	Department of Agriculture/ Department of Animal Husbandry

13.2.7 Reconstruction

The 'Build Back Better' framework incorporates the following:

1. DRR: Improving disaster resilience in a community by minimizing/eliminating disaster risks through:
 - a. Improving the resilience of the built environment and physical assets;
 - b. Multi hazard-based land-use planning; and

- c. Creating awareness among communities on early warning, disaster preparedness, and evacuation and management plans in order to improve their coping capacities.
2. Community Recovery: Supporting the overall recovery of the community through:
 - a. Implementing programmes for psychological and social recovery to assist the community with re-establishing their lives through advisory services, counselling, and methods of empowerment; and
 - b. Regenerating and rejuvenating the community's economy by helping businesses recover, facilitating the return to traditional livelihoods, and introducing new economic opportunities.
 3. Effective Implementation: Enabling reconstruction and recovery to progress effectively and efficiently through:
 - a. Establishing an institutional mechanism that is fitting of the local community and coordinating the recovery process;
 - b. Using appropriate legislation and regulation to enforce 'Build Back Better'-based practices and to improve efficiency by fast-tracking processes; and
 - c. Putting in place monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to improve the recovery process and extract lessons for future interventions.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh and UPSDMA shall orient all relevant stakeholders and advise them to indulge in more projects that align with the above-mentioned 'Build Back Better' framework.

Long-Term Recovery and Reconstruction

Type of Repair	Area of Work	Activity	Programme for Convergence	Department
Long-Term Reconstruction	Flood-resistant housing	The State shall identify the houses in the catchment areas, based on the zonation done by the competent authorities, i.e., RSAC; Promotion of flood-resistant housing should be promoted in the severe flood-prone Districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh	MNREGA, IAY, PMAY	Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Department
	Water conservation structures	The State shall identify dried up structures in semi-arid areas of Bundelkhand region	MNREGS, Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), Jal Jeevan Mission, IWDP, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Harghar Nal	Panchayati Raj, Rural Development and Groundwater Departments

	Community roads	The State shall identify roads that are damaged repeatedly, build roads that are not damaged during any disaster ensuring all areas remain connected	MNREGS, GPDP, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Departments
	Street lighting	The State shall identify villages in areas that require electrification and consecutively get damaged during floods and other hazards. The departments should focus on the guidelines of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for effective and sustainable distribution of street lightning	GPDP, Village Electrification Programme, Kusum Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana	Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency, Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation (UPPCL)
	Drainage system development	Sustainable development requires an effective drainage system and drainage disposal system in the State for sustainable recovery from flood	GPDP	Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Departments

13.2.8 Relocation

Relocation needs will be identified based on discussions with experts and on-ground review of the situation. Some of the activities would be acquisition of land, proper planning for land use, ensuring legal clearances, necessary authorization and implementing livelihood measures for relocated families.

13.3 Rehabilitation

Activities in the context of rehabilitation have been defined in the table given below. The needs of the population affected need to be given due consideration for ensuring early and inclusive recovery.

Type of Rehabilitation	Area of Work	Activity	Programme for Convergence	Department
Long-Term Reconstruction	Disability Rehabilitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure artificial limbs are fitted to affected persons ○ Provide modern wheelchairs and 	Divyang Pension, Leprosy	Department of Social Welfare

		<p>supportive devices to needy persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pension provision 	Pension, Artificial Limb/Assistive Equipment Scheme	Empowering of Persons with Disability Department
	Child Care Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure that the orphaned children are fostered ○ Set up day centres to take care of children ○ Establish orphanages ○ Set up childcare helpline ○ Ensure pensions given to aged persons 		Department of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development
	Women Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish old age homes ○ Arrange physiotherapy under the continuous supervision of doctors ○ Start women' Livelihood Restoration Project ○ Link women with Government self-employment schemes 	<p>Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana</p> <p>State Women Empowerment Mission</p> <p>Assistance grants for widows</p>	Women and Child Development (WCD), Social Welfare Department
Long-Term Rehabilitation	Forest Cover Rejuvenation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plantation of green cover in the school areas ○ Development of an approach for the conservation of ecosystem in children for rejuvenation of forest cover 	National Green Corp (Paryavaran Mitra) Programme	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department
	Wetland Rejuvenation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of wetlands, especially in Bahraich, Ballia, Lakhimpur Kheri Districts ○ Conservation of water system through water tanks ○ Command Area Development 	MNREGS, National Wetland Conservation Programme	Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB), Directorate of Environment

14 Partnership with Other Stakeholders

For proper implementation of activities under all phases of disaster management, the State Government has partnered with various stakeholders as listed below.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	It is the apex body for disaster management in India. ⁵ Its primary role is to develop policies, guideline and standard operation procedures for disaster prevention, coordinate with the states on issues related to disaster management time to time and to promote cross learning within states and at national level, undertake capacity building activities and promote inter agency coordination between national agencies and states.
National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)	It is the nodal agency for capacity building, policy advocacy, research and documentation. Through its team of multi-disciplinary professionals, it supports the national agencies and state governments to build a disaster resilient India. ⁶
National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)	It is a dedicated force created for response to natural and man-made disaster to reduce life and property loss. For timely and prompt action, its battalions are pre-positioned at vulnerable locations. ⁷ During normal times, these battalions undertake capacity building of state agencies/forces and conducted community level awareness generation programmes and disaster preparedness trainings
Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force (UP SDRF)	It is the force created by the state and strategically located at or near vulnerable locations for immediate response. During normal time, they also engage in activities like capacity building of community residing at vulnerable locations, identify and train volunteers etc.
Armed Forces	Armed forces play an active role during and post-disaster phases. Apart from being the responder and conducting rescue operation, they assist the state government in immediate relief distribution, providing medical care to the affected population and in reconstruction and restoration of critical infrastructure. ⁸
National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)	It monitors the natural disasters in real time through its decision support centre. NRSC conduct mapping of hazards, risk zonation, spatial early warning and hazard inventory development. National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) is a GIS based national repository developed to support the national and state level authority to take decision during emergency. ⁹
Remote Sensing Application Centre (RSAC)	It assists the state government in disaster preparedness and planning by identifying hotspots for disasters and conducting micro level hazard specific studies and mitigation plans.

⁵ Ndma.gov.in. 2022. Home | NDMA, GoI. [online] Available at: <https://ndma.gov.in/>.

⁶ Ndma.gov.in. 2022. Home | NDMA, GoI. [online] Available at: <https://ndma.gov.in/>.

⁷ Ndrf.gov.in. 2022. About Us | NDRF - National Disaster Response Force. [online] Available at: <https://ndrf.gov.in/about-us>

⁸ www.indianarmy.nic.in. 2022. The Official Home Page of the Indian Army. [online] Available at: <https://indianarmy.nic.in/Site/FormTemplate/fmTempSimple.aspx?MnId=S2r9MCMBeh3hp8rQzZTAjHw==&ParentID=fvBiax0FCn7812LS689HA==>

⁹ Nrsc.gov.in. 2022. EO Objective | NRSC Web Site. [online] Available at: https://www.nrsc.gov.in/EO_Objective

<p>Airport Authority of India (AAI)</p>	<p>It is responsible for managing all relief material sent or received by state. It prepares an advance plan and appoints a Senior Officer at the airport for the proper handling and distribution of relief material during a disaster situation.</p>
<p>Indian Railways</p>	<p>With its massive network, low fare and high carry capacity, the Indian Railways plays a critical role in disaster response.</p>
<p>Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)</p>	<p>It plays a critical role in predicting hydro-metrological disaster and issues warning against them. It also helps in studying the change patterns of rainfall, temperature and moisture which in turn helps the state authorities in planning preventive/preparedness measures.</p>
<p>Institute of Seismological Research (ISR)</p>	<p>It studies the seismic activities which are the primary cause of earthquake. Their studies assist the state authorities in developing/amending the construction by laws and identifying vulnerable location.</p>
<p>Flood Management Information System Centre (FMISC)</p>	<p>It is a comprehensive flood knowledge database which helps the states authority in managing flood risk efficiently. It provides details on vulnerable locations, dams/check dams, and villages affected in past. The information collated at FMISC help in planning flood mitigation.</p>
<p>Police</p>	<p>Police has a critical role in management of any emergency. Due to their presence at local administrative units (i.e. village) they play important role in early warning dissemination, curbing violence against vulnerable section during emergencies, relief distribution, rescue etc.</p>
<p>Media</p>	<p>Media plays a significant role in all the four phases of disaster management. Its massive outreach helps in educating people, make them aware of what to do, in last mile dissemination of early warning, relief strategy and compensation norm decided by the government and addressing rumours during an events.</p>

15 Funding Arrangements

15.1 Funding Mechanism of Various Levels

Over the years, Finance Commissions have made their way into financing disaster relief and response to assist the disaster-affected communities in coping and assisting the states during an emergency. The margin money prescription of the Second Finance Commission morphed into the National Calamity Relief Fund by the Ninth Finance Commission, which subsequently evolved to the current National and State Disaster Response Fund in the Thirteenth Finance Commission report. The above recommendation was more relief and response-centric than a proactive approach of mitigation and prevention. The Fifteenth Finance Commission marks a shift by recommending setting up National and State Disaster Management Funds (NDMF and SDMF) for the promotion of local-level mitigation activities.

The funding and financing mechanism are already in place at the national, State and District levels as per the recommendation of the Finance Commission. Apart from this, Section 49 of the DM Act 2005 mandates the Government to ensure that the ministries and the department make definite budgetary arrangements to mainstream DRM.

15.2 Central Level

The National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF): This fund was stipulated under Section 46 (I) of the DM Act 2005. It came into existence in 2010 after the recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission on scrapping the National Calamity Relief Fund and formation of the National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF). It is operated by the Government of India to provide immediate relief to people affected by the calamity considered to be of severe nature by the Central Government and when the State Disaster Relief Fund is insufficient to meet the relief requirements. Apart from the Government's annual allocation, any voluntary contribution made by an individual or organization for DM purposes also goes into it.

The Fifteenth Finance Commission has recommended that NDRF should get 80 per cent of the total allocation for the National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF), with further division into 40 per cent for response and relief, 30 per cent for recovery and reconstruction, and 10 per cent for preparedness and capacity building.

15.2.1 National Disaster Mitigation Fund

This fund has been constituted under Section 47 of DM Act 2005 for projects exclusively for purpose of mitigation. The Fifteenth Finance Commission has recommended that NDRF should get 80 per cent of the total allocation for the NDRMF and balance 20 per cent of National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF).

15.2.2 The Prime Minister National Relief Fund

It provides immediate relief to families of those killed in natural calamities like floods, cyclones and earthquakes and to the victims of the major accidents and riots. It accepts only voluntary donations by individuals and institutions.

15.3 State Level

15.3.1 State Disaster Response Fund

This fund has been stipulated under Section 48 (I) of DM Act, 2005. The purpose of this fund is to provide immediate relief and carry out response during a disaster. This fund is made available to the Relief Commissioner, in which the contribution of the Central and State Governments is 75 and 25 per cent, respectively. The fund has provisions for the following:

- Gratuitous relief;
- Search and rescue operations, as per actual cost incurred;
- Relief measures;
- Air dropping of essential supplies;
- Emergency supply of drinking water;
- Clearance of affected area, including management of debris;
- Agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, handicraft, artisans;
- Repair/ restoration (of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure; and
- Capacity development.

Apart from the Central-notified disaster, State-specific disasters within the local context of a State are also eligible for assistance under the SDRF. In Uttar Pradesh, a total of 19 disasters¹⁰ are eligible for assistance under SDRF.

The Fifteenth Finance Commission has recommended that the SDRF should get 80 per cent and the SDMF (State Disaster Mitigation Fund) should get 20 per cent of the total State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

As per the guidelines issued by MHA, the States, by way of special one-time dispensation, can utilize up to 50 per cent of their annual allocation of SDRF for containment measures of COVID-19 in conformity with the approved items and norms during the financial year 2021–22.

15.3.2 State Budget

The SDMA submits a budget to the State Government in the prescribed form for the next financial year for approval, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure required for carrying out various activities planned for the year, and the sums that would be required from the State Government during that financial year.

15.3.3 State Disaster Mitigation Fund

The DM Act (2005) under Section 48 directs the State Government to establish the State Disaster Mitigation Fund to carry out mitigation activities not covered under any existing plan or schemes. The SEC on recommendation of UP SDMA is empowered to sanction funds under SDMF for mitigation activities. Out of the total SDRMF allocated to Uttar Pradesh, 20 per cent is reserved for SDMF.

15.3.4 Chief Minister's Distress Relief Fund

It provides immediate relief to families of those killed in natural calamities like floods, cyclones

¹⁰ Disasters eligible for NDRF/SDRF assistance in Uttar Pradesh are as follows: flood, lightning, thunderstorm, unseasonal heavy rainfall/excess rain, hailstorms, snakebites, drought, heat wave, cold-wave, fire, earthquake, boat accident, falling in borewell, sewer cleaning / gas leakage, wildlife conflict, cloud burst, pest attack, drowning and landslide.

and earthquakes and to the victims of major accidents and chronic diseases. It accepts voluntary donations by individuals and institutions.

15.3.5 Departmental Budget

The departments of the State Government shall keep at least 10 per cent of their Plan budget for each, as flexi-fund (except for schemes that emanate from a legislation or schemes where the whole or a substantial proportion of the budgetary allocation is flexible). Departments may use the flexi-funds to meet the following objectives:

- (a) Provide flexibility to departments to meet local needs and requirements within the overall objective of each programme or scheme;
- (b) Pilot innovations and improve efficiency within the overall objective of the scheme and its expected outcomes; and
- (c) Undertake mitigation/restoration activities in case of natural calamities in the sector covered by the State-sponsored schemes and centrally sponsored schemes, for example: use of MNREGA for road construction, PMGSY for road construction.

15.4 Other Sources of Fund

15.4.1 Grant-in-Aid

Further, the State Government receives grant-in aid from the Central Government to carry out specific projects/schemes related to DM/mitigation/capacity building under Article 275 of the Constitution of India.

15.4.2 Treasury Code 27

The Collector under this rule has the special powers to make payment in circumstances of urgency without complying with the provisions.

15.4.3 Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

It is an area development scheme where a Member of Parliament can spend up to Rs. 5 crore per annum in his/her constituency. It can be implemented in areas prone to affected by natural disasters like flood, hailstorm, drought, earthquake, tsunami, pest attack, cloud burst, biological and radiological hazards.

As of now, the Government of India has diverted the funds under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) scheme to strengthen the Government's efforts in managing the challenges and adverse impact of COVID-19 in the country for year 2020-21 to 2021-22.

15.4.4 PM CARES Fund

It is a public charitable trust. It has been set up keeping in mind the need for having a dedicated fund with the primary objective of dealing with any kind of emergency or distress situation, like the one posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, and to provide relief to the affected. It accepts voluntary contributions by individuals/organizations as well as contributions as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) from companies and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

15.4.5 Corporate Social Responsibility

Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of India has expanded the scope of CSR spending

to provide relief to the distressed. The CSR expenditures cover donations to PM CARES Fund and SDMA to combat COVID-19. Ex-gratia payment made to temporary/casual workers/ daily wage workers over and above the disbursement of wages, specifically for the purpose of fighting COVID-19, shall be admissible towards CSR expenditure as a one-time exception.

16 SDMP Updation

16.1 Review and Updation of Plan

The UPSDMA and RCO shall review and update the SDMP on an annual basis or as necessitated. The updation shall be based on the following:

- a. Recommendations from all departments in their Annual DM Report;
- b. Lessons learnt from any disaster event in other States and countries; and
- c. Directions from the MHA, NDMA and the Government of India.

Annexures

Annexure 1: SFDRR Priority Areas



Figure 30: SFDRR Priorities for Action

Priority 1: Understanding Disaster Risk

DRM should be based on the understanding of disaster risk in all dimensions. Dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics, and the environment. Such knowledge can be used for risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

Priority 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk

Disaster risk governance should be encouraged at the national, State and District level. This is very important for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation.

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Public and private investment should be encouraged in DRR through structural and non-structural mitigation measures. These are essential to enhance the economic, physical, social, health, environment and cultural resilience of the communities and their assets.

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to 'Build Back Better' in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

It identifies the need to strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response, take an action in anticipation of such events, and ensure that capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels.

Annexure 2: Multipurpose Equipment List of SDRF

S. No.	Name of Item	Quantity
1	High Pressure Breathing Air Compressor	18
2	Inflatable Lighting Tower	9
3	Walkie Talkie Set	90
4	Portable Shelters 10×14 Feet	17
5	Breathing Apparatus Set with Spare Cylinders	18
6	Portable Generator Set 10.5 kVA	6
7	Communication equipment (VHF Set)	24
8	Communication equipment (Mobile Satellite Services System)	4
9	Base Station with Essential Accessories (25 W)	24
10	PVC Suit	18
11	Safety Torches	417
12	Megaphone	36
13	Extension Cord	36
14	Video Camera with Accessories	3
15	Fire Extinguisher 20 lb	36
16	Traffic Cones	45
17	Fire Axe Large Size 12 Inches and Rod Length 2.5 Feet	36
18	Safety Vest	36
19	Scene Tape 100 m Rolls	36
20	Fuel Container (20 litres capacity)	72
21	Disposable Bed Sheet (Medical)	500
22	Tarpaulin 6*6	36
23	Rope Nylon (100 m)	9
24	Tarpaulin (4 m*4 m)	36
25	Rope Manila (100 m)	2
26	Portable Radio Set	18
27	Water Bottle (light weight with protective carrier element)	417
28	Portable Shelters 10'*23'	18
29	Satellite Phone	17
30	Megaphone	36
31	Aerial Ladder with Platform	2
32	Battery Charger	19

33	Fire Extinguisher (Liquid, Foam, CO ₂ based)	45
34	Fire Ball	53
35	Projector with Screen	3
36	Toolkit with Box (Taparia)	18
37	Dead Body Bag	500
38	Portable Stage	15
39	Binocular	20

Annexure 3: Incident Reporting Format: SEOC

राहत आयुक्त कार्यालय, एकीकृत आपदा नियंत्रण केन्द्र										
घटना (इंसीडेंट) संबंधी तत्काल प्रेषित की जाने वाली रिपोर्ट										
नाम:			समय:-				दिनांक:			
क्र०सं०	समय	सूचना प्राप्त होने का माध्यम(टी० वी० वैनर, टेलीफोन, व्यक्तिगत रूप से, आइएमएन/ट्वीटर/फेसबुक ई-मेल आदि)	सूचना किस जगह से सम्बंधित है			प्राप्त सूचना का विवरण (घटना का प्रकार, प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या, घटना में घायल/क्षति/मृत्यु का विवरण)	कार्यालय द्वारा कृत कार्यवाही का विवरण	फॉलोअप कब किया गया	अन्तिम रूप से कृत कार्यवाही/परिणाम का विवरण	अन्य विवरण
			ग्राम/मुहल्ला	तहसील	जिला					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					-		-			
रिपोर्टिंग टाइम								शिफ्ट इन्चार्ज		
8:00 AM	10:00 AM	12:00 PM								
2:00 PM	4:00 PM	6:00 PM								
8:00 PM	10:00 PM	6:00 AM								
<p>नोट- किसी घटना की सूचना मिलने पर उसकी रिपोर्ट तत्काल प्रेषित की जाएगी। यदि कोई घटना नहीं होती है तो प्रत्येक 02 घण्टे पर रिपोर्ट मिल (Nil) करके प्रेषित की जायेगी।</p>										

Annexure 4: River Gauge Points in Uttar Pradesh (with WL, DL, HFL)

S. No.	Station	District	Basin	River	Division	Warning Level	Danger Level	Highest Flood Level (HFL)	HFL Attained Date
1	Agra (J.B.)	Agra	Ganga	Yamuna	Lower Yamuna Division (LYD), Agra	151.4	152.4	154.76	09-09-1978
2	Agra (Poiyaghat)	Agra	Ganga	Yamuna	LYD, Agra	N/A	N/A	156.45	09-09-1978
3	Akbarpur	Ambedkar Nagar	Ganga	Chhoti Saryu	Middle Ganga Division-III, Varanasi	N/A	N/A	86.35	15/09/2000
4	Allahabad	Praygraj	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-III, Varanasi	83.734	84.734	88.03	09-08-1978
5	Ankinghat	Kanpur Nagar	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	134	124	124.49	28/09/2010
6	Anupshahar	Buland Shahar	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	180.85	17/02/2000
7	Atrauli	Aligarh	Ganga	Kali	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	175.91	28/09/2019
8	Auraiya	Auraiya	Ganga	Yamuna	LYD, Agra	112	113	118.51	08-06-2021
9	Ayodhya	Ayodhya	Ganga	Ghagra	MGD-I, Lucknow	91.73	92.73	94.01	10-11-2009
10	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	Ganga	Chhoti Saryu	MGD-III, Varanasi	N/A	N/A	75	25/08/2005
11	Baghpat	Baghpat	Ganga	Yamuna	Upper Yamuna Division (UYD), New Delhi	N/A	N/A	217.18	27/09/1988
12	Baleni	Baghpat	Ganga	Hindon	UYD, New Delhi	N/A	N/A	210.78	21/10/2019
13	Ballia	Ballia	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-III, Varanasi	56.615	57.615	60.39	25/05/2016
14	Balrampur	Balrampur	Ganga	Rapti	MGD-I, Lucknow	103.62	104.62	105.54	15/08/2017
15	Banda	Banda	Ganga	Ken	LYD, Agra	103	104	113.29	07-07-2005

S. No.	Station	District	Basin	River	Division	Warning Level	Danger Level	Highest Flood Level (HFL)	HFL Attained Date
16	Bani	Lucknow	Ganga	Sai	MGD-II, Lucknow	114.5	115.5	116.5	26/09/1985
17	Bansi	Siddharthnagar	Ganga	Rapti	MGD-I, Lucknow	83.9	84.9	85.88	20/08/2017
18	Bareilly	Bareilly	Ganga	Ram Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	162.07	163.07	162.881	08-06-1978
19	Basti	Basti	Ganga	Kwano	MGD-I, Lucknow	82.64	83.64	84.62	23/08/1998
20	Bewar	Mainpuri	Ganga	Kali	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	143.57	16/09/2003
21	Bhatpura	Rampur	Ganga	Ram Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	180.12	09-06-2019
22	Bhatpurwaghat	Sitapur	Ganga	Gomti	MGD-II, Lucknow	113.3	114.3	115.55	20/09/1960
23	Bhinga	Shrawasti	Ganga	Rapti	MGD-I, Lucknow	118.5	119.5	120.3	15/08/2014
24	Bhitaura	Fatehpur	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	101.98	10-01-2010
25	Bhojpur	Moradabad	Ganga	Dehla	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	199.1	13/09/2019
26	Birdghat	Gorakhpur	Ganga	Rapti	MGD-I, Lucknow	73.98	74.98	77.54	08-02-1998
27	B.K. Ghat	Bahraich	Ganga	Ghagra	MGD-I, Lucknow	135.78	136.78	137.44	22/08/1963
28	Chandradeepghat	Gonda	Ganga	Kwano	MGD-I, Lucknow	87.84	88.84	92.02	16/07/1989
29	Chauhaan Patti	Deoria	Ganga	Little Gandak	MGD-I, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	73.4	16/07/2019
30	Chillaghat	Banda	Ganga	Yamuna	LYD, Agra	99	100	105.16	09-06-1978
31	Chopan	Sonbhadra	Ganga	Sone	MGD-III, Varanasi	170	171	175.61	22/08/1975

S. No.	Station	District	Basin	River	Division	Warning Level	Danger Level	Highest Flood Level (HFL)	HFL Attained Date
32	Chupkoli	Ghaziabad	Ganga	Kali	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	204.58	20/07/2020
33	Colonelganj	Gonda	Ganga	Sarju (Babal)	MGD-I, Lucknow	104	105	105.28	15/09/1982
34	Dabri	Shahjhanpur	Ganga	Ram Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	136.3	137.3	169.695	28/09/1983
35	Dalmau	Raebareli	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	98.36	99.36	99.84	08-03-1973
36	Dhaneta	Bareilly	Ganga	Kichha	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	167.92	22/06/2019
37	Dharamnagari Barrage	Bijnor	Ganga	Ganga	Himalayan Ganga Division, Haridwar	N/A	N/A	220.45	29/09/2010
38	Dulha Dhakia	Shahjhanpur	Ganga	Deoha	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	149.77	19/08/2020
39	Elginbridge	Barabanki	Ganga	Ghagra	MGD-I, Lucknow	105.7	106.7	107.616	18/08/2014
40	Etawah	Etawah	Ganga	Yamuna	LYD, Agra	120.92	121.92	126.13	09-11-1978
41	Fatehganj (E)	Bareilly	Ganga	Begul	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	153.56	18/08/2020
42	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	136.6	137.6	138.14	26/09/2010
43	Gagan Moradabad	Moradabad	Ganga	Gangan	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	191.202	29/07/1973
44	Gaighat	Bahraich	Ganga	Sarju (Babal)	MGD-I, Lucknow	129.54	130.54	132.45	15/08/2014
45	Galeta	Baghpat	Ganga	Hindon	UYD, New Delhi	N/A	N/A	217.72	09-04-1978
46	Garhmukteshwar	Hapur	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	198.33	199.33	199.9	23/09/2010
47	Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-III, Varanasi	62.105	63.105	65.22	09-09-1978

S. No.	Station	District	Basin	River	Division	Warning Level	Danger Level	Highest Flood Level (HFL)	HFL Attained Date
48	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	Ganga	Yamuna	LYD, Agra	102.63	103.63	108.59	09-12-1983
49	Hetimpur	Deoria	Ganga	Little Gandak	MGD-I, Lucknow	77.42	78.42	79.64	09-06-2001
50	Jalalpur	Jaunpur	Ganga	Sai	MGD-III, Varanasi	N/A	N/A	76.23	31/08/1980
51	Jaunpur	Jaunpur	Ganga	Gomti	MGD-III, Varanasi	73.066	74.066	77.738	22/09/1971
52	Jyoti Jagir	Bareilly	Ganga	Ram Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	166.71	18/10/2018
53	Kachhlabridge	Budaun	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	161	162	162.79	24/09/2010
54	Kaimaha	Mahoba	Ganga	Urmil	LYD, Agra	N/A	N/A	215.2	16/08/2008
55	Kakardhari	Shrawasti	Ganga	Rapti	MGD-I, Lucknow	130	131	132.37	15/08/2014
56	Kakrahi	Siddharthnagar	Ganga	Burhi Rapti	MGD-I, Lucknow	84.65	86.65	88.97	22/08/1998
57	Kalanaur	Saharanpur	Ganga	Yamuna	UYD, New Delhi	N/A	N/A	268.66	09-09-2010
58	Kalpi	Jalaun	Ganga	Yamuna	LYD, Agra	107	108	112.98	25/08/1996
59	Kannauj	Kannauj	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	124.97	125.97	126.78	27/09/2010
60	Kanpur	Kanpur Nagar	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	112	113	114.075	29/09/2010
61	Kasganj	Etah	Ganga	Kali	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	164.42	10-11-2019
62	Kasmabad	Ghazipur	Ganga	Chhoti Saryu	MGD-III, Varanasi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
63	Kasmara	Mainpuri	Ganga	Ishan	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	143.98	09-11-2018
64	Katerniaghat Barrage	Bahraich	Ganga	Ghagra	MGD-I, Lucknow	136	138	N/A	N/A

S. No.	Station	District	Basin	River	Division	Warning Level	Danger Level	Highest Flood Level (HFL)	HFL Attained Date
65	Khadda	Kushinagar	Ganga	Gandak	Lower Ganga Division-I (LGD-I), Patna	95	96	97.5	23/07/2002
66	Lalganj	Mirzapur	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-III, Varanasi	N/A	N/A	97.65	13/08/2020
67	Lucknow (Hanuman Setu)	Lucknow	Ganga	Gomti	MGD-II, Lucknow	108.5	109.5	110.85	09-11-1971
68	Madhwapur	Shrawasti	Ganga	Rapti	MGD-I, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	126.26	30/07/2019
69	Maholi	Sitapur	Ganga	Gomti	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	132.7	07-08-2019
70	Maigalganj	Hardoi	Ganga	Gomti	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	135.49	24/08/2020
71	Maighat	Jaunpur	Ganga	Gomti	MGD-III, Varanasi	N/A	N/A	74.96	09-01-1980
72	Maniram	Gorakhpur	Ganga	Rohin	MGD-I, Lucknow	77.16	78.16	78.65	19/08/2017
73	Marka	Banda	Ganga	Yamuna	LYD, Agra				
74	Matatila Reservoir	Lalitpur	Ganga	Betwa	LYD, Agra	308.46	310.04	N/A	N/A
75	Mathura (Gokul Barrage)	Mathura	Ganga	Yamuna	UYD, New Delhi	N/A	N/A	166.17	26/09/2010
76	Mathura (Prayag ghat)	Mathura	Ganga	Yamuna	UYD, New Delhi	165.2	166	169.13	09-08-1978
77	Mawi	Muzaffarnagar	Ganga	Yamuna	UYD, New Delhi	231	231.5	232.75	18/06/2013
78	Meja Road	Prayagraj	Ganga	Tons	MGD-III, Varanasi	N/A	N/A	87.18	09-07-1978
79	Mirzapur	Mirzapur	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-III, Varanasi	76.724	77.724	80.34	09-09-1978
80	Mohana	Jalaun	Ganga	Betwa	LYD, Agra	121.66	122.66	133.35	09-11-1983
81	Moradabad	Moradabad	Ganga	Ram Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	189.6	190.6	192.88	21/09/2010

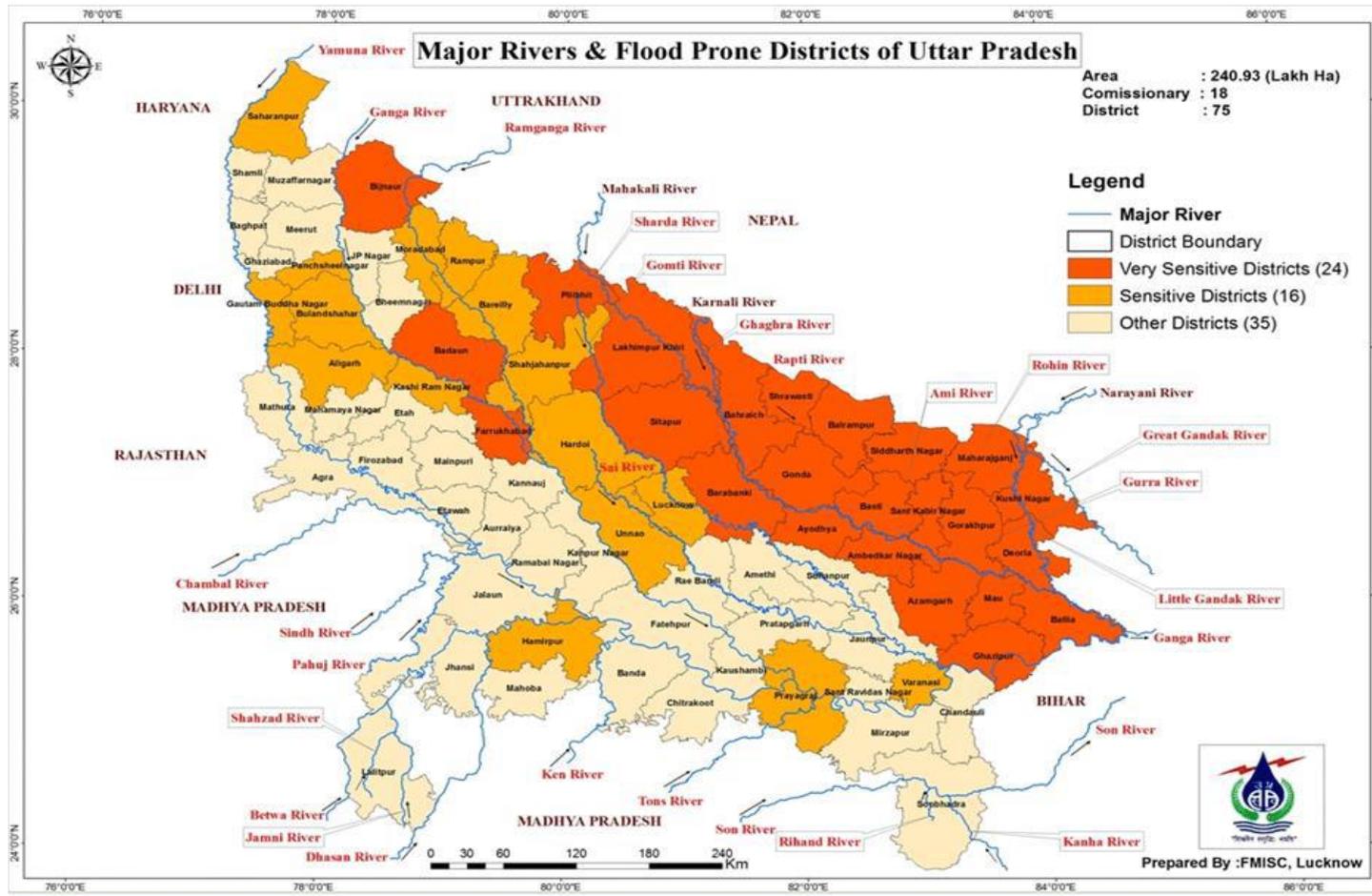
S. No.	Station	District	Basin	River	Division	Warning Level	Danger Level	Highest Flood Level (HFL)	HFL Attained Date
82	Motipur	Kheri	Ganga	Sarda	MGD-I, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	141.42	29/07/1984
83	Mukhlispur	Sant Kabir Nagar	Ganga	Kwano	MGD-I, Lucknow	77.65	78.65	79.84	27/08/1998
84	Nagina	Bijnor	Ganga	Khoh	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	236.75	08-06-2019
85	Naini	Praygraj	Ganga	Yamuna	LYD, Agra	83.74	84.74	87.99	09-08-1978
86	Narayanpur	Mirzapur	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-III, Varanasi	N/A	N/A	75.73	25/09/2011
87	Narhan	Chandauli	Ganga	Karamnasa	MGD-III, Varanasi	N/A	N/A	75.73	25/09/2011
88	Narora Barrage	Buland Shahar	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	179.07	N/A	180.61	23/09/2010
89	Narora Down Stream	Buland Shahar	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	177.65	178.65	180.1	23/09/2010
90	Nautghat	Jhansi	Ganga	Betwa	LYD, Agra	204	205	207.99	09-01-1983
91	Neemsar	Sitapur	Ganga	Gomti	MGD-II, Lucknow	125.8	126.8	129.08	21/09/1958
92	Paliakalan	Kheri	Ganga	Sarda	MGD-I, Lucknow	153.1	154.1	155.32	21/07/2014
93	Phaphamau	Praygraj	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-III, Varanasi	83.734	84.734	87.98	09-08-1978
94	Pilibhit	Pilibhit	Ganga	-	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	181.95	16/08/2020
95	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	Ganga	Sai	MGD-III, Varanasi	N/A	N/A	85.23	16/09/1986
96	Pratappur	Praygraj	Ganga	Yamuna	LYD, Agra	N/A	N/A	90.1	09-08-1978
97	Raebareli	Raebareli	Ganga	Sai	MGD-II, Lucknow	101	104	104.81	17/09/1982
98	Rampur	Rampur	Ganga	Kosi	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	188.32	20/09/2010

S. No.	Station	District	Basin	River	Division	Warning Level	Danger Level	Highest Flood Level (HFL)	HFL Attained Date
99	Regauli	Gorakhpur	Ganga	Rapti	MGD-I, Lucknow	79.3	80.3	82.12	16-09-2000
100	Sahijina	Hamirpur	Ganga	Betwa	LYD, Agra	103.54	104.54	108.67	12-09-1983
101	Salempur	Deoria	Ganga	Little Gandak	MGD-I, Lucknow	66.12	67.12	67.55	23-09-1994
102	Sandi	Hardoi	Ganga	Deoha	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	129.35	21-08-2020
103	Sehramau (South)	Shahjhanpur	Ganga	Deoha	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	142.87	20-08-2020
104	Seohara	BIJNOR	Ganga	Ram Ganga	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	215.54	22-08-2020
105	Shahjadpur	Kaushambi	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-III, Varanasi	N/A	N/A	90.42	09-09-1978
106	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur	Ganga	GOMTI	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	143.75	19-08-2020
107	Shardanagar	Kheri	Ganga	Sarda	MGD-I, Lucknow	134.49	135.49	136.65	N/A
108	Sitamarhi	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-III, Varanasi	80.2	81.2	81.2	26-08-2013
109	Sitapur	Sitapur	Ganga	Gomti	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	129.38	20-06-2019
110	Sukratal	Muzaffar Nagar	Ganga	Solani	Himalayan Ganga Division, Haridwar	226	226.5	227.4	N/A
111	Sultanpur	Sultanpur	Ganga	Gomti	MGD-III, Varanasi	83.73	84.73	89.45	18-09-1971
112	Todarpur	Hardoi	Ganga	Gomti	MGD-II, Lucknow	N/A	N/A	141.36	04-08-2020
113	Trimohinighat	Maharajganj	Ganga	Rohin	MGD-I, Lucknow	81.44	82.44	85.48	15-08-2017
114	Turtipar	Ballia	Ganga	Ghagra	MGD-I, Lucknow	63.01	64.01	66	28-08-1998

S. No.	Station	District	Basin	River	Division	Warning Level	Danger Level	Highest Flood Level (HFL)	HFL Attained Date
115	Udi	Etawah	Ganga	Chambal	LYD, Agra	N/A	N/A	128.53	18-09-2019
116	Uskabazar	Siddharthnagar	Ganga	Burhi Rapti	MGD-I, Lucknow	82.52	83.52	85.62	21-08-1998
117	Varanasi	Varanasi	Ganga	Ganga	MGD-III, Varanasi	70.262	71.262	73.901	09-09-1978

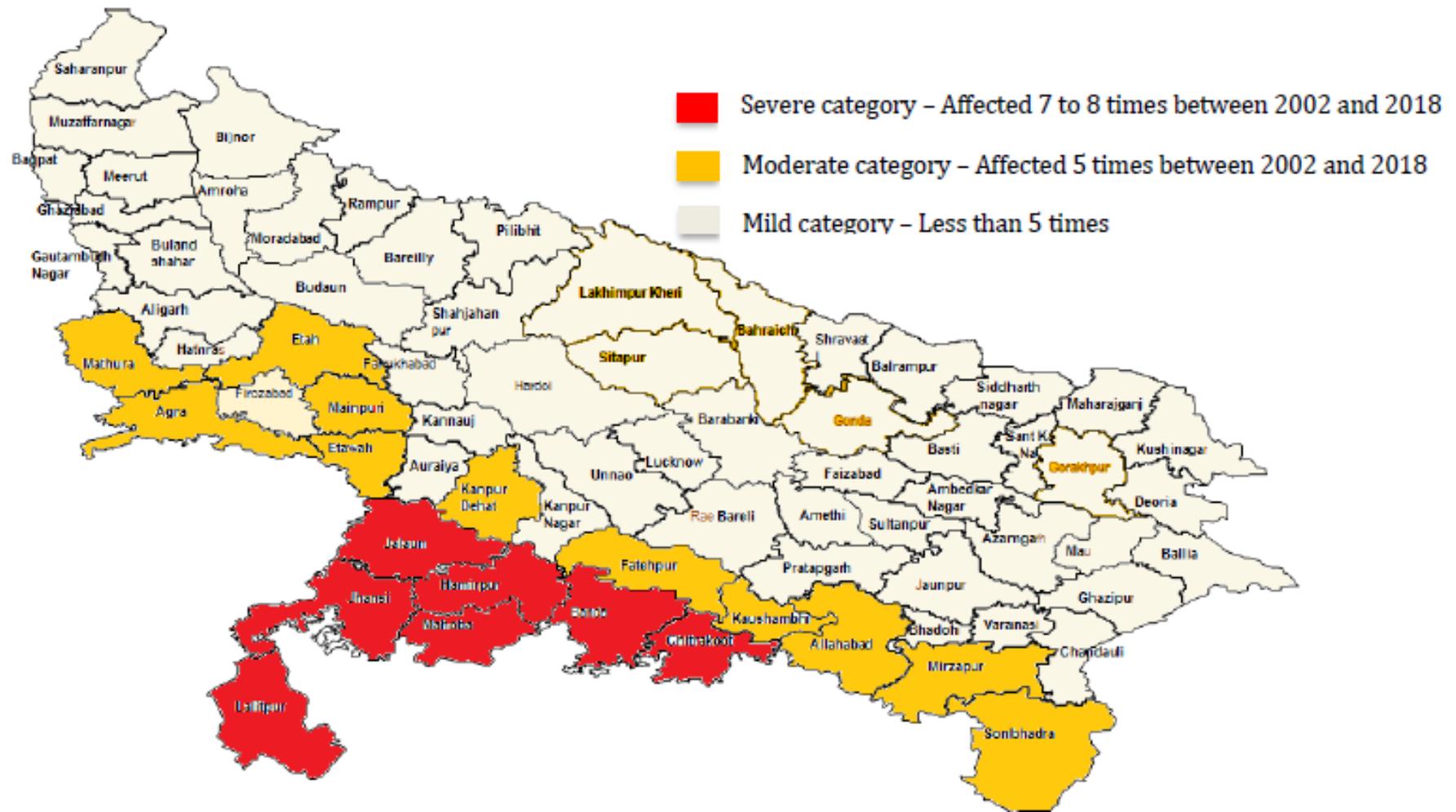
Annexure 5: Hazard Risk Maps of Uttar Pradesh

1. Flood Hazard Map



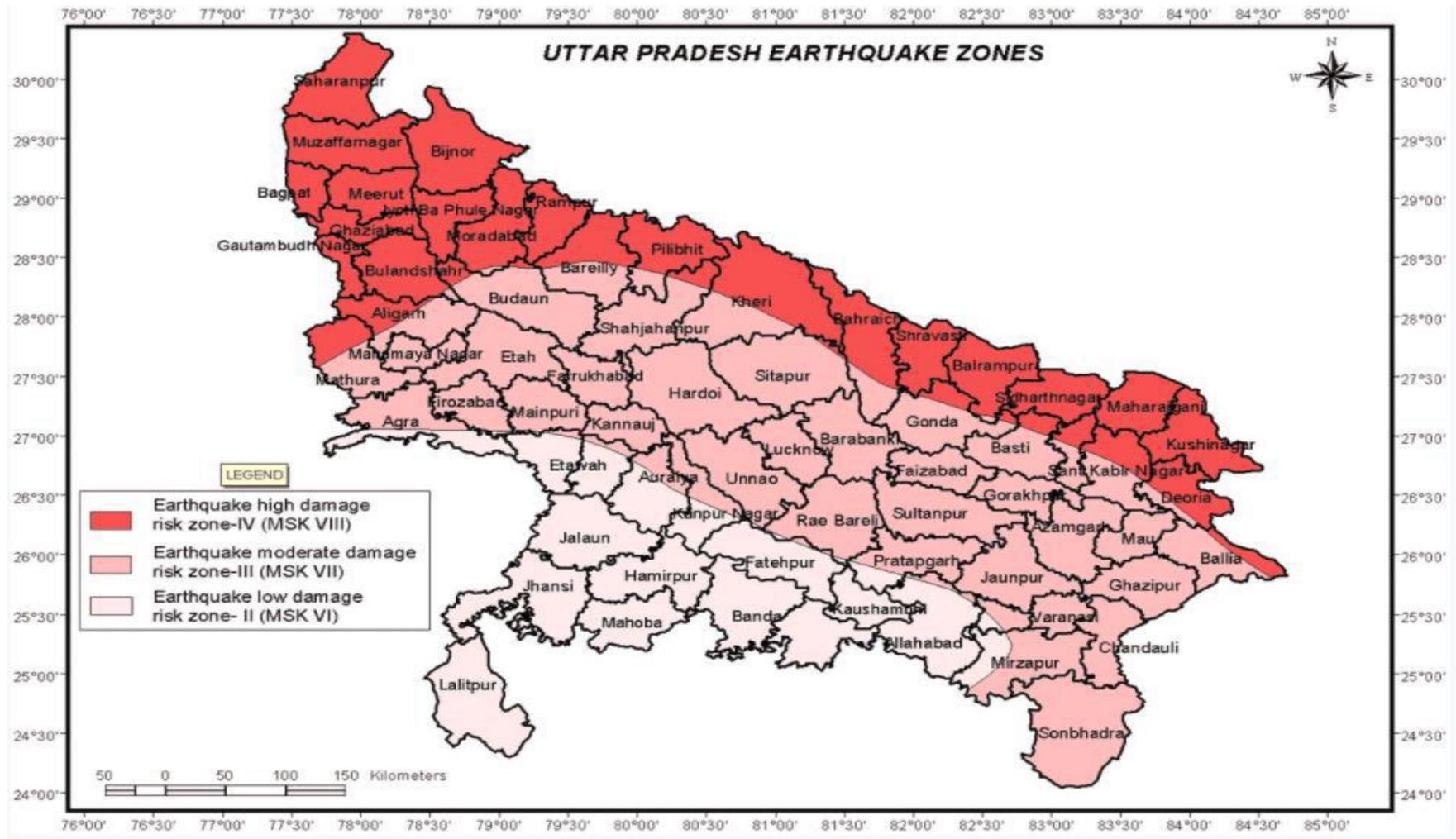
**Very Severe and Severe Flood-Prone Districts of Uttar Pradesh,
(Flood Book 2019, Flood Management Information System, Department of Irrigation, Government of Uttar Pradesh)**

2. Drought Hazard Map



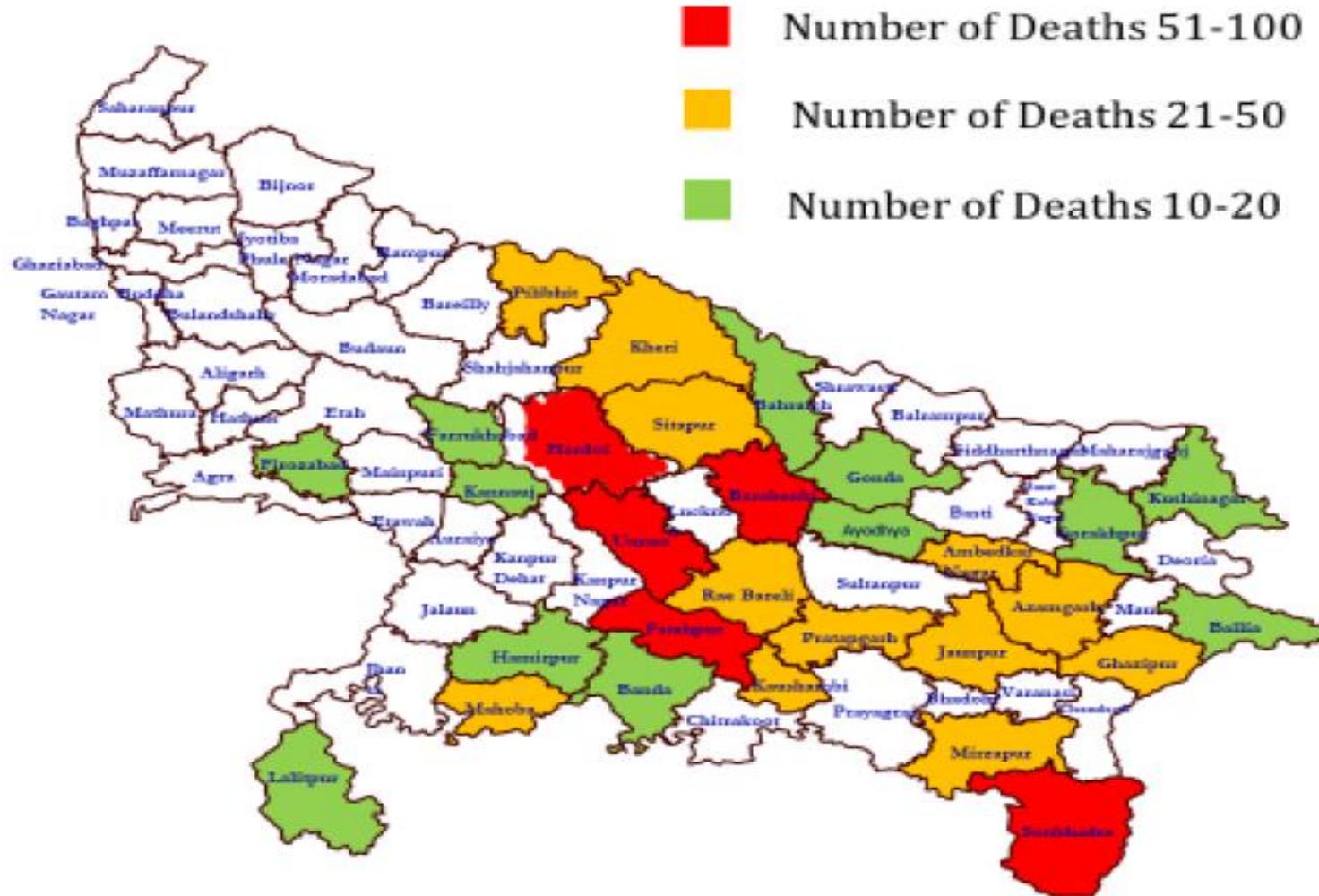
Drought (Five to Eight Times between 2002 and 2018)

3. Earthquake Hazard Map



Earthquake Zone Map of Uttar Pradesh (Source: BMPTC)

4. Snake bite Hazard Map



Snakebite (2018-2021)

Annexure 6: Government Order for Mukhya Mantri Krishi Kalyankari Yojana



राज्य कृषि उत्पादन मण्डी परिषद, उ०प्र०,
किसान मण्डी भवन, विभूति खण्ड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ



दूरभाष सं० 0522-2720387, फैक्स : 2720766 सी० 2664/030/क०/18

पत्रांक: विप-3/2743/2018- 538 Aom/सीचिव/मण्डी लखनऊ दिनांक: 26.9.2018

1. समस्त उप निदेशक(प्रशा०/विप०)
मण्डी परिषद, उ०प्र०।
2. समस्त सचिव,
कृषि उत्पादन मण्डी समितियाँ,
उ०प्र०।

50 आ० मण्डी लखनऊ
D.P.
26/9/18

विषय:- मण्डी परिषद द्वारा मण्डी समितियों के माध्यम से संचालित कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का नाम "मुख्यमंत्री कृषक कल्याणकारी योजना" रखने एवं उसमें संशोधन किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

मण्डी परिषद द्वारा मण्डी समितियों के माध्यम से संचालित कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के स्वरूप एवं संबंधित बिन्दुओं पर कतिपय परिवर्तन मा० संचालक मण्डल की 154वीं बैठक दिनांक 18.01.2018 के निर्णय एवं शासन के अनुमोदन दिनांक 10.09.2018 के माध्यम से किये गये हैं। तदनुसार मण्डी परिषद द्वारा संचालित कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के संबंध में निम्नलिखित प्रविधान एवं संबंधित बिन्दु दिनांक 01 अप्रैल, 2018 से प्रभावी होंगे :-

1. "मुख्यमंत्री कृषक दुर्घटना सहायता योजना"

उत्तर प्रदेश की अधिसूचित मण्डी क्षेत्रों के कृषकों, खेतिहर मजदूरों तथा मण्डी स्थल में कार्यरत पल्लेदारों, जो कृषि कार्य अथवा कृषि उपकरणों के संचालन में संलग्न हैं अथवा कृषि संबंधी बिजली उपकरणों अथवा कुँओं की खुदाई अथवा गहराई बढ़ाने हेतु कार्यरत हैं अथवा ट्रैक्टर का उपयोग कृषि उत्पादन की दुलाई/धेसिंग करते समय तथा अन्य कृषि कार्य करते समय दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने पर और उसके फलस्वरूप शारीरिक क्षति/अपंगता/मृत्यु होने पर आर्थिक सहायता हेतु मण्डी परिषद द्वारा मण्डी समितियों के माध्यम से "समूह कृषक व्यक्तिगत दुर्घटना सहायता योजना संचालित की जा रही है, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दुर्घटनाग्रस्त व्यक्तियों एवं मृत्यु की दशा में उनके वैध वारिसों को आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना को और अधिक उपयोगी, व्यापक एवं पारदर्शी बनाने हेतु वर्तमान में प्रभावी योजना के स्थान पर संशोधित "मुख्यमंत्री कृषक दुर्घटना सहायता योजना" के प्राविधान निम्नवत् होंगे-

1-योजना आवरण का कार्यक्षेत्र

इस योजना का कार्यक्षेत्र सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश होगा। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत क्षतिपूर्ति हेतु दुर्घटना से मृत्यु अथवा विकलांगता, जिसमें अंग से हानि शामिल है (शरीर से अलग होने पर) एवं आँखों की क्षति; कृषि एवं कृषि से सम्बन्धित कार्य करते समय हुए दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने पर इस योजना की परिधि के अन्तर्गत आयेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश के समस्त कृषक, खेतिहर मजदूर एवं मण्डी पल्लेदार जो केवल कृषि अथवा कृषि से सम्बन्धित कार्य में संलग्न हो, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आच्छादित होंगे। यदि कोई व्यक्ति या मजदूर किसी ठेकेदार अथवा व्यवसायिक प्रतिष्ठान/निमित्त अथवा स्वयं एक व्यवसायी की भाँति कोई कार्य कर रहा है, तो वह इस योजना के अन्तर्गत संरक्षित नहीं होगा और उसको कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी जायेगी।

2-शारीरिक दुर्घटना का तात्पर्य

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता हेतु व्यक्तिगत/शारीरिक दुर्घटना का अर्थ बाह्य हिंसक एवं दृष्टिगत कारणों से जिसके द्वारा दुर्घटना घटित हुई तथा वह स्पष्ट रूप से शरीर पर दृष्टिगोचर हो रही हो, जिसके फलस्वरूप प्रत्यक्ष सम्पूर्ण रूप से मृत्यु अथवा शारीरिक क्षति का कारण हो तथा वह बाह्य दुर्घटना कृषि तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी कार्य करते समय ही हुई हो, तभी स्वीकार करने के उपयुक्त होगी।



3-योजना की शर्त व नियम-

- (1) योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता प्राप्ति हेतु दावा स्वीकार करने के लिए पात्रता की आयु सीमा केवल 18 से 70 वर्ष के मध्य ही होगी।
- (2) यह योजना केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के निवासी कृषकों, खेतिहर या मण्डी मजदूरों पर ही लागू होगी। दुर्घटना केवल उत्तर प्रदेश की भौगोलिक सीमा में ही घटित हुई हो, परन्तु यदि किसी दूसरे प्रान्त का कृषक/ मजदूर 02 वर्ष से उत्तर प्रदेश का स्थायी निवासी है, इसकी पुष्टि तहसीलदार द्वारा की गयी है तो वह इस योजना के अन्तर्गत संरक्षित माना जायेगा।

4- योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्न प्रकार की दुर्घटनाएं आच्छादित होंगी :-

- (1) कृषि उपकरणों एवं कीट-रोग नाशक रसायनों के प्रयोग के समय घटित दुर्घटनाएं।
- (2) बैल/भैंसा गाडी, ट्रैक्टर -ट्राली व अन्य वाहनों का उपयोग कृषि कार्य व ढुलाई आदि के समय घटित होने वाली दुर्घटनाएं।
- (3) कुओं/नलकूपों की खुदाई अथवा उनकी गहराई बढ़ाते समय घटित दुर्घटनाएं।
- (4) गाय/बैल आदि पशुओं द्वारा सींग मारने से अथवा विषैले जन्तुओं अथवा हिंसक जानवरों के काटने/हमला करने से घटित दुर्घटनाएं।
- (5) कृषि कार्य करते समय घटित होने वाली उपरोक्त व अन्य दुर्घटनाएं बाह्य हिंसक दृष्टिगत कारणों के द्वारा हुई समझी जायेंगी और वह इस योजना के अन्तर्गत संरक्षित मानी जायेंगी।

5- किसी भी दुर्घटना में किसी अंग के विच्छेद के होने की दशा में कम से कम निकटतम प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र के चिकित्सक से अथवा किसी भी सरकारी अस्पताल से चिकित्सा प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है। क्षतिग्रस्त अंग का फोटोग्राफ एवं पूर्ण विवरण सहित आवेदन-पत्र, आवेदक के निकटतम दो रिश्तेदारों अथवा दो प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों (ग्राम प्रधान/पंचायत सदस्य आदि) द्वारा सत्यापित होना चाहिए। मृत्यु होने पर शव-विच्छेदन का प्रमाण-पत्र आवश्यक है।

6- योजनान्तर्गत कृषि कार्य करते समय सर्पदंश अथवा विषैले जन्तुओं के काटने के फलस्वरूप हुई मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में शव विच्छेदन (पोस्टमार्टम) रिपोर्ट के स्थान पर पंचनामा अथवा ग्राम प्रधान का प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा।

7- जान बूझकर शरीर को पहुँचाई गयी चोट, आत्महत्या/नशे की हालत में हुई दुर्घटना, किसी भी हिंसक कार्य में भाग लेने पर हुई शारीरिक क्षति अथवा मृत्यु या असंवैधानिक/असामाजिक / उग्रवाद/आतंकवाद या दंगा-फसाद अथवा बाढ़/भूकम्प/युद्ध/आणविक/ रेडिएशन (विकरण) आदि घटनाओं से अथवा शत्रुता द्वारा की गयी मार-पीट/झगडा/कानूनी कार्यवाही हेतु किसी न्यायिक दण्डाधिकारी द्वारा विधि के अन्तर्गत दी गयी सजा द्वारा मृत्यु अथवा शारीरिक क्षति अथवा स्वाभाविक मृत्यु इस योजना के अन्तर्गत संरक्षित नहीं है, उनकी क्षतिपूर्ति किसी भी दशा में नहीं की जा सकती है।

उपर्युक्त शर्तों के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त पात्र, जिनको उपरोक्त वर्णित दुर्घटनाओं द्वारा मृत्यु अथवा शारीरिक क्षति हुई हो, तो निम्न विवरणिका की सीमा के अनुसार आर्थिक सहायता दी जायेगी:-

क्र०स०	दुर्घटना का प्रकार	देय सहायता धनराशि
1	दुर्घटना द्वारा मृत्यु होने पर	रु० 2,00,000/-
2	दुर्घटना द्वारा दोनों पैर, दोनों हाथ या दोनों आँखे या उपरोक्त में से कोई दो की क्षति होने पर	रु० 75,000/-
3	दुर्घटना द्वारा एक हाथ, एक पैर अथवा एक आँख की क्षति होने पर	रु० 40,000/-

4	दुर्घटना द्वारा एक हाथ की एक साथ चार अँगुलियों की क्षति होने पर	रु० 30,000/-
5	दुर्घटना द्वारा एक हाथ की एक साथ तीन अँगुली की क्षति होने पर	रु० 25,000/-
6	अँगूठे की क्षति होने पर	रु० 20,000/-
7	दुर्घटना द्वारा एक हाथ की दो अँगुलियों की क्षति होने पर	रु० 15,000/-
8	किसी एक अँगुली की क्षति होने पर	रु० 5,000/-

8- क्षतिपूर्ति हेतु दावों की प्रमाणिकता एवं नियंत्रण

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मण्डी समिति का दायित्व है कि स्वार्थी व्यक्ति/तत्व इस सुविधा का दुरुपयोग न कर पाये, इस हेतु समिति का सचिव सम्बन्धित पीडित के सम्बन्ध में अलग से जाँच कर यह पुष्टि करेंगे कि आवेदनकर्ता द्वारा उसकी शारीरिक क्षति अथवा मृतक के बालिग बच्चे/वैध उत्तराधिकारी द्वारा क्षतिपूर्ति किया गया आवेदन पत्र देय मानदण्डों/प्राविधानों के अनुसार प्रमाणित है तथा हर प्रकार से सही है। मण्डी समिति को छल-कपट, धोखा आदि की जानकारी किसी स्तर पर प्राप्त होती है तो इसकी पुष्टि होने पर दी गयी धनराशि ब्याज सहित दोषी व्यक्तियों/लाभार्थियों से वसूल कर ली जायेगी।

9- दावा निस्पादन/निस्तारण हेतु प्रक्रिया

- (1)- दुर्घटना में प्रभावित कृषक अथवा मजदूर द्वारा 90 दिन के अन्दर दुर्घटना की सूचना क्षेत्र के मण्डी समिति के सचिव अथवा उप जिलाधिकारी को देनी होगी। विशेष परिस्थितियों में समय सीमा सचिव की संस्तुति पर सभापति की अनुमति से 90 दिन तक और बढ़ाया जा सकता है। दुर्घटना का संज्ञान होने पर सम्बन्धित मण्डी समिति के सचिव स्वयं अथवा अपने अधीनस्थ मण्डी सहायक से अनपून किसी कर्मचारी से अनिवार्य रूप से स्थलीय जाँच करायेंगे और लाभार्थी के दावा प्रपत्र को तैयार कराने में सहयोग करेंगे।
- (2)- दुर्घटनाग्रस्त व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो जाने की स्थिति में उसके वैध प्रतिनिधि अथवा उत्तराधिकारी के अतिरिक्त दावा प्रपत्र पर उसके निकटस्थ दो रिश्तेदारों अथवा दो प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों के गवाह के रूप में सत्यापन हेतु हस्ताक्षर होने चाहिए। प्रार्थना-पत्र ग्राम प्रधान अथवा पंचायत के दो सदस्यों द्वारा सत्यापित होने चाहिए। नगर महापालिका अथवा कस्बा क्षेत्र/टाउन एरिया होने की स्थिति में आवेदन पत्र की सभी प्रविष्टियाँ/हस्ताक्षर/ अँगूठे कटे हाथों के निशान, वहाँ के प्रशासक/अध्यक्ष (चेयरमैन) द्वारा प्रमाणित/ सत्यापित होना चाहिए।
- (3)- दुर्घटना द्वारा मृत्यु की दशा में प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र/जिला अस्पताल के चिकित्सक द्वारा मृत्यु प्रमाण पत्र/शव विच्छेदन रिपोर्ट, प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफ0आई0आर0) आवश्यक है।
- (4)- दुर्घटनाग्रस्त स्थिति में चिकित्सा प्रमाण पत्र कटे या अलग हुए तथा क्षतिग्रस्त अंगों के फोटोग्राफ एवं निकटस्थ दो रिश्तेदारों अथवा दो प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों द्वारा सत्यापित प्रमाण पत्र संलग्न करना अनिवार्य है।
- (5)- दावा आवेदन पत्र सम्पूर्ण रूप से भरा होना चाहिए मण्डी समिति द्वारा दुर्घटना की पुष्टि की जानी आवश्यक है।
- (6)- दावा आवेदन पत्र पर आवेदक की तरफ से हस्ताक्षर/बाँये/दायें हाथ अँगूठे के निशान सहित दावा प्रपत्र भरा होना चाहिए। यदि बाँया अँगूठा कटा हो, तो दायें अँगूठे के निशान और यदि दोनों अँगूठे कटे हों, तो कियाशील हाथ की अँगुलियों के निशान लगाये जा सकते हैं। यदि दोनों हाथ कट गये हों, तो कटे हुए हाथ के आगे के भाग का निशान लगाना होगा। यह महिलाओं तथा पुरुषों दोनों के लिए मान्य होगा।
- (7)- योजना में परिभाषित दुर्घटना का संज्ञान होने पर सम्बन्धित मण्डी समिति सचिव स्वयं अथवा अपने अधीनस्थ मण्डी सहायक से अनपून किसी कर्मचारी से अनिवार्य रूप से स्थलीय जाँच करायेंगे और लाभार्थी के दावा आवेदन पत्र को तैयार कराने में सहयोग करेंगे। दावा यथा सम्भव एक माह में स्वीकृत किया जावेगा, लेकिन विशेष परिस्थितियों में उक्त समयवधि सचिव की संस्तुति पर सभापति द्वारा एक माह तक बढ़ायी जा सकती है।
- 10- (1) सचिव, मण्डी समिति द्वारा जाँचोपरान्त सम्पूर्ण दावा आवेदन पत्र अपनी संस्तुति सहित भुगतान हेतु सभापति के माध्यम से सम्बन्धित उपजिलाधिकारी को अनुमोदन/स्वीकृति हेतु भेजा जायेगा तथा दावा आवेदन पत्र यथा सम्भव

एक माह में स्वीकृत किया जायेगा, लेकिन विशेष परिस्थितियों में स्वीकर्ता अधिकारी द्वारा उक्त समयावधि बकाया कर सकती है। दावा आवेदन पत्र स्वीकृत करने के उपरान्त सभापति द्वारा लाभार्थियों को रेखांकित चेक अथवा बैंक ड्राफ्ट द्वारा भुगतान कराया जायेगा। इस योजना हेतु प्राप्त धनराशि का उपयोग लाभार्थियों की सहायता किये जाने के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी प्रयोजन में नहीं किया जायेगा।

(2) दावों का भुगतान विकलांग या मृतक व्यक्ति के कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी को मण्डी समिति की संस्तुति के आधार पर किया जायेगा। मृत्यु की स्थिति में मण्डी समिति मृतक के वैध उत्तराधिकारी के नाम 50 प्रतिशत धनराशि अर्थात् ₹0 1.00 लाख की धनराशि रेखांकित चेक अथवा बैंक ड्राफ्ट द्वारा एवं शेष 50 प्रतिशत धनराशि अर्थात् ₹0 1.00 लाख तीन वर्षीय बैंक सावधि जमा (एफ.डी.आर.) के रूप में दिया जायेगा।

2- "मुख्यमंत्री खेत-खलिहान अग्निकाण्ड दुर्घटना सहायता योजना"

उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिसूचित मण्डी क्षेत्रों में स्थित खलिहानों में मड़ाई हेतु रखी फसल/ उपज/अवशेष अंश एवं खड़ी फसल की अग्नि दुर्घटना से हुई क्षति हेतु वित्तीय सहायता, मण्डी परिषद द्वारा मण्डी समितियों के माध्यम से योजना संचालित की जा रही है। इस सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रभावी प्राविधानों एवं नियमों के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना को अधिक उपयोगी, व्यापक एवं पारदर्शी बनाने हेतु वर्तमान में प्रभावी योजना के स्थान पर संशोधित "मुख्यमंत्री खेत-खलिहान अग्निकाण्ड दुर्घटना सहायता योजना" के प्राविधान निम्नवत् होंगे :-

1- योजना का क्षेत्र एवं कार्यक्षेत्र

इस योजना का कार्य क्षेत्र सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश होगा। इस योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश शासन द्वारा अधिसूचित समस्त मण्डी समितियों के क्षेत्रान्तर्गत खलिहान में एकत्रित फसल एवं खेत में खड़ी फसल में अग्निकाण्ड दुर्घटना में हुई क्षति आच्छादित होगी।

2- योजना में देय सहायता धनराशि (अधिकतम दायित्व)

कृषक के सम्बन्ध में नीचे दिये गये विवरण की सीमा के आधार पर उनका देय सहायता धनराशि का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है:-

क्र०सं०	अग्निकाण्ड में क्षतिग्रस्त फसल/क्षेत्रफल	देय सहायता धनराशि
(अ)	एक हेक्टेयर अर्थात् 2.5 एकड़ तक क्षतिग्रस्त होने की दशा में	अधिकतम ₹030,000/- अथवा वास्तविक आँकलित क्षति जो भी कम हो।
(ब)	एक हेक्टेयर से 2 हेक्टेयर अर्थात् 2.5 एकड़ से 5 एकड़ तक क्षतिग्रस्त होने की दशा में	अधिकतम ₹0 40,000/- अथवा वास्तविक आँकलित क्षति जो भी कम हो।
(स)	02 हेक्टेयर या 05 एकड़ से अधिक क्षतिग्रस्त होने की दशा में	अधिकतम ₹0 50,000/- अथवा वास्तविक आँकलित क्षति जो भी कम हो।

किसी एक स्थान में घटित अग्निकाण्ड दुर्घटना में सामूहिक क्षति की धनराशि ₹0 2.00 लाख (दो लाख) अथवा अधिक आँकलित हो रही हो, तो इन प्रार्थना-पत्रों के निस्तारण हेतु निर्णय जनपद के जिलाधिकारी द्वारा लिया जायेगा।

3- अग्नि दुर्घटना का तात्पर्य

अग्नि दुर्घटना का तात्पर्य यह है कि बाह्य दृष्टिगत कारणों से अग्निकाण्ड हुआ हो अथवा तड़ित (लाईटनिंग) प्राकृतिक विजली गिरने से आग लगी हो। इसी दशा में सहायता धनराशि दी जायेगी। किसी सार्वजनिक दंगे अथवा सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरण के आदेश पर फसल अथवा उपज आदि जलाई गयी हो या स्वयं कृषक के द्वारा दुर्भावना से जलाई गयी हो, तो वह इस योजना की परिधि में आच्छादित नहीं होगी।

4- क्षतिपूर्ति के आधार एवं निस्पादन प्रक्रिया

- (1) किसी कृषक की खलिहान में रखी फसल/उपज/अवशेष अंश अथवा खड़ी फसल की प्रस्तर-3 में उल्लिखित दशा में अग्नि दुर्घटना द्वारा क्षति हो गयी है, उसी दशा में सहायता दी जायेगी।
- (2) खलिहान में रखी फसल/उपज की अग्निकाण्ड में हुई क्षति हेतु सहायता उपज पर वास्तविक स्वामित्व रखने वाले कृषकों को दी जायेगी। यदि स्वामित्व का कोई विवाद न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है अथवा संदिग्धतापूर्ण है, तो उसका निर्धारण मण्डी समिति के सचिव को करना होगा अथवा न्यायालय के निर्णय पर निर्भर होगा।
- (3) खड़ी फसल अथवा खलिहान में रखी फसल की क्षति के लिए सम्बन्धित कृषक की जोत की जितनी फसल अग्निकाण्ड में क्षतिग्रस्त हुई है, उसी भूमि के क्षेत्रफल को आधार मानकर देय सहायता धनराशि का निर्धारण किया जायेगा।
- (4) मण्डी समिति को दावा निरस्त करने का अधिकार सुरक्षित है।

5- दावा निपटान (निष्पादन/निस्तारण) हेतु प्रक्रिया

- (1)- अग्नि दुर्घटना की सूचना प्रभावित कृषक/उत्पादक को निर्धारित प्रारूप पर आवेदन 90 दिन के अन्दर क्षेत्र के मण्डी समिति के सचिव अथवा उप जिलाधिकारी को देनी होगी। विशेष परिस्थितियों में सचिव की संस्तुति पर सभापति की अनुमति पर 90 दिन अतिरिक्त समय सीमा बढाई जा सकेगी।
- (2)- आवेदन पत्र की जाँच मण्डी समिति के सचिव स्वयं अथवा अपने अधीनस्थ मण्डी सहायक से अन्यून किसी कर्मचारी से स्थलीय जाँच अनिवार्य रूप से करायेंगे तथा जाँच कार्य पूर्ण कर सम्बन्धित मण्डी समिति क्षेत्र के उप जिलाधिकारी को दावा आवेदन पत्र स्वीकृति हेतु प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।
- (3)- मण्डी समिति कार्यालय द्वारा आवेदन पत्र का विधिवत परीक्षणोपरान्त सम्बन्धित उप जिलाधिकारी से स्वीकृत उपरान्त लाभार्थी को भुगतान रेखांकित चेक द्वारा सचिव, मण्डी समिति के माध्यम से किया जायेगा।
- (4)- योजना के अन्तर्गत आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होने के पश्चात समस्त कार्यवाही प्राथमिकता के आधार पर करके दावा निस्तारण एक सप्ताह में कराया जायेगा। विशेष परिस्थितियों में सचिव की संस्तुति पर सभापति द्वारा दो सप्ताह तक का अतिरिक्त समय बढाया जा सकता है।"

3- "मुख्यमंत्री कृषक उपहार योजना "

कृषि उत्पादन मण्डी अधिनियम, 1964 की धारा-19 के अन्तर्गत मण्डी समिति की निधि एवं उसका उपयोग की व्यवस्था तथा अधिनियम की धारा-26 एम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियत की जाने वाली योजनाओं के प्राविधानान्तर्गत वर्तमान में मण्डी आवक किसान उपहार योजना संचालित है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कृषक उत्पादकों की सहभागिता बढाये जाने के लिए नवीन मण्डी स्थलों में कृषि उपज का विक्रय करने की दशा में प्रवेश पर्ची एवं प्रपत्र संख्या-6 के आधार पर कृषकों को रू0 5,000.00 मूल्य पर ईनामी कूपन निर्गत कर मासिक, त्रैमासिक एवं छःमाही ड्रा द्वारा उपहार दिये जाने की व्यवस्था लागू है।

नवीन मण्डी स्थलों तक ही इस योजना को लागू किये जाने में यह देखा गया है कि जिन कृषकों द्वारा नवीन मण्डी स्थल के बाहर मण्डी क्षेत्र में व्यापारियों अथवा सरकारी कय केन्द्रों पर कृषि उत्पाद विक्रय करते हैं। ऐसे बडी संख्या में कृषक योजना के लाभ से वंचित रह जाते हैं इसलिए अधिकाधिक कृषकों को योजनान्तर्गत जोड़े जाने के उद्देश्य से मण्डी आवक कृषक उपहार योजना का क्षेत्र सम्पूर्ण मण्डी क्षेत्र में निर्दिष्ट कृषि उत्पाद बिक्री करने वाले कृषकों को सम्मिलित किया जाना औचित्यपूर्ण है। कृषकों को उपहार देने वाली योजना के अन्तर्गत मासिक ड्रा की व्यवस्था को समाप्त करते हुए त्रैमासिक व छःमाही ड्रा की व्यवस्था को बनाये रखते हुए वर्तमान में प्रभावी योजना के स्थान पर "मुख्यमंत्री कृषक उपहार योजना" के प्राविधान निम्नवत् होंगे:-

1-योजना का उद्देश्य

कृषि विपणन कार्य में कृषक उत्पादकों की सहभागिता बढ़ाने, नवीन मण्डी स्थलों अथवा मण्डी क्षेत्र कृषि केन्द्रों पर अपनी उपज लाकर बेचने हेतु उन्हें अभिप्रेरित करना तथा उनकी रूचि प्रवेश पर्ची एवं प्रपत्र (विक्रेता बाउचर) प्राप्त करने की ओर बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से इस योजना का संचालन मण्डी परिषद की समितियों के माध्यम से किया जाएगा।

2-योजना हेतु पात्रता

- (1) प्रदेश के ऐसे समस्त कृषक-उत्पादक जो अपनी स्वयं की भूमि पर कृषि कार्य करते हुए स्वयं द्वारा उत्पादित उपज को नवीन मण्डी स्थल अथवा मण्डी क्षेत्र में बेचते हैं।
- (2) ऐसे उत्पादक विक्रेता जो वैधानिक रूप से जमीन विधिवत् पट्टे पर लेकर कृषि कार्य करते हैं तथा अपने उत्पाद को नवीन मण्डी स्थल अथवा मण्डी क्षेत्र में लाकर बेचते हैं।
- (3) योजना का लाभ उन्हीं व्यक्तियों को दिया जायेगा जो उत्तर प्रदेश की किसी भी मण्डी क्षेत्र के स्थाई निवासी हों, परन्तु प्रश्नगत योजना का लाभ किसानों को ही प्राप्त हो इस हेतु किसान बही/अन्य प्रासंगिक अभिलेखों की अनिवार्यता होगी।
- (4) योजना के तहत केवल उन्हीं कृषक-उत्पादकों को लाभ अनुमन्य होगा जिनके द्वारा एक ही त्रैमास में /पूरे वर्ष की प्रत्येक छःमाही अवधि में किसी एक मण्डी स्थल अथवा मण्डी क्षेत्र में कम से कम रू० 5000/- के मूल्य की निर्दिष्ट कृषि उत्पादों की बिक्री की गयी हो।

3-योजना संचालन की प्रक्रिया

- (1) सर्वप्रथम कृषक उत्पादक द्वारा नवीन मण्डी स्थल अथवा मण्डी क्षेत्र/सरकारी कृषि केन्द्रों पर बेचे गये कृषि उत्पादों से सम्बन्धित प्रवेश पर्ची, प्रपत्र संख्या-6/भुगतान स्लिप की मूलप्रतियां सम्बन्धित मण्डी समिति कार्यालय में प्रस्तुत करके उपहार कूपन प्राप्त किये जायेंगे। प्रत्येक रू० 5000/- के गुणांक पर एक कूपन देय होगा।
- (2) सम्भाग के उप निदेशक (प्रशासन/विपणन) द्वारा प्रत्येक त्रैमास की समाप्ति पर त्रैमास की अवधि में सम्भाग की मण्डियों के स्तर से निर्गत कूपनों के आधार पर निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुरूप उपहार हेतु त्रैमासिक ड्रा निकलवाये जायेंगे।
- (3) सम्भाग के उप निदेशक (प्रशासन/विपणन) द्वारा प्रत्येक छःमाही की समाप्ति पर छःमाही अवधि में सम्भाग की मण्डियों के स्तर से निर्गत कूपनों के आधार पर निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुरूप उपहार हेतु छःमाही बम्पर ड्रा निकलवाये जायेंगे।
- (4) प्रत्येक सम्भाग स्तर पर निम्न अधिकारियों की समिति द्वारा ड्रा निकाले जायेंगे:-
 - (1) - मण्डलायुक्त अथवा उनके द्वारा नामित प्रतिनिधि - अध्यक्ष
 - (2) - सम्भाग के उप निदेशक (प्रशासन/विपणन), मण्डी परिषद- सदस्य/सचिव
 - (3) - मण्डल मुख्यालय पर तैनात अपर जिलाधिकारी वित्त एवं राजस्व- सदस्य
 - (4) - सम्भागीय मुख्यालय पर तैनात मण्डी सचिव- सदस्य
 - (5) - सम्भागीय लेखा एवं सम्प्रेक्षाधिकारी, मण्डी परिषद- सदस्य
- (5) उपहार ड्रा निकालने की तिथि के 30 दिन के भीतर विजेताओं को अपने कूपन के साथ उपहार हेतु दावा प्रस्तुत करना होगा।

(6) उपहार

(अ) त्रैमासिक ड्रा -

प्रत्येक त्रैमासिक
कूपन के आधार पर
प्रकार उपहार दि
उपहार प्र

प्रत्येक त्रैमास की समाप्ति पर प्रत्येक सम्भाग में सम्पूर्ण त्रैमास के दौरान सम्भाग की मण्डियों के स्तर से निर्गत कूपन के आधार पर त्रैमासिक ड्रा वर्ष में चार बार निकाला जायेगा, जिसमें उपहार स्वरूप चयनित कृषकों को निम्न प्रकार उपहार दिये जायेंगे:-

उपहार प्रथम	उपहार की वस्तु	प्रत्येक सम्भाग में उपहारों की संख्या
द्वितीय	पम्पिंग सेट (8 हार्सपावर किर्लोस्कर इंजन) अथवा रोटावेटर	दो
तृतीय	पावर विनोइंग फैन	तीन
चतुर्थ	पावर स्प्रेयर	तीन
	मिक्सर ग्राइंडर	तीन

(ब) छमाही बम्पर ड्रा -

प्रत्येक छःमाही की समाप्ति पर प्रत्येक सम्भाग में सम्पूर्ण छःमाही के दौरान सम्भाग की मण्डियों के स्तर से निर्गत कूपन के आधार पर बम्पर ड्रा वर्ष में दो बार निकाला जायेगा, जिसमें उपहार स्वरूप चयनित कृषकों को निम्न प्रकार उपहार दिये जायेंगे:-

उपहार प्रथम	उपहार की वस्तु	प्रत्येक सम्भाग में उपहारों की संख्या
द्वितीय	ट्रैक्टर 35 हार्स पावर	दो
तृतीय	पावर टिलर (सीटयुक्त 900 सीसी) (11कैसी) (13.7 एच पी)	दो
चतुर्थ	पावर ड्रिबेन हार्वेस्टर/रीपर (4.00 हार्सपावर डीजल इंजन सहित)	तीन
	सोलर पावर पैक सयंत्र	दस

(7) उपहार वितरण हेतु त्रैमास इस प्रकार होंगे:-

प्रथम त्रैमास	द्वितीय त्रैमास	तृतीय त्रैमास	चतुर्थ त्रैमास
अप्रैल से जून	जुलाई से सितम्बर	अक्टूबर से दिसम्बर	जनवरी से मार्च

(8) छःमाही बम्पर ड्रा प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए दो बार निकाले जायेंगे। प्रथम छःमाही अवधि माह अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक एवं द्वितीय छःमाही अवधि माह अक्टूबर से मार्च तक होगी।

(9) प्रत्येक त्रैमास की समाप्ति पर उसके अगले मास में उपहार हेतु ड्रा निकाला जायेगा। द्वितीय त्रैमास से सम्बन्धित ड्रा के साथ प्रथम छःमाही बम्पर ड्रा निकाला जायेगा। इसी प्रकार चतुर्थ त्रैमास से सम्बन्धित ड्रा के साथ द्वितीय छःमाही बम्पर ड्रा भी निकाला जायेगा।

(10) सम्भाग स्तर पर त्रैमासिक ड्रा के लिए कूपन प्राप्त करने वाले कृषकों की न्यूनतम संख्या निम्नवत् होगी:-

क्रसं०	मण्डी समिति की श्रेणी	त्रैमास में कूपन प्राप्त करने वाले कृषकों की संख्या
1	'क' विशिष्ट श्रेणी	50
2	'क' श्रेणी	
3	'ख' श्रेणी	
4	'ग' श्रेणी	

(11) त्रैमासिक एवं छःमाही बम्पर ड्रा, कार्यक्रमों का व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार कर किसानों की सहभागिता व जन प्रतिनिधियों की उपस्थिति में कराया जायेगा।

(12) योजना के अन्तर्गत ड्रा के विजेता कृषकों को उपहार का वितरण कृषक के नाम व पता एवं पहचान की पुष्टि करके ही किया जायेगा। पहचान की पुष्टि करना सम्बन्धित सचिव, मण्डी समिति का दायित्व होगा।

(13) त्रैमासिक एवं छःमाही ड्रा के उपहारों का कय प्रभावी कयदारी नियमों के अनुसार किया जायेगा।

(14) प्रत्येक त्रैमासिक ड्रा एवं छःमाही बम्पर ड्रा के विजेता कृषकों/ विजेताओं का पूर्ण विवरण पंजिका में स्थायी रूप

से अनुरक्षित किया जायेगा।

4- "मुख्यमंत्री कृषक छात्रवृत्ति योजना"

उ०प्र० कृषि उत्पादन मण्डी अधिनियम की धारा 19 (11)(क) में मण्डी परिषद से अनुमोदित संस्थाओं, मान्यता प्राप्त शिक्षण संस्थाओं को, अपनी वार्षिक आय का अधिकतम दो प्रतिशत तक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है। इस प्राविधान के अन्तर्गत कृषकों एवं खेतिहर मजदूरों के पुत्र व पुत्रियों एवं उन पर पूर्ण रूप से आश्रितों को छात्रवृत्ति दिये जाने की योजना लागू है। यह छात्रवृत्ति प्रदेश के मान्यता प्राप्त कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों/कृषि संस्थानों एवं कृषि महाविद्यालयों में कृषि की उच्च शिक्षा- स्नातक, स्नातकोत्तर छात्रों एवं शोधार्थियों को दी जा रही है।

इस योजना को अधिक उपयोगी, व्यापक एवं पारदर्शी बनाने हेतु वर्तमान में प्रभावी योजना के स्थान पर संशोधित "मुख्यमंत्री कृषक छात्रवृत्ति योजना" के प्राविधान निम्नवत् होंगे:-

1-योजना का उद्देश्य -

उत्तर प्रदेश के सरकारी एवं सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों, कृषि संस्थानों एवं कृषि महाविद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत कृषि/होम साइंस स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर में अध्ययनरत छात्र व छात्राओं को मण्डी परिषद द्वारा छात्र वृत्तियाँ दी जायेगी। प्रत्येक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय/कृषि संस्थान एवं कृषि महाविद्यालय में अध्ययनरत स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजना में छात्र/छात्राओं की संख्या, छात्रवृत्ति की धनराशि एवं योजना की शर्तें एवं नियम इस प्रकार हैं:-

स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति हेतु छात्र/छात्राओं की संख्या एवं छात्रवृत्ति की धनराशि :-

क्रमांक	शिक्षण संस्था का नाम	पाठ्यक्रम स्तर	छात्र/छात्राओं की संख्या	छात्रवृत्ति की दर (₹0 प्रति माह)
1	कृषि विश्वविद्यालय एवं कृषि संस्थान	कृषि स्नातक	25	3000/-
		होम साइंस स्नातक	06	3000/-
		कृषि स्नातकोत्तर	10	3000/-
		होम साइंस स्नातकोत्तर	04	3000/-
2	कृषि महा विद्यालय	कृषि स्नातक	10	3000/-
		कृषि स्नातकोत्तर	05	3000/-

कृषि स्नातक एवं कृषि स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत कृषि एवं उससे सम्बन्धित विधाओं यथा-उद्यान, वानिकी, पशुपालन आदि के छात्र/छात्राओं को सम्मिलित करते हुए छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान की जायेगी।

2-छात्रवृत्ति के लिए पात्रता :-

- (1) छात्रवृत्ति हेतु छात्र/छात्राओं का उत्तर प्रदेश का निवासी होना अनिवार्य है।
- (2) कृषकों एवं खेतिहर मजदूरों के पुत्र व पुत्रियों तथा उन पर पूर्णरूप से आश्रितों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जायेगी। कृषक का आशय ऐसे व्यक्ति से है, जिसके नाम भू-अभिलेख में कृषि भूमि आवेदन के दिनांक को दर्ज हो।
- (3) छात्रवृत्ति का आधार मेरिट होगा। स्नातक छात्र/छात्राओं हेतु यू०पी० बोर्ड से इण्टरमीडियट की उत्तीर्ण परीक्षा में न्यूनतम 70 प्रतिशत प्राप्तांक और अन्य बोर्ड के लिए न्यूनतम 85 प्रतिशत प्राप्तांक का मानक होगा, जबकि स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम हेतु स्नातक स्तर पर न्यूनतम प्राप्तांक 70 प्रतिशत होगा।

3-योजना की शर्तें व नियम:-

- (1) छात्र/छात्रा को अपना आवेदन/प्रमाण-पत्र, 12वीं कक्षा अथवा स्नातक की अंक तालिका के साथ शिक्षा संस्था के सक्षम प्राधिकारी के पास जमा करना होगा।
- (2) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मेरिट के आधार पर पात्र छात्र/छात्राओं को छात्रवृत्ति का लाभ दिया जायेगा। प्रथम

वर्ष के पश्चात आगामी वर्षों में उत्तीर्ण छात्र/छात्राओं को ही इस योजना का लाभ प्रदान किया जायेगा। किसी भी वर्ष अनुत्तीर्ण होने पर छात्र/छात्रा अप्रैतर इस योजना हेतु अपात्र होगा।

(3) छात्र/छात्रा को यदि कोई अन्य छात्रवृत्ति विश्वविद्यालय/महाविद्यालय या अन्य स्रोत से प्राप्त हो रही है, तो ऐसी दशा में मण्डी परिषद द्वारा प्रदत्त छात्रवृत्ति में से एक विकल्प चुनकर अन्य छात्रवृत्तियों वापस करनी होगी।

(4) छात्र/छात्रा को शिक्षण अवधि में अच्छा अनुशासन व आचरण करना अनिवार्य होगा।

(5) यदि किसी समय यह ज्ञात होता है कि छात्र/छात्रा ने कोई सूचना छिपाई अथवा छिपवायी है, तो बिना किसी पूर्व सूचना के छात्रवृत्ति समाप्त कर दी जायेगी।

4-छात्रवृत्ति के लिए चयन प्रक्रिया:-

- (1) छात्रवृत्ति हेतु मेरिट के आधार पर घटते क्रम (डिसेन्डिंग आर्डर) में पात्र छात्रों का चयन सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा किया जायेगा। पात्र छात्र सूची अनुमोदन हेतु चयन समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जायेगी। चयन समिति में विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों के साथ सम्बन्धित सम्भागीय उप निदेशक (प्रशासन/विपणन) का उपस्थित होना अनिवार्य होगा।
- (2) महाविद्यालय के मामले में महाविद्यालय द्वारा पात्र छात्रों/छात्राओं का चयन किया जायेगा। पात्र छात्र सूची अनुमोदन हेतु चयन समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जायेगी। चयन समिति में महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य व अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ सम्बन्धित सम्भाग के उप निदेशक (प्रशासन/विपणन), मण्डी परिषद सदस्य होंगे।
- (3) छात्रवृत्ति की स्वीकृति हेतु सम्बन्धित सम्भाग का उप निदेशक (प्रशासन/विपणन) सक्षम अधिकारी होगा। छात्रवृत्ति हेतु छात्रों का चयन सम्भागीय उप निदेशक (प्रशासन/विपणन) स्तर पर अन्तिम किया जायेगा तथा चयनित छात्रों की सूची, लिये गये निर्णय का कार्यवृत्त तथा देय धनराशि का विवरण परिषद मुख्यालय को प्रेषित किये जाने पर परिषद मुख्यालय द्वारा धनराशि अवंमुक्त की जायेगी।

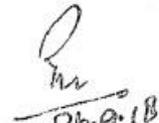
किसी कठिनाई की दशा में प्रकरण को मण्डी परिषद मुख्यालय को संदर्भित किया जाए।
उपर्युक्तानुसार प्रभावी कार्यवाही किया जाना सुनिश्चित करें।

1
(रमाकान्त पाण्डेय)
निदेशक

पृष्ठांकन व दिनांक उपरोक्तानुसार।

प्रतिलिपि- निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. प्रमुख सचिव, कृषि विपणन एवं कृषि विदेश व्यापार विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन को शासन के पत्र संख्या- सी०एम०३३७-१/८०-१-२०१८-६००(२)/९८ दिनांक १०.०९.२०१८ के क्रम में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. समस्त जिलाधिकारी, उ०प्र०।
3. समस्त अधिकारी, मण्डी परिषद, मुख्यालय।


26.9.18
निदेशक

Annexure 7: Relief and Response Assistance under National Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Response Fund Norms.

Type of Loss/Damage due to Disaster	Relief Norms
<p>Ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons (Note: Subject to certification regarding cause of death from Government hospital or dispensary)</p>	<p>Rs. 4 lakh per deceased person</p>
<p>Death of animals</p>	<p>Rs. 37,500 per Buffalo/ cow/ camel/ yak/ mithun Rs. 4,000 per sheep/ goat/ pig Rs. 32,000 per camel/ horse/ bullock Rs. 20,000 per calf/ donkey/ pony/ mule Poultry @ Rs.100/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary household</p>
<p>Damage to housing</p>	<p>Rs. 1,20,000 per house (fully damaged house) Rs. 65,00 per house (partially damaged pucca house) Rs. 4,000 per house (partially damaged kutcha house) Rs. 8,000 per hut</p>
<p>Disability due to disaster (Note: Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability)</p>	<p>Rs. 74,000 per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60% Rs. 2.50 lakh per person, when the disability is more than 60%</p>
<p>Hospitalization due to disaster</p>	<p>Rs. 16,000 per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week Rs. 5,400 per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week</p>
<p>Loss of clothing and utensils/ household goods</p>	<p>Rs.2,500 per family, for loss of clothing Rs.2,500 per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods</p>
<p>Families whose livelihood is seriously affected due to a disaster</p>	<p>Rs. 100 per adult Rs. 60 per child</p>

Type of Loss/Damage due to Disaster	Relief Norms
<p>(Note: State Government will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps. Further State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries District-wise.)</p>	
Desilting of agricultural land or desilting/ restoration/ repair of fish farms	Rs. 18,000 per hectare for each item
Loss of substantial portion of land	Rs. 47,000 per hectare
Input subsidy for fish seed farm	Rs. 10,000 per hectare
<p>Crops destroyed due to disaster</p> <p>(Note: Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33 per cent and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer)</p> <p>Sericulture</p>	<p>Rs. 8,500 per hectare in rain-fed areas and restricted to sown areas</p> <p>Rs. 17,000 per ha. in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 1,000 and restricted to sown areas</p> <p>Rs. 17,000 per ha. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 2,000 and restricted to sown areas</p> <p>Rs. 6,000 per ha. for eri, mulberry, tussar</p> <p>Rs. 7,500 per ha. for muga</p>
Provision of fodder/feed concentrates, including water supply and medicines in cattle camps	<p>Large animals: Rs. 80 per day</p> <p>Small animals: Rs. 45 per day</p>

